




Alexander Dixon.



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THE NEW
UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER

AND
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

MORE COMPLETE THAN ANY HITHERTO PUBLISHED.

WITH MAPS.

BY JOHN THOMSON,

EDITOR OF THE "NEW GENERAL ATLAS," "CLASSICAL HISTORICAL ATLAS,"
"ATLAS OF SCOTLAND," &c. &c.

A NEW EDITION,

REVISED AND COMPLETED TO THE PRESENT TIME.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

As the utility of works of the kind here offered to the public is abundantly obvious, and generally felt and acknowledged, it may be sufficient here to premise in a few words what are its peculiar claims to public favour.

In consequence of the vast additions which of late years have been made to the general stock of Geographical knowledge, as well as of our more intimate relations with other countries in all regions of the globe, the addition of innumerable references to the repertories formerly in common use has become indispensable; and, for the same reason, a much more careful selection and condensation of the requisite materials has been rendered necessary, in order to bring a compilation of this popular description within the reach of those for whom it is mainly intended.

In attempting to accomplish these different objects, the Editor of the following Work may fairly claim to himself the merit of having laboriously and faithfully availed himself of all the accessible means of accurate information; and he ventures to hope that within a very moderate compass, and in a form as commodious as has appeared to be practicable, he has been able to accumulate a larger store of minute and exact information than will be found in any recent publication of similar extent.

In pursuing this humble track of investigation, he does not pretend to emulate the peculiar merits of the statistical work for which the world is indebted to the most distinguished political economist of the present age, and for the accomplishment of which he has possessed pre-eminent advantages: he rests his claim to public patronage and support on less lofty but not less solid grounds; and, in comparison with any other previous publication of similar extent, he is confident that the quantity as well as the quality of his materials will be found to justify the most sanguine hopes of success.

Explanation of the less common contractions of words in this work.

An. geo.	ancient geography.	Hun.	hundred.
Bo.	borough.	M. t.	market-town.
Chap.	chapelry.	Pa.	parish.
Co.	county.	Par.	parliamentary
Dis.	district.	Pop.	population.
Div.	division.	To.	town.
Ham.	hamlet.	Vil.	village.

THE
NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;
OR,
GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A A L

A A S U S, in ancient geography, a town of Nether Asia, supposed to be the Anassus of Ptolemy.

AA, three rivers of Switzerland; one runs into Lake Lucerne; another into Lake Walenstadt; and a third into the Aar.

AA, rivers of France; one falls into the sea below Gravelines; another joins the canal of Dunkirk and Mardyck; while a third joins the canal of Calais.—2d, In the Dutch province of Overysse, which falls into Lake Giter.

AA, or **AADE**, a river of Dutch Brabant, which runs into the Dommel.

AA, the name of several rivers of less note, in Holland, Dutch Brabant, Westphalia, Saxony, Zutphen, Bavaria, bishoprick of Munster, Switzerland, &c. In some of those countries there are many rivers of like name.

AA, a river of Semigallia, Courland, which falls into the Gulf of Riga.

AACH, two rivers in Suabia which fall, the one into the Iller, and the other into Lake Constance.—Also one in Switzerland, which falls into Lake Constance.

AAHAUS, or **AHUS**, a rich bailiwick in Munster, Germany. Population 1600.

AAKIAE, a village in Jutland.

AALBORG, one of the four bishopricks of North Jutland. Population 90,000.

AALBORG, the capital of the preceding Jutland bishoprick, situated on the Limfjord. It is an old, large, and populous town, has various manufactories, and a good harbour.

AALEN, a bailiwick in the circle of Juxt, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Its extent is 108 square miles, or 69,120 acres. It is well wooded and watered, and produces small quantities of corn and cattle. It contains a city, market town, and 190 smaller villages, with about 17,899 inhabitants.

AALEN, a city, the capital of the bailiwick of the same name. Its trade consists of woollens, brewing, and the spinning of cot-

A A R

ton. It contains 2370 inhabitants. Lat. 43. 47. 20. N. Long. 10. 7. 27. E.

AALSMEER, a village of Holland. Population 1800.

AALTEN, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the frontier of Munster. Population 3625.

AANIS, one of the former military governments of France, and remarkable for being the smallest of these divisions. It is a country fertile in corn, wine, and wood; several rivers flow through it to the ocean. There are some fine marshy meadow lands, on which cattle are fed, as also salt marshes, which produce the finest salt, of three kinds,—white, grey, and reddish.

AAR, a river of Switzerland, which falls into the Rhine.—2d, Of the Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine, which falls into the Rhine.—3d, Of Nassau, which falls into the Lahn.

AARAU, a circle in the canton Aargau in Switzerland, containing a town from whence its name is derived, with twelve other considerable places. Population 11,820.

AARBURG, a city in Switzerland, in the circle of Zofingen, and canton of Aargau, on the confluence of two rivers. It has a castle, used as a depot for military stores, and about 1000 inhabitants, who are manufacturers of cotton goods and hosiery.

AARDENBURG, a town of Holland. Population 1060. 11 miles N.E. Bruges.

AARGAU, a Swiss canton, containing 650 square miles. Pop. 132,763.

AARHUUS, or **AARHUSEN**, one of the four bishopricks of North Jutland. Population 140,000.

AARHUUS, the capital of the preceding bishoprick. It has a good trade and a safe harbour; and exports chiefly corn. 48 miles S. Aalborg. Long. 10. 18. E. Lat. 56. 10. N.

AARONSBURGH, a post-township of the United States, in Centre County, Pennsylvania.

AARON'S ISLAND, or **ST AARON'S**, the island on N.W. coast of France on which St Maloes is built.

AASSAR, in ancient geography, a town in Aassar, Palestine, situated between Azotus and Ascalon.

AASI, in ancient geography, a river sometimes called Orontes, from a small stream which runs into it. It discharges its waters by the river that drains the eastern side of Mount Lebanon, passing through several lakes, and finally falls into the Mediterranean, southward of Scanderoon.

ABABE, the name of several African tribes which occupy the country between the Nile and the Red Sea.

ABACAE, in ancient geography, a town of Sicily, whose ruins are supposed to be those lying near Trappani, a citadel on a high and steep mountain, not far from Messina.

ABADE, a village of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 80 miles S. of Cairo.

ABADEH, a town of Persia, province of Fars. Population 5000.

ABAGAITONGUES, a village or settlement of Asiatic Russia, in the circle of Nertschinsk, and government of Irkoutsk. Lat. 49. 34. 19. N. Long. 48. 10. 30. E.

ABAE, or **ABA**, in ancient geography, a city of Phocis in Greece, near Helicon, famous for an oracle of Apollo older than that of Delphi, and for a rich temple which was plundered by the Persians.

ABAITE, a river of Brazil, province of Minas Geraes, which falls into the Rio Francisco.

ABAKAN, a river of Asia, which joins the Yneisei, 16 miles S. of Abakansk.

ABAKANSK, a fortified town of Siberia, on the river Abakan, in the province of Kolhyvane. Population 1250. 340 miles E. Kolhyvane. Long. 91. 14. E. Lat. 54. N.

ABALKANSK, a range of mountains in the government of Tomsk, in Siberia, extending from the river Tom to the Yneisei, parallel to the Altai mountains.

ABALLUB, the ancient name of Appleby, a town in Westmoreland, remarkable only for its being a Roman station.

ABALUS, in ancient geography, said to have been an island of Egypt, in the Lake Moeris, where amber was found in great abundance.

ABANCAY, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 60 miles N.W. of Cuzco.

ABANG, a market town in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, with a Catholic and Reformed church.

ABANO, a town of Italy, in Padua, noted for its hot sulphureous baths. Population 3000.

ABANTIS, in ancient geography, a name for the island of Eubœa in the Ægean Sea, extending about 100 miles along the coast of Greece. From its great length, the island was at one time called Macris; the people were remarkable for wearing long hair.

ABARIM, a chain of high mountains between

the country of the Amorites and Moabites, which separated them from the land of Canaan, where Moses died.

ABASSUS, in ancient geography, a town of Grecian Phrygia, on the confines of the Tolistoboi, a people in Asia.

ABASTUS, a town in the department of Corruna, and province of Toro, in Spain.

ABA UJVOER, a palatinate of the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, containing 700,000 acres, one half in wood, the other in cultivation. It possesses a city, 10 market towns, 227 villages, and about 140,000 inhabitants. Its chief productions are corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, fruits, wine, and wood, with some marble quarries.

ABBA, or **ABAS**, in ancient geography, the name of a mountain in Greater Armenia. According to Strabo, the Euphrates and the Araxes rose from this mountain, the first running eastward, and the latter westward. It contains, at its eastern extremity, a portion of Mount Ararat.

ABBA, in ancient geography, a town in Africa Propria, near Old Carthage.

ABBAMA, in ancient geography, a river in Phœnicia, rising in Mount Hermon. It passes on the south side of Damascus, and falls into the lake now named Bahr-el-Menged.

ABBEY ST BATHAN'S, a small parish in Berwickshire. Pop. 122.

ABBEY, a quarter, county of Cumberland. Pop. 864.

ABBEY-DORE, a parish in Hampshire. Pop. 532.

ABBEFIORT, a small sea-port of Norway, 48 miles S.W. Christiania.

ABERBURY, a village and parish of England, 7 miles N. W. Shrewsbury. Pop. 1799.

ABBEVILLE, a town of France, department of Somme, celebrated for its manufactures of velvet, cotton, and linen cloths, &c. Population 36,250.

ABBEVILLE, a county of the United States, South Carolina. The chief town is of the same name, situated on Savannah river.

ABBEYFEALE, a post-town of Ireland, in the county Limerick, 156 miles S.W. of Dublin. Population 500.

ABBEY-GREEN, a village of Scotland, 4 miles from Lanark. Population, in 1831, 600.

ABBEY STREET, a town in Cumberland. Population 1246.

ABBEYLEIX, an ancient village, and now a post-town, of Ireland, in Queen's county, 62 miles S.W. of Dublin. Population 2022.

ABBEY-MILTON, a village and parish of England, in Dorsetshire. Population 767.

ABBOTS-ANN, a parish and village of England, in Southamptonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Andover. Pop. 562.

ABBOTSFORD, the residence of the late Sir Walter Scott, on the Tweed, near Melrose, Scotland.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, a town of England, 6 miles E. Stafford. Pop. 1633.

ABBOTSBURY, a small town of England, 8 miles W.S.W. Dorchester. Pop. 874.

ABBOTSHALL, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fife. Pop. 4026.

ABBOTSIDE, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 589.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a village of England, in Hertfordshire. Pop. 1980.

ABBOTSLAIGH, a village of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 360.

ABB'S HEAD, ST., a noted promontory of Scotland, forming the most southern point of the shore of the Frith of Forth. Long. 1. 56. W. Lat. 55. 54. N.

ABCHASIA, a province of Asiatic Russia, on the borders of the Black Sea. The high mountains of the Caucasus, on the north and north-east, divide it from Persia. On the south-west it is bounded by Mingrelia, and, on the other side, by the Black Sea. In extent it is about 5000 square miles, with about 56,000 souls.

ABDA, a province on the western coast of Morocco. Population 500,000.

ABDERA, in ancient geography, a maritime town of Thrace, not far from the river Nestus. Democritus, the philosopher, was born here.

ABDICK and BULSTONE, a hundred in Somersetshire. Pop. 11,165.

ABDIE, a parish in the county of Fife. Pop. 870.

ABDON, an island situated in the Indian Sea, three or four miles in circumference. There is little cultivation, and few inhabitants.

ABDULFOOR, a town in the centre of the southern Indian peninsula, in the province of Baden, 20 miles N.W. of Hyderabad, in lat. 17. 12. N., long. 76. 41. E.

ABEJAR, a town in the province of Seria, in Old Castile, in Spain.

ABEL-KENAMIN, a town beyond the Jordan, in the country of the Ammonites, where Jephthah defeated them, abounding in wines; hence the name.

ABEL-MEHOLAH, the country of the prophet Elisha, located on this side of Jordan.

AB SEL, a town in the plains of Moab, on the north side of the Dead Sea, not far from Jordan.

ABENBERG, a town of Bavaria, 22 miles N. Eichstadt. Population 1900.

ABENHEIM, a village of Hesse, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. Worms. Population 950.

ABENOJA, a town of Spain, 20 miles S.W. Ciudad Real.

ABER, a village of Wales, in Caernarvon, on the seacoast, where is a ferry to the island of Anglesea. 9 miles from Conway. Pop. 552.

ABERAVON, a small town and parish of Wales, in Glamorgan. Population 573.

ABERBAIDAN, a village in Brecknockshire. Pop. 4041.

ABERBROTHOCK, or **ABERROATH**, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Angus or

Forfar, situated at the mouth of the rivulet Brothock, which flows into the German Ocean. It has a parish church and two chapels of Ease, and churches also for Episcopalians, Seceders, Methodists, and Independents. The other public buildings are the Town-house, the Trades' hall, the public schools, and the signal tower which communicates with the Bell-rock Lighthouse, at twelve miles' distance in the German ocean. It has a small but secure harbour, though of difficult entrance. The introduction of steam navigation has been of considerable use to Arbroath, and the railway to Forfar has increased the internal traffic. The state of its revenue, from January to June 1839:—Total receipts, £2372. 16. 2½; expense, £1349. 16. 6; Profit, £1022. 19. 8½.

The railway, lately opened, between Dundee and Arbroath, promises to be of great utility to the country, and profitable to the undertakers, so that the whole expense will be repaid within the period of five years. The staple manufacture is the spinning of flax by machinery, which is afterwards manufactured into sail-cloth. About 6000 tons of shipping are employed in importing flax, the raw material, from the Baltic. A great quantity of paving stones are exported. In consequence of an attack by a French privateer in the year 1781, a battery of six 12-pounders was erected on a neighbouring eminence, which has been since dismantled. Aberbrothock unites with Forfar, Brechin, Bervie, and Montrose, in sending a representative to Parliament. Here are the ruins of a celebrated abbey, founded in honour of Thomas-a-Becket, in the year 1178, by William the Lion, King of Scotland, who, dying in 1214, was interred within its precincts. The spot of his sepulture is not denoted by any memorial; but human remains, conjectured to be those of the founder, were discovered in the course of some repairs made in the year 1814. It has undergone some temporary repairs lately. This magnificent structure was destroyed in 1560, at the Reformation. Here the famous declaration by the Scots barons to the Pope, in the 13th century, was signed. Pop. about 10,000. 58 miles N.N.E. Edinburgh, and 12 S.W. Montrose. Long. 2. 34. 15. W. Lat. 56. 32. 30. N.

ABERCONWAY, or **CONWAY**, a small seaport of Wales in Caernarvon, at the mouth of the river Conway. It has lofty walls, and the remains of a castle project from a rock into the river. 23 miles from Caernarvon. Population 1105.

ABERCORN, a parish and small village of Scotland, 12 miles W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1012.

ABERDALGY, a parish and village of Scotland, 4 miles from Perth. Pop. 434.

ABERDARE, a parish in Glamorganshire. Population 3961.

ABERDARON, a parish in Caernarvonshire. Population 1389.

ABERDEEN, one of the most extensive maritime and inland counties of Scotland, bound-

ed on the north and east by the German Ocean, on the south by the counties of Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine, and on the west by those of Banff, Elgin, and Inverness. Its extreme dimensions are 85 miles in length from east to west, and 40 in breadth from north to south. The principal rivers are the Dee and Don. Besides these, there are the Deveron, which receives the river Bogie, the Ythan, Ury, Ugie, Islay, and many tributary streams. There are mineral waters at Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Aberdeen, and the Wells of Panninich in the upper parts of Mar. The lands, shelving from the mountains, abound with the most romantic scenery. A fifth part of the whole surface of the county consists of lofty elevations. Beinn-na-muick-du is said to exceed Ben-Nevis in height, and be the loftiest mountain in Scotland; and the waste land, hill, moor, and sand, irreclaimable by the plough, occupies no less than 1250 square miles, while the arable land is calculated at about 750, and the woods at 150. Limestone is abundant in various places; there are quarries of excellent slate, and mill-stones may be obtained of good quality. One of the most useful productions is an extremely hard granite, difficult to be worked, dispersed in immense quantities, and in very large masses. The mountains of Braemar contain numbers of coloured crystals, or cairngorms; and many real topazes have been found here, as also the beryl. A large portion of the surface of Aberdeenshire is clothed with woods, which afford shelter to the red deer. There are considerable fisheries on the coast and in the rivers, particularly of salmon, in the Dee, Don, Ugie, and Ythan, the produce of which is sent to London. Pop. 177,651.

ABERDEEN, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, situated on the Dee, at its efflux into the German ocean. The bridge over the Dee may be called its south gate, while the Don bridge may be styled the north gate. It has a safe and spacious harbour; but the heavy surf from the ocean created a bar at its mouth, which prevented the entrance of large vessels. To obviate this inconvenience, a large pier was built by Mr Smeaton in 1776, and by an Act obtained in 1810, it was extended about 300 yards further into the German Ocean. It now extends many hundred feet, and gives a depth of water at stream tide of 21 feet; common tide, 19 feet. Very great improvements have of late years been made in the buildings and general aspect of this city, which have been aided by the very excellent materials found in great abundance in the quarries in the neighbourhood. The old entrance from the south was through narrow and winding streets, equally intricate and inelegant. A new entrance, of nearly a mile long, has been formed, which leads directly into the town through Union Street; and to facilitate this access, a fine bridge of granite, of a single arch, and of 132 feet span, was erected at an expense of £12,000. A similar

entrance has been made from the north. There are several smaller streets that have been lately laid out; but one of considerable magnitude and commercial importance is now contemplated from Union Street to the harbour, in connexion with the New Market. These markets will occupy a space of about 20 acres, and will be fitted up with every convenience. There are above 30 places of public worship in this city, consisting of eight parish churches, besides chapels of Ease in connexion with the Establishment; five meeting-houses for Seceders; three chapels for persons professing the Episcopal persuasion; one Methodist meeting-house; a Roman Catholic chapel, in which there is a good organ; a Quaker meeting-house, besides two for the Relief body, four for the Independents, and others for the Anabaptists. A retreat for those who labour under mental aberration, on the best of principles, has been lately erected. Its results have been satisfactory. The city has numerous charitable Institutions, and a university called Marischal College, founded in the year 1593, and endowed by George, Earl Marischal. This college is now rebuilding at a cost of £30,000, of which Government has paid £10,000. This university has a good library, containing about 16,000 volumes; a museum, a complete observatory, and a very large apparatus for demonstrating the principles of mechanical philosophy. The languages, mathematics, moral and natural philosophy, natural history, and other departments of university education, together with medical classes, are taught here. The biography of Aberdeen displays a summary of excellent characters in various walks of life, possessing literary talent that can scarcely be surpassed. The general character of the Aberdeen citizens is honour, honesty, great frugality, and industry; hence the favourable results of the public establishments. Aberdeen is decidedly a literary place, which is shown by the number of booksellers, being one for every 1300 inhabitants, the greatest proportion in Britain. The chief public buildings are the town-house and prison, from an ancient square tower in the middle of which a spire rises 120 feet high; besides a court-house, lately erected, and which, for elegance and comfort, is one of the best in Scotland; a bridewell, opened in 1809; military barracks, erected in 1796; a neat theatre; the Assembly Rooms, erected 1821, very spacious and elegant; also Gordon's hospital for educating the children of burghesses. The New Infirmary, built of Grecian architecture, cost £20,000, of which sum the late John Forbes gave £10,000. The new bank for the North of Scotland Banking Company, of Grecian architecture, cost £20,000. This and some of the other public buildings were designed by Archibald Simpson, architect, a native of the city. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen, linen, and cotton, in all their different stages. There are four large woollen manu-

factories, in which there are powerful steam-engines. The manufacture of paper has been rapid in improvement, and greatly extended by A. Pirie & Co. Hosiery was a very considerable branch of manufacture, until greatly depressed by the fashion of the times. Fine cloth, equal to the best West of England, and carpeting, are likewise made; and coarse yarn is spun by machinery, and is partly exported in its original state, partly worked into canvass, sail-cloth, and sheeting. One of the most extensive flax spinning-mills in the kingdom stands on the river Don, in the vicinity. The manufacture of thread, both bleached and coloured, is carried on to an immense extent. In the year 1779, the cotton manufacture was first introduced, and the principal establishment lately employed 1000 persons. Besides these, there are manufactories of steam-engines, iron cables and anchors, nails, cordage, and all materials connected with ship-building, which is itself carried on to a considerable extent; even the manufacture of quills has been improved by Mr Duncan. Many vessels for the East and West Indies, Mediterranean, America, and Baltic trade, and for the transport service, are built at Aberdeen. There are iron foundries; also several breweries, which produce 45,000 barrels of malt liquor annually. The principal exports are grain, salmon, and great quantities of fresh butcher-meat, as well as live stock, sent to London by the steam-vessels, woollen, cotton, and linen goods; and not less than about 20,000 tons of granite yearly, for paving the streets of London and building bridges. The basement of the new Parliament Houses is built of this material. Aberdeen granite is now cut by machinery into any form. The imports are principally articles of ordinary consumption. About 500 vessels belong to the port of Aberdeen, whose aggregate burden amounts to about 40,500 tons, and are engaged in the whale fishery, foreign, and coasting trade. About 210,000 tons of shipping paid shore-dues in 1833. The harbour dues in 1836 amounted to £58,673. There are steam-vessels connected with the harbour. A navigable canal, 18 miles in length, extends from this city to the bridge over the Don at Inverury. Aberdeen is an ancient place, and seems to have carried on trade in the beginning of the 13th century. The Records of the town are preserved from the time of William the Lion, who died in 1214; and the journals of the successive magistrates and town councils, from the year 1398, are almost complete. In the commencement of the 14th century, an English garrison, having occupied the castle of Aberdeen, was put to the sword by a sudden rising of the citizens; but in 1333, or 1336, the town was burned by a fleet of Edward III. In the year 1647 it was visited by a pestilence, which proved fatal to 1600 of the citizens. Aberdeen returns one member to Parliament. Population of the two parishes

of St Nicholas and Old Machar in 1831, 53,019. 108 miles N. Edinburgh. Long. 3. 8. W. Lat. 57. 9. N.

ABERDEEN, OLD, a mile north of New Aberdeen, in the county of Aberdeen, and parish of Old Machar, situated near the river Don, about a mile from the sea; so called to distinguish it from the town of Aberdeen. Old Aberdeen was constituted a bishoprick in 1153, and still possesses a great part of the ancient cathedral, consisting of the nave and two lofty spires of stone, which are used as the parish church, are finely ornamented, and in a state of complete repair. This edifice was dedicated to St Machar, or Macarius, after whom the parish is named. Its erection was begun by King Robert Bruce, and completed in 1522 by Bishop Dunbar. The University of Old Aberdeen was founded by Bishop Elphinston in 1492, and a college, called King's College, soon afterwards endowed in it. The buildings of the seminary are most ancient, and of great beauty. The professorships are—Divinity, Medicine, Civil Law, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Greek, Humanity, and Oriental Languages; and there are numerous bursaries or exhibitions for poor students. The town-house is a small building; the magistrates possess a crown charter of 1498, constituting them a burgh of barony only. The city consists chiefly of one long street. The population, in 1831, 1510.

ABERDOUR, a village and parish of Scotland, on the coast of Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1548.

ABERDOUR, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth. Pop. 1751. 10 miles N.W. Edinburgh.

ABER-ERCH, a parish in Caermarthenshire. Pop. 1365.

ABERFELDIE, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 10 W. Dunkeld, on the Tay.

ABERFORD, a parish of England, in Yorkshire, on the Cook, 8 miles from Leeds. Pop. 925.

ABERFOYLE, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, 9 miles E. Kippen. Pop. 660.

ABERFRAW, a town of Wales, in Anglesea. Pop. 1367. 20 miles E.S.E. Holyhead.

ABERGAVENNY, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, at the confluence of the river Gavenny with the Usk, over which there is a fine bridge of 15 arches. It has woollen manufactures, and iron-works, in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4230. 145 miles W. London.

ABERGELEY, a seaport of Wales, in Denbighshire. Population 2506. 12 miles from Aberconway.

ABERGWYLLY, a village of South Wales, 2 miles E. Caermarthen. Pop. 2675.

ABERHAFESF, a parish in Montgomeryshire. Pop. 535.

ABERLADY, a parish and village of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Pop. 1215. 16 miles from Edinburgh.

ABERLEMNO, a village of Scotland, in Forfarshire, on the South Esk. It has two singular obelisks, covered with rude sculpture. Population 1079. 4 miles S. Brechin.

ABERLEY, a parish in Worcestershire. Pop. 590.

ABERLOUR, a parish in Banffshire. Pop. 1276.

ABERNANT, a parish in Caernarvonshire. Pop. 661.

ABERNETHY, an ancient town of Scotland, in Perthshire. Here is a curious and ancient pillar, 74 feet high, and 16 in diameter. 7 miles from Perth. Population 1612.

ABERNETHY, a village of Scotland, in Elginshire, 30 miles S.E. Inverness.

ABERNETHY, a parish in Fife. Pop. 164.

ABERNETHY and KINCARDINE, two parishes united under the former name, in the counties of Moray and Inverness. The parish is about 15 miles long, and 12 in breadth. The country is well wooded. Pop. 2092.

ABERNYTE, a parish in Perthshire. Pop. 254.

ABERYSTWTH, a village of England, in Monmouthshire. Pop. 5992.

ABERYSTWTH, a seaport of South Wales, in Cardigan, at the mouth of the river Ystwith, which is crossed by a neat stone bridge. Pop. 4128. 39 miles N. Cardigan.

ABIAD, BAHE ET, a river of Africa, now considered the head of the Egyptian Nile. It is formed by the union of numerous torrents descending from the Mountains of the Moon, several hundred miles S. Darfur.

ABIAGIA, a town in Alcaniz, in Spain, in the province of Arragon.

ABIAUL, a town in Portugal, in the department of Thomar, province of Estremadura.

ABIKSCHUN, a large fresh-water lake, near the river Suney, in the circle of Onsk, in Asiatic Russia. The surplus water runs into the Irtisch. It is within the government of Tobolsk, in Siberia.

ABINGDON, a town of England, in Berks, situated at the confluence of the Ocke and the Thames. It consists of several streets, well paved, with a spacious market-place and market-house in the centre. Here are two churches, two places of worship for Dissenters, and a Quaker meeting-house; also two hospitals for indigent persons; a free school and charity school. The principal manufactures consist of sacking. Pop. 5259. 56 miles W.N.W. London.

ABINGDON, the chief town of Washington county, Virginia. Houses 300.

ABINGER, a parish in the county of Surrey. Pop. 767.

ABINGTON, a village in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Crawfordjohn.

ABIUS, or **ABII**, anciently a people of Thrace or Scythia. They had no fixed habitations, but led a wandering life, dwelling in the waggons in which they moved from one place to another, living on their cattle,

which they carried along with them, in search of new pastures. They had no trade, no commerce, no towns; rearing and tending their flocks on the banks of the streams, was their only employment.

ABLA, a town on the river Almeria, in the department of Guadix, and province of Granada, in Spain.

ABLAY, a country in Great Tartary, governed by a Calmuck chief, but subject to Russia, to obtain its protection. It lies near the river Irtisch, and extends 500 leagues along the southern borders of Siberia.

ABLITAS, a town in Spain, in the circle of Tudela, and kingdom of Navarre, located near the lake Santo.

ABLOCH, a river in Germany, rising in the principality of Hohenzollern, and discharging its waters into the Danube.

ABLADÓ, a river in the grand-duchy of Baden, in Germany, which soon falls into the Danube on the borders of Wirtemberg.

Abo, the capital of Finland, lies at the extremity of the promontory formed by the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, on the river Aura-jocki, which runs through the town. It has a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade. Population 11,500. Long. 22. 7. E. Lat. 60. 28. N.

Abo, a circle in the province of Finland, lately transferred to Russia from Sweden. It contained six towns and 4980 hamlets in 1836. Inhabitants, 207,960. 18,591 lived in towns, the remainder in rural places. The whole is divided into nine baronies.

ABOÁ, a market town in Hungary, in the circle of Nether Theiss, once two districts of Erlau.

ABOCRO, a town near the river Aukobar or Cobre, on the African coast. It gives its name to a republican province.

ABOLA, a division in Abyssinia, in a narrow valley, through which runs a river of like name, whose waters are enlarged by the draining of the mountains that shelter and form the valley.

ABOMEY, capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, in Africa. Population 24,000. Long. 0. 55. E. Lat. 7. 50. N.

ABON, ABONA, or ABONIS, in ancient geography, a town and river of Albion, supposed to be Abingdon: Abon, or Avon, in the Celtic language, denotes a river.

ABOUKIR, a small town of Egypt, with a castle, situated about 10 miles N. E. of Alexandria; also a small island near the town.

ABOUKIR BAY, formed on the west side by the point of land on which the town is situated, and on the east by that which lies at the mouth of the Rosetta branch of the Nile. In this bay was fought the famous battle of the Nile, by Lord Nelson, in 1801.

ABOUSAMAMBU, a place remarkable for containing two of the most perfect specimens of Egyptian rock-cut temples. These are situated in Nubia, on the west side of the Nile,

N. Lat. 20. 22. 26 geographical miles north of the cataracts of Madg Halfa.

ABOUSHEHR, generally called Bushire, is a town on the Persian Gulf. N. Lat. 28. 57. E. Long. 60. 52., and now the principal seaport on these waters.

ABOUSIR, a place in the Egyptian Delta (N. Lat. 30. 55.), near the left branch of the Damietta bank of the Nile.

ABOVE SAWADDE, a town in Caermarthen-shire. Pop. 803.

ABOVE TOWN, a town and division in Lancashire. Pop. 591.

ABOYNE and GLENTANNER, a parish in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1163.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a village in Hungary, in the circle of Nether Theiss, one of 16 which were formerly part of Poland, but, in 1772, united with Hungary, in consequence of which they all enjoy some peculiar rights of exemption from Austrian taxation and judicatories.

ABRACUNNUS, in ancient geography, the name of a promontory and river of Galloway, in Scotland, so called from the name Aber, the mouth of a river, or the junction of two rivers.

ABRAM, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 511.

ABRANTES, a fortified town on the Tagus, in Portuguese Estremadura, 45 miles E. Lisbon.

ABRIES, a town in France, in the department of the Upper Alps. It was at one time a portion of Savoy. Population 2030.

ABROTUM, in ancient geography, a town and harbour in the Mediterranean, one of the three cities that formed Tripoli.

ABRUCENA, a town in the district of Guadix, in the province of Granada, in Spain, between the Sierra Nevada and Jaen.

ABRUZZO, one of the four great provinces of the kingdom of Naples, bounded east by the Adriatic, north and west by the States of the Church, and south by the provinces of Terra di Lavoro and Capitanata. It is divided into two districts, separated by the river Pescara; the one called Abruzzo Citra, the other Abruzzo Ultra. Population 587,719.

ABSONWITH, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 824.

ABU-ARISCH, a walled city of Arabia, in a principality of the same name, 80 miles N. Loheia. Long. 42. 30. E. Lat. 16. 45. N.

ABURY, a village of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles from Marlborough. Population 750.

ABUS, in ancient geography, a river of Britain, now the Humber.

ABUSIR, a town of Egypt, 12 miles to the west of Alexandria. It is in a ruinous condition, with the remains of an ancient temple, and many scattered vestiges of former extent and population.

ABUSORO, a town in Russia, in the circle of Lergalsch and government of Rish-egerod.

ABUTIGE, a considerable market town in Upper Egypt, on the site of the ancient Abo-

tis. It is celebrated for the best opium. 170 miles S. Cairo. Lat. 26. 50. N.

ABYDOS, in ancient geography, a seaport town built by the Milesians in Asia, on the Hellespont, where it is scarce a mile broad, and nearly opposite to Sestos, on the European side. It was famous for Xerxes's bridge, and for the loves of Leander and Hero. This is the scene of a poem of Lord Byron's.

ABYDOS, in ancient geography, an inland town in Egypt, between Ptolemais and Diospolis, famous for the palace of Memnon and temple of Osiris.

ABYLA, one of Hercules' pillars on the African coast, opposite to Calpe, in Spain, the other pillar; supposed to have been formerly joined, but separated by Hercules, and thus to have given entrance to the sea called the Mediterranean, the limits of the labours of Hercules.

ABYSSINIA, an extensive kingdom of Africa, bounded E. by the Red Sea, N. by Sennaar, and S. partly by Sennaar and Kordofan, and partly by vast and barbarous regions, of which the names have scarcely reached us. It is estimated at about 770 British miles in length, and 550 in breadth.

The ancients had but a very imperfect knowledge of Abyssinia. Several enterprises were sent to this country by the Portuguese in the course of the 14th century; but it was chiefly brought into notice by the celebrated Mr Bruce, who, by personal intrepidity and vigour of character, made his way through all the dangers which attended an expedition through this wild and savage region, and brought home a much fuller and more interesting account of the striking features which it presented, than any preceding traveler. The two succeeding journeys of Mr Salt in 1805 and 1809, however, have also made important additions to our knowledge of this country; and this knowledge has been still further extended by the missionaries sent out especially under the patronage of the Geographical Society in 1830 to 1839.

In regard to its physical structure, Abyssinia is entirely a country of mountains. A lofty range, called Lamalmon, bars the entrance from the Red Sea. The mountains of Samen, between the Tacazzé and the Coror, are still more elevated. To these we may add the mountains of Gojam, which give rise to the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Abyssinian Nile; the high land of Efat; and finally, a lofty range, which is said to run along the whole of its southern frontier, and forms probably a branch of the Mountains of the Moon. From recent observations, it seems clear that these mountains, if they do not attain, at least approach to the limit of perpetual congelation.

These mountains pour down rivers of great magnitude, which traverse nearly the whole of Abyssinia. The largest and most celebrated is the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue river, which rises from two fountains near Geesh,

in the country of the Agows, and in lat. 16. unites with the Abiad, or principal branch of the Nile. The next great stream is the Tacazzé, which rises a little to the west of Antalo, and pursues a north-west course through Sennaar to the Nile. Other rivers of minor importance are the Arequa and Mareb, which fall into the Tacazzé; the Dender and Maleg, which fall into the Bahr-el-Azrek; and the Hanazo and the Hawash, which direct their streams towards the Red Sea, though the latter is lost in the sands, before reaching that receptacle.

The climate of Abyssinia is on the whole fine, the ranges of mountains with which it is every where intersected tempering the extreme heat, and affording a supply of water sufficient to maintain fertility. Wheat is raised in considerable quantity on the higher grounds. Teff, on the contrary, which is a herbaceous plant, grows on every soil, and affords the bread which is in universal use. On the lowest grounds is raised a plant called tocusso, which yields a black bread for the lowest classes. Other important vegetable products are the papyrus, so celebrated among the ancients, as the original material of paper. The balsam, myrrh, sassa, and opocalpasum, are produced along the coast of the Red Sea, but more copiously beyond the limits of Abyssinia, from Zeyla to Cape Guardafui, which may be considered as the native country of these juicy and odoriferous woods. In some swampy districts, where excess of moisture would prevent the raising of grain, its place is supplied by a plant called Ensete, the stalk of which, when stripped of its green covering, is said by Bruce to be the very best of all vegetable food. Abyssinia contains, besides, many rare trees, plants, and flowers, and affords an unexhausted field of study to the botanist. Mr Salt, in his two journeys, added to science eight genera, and 128 species; and an ample harvest doubtless remains for future labourers.

Abyssinia, from the great variety of its surface, and the uncultivated state of some of its districts, produces a great variety of wild animals. Of these, the most numerous and characteristic is the hyena. The elephant and rhinoceros are numerous in the low grounds, and in places full of moisture. There is a species of rhinoceros, with two horns, found only in a few districts. The antelope species also is very numerous. The buffalo is here one of the most ferocious of animals. Hippopotami and crocodiles abound in all the rivers. The lion is found only occasionally. There are several species of the leopard. The zebra is frequent in the southern provinces of Fazuelo and Narea, where its mane adorns the collars of the war horses. A small animal, called jerboa, about the size of a rat, burrows in the fields, both here and in Barbary. The domestic animals are not very different from those of Europe. The most remarkable is a species of Galla oxen, bearing horns of an

enormous magnitude. Mr Salt saw one four feet long, and 21 inches in circumference at its root. Mr Bruce is said to be mistaken, however, in representing this as a disease. It is the characteristic of a species, though one not very common. Abyssinian horses are strong and beautiful. The feathered creation in Abyssinia bears more than its usual proportion to the other species. The vast profusion of insects, grains, and plants, even the waste and destruction attending the continual wars, afford them an uncommon supply of food. The nisser, or golden eagle, perhaps the largest bird of the old continent, and a beautiful species called the black eagle, are particularly noticed by Mr Bruce. To these Mr Salt adds a new species, called goodie-goodie, the size of the common falcon. Storks, snipes, pigeons, and swallows, occur in great number and variety. Mr Bruce never saw a woodcock, sparrow, magpie, or bat. Among insects, the most numerous and useful are bees. Honey constitutes every where an important part of the food of the people. Several provinces, particularly that of the Agows, pay a large proportion of their tribute in this article. The honey assumes different appearances; sometimes black, sometimes blood-red, according to the plant on which the insect feeds. Of a very different character is the locust, which commits here ravages nearly as terrible as it does in all the other countries of Northern Africa.

The political condition of Abyssinia is as unfavourable as can be conceived. The country is the continual prey of intestine confusion, and the most sanguinary hostility. It presents a scene of perpetual bloodshed, not from frontier hostilities, but from such as are carried on in the very bosom of the country; nor is a single district for a moment secure from its devastation. This perpetual state of civil war and confusion, seems to be the main cause of that peculiar barbarism and brutality by which the manners of Abyssinia are characterised. All the feelings by which man is restrained from shedding the blood of his fellows, seem entirely blunted. Human life seems scarcely to be respected more than that of the brutes. Mr Bruce seldom went out at Gondar without seeing dead bodies lying in the streets, without being even allowed the rites of sepulture, but left to be devoured by the dogs and hyenas. But the circumstance which seems to place the Abyssinians below even the most savage tribes, is the extreme coarseness of their festive indulgences, on which occasions they devour the raw flesh of animals, as it is immediately cut in slices from the animal alive, which is described by Mr Bruce as in the mean time roaring under the pain of the wound. Mr Salt affirms that the animal is first killed. It is also the practice to cut steaks from a living animal, then to close up the wound, and to continue driving him on. This was also contradicted by Mr Salt; but in his second

journey, he was himself a witness to this brutality. At their feasts, their manners are grossly licentious. The Abyssinians profess Christianity, with a large admixture, however, of Judaical observances.

The only display of architectural magnificence in Abyssinia, is in the churches. The houses of the sovereign and grandees are also large and commodious; though, in this warlike country, the camp is considered as his more proper residence. All the other houses are mere hovels of a conic form, with a thatched roof. Their dress consists chiefly of a large piece of cotton cloth, about 36 feet long, and one and a half broad, which they wrap round them like a mantle, to which they add close drawers, reaching to the middle of the thigh, with a girdle of cloth. Their food consists of honey, the different species of grain already enumerated, and raw meat at festivals. The most general drink is *bouza*, a species of sour beer, made from the fermentation of their cakes, particularly those left at entertainments. Hydromel is also made in great quantities. Wine is produced only in one district. Their agriculture is very rude and imperfect; as also their manufactures, which chiefly consist of cloths, arms, and instruments of iron and brass. Sheep skins are tanned in some quarters; at Axum they are made into parchment. The foreign commerce of Abyssinia is carried on entirely by way of Massuah, whence the communication with the interior is maintained by the channel of Adowa. The imports are chiefly lead, block tin, gold foil, Persian carpets, raw silk from China, velvets, French broad-cloths, coloured skins from Egypt, glass beads and decanters from Venice. The exports consist of gold, ivory, and slaves. The slaves are reckoned more beautiful than those which come from the interior of Africa.

This country is now formed into three great divisions. 1. Tigré, comprehending the tract between the Red Sea and the Tacazzé. The principal districts are Tigré Proper, Agame, Enderta, Wójjerat, Wofila, Lasta, Avergale, Samen, Zemben, Sire, and the kingdom of the Baharnegash. The chief towns are Adowa, Antalo, Dixon, and Axum. 2. Amhara, comprehending the provinces west of the Tacazzé. The principal are Amhara proper, Dembea, Damut, Gojam, and Begender. Gondar, the capital, and Emfras, are situated in this division. 3. This division consists of the southern provinces of Shoa and Efat, which are now, as already noticed, under an Abyssinian government, but entirely distinct from that which reigns in Tigré. Ankoher and Tegulet seem to be the principal towns.

With regard to the population of Abyssinia, there seems scarcely to exist data on which we can form even a conjecture.—(See Transactions of the Geographical Society.)

The following is a remarkable communication, contained in the Transactions of the

London Geographical Society, of great interest, so far as it relates to Abyssinia and the Nile, with which the article closes:—

A. Todd Holroyd, in 1836, visited Sennaar and Kordofan, and also New and Old Dongolah, and sailed up the Blue River. Having staid at Sennaar a fortnight, he crossed the desert to the White Nile at Mengarah and El Obeia, the capital of Kordofan, on 30th March 1837, where he lived fourteen days, and returned, by a different route, to Mengarah, on the river Nile, which he descended to Khantum. In his way, he visited some remarkable antiquities, passing Old and New Dongolah, and reached Wadi Halfah on 16th August 1837. He remarked that Old Dongolah was in ruins, and the houses almost covered with drifted sand. In his journey he met with some cities, lately villages, that have recently sprung up, and now containing 15,000 inhabitants. Sennaar stands on the western bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek river. It has a daily bazaar; the inhabitants are of a dark brown colour, and are active and industrious. El Obeia, the capital of Kordofan, is a scattered town, standing on a plain, with about 40,000 inhabitants. The chief employment of the troops is to penetrate into the interior, after the roving dealers in slavery, and collect the handsome young women who are sold to the Turks and Arabs. The inferior women and children are given to the soldiers for pay, who sell them for the best price they can get. Holroyd says, they are hawked about the bazaar, and sometimes sold by auction. Beautiful Darfur girls are held in great repute, and sell for £15 or £20. Mr Holroyd brought a boy from Kordofan, whom he had recovered from slavery, about fourteen years of age, who is supposed to be the only native of that kingdom that ever came to England.

ACA, ACE, or ACON, in ancient geography, a town in Phœnicia, on the Mediterranean, afterwards called Ptolemais, now Acre.

ACAD, or ACHAD, in ancient geography, the town in which Nimrod reigned, situated in Babylonia, on the eastward of the Tigris.

ACADIE, or ACADY, a name formerly given to Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, America.

ACAMENTIS, the ancient name for the island of Cyprus.

ACAPALA, a town in the province of Chiapaun, in New Spain, situated on Tobasco river.

ACAPULCO, or LOS REGES, a town of New Mexico, and capital city of the government of New Spain, situated on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, with an excellent bay and harbour. Its port, which is one of the finest in the world, and capable of containing any number of vessels in perfect safety, is an immense basin, cut out of the granite rocks, and encloses a space between three and four miles in breadth. The small island of Roqueta or Grifo lies at the entrance of the port of Acapulco, and

forms two entrances, the one on the west of the island, between 700 and 800 feet in breadth, and the other between a mile and half a mile, with from 24 to 33 fathoms of water. The town stands on a bay north-west from the road, formed by the curvature of the coast and a small promontory, on which is situated the castle and royal fort of San Diego, mounted with 31 pieces of artillery, for the defence of the port. In the bay to the north-west, ships may ride at anchor two cables' length from the shore, and be sheltered from the storm by the point of land under the fort. This bay contains, in its whole extent, but one shallow, which is not above 100 feet deep. There is another little bay to the south-east, which is still safer than the former, and therefore frequented by such vessels as have occasion to winter at Acapulco. The principal trade of Acapulco is with Manila, one of the Philippine islands, to which it has for a long period sent out annually a large vessel. The lading from Acapulco to Manila generally consists of silver, a very small quantity of cochineal from Oaxaco, of cocoa from Guayaquil and Caraccas, wine, oil, and Spanish wool. Its cargo from Manila consists of muslins, printed calicoes, coarse cotton shirts, raw silk, china, silk stockings, articles of jewellery from Canton or Manila, by Chinese artists; spices, and aromatics.

Acapulco, though it has been celebrated for its trade with the East, is but a miserable town, with only 4000 inhabitants, mostly people of colour, which are increased to 9000 by the resort of strangers to the annual fair, held at the time of the arrival of the Manila galleon. It is surrounded on all sides by a lofty chain of rocky mountains, which, by reflecting the sun's rays, and excluding the air, add greatly to the suffocating heat of the climate. To give a freer circulation to the air, a passage has been actually cut through the chain of mountains which surrounds the town, and this improvement, by giving a free access, during the heats of summer, to the sea breeze, has not been without its utility. But Acapulco, owing to its position, is still extremely unhealthy; and the unfortunate inhabitants, besides being tormented with earthquakes and hurricanes, breathe a burning air, full of insects, and vitiated by putrid emanations. Bilious fevers, and the cholera morbus, are very frequent; and the Mexicans, who descend from the table land to purchase goods on the arrival of the galleon, are frequently the victims of those mortal diseases. The natural insalubrity of the climate is greatly increased by the poisonous vapours which exhale from a marsh situated to the east of the town. The stagnant water of this marsh disappears every year, which occasions the death of an innumerable quantity of small fishes. These, rotting in heaps under the ardour of a tropical sun, diffuse their pestilential emanations through the neighbouring air, and are

justly considered one of the principal causes of the putrid bilious fevers which prevail on the coast. In summer, the temperature of the air at Acapulco remains, during the day, almost continually between 86 and 96 degrees of Fahrenheit. It falls, however, before sunrise, to 64 and 62; to which great and sudden depression Humboldt ascribes the most fatal effects. Long., according to Humboldt, 99 46. W. Lat. 16. 50. 29. N.

ACARNANIA, an ancient division of Northern Greece. It fell under the dominion of the Romans, and subsequently under that of the Turks, and now forms one of the provinces of the modern kingdom of Greece.

ACASTER MALBIS, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 707.

ACCRINGTON, New, a town in Lancashire. Population 4960.

ACCRINGTON, Old, a town and parish in Lancashire. Population 1323.

ACELDAMA, in Scripture history, a place on the south wall of Jerusalem, called the Potter's Field.

ACEQUI, the capital of the province of that name in Italy. It is a walled city, on the banks of the Bormida. There are a cathedral, three monasteries, and a nunnery. The inhabitants, who trade chiefly in silk, are about 6600. There are some celebrated baths, known and used in ancient and modern times.

ACERENZA, a town in the kingdom of Naples, 80 miles E. from that city, containing 1800 inhabitants.

ACERNO, a town in Italy, in the citorior principality of Naples, with a bishop's see and 2400 inhabitants. It is situated 12 miles N. E. of Salerno. Long. 15. 46. E. Lat. 40. 54. N.

ACERRA, a town in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, situated on the river Agno, 7 miles N. E. of Naples. Population 6256. Long. 14. 13. E. Lat. 40. 15. N.

ACESINES, in ancient geography, a large and rapid river in India, which Alexander passed in his expedition to that country. According to Major Rennell, the modern Churnab is the Acesines of the ancients.

ACHAFALAYA, a river in Louisiana, in North America, or more properly a secondary channel of the Mississippi, by which a part of its waters flows off from the main trunk, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico at about 100 miles westward of the Mississippi.

ACHAIA PROPRIA, anciently a small district in the north of Peloponnesus, running westward along the bay of Corinth, bounded on the west by the Ionian sea, on the south by Elis and Arcadia, and on the east by Sicynia. It is now called Romania Alta, in the Morea.

ACHANCROSS CASTLE, a ruin situated on a strong natural position in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Juxta, Dumfries-shire.

ACHASIS, in ancient geography, a town in

Galilee; also a town in the most southern part of the tribe of Judah.

ACHATES, a river in Sicily, now called Donates. It is said the agate was first found in that river.

ACHEEN, a city of Asia, the capital of the kingdom of Acheen, situated near the north-west extremity of Sumatra, on the south side of a river, about two miles from the sea. It is irregularly built, containing 8000 houses, raised on posts to secure them from the sudden inundations by which the surface of the ground is overflowed. A good deal of trade is carried on in Acheen; a number of vessels resorting to it from the coast of Coromandel and the Maldives. Long. 95. 46. E. Lat. 5. 36. N.

ACHELOUS, now the White river, the largest stream in Greece, was navigable in ancient times as far as Stratos, the ruins of which still remain. The Achelous rises in the lofty range of Pindus, and, flowing in a general course from north to south for 130 miles, discharges itself into the sea.

ACHER, a river in the grand duchy of Baden, rising in the Acher lake. It falls into the Rhine between the Lech and Greffin.

ACHERON, a small river in Elis, that runs into the Alpheus; another river of the same name, in Epirus, which rises in the mountain range of Pindus; and a third river, called Acheron, in southern Italy. It is frequently named the River of Fire in ancient authors.

ACHERUSIA PALUS, a lake between Cumæ and the promontory of Misenum; also a lake of Epirus, through which the Acheron flows.

ACHESON'S HAVEN, a village of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, on the Frith of Forth.

ACHIGAN (RIVER), a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Assumption.

ACHILL, an island on the western coast of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, containing 710 houses, and 4000 inhabitants.

ACHMIM, or **ECHMIM**, a considerable town of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile. The streets are well disposed, broad, and straight, which is very unusual in Egypt; so that this would be a very handsome town, were the houses built with better materials than bricks not burned, but merely baked, and cemented with clay. This place was anciently called Panopolis or Chemmis, the former the Greek name, the latter the Egyptian. The city contains a church of some antiquity, and held in much veneration; but its chief ornament is the granite pillars taken from the ruins of Panopolis. 200 miles S. Cairo. Long. 31. 55. E. Lat. 26. 40. N.

ACHMOUNEIN, a large village of Upper Egypt. Population 5000. 120 miles S. Cairo. Long. 31. 10. E. Lat. 28. 10. N.

ACHONRY, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, which gives name to a bishoprick, now united to Killala. 16 miles W. Sligo. Population of the parish 13,050.

ACHRATHIN (LOCH), an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Ross-shire.

ACHRAY (LOCH), a little and very beautiful lake which connects Loch Venacher with Loch Katrine.

ACHRY (LOCH), a lake in the county of Ross, a mile long and very deep, and although it has a constant supply of water, there is no visible outlet. It is supposed there must be some subterraneous outlet.

ACHTIRKA, a city of Russia, the capital of the circle of the same name. It contains eight churches, one of which attracts many pilgrims, from the image of the virgin upon it. Houses 1138. Inhabitants 12,788, who are employed in making woollen cloth and some other articles. Long. 34. 50. E. Lat. 42. 32. N.

ACHUAR, one of the smallest of the Hebrides, lying south from Islay.

ACHYR, a strong town and castle in the Ukraine, subject to the Russians since 1667. It stands on the river Wonsthlo, near the frontiers of Russia, 127 miles W. of Kiow.

ACI, three remarkable towns, very populous, on the sea-coast, in the province of Catania, in the island of Sicily. Their names are Aci St Lucia, Aci Catena, and Aci St Filipo. They are defended by the town of St Anna. Inhabitants 9200. They are occupied in fishing and making wine.

ACKLIN'S KEYS, two small islands, about 50 miles S.W. from the Bahamas.

ACKLUM, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 827.

ACKWORTH, a parish in the West Riding of York, with fine wood and water. Pop. 1686.

ACLE, a market town and parish in Norfolk. Population 820.

ACO, a town of Peru, in South America. It is also the name of a river in Africa, which rises in the Abyssinian mountains, runs a south-east course, and discharges itself into the Indian ocean.

ACOBAMBA, capital of Angaraes, Peru. Long. 74. 32. W. Lat. 13. 16. S.

ACOMB, WEST, a considerable town in Northumberland. Population 522.

ACOMB, a parish in East Riding of York, with good and fertile land. Pop. 882.

ACOMB, a town in East Riding of York. Population 762.

ACONCAGUA, a province of the republic of Chili, which is bounded on the north by the province of Quillota, east by the Andes, south by Santiago, and on the west by the province of Quillota. Population 8000.

ACONCAGUA, a town of Chili, in the above province, formerly its capital.

ACONCAGUA, a river of the above province, which enters the Pacific ocean in Lat. 33. S.

ACONCAGUA, a mountain in Chili, said to be higher than the famed Chimborazo, being 23,200 feet in height. (See proceedings of Geological Society, vol. vi. p. 143.)

ACOSTAN, a mountainous island in the North Sea, between Asia and America, observed by Captain Cook.

ACOURY, or **ACKORU**, a town of Hindostan, 12 miles N.W. Attock, on the river Indus.

ACQUA (Water), a town of Italy, in Tuscany, celebrated for its baths. 15 miles E. Leghorn.

ACQUA-NEGRA (Dark Water), two towns of Italy, in the duchies of Mantua and Milan.

ACQUAPENDENTE (Hanging Water, a Cataract), a small town of Italy, 55 miles N.N. W. Rome.

ACQUA-VIVA, a small town of Naples, almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1706.

ACQUI, or **AQUI** (Waters, or Baths), a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the Bormida. Population 6660, who are chiefly engaged in the silk manufacture. 44 miles S.E. Turin.

ACRA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Condapilly. 16 miles N.E. Condapilly.

ACRA, a kingdom of the Gold coast of Africa, about 26 miles in length, and from 12 to 20 in breadth. Both the English and Dutch have forts at Acra. There is also a Danish fort. Long. 0. 10. W. Lat. 5. 31. N.

ACRE, an ancient city of Palestine, a seaport in the pachalic of Acre, situated on a bay, which stretches along nine miles of a semicircular coast, as far as the promontory of Mount Carmel, but in a situation rendered unhealthy from the neighbouring marshes, and from its own construction. The town is small, but very populous, and well fortified. It is now greatly reduced from its ancient extent; for it was originally begirt by triple walls, and by a fosse cut out of the rock, from which it is at present a mile distant, and which it occupies an hour's journey to encircle. The interior of the city is confined; the streets are so narrow, that it is affirmed when a camel traverses the broadest, no other animal can pass at the same time. The houses are built of cut stone, not of bricks, as usual in the East; and they are flat roofed, with terraces. Few of the ancient buildings with which this city was once decorated, remain. There is a large edifice in a state of decay, formerly called the Iron Castle, which was used as an hospital and palace by the Knights Templars. The palace of the grand master of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, serves for the same purpose to the pacha of Acre; and in one of its towers is a spacious hall, with a fountain of various-coloured marble in the centre, made by Daher, the son of Omar. Djezzar Pacha built an elegant mosque, with a fine cupola; besides which, there are several others, a Greek and Armenian church, a Jewish synagogue, and a small monastery of Franciscans, which, in 1807, contained only four monks. There are two bazaars or market places, three khans or inns for the reception of goods, in one of which Europeans are lodged; also baths and fountains. A beautiful fountain, close to the pacha's palace, has been built of white marble, from the remains of

the ancient Cæsarea, a neighbouring city on the shore. There are several coffee-houses, the resort to which enlivens the city; but the shops are poor, and the most favourable prospect of Acre is from without. Some trade is carried on in the export of cotton, and the import of rice; but the harbour is bad, though better than most others on the coast. The population of Acre was computed at 16,000 by the Abbe Mariti, in 1760, and at 18,000 or 20,000 by Mr Browne, in 1797; in 1839, 21,500.

This city has been celebrated from remote periods of antiquity: it was known by the names of Acca, Ake, Accor, and St John D'Acre. It remained long in possession of Alexander's successors; it was afterwards taken by the Romans; and, when the Saracens began to be formidable, they rendered themselves masters of Acre, calling it Acca, as of old. During nearly two centuries, it became the principal theatre of the Crusades. The Saracens were expelled from this city by the Christians in 1104, from whom it was recovered by Saladin, sultan of Egypt, in 1187. It again fell into the hands of the Saracens, after a siege, in 1291; and was afterwards taken by the Turks, who held precarious possession of it, governing it by pachas. In 1799, Acre was besieged by Bonaparte, and was gallantly and successfully defended by Sir Sidney Smith, the enemy retreating from under its walls, after having invested it 61 days, and after all his attempts to carry the place by storm had proved ineffectual. Since that period, the fortifications have been considerably enlarged. It is at the present time one of the possessions of the Pacha of Egypt, who captured it in July 1832, and who resides occasionally there. 23 miles N.N.W. Jerusalem, 27 S. Tyre.

ACROA, a considerable kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa. Its principal seaport is Apum, where the Dutch have a fort, which was, along with the town, nearly destroyed, in 1811, during the Ashantee war.

ACRON or **AKRON**, a division of the Fantee territory, on the Gold Coast of Africa. This town, with most of its inhabitants, was destroyed by the Ashantees, on the 1st March 1811. About a week after, the fort was plundered by Attah, the late king of Akim, who laid nearly the whole of it in ruins. It has undergone several changes since that time. 50 miles E.N.E. Cape Coast.

ACROPOLIS, a citadel, and one of the divisions of Athens, called Polis because it formed the first and original city, and the upper Polis to distinguish it from the lower, which was afterwards built round it, on a large open plain. The Acropolis stands elevated in the centre of the town, upon a rock, hence its name.

ACROTERRI, a town in the island of Santorin, in the Greek Archipelago. Long. 25. 24. E. Lat. 36. 27. N.

ACTIUM, now the Gulf of Arta, which derives its chief importance from a battle fought between the Emperor Augustus and Marcus Antonius, B.C. 31. The latter was completely defeated, and fled with his mistress, Cleopatra, into Egypt.

ACTON, a parish in Cheshire, fertile and well cultivated. Population, 3928.

ACTON, a parish in Suffolk, finely wooded. Population 565.

ACTON, a village and parish of England, formerly resorted to for its mineral waters. Pop. 2425. 5 miles from London.

ACTON, a village in the county of Armagh, Ireland. Population 205.

ACTON-BURNELL, a village of England, in the county of Salop. Population 581.

ACTON TWESSELL and **BURNALL**, a town in the county of Stafford. Pop. 551.

ACUL, a small sea-port of St Domingo, on the north coast; stormed by the English in 1794. 8 miles S.S.W. Cape François.

AD, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea at Crinan, in the county of Argyle.

ADAM, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 827.

ADAM'S BRIDGE, a series of sand-banks, which, with two small islands, extend from a point of land in the southern peninsula of India (140 miles) to the island of Ceylon, and of nearly 60 geographical miles in breadth.

ADAM'S PEAK, the highest point of the island of Ceylon, and the centre of the mountain ranges, in which the largest river in the island takes its rise. One Knox, an Englishman, who was kept a prisoner for nearly 20 years in the island, has written an account of it. Its elevation is about 7000 feet. Holman, the blind traveller, ascended the summit.

ADAMPE, a territory on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending from Acre to the Volta.

ADAMS, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland. Population 25,000.

ADAMS, a county of the United States, in Mississippi, on the Mississippi river. Chief towns, Natchez and Washington. Population 17,000, including 5671 slaves.

ADAMS, a county of the United States in Ohio, on the Ohio river, between Scioto and Brown counties. Chief town West Union. Population in 1839, 25,000.—Also the name of various townships of the United States.

ADAMSTOWN, a village and parish in Ireland, county of Wexford. Pop. 2250.

ADANA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of the district or government of Aladulia, situated on the river Adana, or Seihoun. Pop. 5000 or 6000, who are Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. It is much resorted to from other towns, for the purchase of wine, fruit, and corn. 150 miles S.E. Konieh. Long. 35. 6. E. Lat. 36. 59. N.

ADANAB, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Malabar. 25 miles S.S.E. Calicut.

ADANAQUE, a town of Kurdistan, on the river Deaal, which flows into the Tigris.

ADARE, an ancient town of Ireland, with some fine ruins, now a small post-town situated on the river Maig, in the county of Limerick. 130 miles S.W. Dublin. Pop. 950.

ADBASTON, a town in Staffordshire, in a rich and well cultivated country. Pop. 601.

ADDA, a large river in Italy, which has its source in the country of the Grisons, and joins the Po, near Cremona. It was in forcing the Bridge of Lodi, across this river, that Bonaparte gained a complete victory over the Austrians, 1796. It was on the banks of this river that Moreau was defeated by the Austrians and Russians, in 1799.

ADDERBURY, EAST, a parish in Oxfordshire. Pop. 2473.

ADDERBURY, WEST. Pop. 397.

ADDINGHAM, a parish in Cumberland, very romantic. Population 719.

ADDINGHAM, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2257.

ADDINGTON, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 1082.

ADDISON, a county of the United States, in Vermont, in Lake Champlain, and on Otter Creek. Chief town Vergennes. Pop. 30,000.—Also the name of several townships.

ADDLE, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1063.

ADEL, the name of a portion of eastern Africa, important in the event of steam navigation to India being adopted. The chief place is Berbera, to which the Arabs cross over from Aden and Mocha, between October and April, to purchase slaves, gums, camels, horses, &c., for which they exchange Indian wares, salt, &c. Lord Valentia visited this place, on his journey to Abyssinia. The merchants have ships of their own, and are active and enterprising.

ADELFOR, a town in Sweden, where there are two gold mines, which are but unfrequently wrought, while the first seams found there are very productive, and afford trade and employment to thousands.

ADELSHEIM, a city in the bailiwick of Osterburthen, and circle of the Maine and Tauber, in the grand duchy of Baden. 200 houses and 1264 inhabitants.

ADELSON, an island in Sweden, in the same lake in which Stockholm is built, to the west of Menso, containing a parish of the same name.

ADEN, a town of Yemen, one of the grand divisions of Arabia, on the coast of the Indian Ocean, and nearly due east of the entrance of the Red Sea. N. lat. 12. 40. E. long. 40. 48. The town stands on the east side of a small peninsula, or rather island, which is connected with the mainland by a causeway of seven arches, through which the sea rushes at high water. The great gulf formed by that part of the African continent, terminating in Cape Guardafui and the oppo-

site coast of Arabia, is sometimes called the Gulf of Aden.

The town, when seen by Mr Salt, was a mass of ruins, consisting of such miserable huts that none but Arabs of the worst description would think of inhabiting it. The great heat of the climate, the want of the conveniences of life, with the exception of water, render it by no means a desirable place of residence.

The natives themselves are squalid and unhealthy, while the lower classes are most depraved in their habits, like those inhabiting most Arabian towns.

The profusion of the remains of ancient grandeur, every where to be met with, only throws a darker shade of desolation over the scene. These consist of some large excavations out of the solid rock, the ruins of an aqueduct which once conducted the water from the mountains, and others equally remarkable.

The cause of the late attack on Aden by the British originated in the following circumstance:—A vessel, with the British flag, was captured and plundered by Arabs, under the chief of Aden. The chief refused either to punish the plunderers, or restore the property or its value. A British commander was sent to make a formal demand of the property. The chief refused to make restitution, and the commander threatened the town of Aden with an attack. This frightened the chief, and he yielded; but soon after declined implementing his engagement. The result was an attack by the English, when the town and fortress of Aden were carried, and finally became a portion of the British empire, and now one of her steam-navigation stations for the India trade. —(*See Plan.*)

ADENAN, a circle in the department of the Rhine and Moselle, in the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine. Extent 172 sq. miles. Population 19,210. 3 Market towns, 267 villages. The face of the country is hilly, covered with wood, and the chief place is of the same name. Pop. 1250.

ADENBERG, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, subject to the Elector Palatine.

ADENORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 5 miles S. Volconda.

ADERAMPAR, a town of Hindostan, in Travancore, 35 miles N.E. Porcah.

ADERNO, a city at the foot of Mount Adena, in Sicily. It is built in an unhealthy situation, contains 6600 inhabitants. It has several churches, the chief of which is supported by pillars of beautiful polished lava. In the river Guerella, which passes the city, is a remarkable waterfall.

ADELM'S HEAD, St, a lofty promontory of England, on the coast of the county of Dorset, rising 440 feet almost perpendicularly from the sea, with the ruins of a small square chapel on the very verge of the precipice.

ADIGE, a large river which rises in the country of the Grisons, on the borders of the

Tyrol, enters the latter territory at Glarentz, and, after traversing the principality of Trent, directs its course across the district of Verona in Italy, where it becomes navigable, and at length discharges itself into the Gulf of Venice, not far from the mouths of the Po.

ADILABAD, a town in the Mahratta dominions, province of Kandesh, 20 miles S. Burhampour.

ADJACCIO, a province in the island and department of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, containing about 36,000 inhabitants. It is populous and fertile. Long. 41. 54. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

ADJAZZIO, or **AJACCIO**, a town and castle in Corsica, the birthplace of Bonaparte, with a bishop's see and a good harbour. Pop. 7500. Long. 0. 53. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

ADJODIN, or **PAUKPUTTUN**, a city of Hindostan, province of Moultan, on the Sutlege, the annual resort of numerous Mohamedan pilgrims. Long. 73. 30. E. Lat. 30. 31. N.

ADLINGFAT, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 478.

ADLINGHAM, a parish in Lancashire. Pop. 884.

ADMIRALTY BAY, a spacious bay, with good anchorage, on the west coast of Cook's Straits, in the southernmost island of New Zealand.

ADMIRALTY INLET, the entrance of the supposed Straits of Juan de Fuca, on the west coast of New Georgia. It was visited by Captain Vancouver in 1792, who reported the shores to be rich and fertile.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND, the name of an island near Nova Zembla, in the Frozen Sea. It lies on the coast of North America, between King George the Third's Archipelago and the continent, about 90 miles long, and 25 broad. Long. 225. 10. to 226. 31. E. Lat. 57. 2. to 58. 24. N. Since the treaty, 1825, it has belonged to Russia.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of 20 or 30 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, of which the largest, called Great Admiralty Island, is from 55 to 60 miles in length. Lat. 1. 58. 50. to 2. 20. S.

ADO, a small island of Russia, in the Gulf of Bothnia, not far from the coast of Finland. Long. 20. 14. E. Lat. 60. 19. N.

ADONI, a district in Hindostan, in Golconda, containing a town of the same name. 188. miles N. Seringapatam. Long. 77. 18. E.

ADONIS, a river in ancient Syria, which rises in the mountains of Lebanon. Its waters, at a certain season of the year, assume a red colour, which the ancient poets said was caused by the blood of Adonis.

ADORE, a town of Saxony, on the banks of the Elster, 12 miles from Egra. Pop. 1600. Long. 12. 16. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

ADOUR, a river in France, which rises in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, after a course of 170 miles. It falls into the Bay of Biscay.

ADOWA, the capital of Tigré, in Abyssinia,

and residence of the sovereign since the Galla gained possession of Gondar. The houses are all of a conical form, pretty regularly disposed into streets or alleys, interspersed with trees and small gardens. It contains 800 houses, and 8000 inhabitants. It has manufactures of cotton cloths. It has also an extensive trade in cattle, corn, salt, and slaves. Salt says there are 1000 slaves exported annually. Pop. 8000.

ADÆA, the capital of a district of the same name in Spain, 45 miles S.E. of Granada.

ADRIA, an episcopal town in Italy, in the Austrian dominions.

ADRIAMPATAM, a town of Hindostan, on the sea-coast, 37 miles S.E. Tanjore.

ADRIANOPLE, (city of Adrian,) a large town on the Marizza, in the government of Romania, in European Turkey; 130 miles N.W. Constantinople. It was in ancient times the capital of the country of the Bessi, a Thracian tribe, and was named Uskadama. Its present name was received from the Emperor Adrian, who was its second founder. The Turks took this city in the year 1360; and it continued to be the seat of the Turkish empire until the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II. in 1453. It is nine miles in circumference, agreeably situated, but unhealthy. Next to the palace of the Sultans, and the great repository for foreign goods, the numerous mosques merit our notice. Of these the mosque of the Sultan Selim is the most splendid. There is here a multitude of booths and retail shops, stored with merchandise of all descriptions. The principal merchants are Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, but the town is also inhabited by Wallachians, Turks, and other Oriental tribes. The Greeks have here an archbishop. An important branch of commerce is the wine and fruit raised in the adjacent country. It suffered much from fire in the years 1754 and 1778. Long. 22. 30. E. Lat. 41. 41. N.

ADRIATIC SEA, or GULF of VENICE, is that part of the Mediterranean which extends from south-east to north-west, between the coasts of Italy and Illyria, from Lat. 40. to 45. 55. N., and whose southern extremities are the Capo di Lucca in Naples, and the north point of the island of Corfu. It derives its name from the once flourishing town of Adria, in the Polesino di Rovigo. It is in general nearly 140 miles in breadth, and is bounded on the south-west by Naples, on the west by the Ecclesiastical States and the kingdom of Lombardy, on the north and north-east by Carniola and Istria, and on the east by Croatia, Dalmatia, Ragusa, and Albania.

ADSIAB, a town of Arabia, on the south side of the Persian Gulf, inhabited by Arabs. Long. 48. 20. E. Lat. 26. 8. N.

ADUJAN, a city in Spain, on the south side of the Sierra Moreno. There is an excellent bridge over the Guadalquivir at this place, with a fine fertile country, enclosed

with a wall. 6 churches, 9 monasteries, a theatre, and 14,000 inhabitants.

ADULA, or ADULIS, in ancient geography, a town in ancient Egypt, built in 356 B.C. 10,000 slaves are here kept.

ADULA, in ancient geography, a mountain in Rætia, in the country of the Grisons.

ADULE, or LULLA, a port in the Red Sea, near Assoum. It is a place of considerable trade, in slaves, gold, lead, ivory, &c. At Adule are several inscriptions. Owing to the unsettled state of the country, it is seldom visited. Mr Salt declined to visit the place for the like cause. (P. C.) 134.

ADUR, a river of England, rising in Sussex, which falls into the Lees at New Shoreham.

ADVENTURE BAY, situated on the south-east coast of New Holland. Lat. 43. 20. S. and long. 147. 29. E. This bay was first discovered by Captain Furneaux, in 1773.

ÆGEAN SEA, the ancient name of the Grecian Archipelago. The Ægean Sea is bounded on the north by Macedonia and Thrace, on the west by Greece, on the east by Asia Minor, comprised between the 41. 41. and 36. degrees of N. lat. It contains many islands, some of which indicate volcanic origin. The beauty of the whole has been celebrated by many travellers, particularly by Clarke. The famous Cyclades, or circulating islands, compose part of this Archipelago.

ÆGILIA, now Cape Istria, on the north of the territory of Istria, located in a little island, joined to the mainland by a bridge. Long. 14. 20. E. Lat. 45. 50. N.

ÆGINA, an island in the Gulf of Egina. There are here numerous ruins: the most remarkable of which is that of the ancient temple of Jupiter Panhellenius. Of late years the selection of Ægina as a naval and central position, has made it the occasional sitting-place of the Senate of Greece, and the residence of the governor. Pop. 4000.

ÆGIUM, in ancient geography, a town in Achaia Propria, famous for the Council of the Achæans, which annually met there.

ÆNARIA, see ISCHIA.

ÆENNSEN, a bailiwick in the province of Thalenberg, in the kingdom of Hanover, with 4895 inhabitants. The capital has about 1000 citizens.

ÆOLIAN ISLANDS, the ancient name of eleven small islands north of Sicily, now generally called the Lipari Islands.

ÆERNEN, a large and well-built town of Switzerland, in the Valais, 35 miles E. Sior.

ÆERON, a river of Wales, flowing into Cardigan Bay.

ÆESSIRARIA, a province of the duchy of Piedmont, in the kingdom of Sardinia.

ÆETH, a strong little town in the Austrian Netherlands, and province of Hainault, located on the river Demier.

ÆETHALIA, in ancient geography, now Elba, an island on the coast of Etruria, in compass 100 miles, abounding in iron.

ÆTNA, a celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily, on the north-eastern part of the island, close to the sea-shore. This is the largest volcano in Europe. It is seen at a great distance, and in a dark night it has a most splendid appearance. At times it discharges large rocks and stones, throwing them some hundred feet perpendicular in the air. Sir W. Scott visited this crater.

ÆTOLIA, according to ancient geographers, was two considerable divisions in ancient Greece, on the shores of the Corinthian Gulf.

AFFGHANISTAN, means, "The Country of the Affghans." The epithet Affghan, signifying "loud-talking," is a nickname given to the people of Caubul by the surrounding tribes. The native name is Pusht-nauk. Dialects of the Pushtoo language are spoken by the tribes which are the most numerous, viz. the Caukers, Ghilzies, and Khybers: the people of Caubul speak both Persian and Pushtoo.

Boundaries.—These are difficult to be fixed: no definite line of demarcation existing, either politically or naturally, and constant warfare between the frontier tribes causing a continual fluctuation. Afghanistan, in the era of its greatest prosperity, extended to sixteen degrees of longitude from Sirhind, about 150 miles from Delhi, to Meshed, and about the same distance from the Caspian Sea. In breadth it extended from the Oxus to the Persian Gulf, a space of 910 miles: but its territories have been greatly reduced by war, and the authority of the sovereign is only partially acknowledged. In defining the irregular limits of this diminished kingdom, it should be premised that, from the east of Bengal, in long. 90 deg., to Herat, in lat. 62 deg., a vast chain of mountains, which tower above the level of perpetual snow, extends under the names of the Himalaya, Hindoo Coosh, and Paropamisus. The country of the Affghans is bounded on the north by this great mountain-wall, which, from Cashmere, the eastern limit of Afghanistan, takes a south-west direction as far as the snowy peak of Hindoo Coosh, nearly north of Caubul, from which the whole range derives its name. From this peak, the same chain, with a lower declination, extends westward, under the name of the Paropamisus mountains, 350 miles to Herat, and thus completes the northern boundary to Afghanistan. On the east, the Indus is the boundary, so long as the river continues near the hills, which is as far as lat. 32 deg. 20 min. The plain on the western bank of the river to the south of this is inhabited, not by the Affghans, but by the Beloochees, an independent tribe, and intervenes between the Affghan territory and the river. The Suliman mountains, therefore, which are a branch from the Hindoo Coosh, running S.S.E. along the course of the Indus, with their subordinate ranges, and

the plain immediately at their base, are included in the country of the Affghans, and form here its eastern boundary. In lat. 29 deg. north, where the Suliman mountains terminate, this plain extends westward, and has new boundaries. On the north it has hills which stretch east and west, at right angles to the Suliman range, and those hills form the southern boundary of Afghanistan, separating it from the low and hot plain of Cutch Gundawa, or Sewoestan, on the south. The southern frontier of the Affghan country is extremely irregular. Before reaching the table-land of Khelat, in long. 66 deg. east, it recedes towards the north, and extends west as far as the desert, which separates it on the north-west from Persia.

Mountains and Aspect.—Afghanistan, to the west of the Suliman mountains, which form an eastern barrier, may be described generally as a table-land, lying higher than most of the neighbouring countries. The title of table-land, however, applied to Afghanistan, must not be understood in any other sense than that it is raised above the level of the surrounding regions; for, so far from its being a plain, it is of the most diversified surface, being every where intersected with chains of mountains, which diverge in different directions from the main ridge of Hindoo Coosh. This grand mountainous chain is a continuation of the great Himalaya ridge, which it rivals in grandeur and elevation; from the elevated plains they are seen on the north in four distinct ranges. The fourth and highest range is covered with snow at all seasons, and some of its peaks rise to the height of 20,493 feet, being conspicuous from Bactria, from the borders of India, and from places in Tartary, at the amazing distance of 250 miles. "The stupendous heights of these mountains," says Elphinstone, "the magnificence and variety of their lofty summits, the various nations by whom they are seen, and who seem to be brought together by this common object, and the awful and undisturbed solitude which reigns amid their eternal snows, fill the mind with an admiration and astonishment which no language can express." Of this complicated mass of mountains, the ridges branch off southward, in irregular lines, to the distance of 60 or 70 miles, when they decline to a lower level; and these ridges are separated by intervening valleys, each of which is watered by a river flowing down the southern declivity of the Hindoo Coosh mountains into Caubul, which, after an easterly course along the base of the mountains, of about 350 miles, joins the great Indus. These valleys all open from the south into the great valley of Caubul: the country lower down is fertile and delicious. The narrow and alluvial plain at the bottom, through which the river runs, is highly productive. The valley of the river Swaut, which may be taken as a sample of all the others, yields two har-

vests, and produces most sorts of grain, with mulberries, fruits, and planes.

Westward from the Indus, about 150 miles, an immense curve or angle projects southward from the mountain barrier of the country into the interior, to the distance of 70 miles, when the snowy mountain abruptly descends into the low and hot plain of Jellalabad. The range then resumes its westerly course, forming the Cobistan, or high lands of Caubul, a well-watered and fruitful country. The Paropamisan chain bounds this country on the west, and forms a range of mountains, which afford a habitation to some wandering and predatory tribes. This description applies to that portion of country from east to west, which extends southward about 100 or 150 miles from the Hindoo Coosh mountains. Beyond this the aspect of the country is varied by the range of the Suliman mountains, which, commencing with Sufeid-Koh, or the White Mountains, so called from the snow with which they are covered at all seasons, extends S.S.E., almost parallel to the course of the Indus. These mountains decline towards the west by lower ridges, which run nearly in the same direction as the main ridge; while other ridges branch off eastward toward the Indus. The height of these mountains is greatly inferior to that of the Hindoo Coosh; but it is still great, as they are covered with snow to the end of spring, which, in the latitude of 31 degrees, gives a considerable altitude. Beyond the Suliman ridges on the west, the country consists, for the most part, of high and bleak downs, interspersed with moderate hills: in some places desert and ill-cultivated, bare and open, better fitted for pasturage than the plough, and inhabited by migratory tribes of shepherds. The tract, however, watered by the Helmund and its tributaries, is excellent for pasturage: round about Candahar it is fruitful and cultivated; to the south, nevertheless, where it recedes from Helmund, it is a complete desert.

Rivers.—Considering the extent of the country, and its intersection by so many mountains, Afghanistan has few large rivers in comparison. For the greater part of the year there is not one but is fordable throughout its course, except the Indus, and the majority partake of the character of mountain torrents, swelling rapidly and running off, or they are sometimes all drained away for the irrigation of the fields. The greatest of the rivers which run through the west of Afghanistan is the Helmund, or Etymander. This river, which lies between the Suliman and Paropamisan mountains, rises in the latter, and, running a south-west course of four hundred miles, terminates in the lake Seestan. The Urghundaub rises eighty-eight miles north-east of Candahar, and, after passing within a few miles of that city, joins the Helmund. It is never more than 150 yards

broad. The Turnuk is a tributary of the Urghundaub, which it joins about 75 miles west of Candahar: it is a rapid torrent, and receives the Urghessaun and other small rivers: notwithstanding these additions, its stream rather decreases, being consumed in the irrigation of the country, or in the parched and barren sands through which it passes. The Kashrood, which is a larger river than the Urghundaub, joins the Helmund after a course of 150 miles. The Furrahrood is a still larger stream; it has a course of 200 miles, and it is uncertain whether it reaches the lake of Seestan, or is lost in the sands. The Lora, which rises in the south of Afghanistan, has a western course from the Suliman mountains of 200 miles, where it disappears before it reaches the Helmund.

The Indus, which forms the eastern boundary of Afghanistan, may be accounted from its volume of water, and the length of its course, which has been traced 1850 miles from its mouth, and which has its source much higher, one of the greatest rivers in the world. Of the rivers of Afghanistan it alone is navigable, though little use is made of it for that purpose. All the rivers of this country which take their rise in the Hindoo Coosh mountains are tributary to this great stream. The Caubul is the drain of all the waters which fall on the southern declivity of the Hindoo Coosh mountains. The most important river which it receives is the Kaushkaur, which has its rise beyond the Hindoo Coosh range, in the same snowy peak which contains the sources of the Oxus; it rushes with surprising violence into the valley of the Caubul river, which it joins about 100 miles west of the Indus. Lower down, the Indus is joined by the Koorum, from the west. The only river south of this which runs into the Indus is the Gomul, which, however, unless when it is swollen by the rains, never reaches its destination, being generally consumed in the irrigation of the country. The Indus is navigable, according to Sir Alexander Burnes, from Attock to the sea; this comprises a distance of about 1600 miles; the river at this place is 130 miles broad, and the current three and a half miles per hour. The width at Bukkur, where a bridge is thrown across the stream, is 1800 feet: the depth 30 feet; the current three miles and 72 yards per hour. It is subject to very sudden rises, and has been known to rise and fall again three feet in a day and a half: the average progress of sailing vessels against the stream is 20 miles per day. During the dry season, the Indus is always 15 feet deep below the Punjab, and half a mile broad.

Provinces.—The country is divided into 27 provinces, in 18 of which the royal authority prevails, and the king's officers, the *haukims* and *sirdars*, constantly reside. These are Herat, Furrah, Candahar, Ghuznee, Caubul,

Baumican and Ghorebund, Jellalabad, Lughman, Peshawur, Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Ghaz Khan, Shikarpoor, Sewee, Scinde, Cashmere, Chuch Hazareh, Leia, and Moultan. Several of these provinces, owing to the distraction of the country, have since aspired to independence; and in the other nine the royal authority carries little weight.

Government.—The rude and disjointed materials of a free constitution are presented to the view by the political institutions of the Affghans. Patriarchal in its form of government, the nation is supposed to derive its origin from four tribes, which are divided and subdivided into inferior clans, until no more than a few families are included in the last subdivision. The khans, who are the chiefs of these tribes, are elected in general by the king, while the choice of the people elects the head of one of the inferior divisions. The collection of the royal revenue, and the raising of the militia, are, by the aristocratic tribes, committed to the khan; and owing to the exercise of these duties, and the emoluments of his office, especially in cases where he presides over a numerous tribe, he derives extensive power and influence. Each inferior division of the tribe has its respective head, and in cases of emergency all the tribes meet together and form a general assembly, called a Jeorga, which, with the khan presiding over it, deliberates and decides in all matters of public importance. The heads of the inferior branches of the tribes hold similar assemblies, which decide on minor matters, and are guided by the same rules as the greater convention. When wars arise among the different tribes, it is the business of the assemblies to provide the means of carrying them on, to concert the plan of operations, or settle the terms of peace. They have the power, along with the khan, to call out the fighting men of the tribe, or they may levy taxes for any purpose of public utility.

The Affghan nation, consisting of numerous rude democracies, is formed into one state by the supreme authority of the sovereign. He is the natural head of the tribe of Doo-raanee, the greatest, bravest, and most civilized in the nation. He has, besides, a general superintendence over the whole kingdom, and may levy troops or money from each tribe for the common defence. But his authority is not equally respected by all the tribes. In the plains around the towns, throughout a considerable portion of the country, and in all the foreign provinces, he rules with full power, and collects a revenue, and maintains an army, without the aid of the khans or the popular assemblies. He employs for this purpose officers of his own appointment, viz.:—1. A haukim, who collects the revenue, and commands the militia. 2. A sirdar, who commands the regular troops, and whose duty it is to enforce submission to the haukim. 3. The cauzey, who presides over the admini-

stration of justice. 4. The heads of tribes, and under them the heads of the divisions of tribes, act in the revenue and police departments under the haukim and the sirdar.

Where the royal authority is strong, the khans have comparatively little influence; but, on the other hand, where it is weak, it is frequently resisted by the powerful influence of the khans, who form the aristocracy of the land, as their authority is also resisted by the inferior assemblies; and it sometimes happens that these assemblies differ with each other about the limits of their own powers; and hence the democratic tribes are often involved in dissension by this complicated collision of rival authorities. In the concerns of some of the tribes the king never interferes; he merely levies supplies of money for the public service, which, notwithstanding the presence of one of the royal sirdars, are frequently withheld or granted according to the discretion of the khan; and in like manner the khan and the cauzey contend with more or less success, according to the state of the king's authority, for the exercise of the judicial power. One or two tribes, such as the Eusofyes, in the eastern corner of the country, set the king at defiance, and boast of their independence. The nation being divided into tribes, which continue much unmixed, each under its own peculiar government, and with little interference from the royal power, undergoes, in the spirit of clan-ship which prevails, and which is eminently exclusive, a continued series of feuds. These clans appear to be but little attached to their chiefs, but very strongly to their tribe: they are jealous of interference, and their republican spirit has preserved the country from degenerating into the ordinary oriental despotism. The reply made to an English traveller, who expatiated on the freedom from alarm, blood, and discord which must ensue from a more steady government, was, "We are content with discord, we are content with alarms, we are content with blood, but we will never be content with a master."

Agricultural Community.—This is divided into five classes of cultivators:—1. The proprietors, who cultivate their own lands. 2. Tenants, who pay a rent in money, or in part of the produce. 3. Buzgurs, who, like the metayers, are supplied with seed, cattle, the implements of husbandry, and furnish only their labour. 4. Hired labourers; and 5. Villeins, who are the property of the landlord.

Landed property, from the influence of various causes, is more equally divided in Affghanistan than in most other countries. By the operation of the Mahomedan law, which divides the father's property equally among his children, the largest landed estates are soon broken down; and as it also has the effect of rendering those portions too small for the support of their proprietors, they are

consequently sold to those who have acquired wealth in public employments, or by agriculture or commerce. Hence small proprietors, who cultivate their own lands either with the aid of their families or labourers, are numerous. The number of tenants is not great: some of these subset it to others, who let it to metayers. The common term of a lease is one or two years: the longest is for five. The rent varies from one-tenth to two-thirds of the produce, the latter being the rent of the fertile lands around Caubul. The value of land is from nine to twelve years' produce. Labourers in husbandry are paid by the season, which is about nine months. They receive, besides food and clothing, 30 rupees, equivalent to £3, 10s. In towns, the price of labour is 4d. a day with food: in Candahar it is between 6½d. and 7d. The price of provisions is moderate. In Candahar, coin of the value of tenpence would purchase five pounds of wheat flour; and at Peshawur, the price of flour to the British mission was sixteen pence for a single rupee of the value of 2s. 4d.

Feudalism.—Bold and independent, the Afghan people, for the most part, spurn the restraints of law; and their government, though it contains in it the elements of freedom, fails entirely in the great end of securing to the community the blessings of good order and peace. Among so great a variety of independent communities, imperfectly controlled by the royal authority, wars arise which are waged with great fierceness, and in which the tumultuary militia of the tribes frequently come to blows, and waste each other's territories. Private revenge also, though prohibited by the laws, is sanctioned by practice; it is accordingly resorted to by all classes, and is accounted the inalienable right of every freeman. Hence family feuds arise, which are not only carried on with bitterness at the time, but, being transmitted from generation to generation, produce a long-continued course of violence and bloodshed. Afghanistan, with its bold and turbulent aristocracy, and the rude independence of its people, presents a lively picture of the state of society in Europe under the feudal system, when every potent baron could defy the authority of the crown, and when, owing to the private feuds of the nobles, the whole country was frequently one general scene of rude commotion. But the liberty of the Afghans, notwithstanding all its disadvantages, is preferable to a state of despotism. The rude and stormy independence which they enjoy gives to the national character a manly and heroic cast, and inspires the Afghan with proud and elevated sentiments, and raises him, in point of courage and intelligence, far above the wretched slaves of Asiatic despotism. The Afghan himself, far from desiring to exchange his disorderly independence for the peace of tyranny, glories

in the freedom of his institutions; and it is well observed by Elphinstone, that a European visiting the country, however he might lament that the inhabitants were "trained by their unhappy situation to fraud and malice, to rapine, deceit, and revenge, could yet scarce fail to admire their martial and lofty spirit, their hospitality, and their bold and simple manners, equally removed from the suppleness of the citizen, and the awkward rusticity of the clown; and he would probably discover before long, among so many qualities that excited his disgust, the rudiments of many virtues."

Judicial Institutions.—The judicial institutions of the Afghans, more especially where the royal authority is superseded, as it frequently is, by that of the khans, are rude and imperfect. There are no regular tribunals of justice, nor any organized system of police. The popular assemblies of the tribes, composed of khans, mulliks, or elders, assisted by moollahs, and even by grave and experienced persons of inferior rank, discharge the functions of judges in criminal cases. Petty offences are settled by the elders of the villages in which they occur; and in loosely governed tribes, every village or subdivision acts for itself. When the members are assembled, they hear the accuser's story, and after examining witnesses and other evidence, they proceed to give judgment. The right of private revenge, which is congenial to the habits of a barbarous nation, is but feebly restrained by the judicial tribunals. Among several of the tribes the adjustment of disputes is attempted by mediation and persuasion, to which the chiefs and the elders lend their influence. But if, notwithstanding this mediation, the aggressor refuses compensation, and the injured party refuses to forgive, the latter is no longer restrained from pursuing his revenge. Among some tribes, the obstinate party is compelled to yield obedience to the award of the court. The general law of the country is that of Mahomet; but there is a code of Pootshoon-Wallee, or the peculiar usages of the Afghans, which has all the force of law. In towns justice is administered by the cauzey, who decides both in civil and criminal cases, aided by the moofties. There is an officer named ameeni mehkemeh, who takes charge of all deposits; and the darogha of the adawlut superintends the whole proceedings. There are also three officers who superintend the police of the towns. But in the judicial as well as the police departments, the greatest abuses are said to prevail, and justice is frequently sold to the highest bidder.

Moollahs, or Priests.—The moollahs, or Mahomedan priests, are a most influential body, and are regarded by the Afghans with extraordinary reverence. They are most powerful in Peshawur and some other parts. These priests are generally taught to read

the Persian classics and the Arabic grammar, after which they repair to Bokara or Peshawur, or some other seat of Mahomedan learning, where they are initiated in logic, law, theology, and the system of physics in vogue in the East, as well as history, poetry, and medicine, which last is a favourite study. The moollahs are not so intolerant as Mahomedans generally are; and the people, when they are not instigated by them, are still less disposed to religious persecution. Yet they frequently gratify their private enmities by raising a charge of heresy against obnoxious individuals, and exposing them to persecution.

In the remote districts of the country, an insult to any of these personages would of itself be sufficient to raise a tumult. The Hindoos in Afghanistan are allowed the free use of their religion, though they are prohibited from all religious processions or public exposure of their idols. But among so rude a people, dissenters from the popular creed can have little security for their freedom; and among the Affghans, accordingly, there are not wanting some cruel examples of religious tyranny. Yet the Hindoos, though they are held to be impure, and though no strict man would consent to eat meat of their dressing, are employed in situations of public trust and emolument, and appear to enjoy as much security as the other inhabitants. There is scarcely a petty community throughout the nation which does not make its own arrangements for the support of the moollahs, the order of Mahomedan priests, and for the maintenance and reception of strangers into the tribe, whom it is always reckoned a duty to treat with peculiar attention.

Being entrusted with the education of youth, the practice of the law, and the administration of justice, and in possession of all the learning and science which are to be found in the country, the moollahs take the lead in all the popular assemblies, or in judicial proceedings, and are frequently of use in moderating the violence of an ignorant people. In some circumstances they are enabled, by their superior knowledge and habits of business, to exercise almost an unlimited influence over individuals, and even over bodies of men; to check and control the governors and other civil officers, and sometimes even to control and overawe the power of the crown itself. But the most powerful sway possessed by them is the hold and authority which they possess in the education of the youth of the country. All the Affghans are sent in their infancy to a moollah for education, by whom they are frequently taught nothing more than some prayers and passages of the Koran, and the ceremonies of their religion. A great portion of them consequently remain in a state of great ignorance, and even often unable to read their own language. Moollahs are retained by the rich

in their own houses for the education of their children, by whom they are taught Persian and Arabic. The Affghans have no literature of their own, beyond a few patriotic songs or tales of love, of which passion they speak in the most romantic strain. The Mahomedan religion exercises, as usual, its injurious influence on the character and condition of the women, who, especially among the higher classes, are shrouded in concealment. Polygamy is allowed, and any woman may be divorced at the caprice of her husband. Among the lower classes the women do all the house-drudgery, and among ruder tribes, the work of the men out-of-doors.

Slavery.—Slavery is permitted, as in all Mahomedan countries. The greater part of the slaves are born at home; but supplies are received of Abyssinians, and negroes from Arabia, and of Persians from the inhabitants of Beloochistan, who seize them in their forays. Kaffirs are purchased from their own nation, or carried off by some of their own border tribes. These last are generally women esteemed for their beauty.

Manners of the People.—The low state of knowledge among the Affghans is evinced by some of their favourite studies and amusements. They are greatly addicted to alchemy and magic; they place implicit faith in ghosts, dreams, arts of divination, talismans, genii, and demons. Grown-up men play at marbles; prisoners-base, quoits, and a game like hunt-the-slipper, are also common, as are wrestling and other trials of strength and skill. Fighting-quails, dogs, rams, and even camels, are much admired. Some of their sports, however, are more manly. The chase is the favourite amusement of all classes, for which abundance of game in the country affords ample scope. Horse-racing is common. An amusement of the better classes is to tilt with their lances, or to shoot at a mark with carbines or matchlocks on horseback; or with guns, or bows and arrows on foot. They also practise a complicated sort of dance, which gives them great delight.

Trade and Commerce.—Destitute of proper roads or navigable rivers, the trade of Afghanistan, by reason of its being an inland country, and mountainous, is carried on entirely by beasts of burden. Wheeled carriages not being known, camels are the animals chiefly employed. The principal trade is with India, Persia, and Chinese and Independent Tartary. The caravans which set out for Tartary consist of horses or ponies, which are alone able to traverse roads that lie in one part over the mountainous ridges of the Hindoo Coosh. They set off from Cashmere and Peshawur. Caubul is the great mart of Independent Tartary; Candahar and Herat that of Persia. Merchants ordinarily travel at the rate of about eight or ten miles a day in large caravans, the roads often lying through close and craggy

defiles and narrow stony valleys, among bare mountains, or along the beds of torrents, or over waste plains, where there is neither water nor provisions. The trade of the north of India centres in Peshawur. That which crosses the desert, from Jypore and other countries still further south, comes to Shikarpoor, Bahawalpoor, and Moultan; and that which is carried on by sea comes to Kurat-chee, and thence to Shikarpoor and Candahar. The exports to Hindostan, which form the most considerable trade carried on by the Afghans, consists of horses and ponies, which chiefly come from Balk, on the northern side of the Hindoo Coosh mountains: furs, shawls made at Cashmere, and fruits. The imports are coarse cotton cloths, which are worn by all the common people of the country: muslins, silken cloth, brocade, indigo in great quantities, ivory, chalk, bamboos, wax, tin, sandal-wood, sugar, musk, coral, drugs, and spices of all kinds. To Independent Tartary the exports are chiefly white cloth, shawls, India turbans, chintz, and indigo previously exported from India. The imports are horses, gold, and silver; the latter consist of the gold coin of Buckharia, Dutch ducats, Venetian sequins, and ingots of silver from China: cochineal, cloth, British hardware, looking-glasses, Russian leather from Buckharia, to which place they come from Russia; also a fine cloth made from camel's wool. The exports to Persia are shawls and shawl goods, indigo, carpets of Herat, chintz, Indian brocades, muslins, and other cotton cloths. The imports are raw silk, silken stuffs, a coloured cotton manufacture, and silken manufactures, which are used in quantities by all ranks; embroidered satin, velvet, and Persian brocade, which are confined to the rich. Indian chintz, manufactured at Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast, comes by sea to Bushire, in the Persian Gulf, and is thence brought by land to Affghanistan, where it is much used. The exports to Chinese Tartary are the same as to Bukharia. The imports are woollens, Chinese silk and satin, tea in small boxes of thin lead, china, porcelain, raw silk, cochineal, crystal, gold dust, and ingots of gold and silver, with the Chinese stamp.

The inhabitants of the towns differ in their origin and character from the cultivators and peasantry. The greater part of them in the western country consists of a race called Tanjiks, originally descended from the Arabs and Persians; and in the east of Hindikies, who are of Indian origin. No Affghan ever keeps a shop, or exercises any handicraft trade. Those employments are chiefly left to the classes mentioned above, and to the Persians, some of whom have acquired great wealth. The banking business is chiefly prosecuted by the Hindoos. They lend money at an enormous interest by negotiating bills of exchange; and they occasionally accommodate government with loans, for which

they receive bills on the revenue of the provinces. Many of them are rich, and they conceal their wealth. Mr Elphinstone relates that one of them who gave him cash for bills on India, would only make his payments in the dead of night, when he dug up the money, and paid it with the utmost secrecy. The food of the common people is leavened bread, rice, flesh, vegetables, sometimes cheese, and always dried curds, of which all classes are fond. Provisions are cheap, and there is a prodigious abundance of fruit.

Police and Military.—There is a very strict police in the towns, which, being exercised by the Mahomedan priests, often affords pretexs for extortion; but this body of men is generally defective. Watchmen are appointed in all large towns, paid by the inhabitants of the different wards. Parties are stationed in dangerous places for the protection of travellers, who find, however, the purchase of security from the clans a more efficient guard.

The military of Affghanistan may be estimated at 30,000. One-third of these are Gholams, or adventurers, who enlist for life; about 10,000 are furnished by landholders at a stated rate; and a large contingent is supplied by the Dooranee clan, as the condition on which they hold their lands. Their soldiers are chiefly horsemen, and their arms swords and matchlocks.

Clans.—It would be difficult to enumerate the variety of clans into which the Affghan nation is divided; nor does it appear necessary, as a list of names would throw no light on the different tribes. One important distinction, however, divides the community into two great classes—namely, the pastoral tribes, who live in tents, and who migrate with the season in quest of subsistence for their flocks and herds; and those, again, who follow agriculture, and have fixed habitations. The country of Affghanistan, which is near the hills, consists of flat and low-lying plains, or of strongly-marked ranges of mountains. Western Affghanistan has an entirely opposite character, consisting of extensive and open plains, inhabited chiefly by pastoral tribes. The wandering hordes select the grassy valleys among the mountains for their summer habitation, but the approach of winter warns them to go in quest of more genial regions; and they, accordingly, migrate, some to the lower valleys at the foot of the Paropamisan mountains, some to the low countries in the south, and others of the more purely pastoral tribes, wandering from the mountain-valleys of Khorassan, along the course of the Gomul, and across the Suliman hills, fix their winter habitations in the plains of Damaun, along the western shores of the Indus. The Dooranees, who occupy a tract in the plain of Khorassan, 400 miles in length by about 148 in breadth, form one of the greatest pastoral tribes. It consists of many

subordinate tribes, all of whom are more or less addicted to the wandering life; though a considerable proportion combine agriculture with pasturage, and have fixed residences. The pastoral part of the Dooraanee people are mostly to be found in the eastern hilly tracts near the frontiers of Persia, between Herat and Seestan, and in the waste lands to the south. To the south-east of Candahar the inhabitants are shepherds; in other parts of the country the husbandmen and shepherds are intermixed. North of Candahar, the migrating tribes seek the plains in winter, and the hills in summer. Those to the south retire from the summer heat to the northern hills. The numerous tribes still further south beyond the Helmund, also quit the plains, which are thus left without a single inhabitant before the middle of spring. The Naussers, in especial, with some others, are purely pastoral in their habits, living in tents, having no fixed dwelling-place, and regularly wandering, with the change of season, from their winter to their summer habitation. At the appointed time they assemble, and march in a body, amounting to 30,000 people, with their numerous flocks and camels, and their whole possessions, and are encamped in about 200 tents. These shepherds are all plunderers, and no single travellers, if they are rich, are safe in any part of the country. They are fierce and warlike in their actions, and enterprising in their habits. Their camps usually consist of from ten to fifty tents: a hundred is an unusually large number; their tent is generally formed of coarse black camel, impervious to rain. The Kafirs, a peculiar tribe of people, both in physical conformation, language, and conventional habits, are totally dissimilar from the people who dwell around them. Sir A. Burnes has pronounced them to be, from evidence not to be mistaken, decidedly Greek in their origin. Indeed, over the whole of this part, which is acknowledged on all hands to occupy the site of the ancient Bactria, relics in the shape of particular coins and other numismatical remains, abundantly overstrewn the whole region, putting the circumstance of former Hellenic occupation beyond a doubt.

History of the Affghan Nation.—By an historical, but unfounded tradition, the Affghans claim a descent from Irnia or Birkia, son of King Saul of Israel; but the first authentic accounts to be found of them is in the ninth century, when they were established in the mountains of Afghanistan, and when a Tartar officer, named Sebuctaghi, conquered them, and made Ghuznee, or Ghizni, his capital. His son, Mahmood, greatly enlarged the limits of his empire, which extended over the present kingdom of Caubul, India, Balk, Badukshan, and a great part of Khorassan. His dynasty lasted till the year 1159, from which period till the invasion of Baber in

1506, different dynasties reigned in Affghanistan without interruption. Genghis Khan and Tamerlane successively subdued the country. Baber conquered Caubul, and made it his capital; but his sons, who extended his conquests to India, made Delhi their capital; and the two empires of Persia and Hindostan then divided the plains of Affghanistan between them, while those who refused this yoke retired to the mountains. In 1720, however, allegiance to Persia was thrown off by the Affghan tribes, who advanced against Ispahan, and took it; but Nadir Shah repulsed them in 1728; and this celebrated usurper, following up his successes, had, by the year 1737, subdued the whole of Affghanistan, and extended his power to the Indus, which continued subject to Persia till his assassination in 1747. On this event, an Affghan officer of the Dooraanee tribe, Ahmed Shah, who had risen to high command in Nadir's army, took possession of Candahar, and having united all the Affghans under his authority, founded the present kingdom. This prince was wise and politic, and he combined courage and activity with great military talents. He invaded Hindostan at different times; and in the memorable battle of Paniput, fought in 1761, on the 7th of January, he gave a decisive blow to the Mahratta power. His successor was Timour Shah, who, after a despotic and indolent reign, was succeeded by his two sons, Homayon and Zemaun Shah. Between these brothers war ensued, and, after defeating his elder brother, Zemaun, in 1796, invaded Hindostan with a large army, and advanced to Lahore; but an insurrection at home obliged him to return. The whole kingdom had acknowledged his authority after his former contest with his brother; but in 1800 Mahmood again rose in arms and dethroned and deprived him of sight. Another brother, Soojah, expelled Mahmood in turn in 1803, who was himself again expelled by the latter in 1809, and had a pension assigned him of 50,000 rupees per annum. Meantime Runjeet Singh, the Sheik chief of Lahore, profiting by the confusion, conquered Peshawur, the modern capital of Affghanistan. In 1813, Shah Soojah, impatient of retirement, attempted to regain his former dignity; but failing in this, he was, with a lenity not common among Asiatic conquerors, allowed to retire with his pension; and at the same time a pension was assigned to his blind brother Zemaun Shah. The two rival competitors, in 1826, Mahmood and Soojah, quietly resided, the latter within the British territories, and the former, with his son Kamram, at Herat. The country was then partitioned among the sons of Futteh Khan, and Yar Mahomed Khan was ruler over Peshawur. In 1838, Lord Auckland, then governor-general of India, having quarrelled on the subject of a commercial treaty with Dost Mohammed, a chief of the Ba-

rukzie family, who had at this time obtained possession of the throne, invaded Afghanistan, took possession of the city of Cabul, and placed Shah Sooja on the throne. In the course of the subsequent winter a catastrophe occurred, which will long be remembered in our Indian history. After various warnings of fresh troubles arising in the country, the rebel party at length openly rose in arms. Our envoy was murdered, and in the retreat which took place soon after, the British were, almost to a man, cut to pieces by the Afghans. Lord Auckland's successor, Lord Ellenborough, marched an army to Cabul in 1842; took vengeance for the outrages offered to the British, and then evacuated the country, leaving it in the hands of Dost Mohammed, Shah Sooja being now dead.

Subjoined are notices of some places made remarkable by late events.

Bolun Pass.—This pass commences near the town of Dadur; it is 50 miles long, and runs through mountains about 1200 feet high; the road is only the bed of a river. At its opening this pass is three miles wide; but in some parts it is contracted to 150 yards. At the outlets towards Kwettah the passage is not more than 30 feet wide; and is between two perpendicular walls of rock. The ascent is very gradual: at Dadur it is 740 feet above the sea, and at the highest part it is 7090 feet: the average rise is therefore 125 feet per mile, but the ascent is much less in the lower part, and considerably greater during the last thirty miles. The Bolan river runs through a part of the pass, and is a considerable stream, sometimes impassable for the floods; but as you approach Kwettah water becomes scarce, and is found only at certain seasons. The cold in the pass is intense at Dushti-i-be-Dowlat, which is a barren place 6700 feet above the level of the sea. The column under the command of Sir Willoughby Cotton entered the pass on the 24th of June 1839, and occupied eight days in passing through it.

Candahar.—The city of Candahar, which, unlike any other city, is chiefly inhabited by Afghans, who have conformed externally to the habits of the Persians, is situated in 32 deg. 10 min. north latitude, 66 deg. 30 min. east longitude. Its form is oblong, and its plan perfectly regular; four streets meet in the centre, in a circular place, fifty yards in diameter, surmounted by a dome. This is denominated the Chawrsoo, (sharshee,) and is a public market-place, surrounded by shops. The four principle streets are fifty yards in width, lined with shops, and extending to the gates of the city. The smaller streets are narrow but straight, and all cross at right angles. The present city is quite modern, and was founded by Ahmed Shah in 1754. That king made it the capital of his dominions; but on the accession of Timour Shah, in 1774, the seat of government was removed

to Caubul. It is built on the site of the ancient city, conjectured to have been one of those founded by Alexander the Great. The town is well-watered by canals from Urghundaub, a tributary of the Helmund, and a small stream runs through almost every street. The tomb of Ahmed Shah, covered by a gilt cupola, stands near the King's palace, and is held as a sacred asylum, the king himself not daring to take a criminal from it. Candahar is large and populous, and is supposed to contain 100,000 inhabitants.

Jellalabad.—Jellalabad is a very small town, poor, dirty, and with about 400 houses, surrounded by a mud wall; it is situated 2000 feet above sea-level. It stands nearly in the centre of a plain, having a breadth of ten or twelve miles, and extending from west to east for about twenty. The river banks have numerous villages, and are sometimes fertile, and at others stony. At the foot of the gigantic range of the Safed Koh many villages are clustered or perched up its slopes; the Caubul river is here broad and rapid; it can be forded in several places, and travellers cross it on bullocks' hides stuffed with straw. In 1841-2 Jellalabad was gallantly defended by Sir Robert Sale, who finally raised the siege by sallying out against the enemy and completely putting them to rout.

Caubul to Jellalabad.—The distance between these two places is 105 miles, and the line of road on leaving Caubul, descends for the first ten miles. The next ten lead through a long and narrow defile, down which runs a brawling stream; the whole breadth of the pass is covered with a mass of pebbles and boulders; its top is higher than Caubul, being 7500 feet above the sea. Ten miles beyond this defile stands Tuzeen, the elevation of which is 8200 feet, which slopes into a valley: the road through the last twenty miles is as steep and dreadful as can well be passed. The sole inhabitants of this miserable region, are a few starved wretches living in places excavated out of the rocks.

Jellalabad to Peshawur.—The road distance between these two places is ninety miles; that portion from Jellalabad to within fifteen miles of Peshawur is very strong, consisting of barren and stony plains, with cross ranges of hills; the river runs some distance along their northern margin, and then passes through narrow gorges among the rocks, while the road clammers over the high hills, called the Landi Khana pass, in performing which an elevation of 3400 feet is gained. A steep descent from the height leads into a narrow valley, extending from east to west for about nine miles, and on the east of which is the top or entrance to the Khyber pass, or narrow ravine, between steep hills, and twelve miles in length. The elevation at its head or top is about 3000 feet, and at its foot 1670; and four miles from the top, on a conical hill, which rises up in the centre of the pass, is

the fort of Ali Musjid. A fine stream gushes out of the sand and rocks at the head of the pass, and rushes down its bed. Gundamuk, which may be considered as the commencement of the valley of Jellalabad, is at a considerable height, 4600 feet; and for the next ten miles within Jellalabad a very rough and stony road leads over an undulating hilly country, which is cut by deep ravines, having a descent of 2400 feet before reaching the plain in which Jellalabad stands. Here the change is agreeable: rocks are converted into a fertile plain, with villages and forts.

Kwettah.—This town is the capital of the district of Shawl, and within a few miles distance of the Bolan pass. Its height above sea-level is 5500 feet. It is poor and miserable, consisting of a mud fort on a mound, with about 400 wretched hovels at its foot. The district of Shawl is situated between 29 deg. 50 min. and 30 deg. 50 min. of north latitude, and 66 deg. 4 min. and 67 deg. 20 min. of east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Zakatoo mountains, on the south by the Bolan range, and on the west by Chuhaltan.

The Khyber Pass.—This pass is about thirteen miles in length: the hills on either side rise abruptly to the height of 1000 to 1500 feet; the opening between them varies from 50 to 500 feet in width. Along this the road ascends, crossing a mountain stream of considerable magnitude a number of times. At one point the road is cut out of a solid rock: it stretches along the face of the cliff for about a mile, during which you ascend nearly 2000 feet; but it is no more in many places than twelve feet wide. The fort of Ali Musjid commands the most difficult portion of the pass; it is built on the summit of a precipitous hill overhanging the road; the fort is about 150 feet long by 60 wide. The post is so unhealthy during the hot and rainy season, that it cannot be occupied by our troops, who are able to remain in it only during the winter. The rulers of Afghanistan have been in the habit, up till now, of paying the Khyberries L.12,000 a-year, for permission to use their passes for travellers, merchandise, and troops. In 1739 Nadir Shah gave L.100,000 for leave to march his army through. In 1842 the Anglo-Indian army under the command of General Pollock, forced its way through this pass, in the face of the enemy.

AFRICA, a city of considerable importance in Asia, 38. 45. N. lat. 50. 40. E. long, with a population of 60,000. The chief article of commerce is opium, which is cultivated to a great extent in the neighbourhood.

AFRICA, one of the great divisions of our globe. As it is an important article in our Gazetteer, we shall give an outline of its geography as full as the plan of the work will admit, and divide the subject under proper heads, so that it may be more easily understood.

Africa was known to the Greeks and Romans: to the former by the name *Libya*, to the latter by that of *Africa*. The Romans had settlements along the northern coast. One of these they named *Africa*, a name which ultimately designated the whole continent. Herodotus is the most ancient historian who treats of Africa. He says it is surrounded with water, and joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez; and this assertion was grounded on a report that certain Phœnicians had sailed round the African continent. He divides the whole population into two classes, the Libyans and the Ethiopians.

Hanno, one of the ruling men of Carthage, is said also to have made a voyage as far as the Canaries. He took with him 30,000 settlers, and landed them on various parts of the coast, where the land proved inviting and fertile.

When the Greeks, under Ptolemy the son of Lagos, made a settlement in Egypt, B. C. 323, they became acquainted with the Red Sea and the course of the Nile. From this epoch may be dated the trade with India, by which the products of the great Asiatic peninsula, and the Island of Ceylon, found their way to the markets of Europe. The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea, by Arian, contains much information on this subject, which has been ably illustrated by Dr Vincent. It appears to have been a guide for merchants and traders frequenting the Red Sea, the west coast of Arabia and Persia, the west coast of India, and the eastern coast of Africa.

From the tables of Ptolemy the Greek geographer, it appears that the African coast was known as far as the 11th deg. north of the line. Herodotus mentions the circumstance of a company of young men having crossed the desert in a westerly direction, and coming to a great river which ran towards the rising sun, with crocodiles in it, and black men living on its banks. This must have been the Niger, or the Joliba of Park, or the now admitted Quorra. For a description of this quarter, see No. II. of London Geographical Society's Transactions, where the subject is ably discussed by Colonel Leake, who shows that the Niger was known to Ptolemy, he having constructed his tables from the rich materials he found in the city of Alexandria, where he resided.

The Greek and Roman writers mention the following remarkable African animals with which they were acquainted—the crocodile and the hippopotamus, both of the Nile and the rivers of western Africa, the giraffe or camelopard, the elephant, the two-horned rhinoceros, and the ostrich.

The Arabs became masters of Egypt in the 7th century, and soon spread their arms and influence over the fertile provinces of Northern Africa. The Arabs or Moors soon found it necessary and advantageous, to send caravans across the desert of Soudan, or the

country south of the Sahara, now so denominated. They thus obtained some knowledge of the central region before it was known to or visited by Europeans.

Edrisi, who studied in Cordova, and wrote his geography in Sicily, (about A. D. 1153,) was only a geographer, and not a discoverer. He was a native of Africa, but it appears he never travelled in that country. *Ibn Batuta*, who was a traveller for 30 years in Asia and Africa, crossed the Sahara, and visited Sego and Timbuctoo. John Leo, an Arab of Granada, commonly known by the name of Leo Africanus, also crossed the desert in the 16th century, and visited the stations and cities on the banks of that great river the Niger. Leo wrote his book on Africa at Rome, in the pontificate of Leo X. The accounts of Africa by the Arab writers contain many circumstances which have been confirmed in modern times, such as that the natives on the east coast of Africa sold their children for slaves, filing their teeth to a point. These particulars were still found on the coast by Salt in his travels. At the commencement of the 15th century, the European knowledge of the west coast of Africa extended no further than Cape Nun, Lat. 28. 40., or about 600 miles beyond the Straits of Gibraltar.

From this point commenced the career of discovery by the Portuguese, by which the entire coast of Africa has become known to the modern world. The history of these discoveries is full of interest, and has been the labour of many authors to compile and describe.

The original promoter, and for a long time the director, of these experiments, was Prince Henry, a younger son of John I., commonly called the Bastard, King of Portugal. The curiosity of Prince Henry had been first excited about the unexplored parts of Africa, from accounts he obtained from the Moors. Animated by a desire to acquire further information, at an early period of life he took up his abode near Cape St Vincent, the point of his native land nearest Africa, and prepared to devote the remainder of his life to the task of achieving the circumnavigation of that continent. His father, John I., in 1412 had sent out a single ship, which had passed Cape Nun. Soon thereafter, the prince dispatched two vessels, who advanced about 60 leagues further along the coast, which was found continually to trend to the south-west, when at last they came to a point which projected far into the sea, and was lashed by the waves with such fury, as made them hesitate about attempting it and return home. This formidable promontory, since known by the name of Cape Bojador, was not doubled till 1432, when, after various attempts, it was at length passed by Gilianez, who gave it its present name. In the mean time, an isle of the Madeira group was discovered by an accident in 1418, from a vessel being driven upon it by a storm.

The island of Madeira was discovered by the same navigators, but it is said it had been visited before by an English captain named Macham, in 1344. It was at first called St Lawrence, and afterwards Madeira, from the Spanish word for wood, having been at the time nearly covered with trees, which being set on fire, burned for the long period of seven years. In a second expedition, in 1434, Gilianez advanced about 30 leagues beyond this cape, and landed on the coast. In 1440, Cape Blanco, in lat. 20. 47, was reached and passed in 1443, by Nunno Tristan, when this navigator made some other discoveries to the south of this cape. The Portuguese made settlements on these islands. In 1444, the town of Lagos, in Portugal, undertook an expedition for African discovery, and took possession of the isles of Nar and Tider. In 1446, Dinis Fernandez sailed as far as Cape Verde, in lat. 14. 48. N. on a coast running nearly due south from Cape Blanco. Next year the Portuguese discovered a great river, called by the natives Ovedoc, but to which Lancelote, the discoverer, gave the name Sanaga, being named after a Moor which he put ashore at the place, or rather the name of a nation to which this individual belonged. This Lancelote, in the same voyage, touched at the isle of Palms and Gomera, two of the Canaries. In 1447, Nunno Tristan advanced about 60 leagues beyond Cape Verde, and discovered the Rio Grande, in sailing up which he was attacked and killed by the natives, with a portion of his men. In the following year the Azores were discovered by Gonzalo Vello.

In 1449 or 1462, the Cape Verde islands were discovered by Antonio di Noli, a Genoese in the service of Prince Henry. This prince died in 1463, aged 67; but the zeal for African discovery was kept alive in the face of long-continued ridicule, as he had so fostered it that it had become a national passion, and it was taken up by the Government. The coast of Sierra Leone, about 200 miles south of Rio Grande, was reached in 1467. By 1469, the navigation had reached as far as the Guinea coast; and in the course of that year, Fernando Po discovered the island in the Bight of Biafra, still known by his name. Soon after, were discovered Princes' Island, lat. 1. 50. N., that of St Thomas, nearly on the line, and that of Anno Bom, about 1. 40. S. In 1471, Cape Catharine, in lat. 2. 30. S., was discovered, which was the furthest point reached in the reign of Alphonso, who died in 1481, and was succeeded by his son John II., when the Portuguese built a castle on the Gold Coast, which became the capital of their settlements. After this, the circumnavigation of Africa was conducted with renewed vigour. In 1484, Diego Cam sailed from Elmina, and reached the river Congo or Zaire, the outlet of which is about 6. S. Having ascended a few miles, he returned, and pursued

his way along the coast, until he gained Cape St Augustine, and after that Cape Cross. At each of these places he set up a cross of stone, having inscribed upon it the king's name and his own, with date and other particulars.

The next is the celebrated voyage of Bartholomew Diaz, who sailed with three ships, with the resolution of pursuing his course due south, until he reached the extremity of the continent. He proceeded as far as lat. 24. S., where he erected his first cross. He then passed on until he reached Cape das Voltas, about lat. 29. S. Leaving this place, he was driven out to sea, when, attempting to gain the coast, he came to what he named the Bay of Herdsmen, and found the land stretching towards the north. He had in fact doubled the terminating point of the African continent, without knowing it. He continued his voyage until he came to a small island in the recess of Algoa Bay, which he named Santa Cruz, in lat. 33. 45. S. where his crew compelled him to put back, after having erected his second cross. On his way back, Diaz came in sight of the long sought promontory, the Cape of Good Hope, which he called Cabo Tormentozo (the Cape of Tempests), from the stormy sea which he encountered in its neighbourhood. The beginning of the year 1493 was signalized by the return of Columbus from the discovery of America. John II. of Portugal died in 1495, and was succeeded by his cousin, Emanuel the Great, who had also a zeal for maritime discovery. Under his direction, Vasco de Gama sailed, on 8th July 1497, to attempt the passage to India, by the course round the extremity of Africa, discovered by Diaz. Having doubled the Cape of Good Hope, he put into the Bay of San Blaz, passed the island or rock of Santa Cruz, where Diaz had erected his last cross, and landed at a place called the Cape of Currents, near the tropic of Capricorn, having passed Sofala without observing it. Continuing his course, he soon reached the port of Mozambique, but did not land. By mistake, he passed Quiloa, steered for the town of Mem-baca, lat. 3. 30. S., and, sailing 50 miles north, reached Melinda, where he remained for some days, when he stretched right across the ocean to India. On his return, he touched at several new places besides those he visited on his voyage out. The ships of Portugal had now, therefore, navigated the whole extent of the African coast, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Straits of Babel Mandeb, at the entrance of the Red Sea. They had ascertained, to a considerable extent, the great headlands, rivers, and islands along the coast, which had hitherto been unknown in Europe, excepting as far as to Cape Nun. But the Arabs had been acquainted with the settlements on the east of Africa, and many of them belonged to that nation, Quiloa being the capital.

The Portuguese having now settled along the coast, soon began their enquiries about

the interior; and one great object they kept steadily in view, was to find out the residence of Priest John, or Prester John, a mysterious personage, who was said to have abounded with immense wealth, and be an object worth plundering.

About the period of the settlement of the garrison of Elmina, and commercial relations entered into with the king of Benin, whose dominions lay upon the Gulf of Guinea, the Portuguese obtained intelligence of a great potentate whom they called the king of Ogane, living at a place 250 leagues in the interior, who had the power of demanding from each king of Benin, on their accession to the throne, an acknowledgment of supremacy; and the Portuguese immediately conceived that this must be the real Prester John. Ogane was probably one of the great monarchies, and perhaps the Kano of Clapperton, which is said to have been at one time one of the most powerful states in Africa.

In 1487, also, two persons were despatched from Lisbon to find out the dominions of Prester John, and a route to India by land. One of them proceeding to Cairo and Aden, reached Goa in India, returned thence by Sofala, and afterwards penetrated into Abyssinia, where he was detained for some years. At Sofala he heard of the great island of Madagascar, called by the Portuguese at first St Lawrence. Several natives of Africa visited Lisbon, among which was an African prince named Banoi, who had been driven from his kingdom, and who asked the Portuguese to assist him against his rival. They immediately seized the opportunity of thus introducing themselves into Africa; and such was the number of Europeans landed on the coast of Africa, that various settlements were made, and the Portuguese and African blood was extensively mixed, and eventually settlements were made on the banks of the Zaïre, and in other parts of Congo. Considerable geographical information was collected by the Portuguese, from the missionaries they had sent out to Christianize the inhabitants; and they continued to increase their power along the whole coast of southern Africa in the 17th century, and carried on a flourishing trade with this quarter of the world.

The Dutch, French, Danes, and English, have all had settlements on the coast of Africa, and each have contributed their share of geographical information. But the date of the late and real African discovery is at the formation of the African Association, in 1788, that great exertions have been made in the prosecution of discovery into the interior. The efforts made under the association, by government, and by private individuals, in search of the far-famed Timbuctoo, and the course of the also far-famed Niger, have been singularly successful.

Mungo Park, in 1795-6, made a most successful journey, discovered the Niger or Joliba

at Sego, and advanced as far as Silla, on the banks of that river, and, having obtained some valuable information about the interior, he returned to England. In 1805, in a second journey, he reached Silla, embarked on the Niger at Sansanding, with the view of sailing down the river towards its mouth, or perish in the attempt. After having passed Timbuctoo and other towns, he was killed by the natives at Boussa. The national feeling being awakened in favour of African discovery, great additions were made to its geography. Horneman in 1799, and Riley in 1815, who was confined as a prisoner in the interior, obtained from an Arab merchant an account of the Joliba to a greater distance beyond Timbuctoo than previous notices had carried it. In 1816, an expedition was sent out by government, under the command of Captain Tuckey, to the Congo, (under the idea that it would be found to be the same river as the Joliba or Niger,) to ascend that river for about 200 miles, while other adventurers were endeavouring to penetrate into the northern division. At length, an important and successful attempt was made in 1822, by Major Denham and Lieutenant Clapperton. Much valuable information was obtained in this expedition. Soon after, Clapperton returned to England. He was again sent out, and reached the place where Park perished, at Boussa; when, travelling westward, he felt sick at Sakatoo and died. His servant, Richard Lander, returned to Kemo, where he intended to trace the Niger, but was impeded by the natives, and compelled to return. Meanwhile, Major Laing made his way across the desert, from Tripoli to Timbuctoo, in August 1826, and had transmitted some account of that city, where he resided several months, but he was murdered on his return in the desert. One Caillé, a Frenchman, pretended he had been at Timbuctoo, and gave some particulars respecting the city, but much doubt and hesitation is attached to his statements. The discovery of the long sought termination of the Joliba, Quorra, or Niger, was at last effected by the well conducted enterprise of Richard Lander and his brother. These travellers followed the route of Clapperton, and reached Boussa, where they remained for some time, when they embarked on the river, and fortunately reached the sea on the 18th of November, at the Nun, or the Brass river, so named from a town called Brass, that stands on the banks of the river, a short distance inland. They reached Portsmouth on the 19th June 1831. In a second expedition with two steam vessels, they sailed with the intention of reaching Sakatoo or Timbuctoo.—(See *Article Quorra*.)

The zeal for African discovery, which has been strongly felt within the last half century, has also sent out a succession of travellers to explore the southern regions of that vast continent. The settlement of the Cape of Good

Hope, originally planted by the Dutch in 1650, but finally taken from them in 1806 by the British, was the centre from which adventurers started. The first of these was Captain Henri Hop, who traversed a considerable part of the country of the Namaquas. Sparman and Vaillant followed, between 1775 and 1785, who penetrated between three and four hundred miles from Cape Town. In 1797, Mr Barrow, now Sir John Barrow, the president of the Geographical Society, traversed the regions to the east of Cape Town, a detail of which fills some ample volumes. In 1801, the great barrier formed by the Snow mountains was passed by Messrs Trotter and Sommerville, who, crossing the Orange river, penetrated as far as Latakoo, the capital of the Bushmins, or *Boschians*. These were soon followed by Dr Cowan and Lieutenant Denovan, the latter of whom perished in the attempt to reach Sofala. Campbell, Thompson, and other adventurers have visited Latakoo, and have given very satisfactory accounts of the country, the tribes, and habits of the natives. The map attached to Thompson's travels is deemed the best, of South Africa.

Our limits will not admit even a brief account of the progress of discovery in the valley of the Nile; but, to make our notice of Africa as complete as possible, we shall take a cursory view.

Brown's residence at *Darfur* in 1793 and the expedition of the Beecheys in 1821-2, have thrown much light on this region, hitherto but imperfectly known.

As the article Egypt is of considerable length, we shall omit saying any thing concerning that country; as also of Abyssinia, for the same reason. The late expeditions, so late as 1827, detailed in the transactions of the Geographical Society, on the great or main stream of the Nile, will be noticed fully in the proper articles.

The enormous peninsula of Africa joins the continent of Asia at the isthmus of Suez: at two other points, the Straits of Babel Mandeb and those of Gibraltar, it approaches close to the continents of Europe and Asia. The equator cuts it into two masses of unequal magnitude, although the extreme northern and southern points are about equidistant from the equinoctial line; the extreme northern point is 37. 20. N., the more southern point 34. 50. S. The distance between these points is about 5000 miles. The distance between the eastern and western points is also not much less than 5000 miles.

The geographical position and coast line of Africa lie for the most part within the tropics. Its northern shores are washed by the Mediterranean, which present many indentations. The gulf of the Arabs of Siara, and that of Cabes, all along this coast, is the region most favourable for the habitation of man on the African continent. Only one

river of any considerable magnitude, the Nile, flows from the African continent into the Mediterranean; but this is one of the most singular streams in the world, whose course the traveller may follow from the coast into the interior for more than 1200 miles, without meeting with a single current that adds its waters to this mysterious river. The streams that flow from the Atlas mountains are numerous, but do not contain great volumes of water. Some of these have periodical floodings. The greatest stream is the Molooyah. The Atlantic washes the western coast of Africa, which, within the dominions of Morocco, presents a coast generally low, succeeded in the interior by fertile plains of immense extent. South of the dominions of Morocco, the arid character of the Sahara extends even to the ocean, and continues almost to the Senegal. From the river Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope, the coast is pretty well known, but there are large openings which have not been minutely examined; and these may be the mouths of large rivers unknown, which may wash in their progress extensive plains and fertile kingdoms. The great rivers north of Sierra Leone are the Senegal, Gambia, Rio Grande, and the Quorra or Nun. They all convey great bodies of water into the South Atlantic. The great African river south of the equator is the Zaire or Congo, which displays the appearance of a very great river at its mouth, but it fast diminishes inland. The other rivers between the Congo and the Cape are Coanz, with Orange river, and numerous smaller streams of less importance.

The Cape colony is so well known, that it is unnecessary to say much upon it; but we may remark, that the commonly received notion of Africa terminating in a point, needs confirmation and correction. The greatest known river on the eastern coast is the Zambesi, which, although dry in part of the season, is provided with great drains to receive the floods of the rainy months. Further north, on the coast, near the site of Melmela, are outlets or streams from the interior, and it is thought the Zeebe here ushers its waters into the ocean.

African Currents.—These are so remarkable as to require, even in this sketch, some account of them, as they have occupied the attention of Major Rennell and other geographers.

The great bank which lies off Cape Aquilhas, and named after this headland, is supposed to have been formed from the action of currents. Two main streams, one from the Mozambique Channel, and another from the Indian ocean, impelled by the S.E. trade wind, unite nearly opposite to Cape Padron. This stream, united, turns to the west, and strikes on the great bank; and after various turnings, it is again, by greater streams, turned into the Indian Ocean. The other currents which are remarkable, will be found learnedly

described by Major Rennell in his account of the currents in the Atlantic Ocean. Lond. 1832.

Salt, in his voyage up the Mozambique Channel, found a current so strong as to impede his course not less than 60 miles in 24 hours. Mr Salt speaks of another current flowing southward, at the rate of 30 miles in 24 hours. Another African current, mentioned by the learned Rennell, is the great northern, which sets into the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar. The loss this inland sea is constantly sustaining from evaporation, is supplied by a current pouring in from the Atlantic. The form of the coast is like the wide part of a funnel, and the Straits of Gibraltar like the pipe. In its progress north, it washes the shores of the Sahara, which are sandy and low. From whatever circumstance it may arise, many ships have been wrecked on this inhospitable shore, though probably from mistaking their reckoning by not estimating the strength of the stream. Ships' crews that have had the misfortune to be stranded on this coast, inhabited by a savage race, have often perished of hunger, or been sold into slavery.

Africa seems to be a land of terraces. It rises from the coast into the interior gradually by steps, which are spread out in extensive plains. These are to be seen at Cape Colony, on the banks of the Nile, Quorra, Congo, &c. Tuckey, in his voyage up the Congo, met with these terraces; and the late expedition up the Zambesi has confirmed the opinion of the country rising to a great height in the interior, and the existence of table lands is certain, although that of any extensive range of mountains like the Andes, in South America, is only a conjecture.

The mountain system of Africa must, in many cases, be inferred from that of the great rivers. The high lands of Abyssinia are probably continued westward at a great elevation, but whether they display extensive table lands, is unknown. From these remote regions, the waters of the Bahr-el-Abiad or true Nile descend.—(See *Mehemet Ali's Travels to Nigritia*.)

The expeditions of Denham and Clapperton made us acquainted with a large internal lake, Tchad, which forms a remarkable feature in the physical geography of this continent. Africa, so far as known, contains few lakes. The lake of Maravi is still unexplored. The Dembed in Abyssinia, Keroun in Lower Egypt, Dobbie, through which the Joliba flows, and other lakes, of the Atlas regions, are all inconsiderable when compared with the Tchad, which occupies, during the rainy season, a prodigious extent of surface. The interior country, watered by the Niger, Joliba, or Quorra, and the confluents of the Tchad, may be described as a fertile region, possessing a climate favourable to European life. This country, known by the general name Soudan,

is extensive, and cannot be defined. Darfur may be included in it, although it partially partakes of the character of the Sahara, and forms a kind of *Oasis*, but the rainy seasons, and the fertility that follows, make them as if belonging to the Soudan regions. The winds that fill Darfur with thick dust, blow constantly from the south. This indicates a great extent of sandy deserts.

It has been often remarked, that Africa shows few if any traces of volcanic action within historical periods, and the occurrence of earthquakes is unknown, except in Egypt; but there are strong traces of volcanic action at the Canaries, Madeira, and other islands on the west coast. Jebel Teir, a small isle in the Red Sea, is an extinct volcano.

Minerals.—The mineral treasures of this vast continent are imperfectly known. Salt is one of the most universally diffused, being met with in Cape Colony to the northern coast; but some extensive districts, such as Soudan, are without it. It occurs again in regions south of the equator, and is plentifully procured from the salt quarries of Angola. Dr Brown met with it in a fossil state in Darfur. It will probably be found that the mineral treasures of Africa are equal to those of the other divisions, though less known. In Egypt, the mineral wealth is considerable, and on the east coast generally it is abundant. Gold dust, however, is that which has most excited the attention of Europeans, and this mineral is to be found in most of the great streams, towards their sources.

Men of Africa.—This extensive continent is characterised by certain varieties of the human species, which we shall attempt to classify into three proper families, as far as can be done. We shall follow, as far as possible, the distinctions of the races which are manifested by language.

The southern regions of Africa are occupied by two nations, the Hottentots and Caffres. The Hottentots at one time occupied the country called Cape Colony, but are now expelled from the southern part by the European colonists. They also inhabit the basin of the Orange river. The Hottentot presents a considerable variety of character; but in his lowest state he is one of the most indolent, helpless, and dirtiest of the human family—his form is most revolting. His hair is black or brownish, short and woolly; his profile is hideous, with prominent lips, over which is a flat nose, displaying the open nostrils. He has a singular make of foot. The colour of his skin is cerule brownish or yellowish, but not black. The Caffres differ from the Hottentots. The nose approaches to an arched form, the lips thick, hair curly, and less woolly than the negro. Their colour is blackish grey, and they are in general well made. The females are among the handsomest in Africa. In the useful arts of life, the Caffres far excel the Hottentots. The extent of ter-

ritory they occupy cannot be ascertained. The most widely extended race in Africa is the Negro, which some writers denominate the Ethiopian. The term Ethiopian is indeed often used, but it appears rather vaguely to include all the black coloured races of Africa. The true negro differs from the other black natives in physical character and geographical distribution. Varieties of language, shades of complexion, and other differences, subsist among them, but we must recognise the whole Ethiopian race as forming a widely spread family.

Beginning on the west coast with the Senegal river, which is the southern limit of the arid deserts, and the commencement of the fertile regions, a race is found essentially different from those of Northern Africa. In the woolly hair, black skin, the profile of the face and forehead, the form of the pelvis and the legs, is recognised by undoubted characteristics in the true negro race. But it is difficult to define the limits to his abode. Wars, the slave trade, and internal commotions, have transplanted the negro from his true habitations. We may, however, say that the Negro is on his native soil in all the regions that extend from the Senegal southward along the Gulf of Guinea, and south of the equator as far as the 16th degree of latitude. On the eastern side, the negro race hardly extends south of the tropic. The natives, whom Mr Salt saw as far north as Sofala Bay, he considered to be nearly allied to the Caffres, whom he considers to be a race perfectly distinct from the Hottentot or Negro. It is impossible to define the limits of the Caffres and Negroes in the interior; the latter may be considered aboriginal inhabitants of the Mozambique coast to a considerable extent inwards, where the form and appearance of these people are said to be much superior to those on the coast. There is little known of the interior of Africa south of the points reached by Brown, Denham, and Clapperton, but that they abound with a black population, as proved by the great numbers of slaves brought to Darfur, and also to the coast of the Atlantic. Some of them are said to have come from a great distance in the interior. The fertile countries that commence south of the Sahara, and are watered by the streams of the Joliba and the confluents of Lake Tchad, are the regions of the Negroes, and known among the Arabs by the general name of Soudan, or the country of the Blacks, but how far to the eastward the proper Negro extends, is uncertain. The desert of Sahara, and the southern limits that border on Soudan, abound with various tribes, generally included in the denomination of Moors. They are a mixed race, and live a wandering life. They are not Arabs, but have adopted the religion of Mahommed. They are to be met with in the regions of Fez and Morocco, near the arid coasts of the Atlantic that bound the western Sahara. Their lands form a narrow belt that stretches along the

south side of the Sahara. There are various other tribes who conduct caravans through these sandy deserts, who speak a Berber language.

The northern regions of Africa bordering on the Mediterranean, have been open to the invasion of conquerors ever since the earliest periods of history. The Phenicians, Greeks, Romans, Vandals, and Goths, and even Arabs from Asia, have at various times possessed portions of these regions, and in our own day the French, so that the blood is mixed to a great extent by the various races occupying the country. But the Berbers and Shellahs of the Atlas mountains are the offspring of the original inhabitants, and they retain their original language in its substantial parts. The inhabitants on the Belt of the Nile, and in Egypt, are of a mixed breed, and cannot come under a proper class. The only portions of Africa where the Christian religion has found an asylum are Abyssinia and Egypt, and a few European settlements. The Arabic is the only character that is now used in Africa; indeed few can either read or write but the great doctors. The Jews, a nation now dispersed almost over the whole world, are to be met with in Egypt and Abyssinia, and on the shores of the Mediterranean, but none are to be met with south of the Sahara.

Animals of Africa.—The African continent is as rich in the number of its peculiar species of animals as any other division of our globe. The difficulties that have attended the discovery of the interior of Africa, also attend the complete description of its zoology; but there is already enough known to enable us to form a pretty good idea of its prominent and peculiar character.

Three hundred animals are known to be natives of Africa and the island of Madagascar. A great majority of these are found to the south of the Great Desert. Cuvier has published some curious tables, in his System, too extensive for our limits, which he divides into eight orders. It is worthy of remark, that those which contribute to the food and sustenance of man are very abundant. We shall proceed to give a brief account of the most remarkable of them.

The camel of Arabia is now spread over the northern and central parts of that continent, and is of vast importance in the long and arid deserts that abound north of the equator. This valuable animal is mentioned in the book of Genesis, as being used by the merchants who traded to Egypt, and must have been known on the banks of the Nile. But whether the camel is indigenous to Africa or not, no historical records relate. Leo Africanus states that there were wild horses to be met with in Africa, but no modern traveller has seen or met with any. The Arabian horses have long been famous for their speed, their appearance, liveliness, and docility. The patient and laborious ass grows to a great

stature, and is found to be useful for the domestic purposes of the country.

Of horned cattle, Africa produces a great variety; among which may be mentioned the sanga or galla, with immense horns nearly four feet in length; and a kindred race in Bornou, with horns of two feet in circumference. Of sheep, the most remarkable is the species whose tails grow so heavy, that, according to Shaw's account, they are frequently obliged to be supported on little wheel-carriages. The edimain a very tall variety, with long legs, small tails, and drooping ears, is common in Egypt, Senaar, and Nubia. Goats, in some parts of Africa, are more common than sheep. They live entirely free, afford a good supply of milk, and are preferred at the table. The domestic cat is rare; but dogs are numerous, and of many different kinds. In Egypt and Barbary, the towns maintain large troops of dogs, and it is no uncommon thing for a wealthy Mussulman to leave a large sum for the maintenance of these animals; what is also remarkable, canine madness is unknown. Domestic poultry are common. The mode of hatching chickens, so long practised by the Egyptians in the sands on the banks of the Nile, is well known.

Among the wild animals of Africa, the first and most considerable is the chimpanzee or pongo. This remarkable creature approaches much nearer to the human form than the ourang-outang, or wild man of Borneo, Sumatra, and other large islands in the Indian Archipelago, having a greater facility of standing and walking upright. The adult chimpanzee has never been brought to Europe. Of the inferior tribes of quadrumanous animals, such as baboons, found only among the rocks and mountains, our limits will not admit of a description.

Carnivorous and ferocious animals are numerous in all parts of the country. The lion, the panther, and the leopard, haunt the banks of the rivers and fountains, to surprise the different species of gazelles and antelopes; but unless forced by hunger, rarely attack the inhabitants, although it is said the lion will often pursue the Hottentot in preference to other prey. In some parts, however, where these animals are numerous, the natives will not venture to travel through the woods, unless in large parties and well armed. Major Laing says, in his journey to the Soolima countries, that he passed through a district formerly well inhabited, but at the time of his visit there was not a single inhabitant, or a village within the space of 25 miles; the people having been forced away by the repeated attacks of the leopards and panthers. The species of animals called hyenas are, properly speaking, of African origin; they live entirely on offal and carrion, are of singular importance in the economy of nature, in clearing the land of putrescent matter, and devouring the dead carcases and other garbage which, under the in-

fluence of a tropical sun, would soon produce unwholesome vapours.

The civet cat is found all over Africa; great numbers are kept by the natives on account of their perfume. There are four or five species of the cat nearly allied to it, which wage a continual war against the serpents and other noxious animals that infest the whole of Africa.

Two or three varieties of hares, nearly like the European species, abound throughout the continent. The rabbit of Europe is said to have been of African origin, from the coast of Barbary; eight or ten different species inhabit the desert, where they burrow among the loose sand, and feed on the bulbous roots, which are very abundant. Squirrels, rats, and mice, of different species, are as numerous as in other countries, some of which are beautifully marked, and others so small as to weigh not more than four scruples.

There are two animals, natives of this continent, of very peculiar structure: these are the aardvark and the long-tailed manis; both feed upon ants, and burrow under the surface of the earth. The latter has no teeth, but its body is defended in every part by a thick covering of hard trenchant scales, which protect it from the attacks of its enemies. It has also the power of rolling itself into a round ball like a hedgehog, and in this position finds itself safe from the claws of the lion and panther.

The elephant necessarily occupies the first rank among the wild quadrupeds of Africa. The African elephant is said to be of a different species to that of the Asiatic. In size, intelligence, and docility, it is equal to that of its Asiatic congener; and, according to the statement of some travellers, they are to be met with to the height of 17 or 18 feet, and the tusks of the African are much larger than that of the Asiatic, as may be seen in the European markets. The elephant inhabits all the woody parts of Africa south of the Sahara, and roams about the woods in immense herds of from 100 to 200 individuals, and the immense quantity of ivory annually found and imported into Europe, demonstrate the number of these herds. Various are the methods of hunting the elephant: Major Laing tells us, that the inhabitants of Soolimania attack him in the open field, and kill him with a spear having an iron head. The colonists at the Cape of Good Hope assail this animal, as well as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus, with simple fire-arms, only mixing a little tin with the lead, for the purpose of hardening their balls, and frequently bring down their game at a single shot.

The rhinoceros inhabits the middle and southern parts of Africa, and is as ardently hunted by the natives, although his hide and horns are the only parts that can be turned to account; his hide is the more valuable. The African rhinoceros, like that of Sumatra,

has two horns; these horns are said to have certain medicinal qualities.

The hippopotamus is found in the large rivers and lakes of Africa, south of the Great Desert, and from being less hunted, and more difficult to come at than the elephant, is very common. This animal keeps possession of the fresh waters. The Roman writers frequently mention him as an inhabitant of the Nile. At the present day, he is never seen below the third cataract of that river, and abound in the rivers near the Cape.

The engallo, or wild boar of Africa, is of a different species from that of Europe, and is supposed to be the most hideous of all animals in appearance.

The zebra, the dow, and the quagga, are found in many parts of South Africa. These animals, alike celebrated for their beauty, the rapidity of their motions, the wonderful regularity of their colours, assemble in great herds on the open plains, and become an easy prey to the lion.

Africa is also remarkable for an immense number of antelopes. Out of 80 that belong to the genus, it is said that 60 different kinds are congenial to this continent. For a full account of this animal, see *Penny Cyclopædia*.

Among the other wild ruminating animals is the giraffe, or camelopard, which is found from the banks of the Ganiep to the southern borders of the Great Desert. The buffalo is also a native of Africa; he is a savage animal, and much avoided by travellers.

The lamantin, which frequents the mouths of the great rivers on the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, and feeds upon the aquatic plants that it can reach along the shores, from the peculiarity of raising itself in the water when suckling its young, gave origin to the fable of the mermaid, by which name it is often mentioned by ancient African voyagers and travellers.

Ornithology of Africa.—Our limits only afford room for a very general account. The bird first deserving notice is the ostrich, which to the present day is almost exclusively confined to Africa; it is much valued on account of its feathers. Similar to the ostrich in many of their habits, and even somewhat in their appearance, are the bustards, many different species of which inhabit the Karroos and other places of Africa. Guinea hens are peculiar to Africa alone. These birds, of which there are three or four distinct species, go in large flocks of 400 or 500, and are most frequently met with in the neighbourhood of ponds and rivers, among underwood.

There are various wild-fowls on the banks of the lakes and rivers. The most remarkable may be described as an eagle mounted on the long naked legs of a crane. These birds prey exclusively on serpents, which they pursue on foot, and destroy in great numbers.

Lizards, serpents, scorpions, and other reptiles abound in every part of Africa. The crocodile inhabits all the large rivers of the tropical parts, and is still abundant in the Nile below the first cataract. Different species of cameleons may be seen on every hedge or shrub; and the enormous python, a serpent of 30 feet long, lurks in the fens and morasses. Among the venomous species, the viper, the asp, and the cerastes or horned viper, are frequently mentioned by the ancient classical authors, besides several others which the natives avail themselves of, using the poison to impart a deadly effect by their arrows.

Africa contains insects of many thousand different kinds, the locust, and the zebub or fly, one of the instruments employed by the Almighty to punish the Egyptians of old, are still the plague of low and cultivated districts.

African Plants.—This continent exhibits a variety of Flora. To the traveller who passes from the south of Europe to Tangiers, the prospect of the African coast has nearly the same appearance as the one he has left. Groves of oranges and of olives, wide plains covered with wheat and barley, thick woods of overgrown oaks, cork-trees and sea-pines, interwoven with cypresses, myrtles, arbutus, and fragrant tree-heaths, form the principal features of the landscape, while the plains are covered with gum cistus, and the hills and rocks with odoriferous rock roses, palmetto-trees, and the wild caper.

In January and the early months of the year, when the climate is like the warm days of our spring, the plains are green with grass, and embellished with innumerable little flowers, and the gardens are gay with the blossoms of the almond, the apricot, and the peach. Even in the summer season, when all the more delicate plants have been dried up beneath a scorching sun, there still remains the olander, with its brilliant borders of flowers, by which is traced from afar the courses of the rivers, on the banks of which it loves to dwell, and those humid spots which, from accidental circumstances, being never dried up, are thus a kind of vegetable *oases*.

In the Barbary states, wheat, barley, cafre-corn, rice, tobacco, olives, oranges, and figs of the most delicious quality, pomegranates, grapes, sweet melons, and water-melons, are produced in great abundance. They also grow the white mulberry for silkworms, a kind of indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, and most of the European esculent vegetables. It is the mountainous country south of the Barbary states, in the chain of the Atlas, that produces that famous timber which is almost imperishable, from which the ceilings of the mosques are constructed, and which is supposed to have been the shittimwood of the scripture.

When the chain of the Atlas is passed, the scene begins to change, the excessive dryness of the climate on the northern borders of the

great desert is such, that few trees except the date can maintain an existence. It is, however, in this arid region, where rain seldom falls, where wheat refuses to grow, and even maize, barley, and cafre-corn afford the husbandman a miserable and uncertain crop, when the blasts of the south are scarcely supportable to the native himself, that this invaluable gift of providence finds its fitting station. It is here that the groves of date and palm-trees form a screen impervious to the rays of the sun, and cherish beneath their shade the orange, the lemon, the pomegranate, and the vine, the latter of which climbs to the summit of their trunks by means of its twisted tendrils, all of which attain a most delicious flavour.

Egypt stands between the first and the last of these descriptions. On the banks of the Nile are found all the richness of vegetation of the Spring months of Barbary; abundance of rice, barley, and wheat, and fields of sugar-canes, olives, figs, vines, &c., while in the hotter or drier, or more southern parts, the date is the chief object of the scenery, nothing but stunted and miserable-looking bushes are able to contend with the accumulating sand for possession of the soil. At Thebes first begins to appear a third race of palms, different from the date and the palmetto. In Abyssinia are first found a species of the ginger tribe, in the form of cardamoms, which afterwards become a feature of African vegetation within the tropics.

The deserts that occupy the interior of the continent, like an inland ocean of sand, are occasionally inhabited by plants of the most stunted character, some of which provide grateful food for the camel.

As we approach the southern point of this continent, new varieties of flowers are seen; the scenery of tropical vegetation disappears, not, however, to find its place occupied by such as that of Barbary and the north; other genera appear; still the wilderness of sand and drought occupies the heart of the continent. Africa appears full of leafless distorted tribes of succulent plants, each holding to the soil by the weak support of a single root, and feeding rather on the dews of heaven than on the moisture of the soil. Among these grow stunted bushes of endless species, of most succulent geraniums, &c. After the rains, the whole country teems with the fugitive but lovely blossoms of *ixia*, &c. — *Penny Cyclopædia*, Vol. I., p. 186.

Such are the prominent features of the vegetation of Africa. Its islands partake more or less of the nature of the Flora of the continent, but modified by the cooling breezes of the ocean, where is to be found a total absence of African sterility, in consequence of their inland situation; and from their luxuriant vegetation we can judge what the continent would produce if well watered, and aided by the skill of man. — *Penny Cyclopædia*, p. 148.

For further information about Africa, see particular heads, such as Cape of Good Hope, Nile, &c.

European possessions in Africa are held by the Portuguese, the English, the French, the Spaniards, the Dutch, the Danes, the Americans, Ottomans.—For the particulars, see *Penny Cyclopædia*, Vol. I.

AFRICA, a sea-port of Tunis, 90 miles S.E. Tunis. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

AFRIQUE, St, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 3580.

AFWESTADT, a town in Sweden, with a large copper-mine.

AFZULGUR, a town in Hindostan, on the northern bank of Rohileund.

AGADEEP, a town in Bengal, on the bank of the Bhaganutty, 14 miles S. Plassey.

AGADEER, or SANTA CRUZ, the most southern port in the empire of Morocco. It is built on the summit of a mountain, and defended by batteries. Its population was transported to Mogador by Seedy Mahomet; and it contains only 300 inhabitants.

AGARON, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 15 miles N.W. Tigar.

AGARUM, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 6 miles E.S.E. Bangalore.

AGATA, St, a town of Naples, a place of great strength.

AGAWAM, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which runs into the sea.—Also a township in Hampden county, Massachusetts.

AGDE, a town of France, in Languedoc, on the Herault. Population 7200. 8 leagues S.W. Montpellier.

AGEDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on a river of the same name.

AGEN, a town of France, department of Lot and Garonne, on the Garonne, 30 leagues S.E. Bourdeaux. Population 10,834. Long. 0. 42. E. Lat. 44. 12. N.

AGGERHUUS, or CHRISTIANIA, the largest and most southerly of the four bishopricks of Norway, and on many accounts the most important part of the kingdom. To the north it is bounded by Drontheim, to the west by Bergen and Christiansand, to the south by the Skager-Rack, and to the east by Sweden. Population 400,000.—Aggerhuus is also the name of a royal bailiwick, of several smaller districts, and of the strong castle and fortress on the west side of the gulf of Christiania, three miles from the town of that name.

AGGEROE, an island in the gulf of Christiania, not far from the main land.

AGGERSOE, a Danish island in the Great Belt. Long. 11. 12. E. Lat. 55. 12. N.

AGGERSUND, a small island in the Cattegat, Norway.

AGHABOE, a village and parish in Ireland, in the Queen's county. Population of the parish 6504—of the village, called also Borris, 1010.

AGHADOE, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 8 miles N.N.W. Killarney.

AGHALEE, a village of the county of Antrim, Ireland, near Moira. Pop. 502.

AGHNISH, POINT, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Galway. Long. 9. 1. W. Lat. 53. 8. N.

AGHEIM, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow.

AGHRIM or AUGHRIM, a small post-town of the county of Galway, noted for a battle fought there in 1691. Population 615. 95 miles W. Dublin.

AGHRIS, POINT, a cape of Ireland, 11 miles W. Sligo.

AGINCOURT, a village of France, department of the Pas de Calais, noted for a victory gained here by the English in 1415. Population 500.

AGLIE, or AGLIA, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles S.W. Ivrea. Population 3240.

AGLISH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 101 miles from Dublin. Population 300.

AGMET, or AGMAT, a town and district of Morocco, on the W. declivity of the Atlas. 18 miles S.E. Morocco.

AGMONDESHAM, or AMERSHAM, a royal borough and parish in Buckinghamshire. Population 2816.

AGNANO, a remarkable lake near Naples. Its bed is supposed to have been the crater of a volcano. It is about two miles round, and surrounded by hills, rising in the form of an amphitheatre. It is said to have been at one time the fish-pond of a wealthy Roman.

AGNES, St, a parish in Cornwall, hilly and arid. Population 6642.

AGNES, St, one of the Scilly islands, of irregular figure, containing a superficial area of 300 acres. Pop. 250. Long. 6. 20. W. Lat. 49. 53. 30. N.

AGOA DE PAO, a town of St Michael's, one of the Azores, 12 miles E. of Ponta del Gada.

AGON, a town of France, on the N. coast of Normandy. Population 1550.

AGONICHE, a river of Nova Scotia, which enters the sea at the mouth of Fundy bay.

AGOONA, a district on the Gold coast of Africa, extending 20 miles from east to west, and 15 from north to south. The population has suffered severely from the late inroad of the Ashantees, and cannot at present be estimated at more than 10,000 souls.

AGOSTA, or AGUSTA, a maritime town on the south-east coast of the island of Sicily, 18 miles N. of Syracuse. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, since which period it has been rebuilt on a regular plan, with low houses. Its harbour is now one of the safest ports in the island. Population 15,000. Long. 15. 14. E. Lat. 37. 16. N.

AGOT, a small island in the English channel. Long. 2. 4. W. Lat. 48. 38. N.

AGOWS, a remarkable people of Abyssinia, inhabiting a territory to the east of the sources

of the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Abyssinian Nile. This district is uncommonly fertile, particularly in cattle and honey, with which it supplies Gondar, the capital, almost exclusively. The country is also very populous, and though scarcely 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, can bring into the field 4000 cavalry, and a great number of infantry. There is another tribe of the same people, called Tcheretz Agows, who inhabit a district on the northern bank of the Tacazzé. They are Christians.

AGRA, an extensive province of Hindostan, bounded on the north by the province of Delhi, on the south by Malwa, on the east by Oude and Allahabad, and on the west by Ajmeer, being in length about 250, and in breadth 180 miles.

AGRA, a celebrated city of Hindostan, called by the Mahometans Akbarabad, (the city of Akbar;) the capital of the above province, and the seat of the British civil authority. It is situated on the S.W. bank of the river Jumna, in Long. 77. 56. E. and Lat. 27. 12 N. The houses of this city are built of stone, and are very lofty, but the streets are so narrow, as barely to admit the passage of a carriage; the greater part of it is, however, in a ruinous state. On the opposite side of the river are several handsome tombs. Agra was taken in the year 1784 from the Moguls, by the Mahratta chief Madajee Sindia, and remained in the hands of his successor till 1803, when it was captured by the British army.

AGRAGAS, or **ACRAGAS**, in ancient geography, so called by the Greeks, and sometimes by the Romans, and sometimes Agrigentum, a town on the south coast of Sicily.

AGRAMONT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles from Lerida.

AGREVE, St, a town of France, in the Vivarais. Population 2540.

AGRIGAN, or island of St Francis Xavier, one of the Ladrone or Marianne islands. It is 50 miles in circumference, is very mountainous, and has a volcano in it. Situated in Long. 1. 46. E. Lat. 19. 4. N.

AGRIGENTUM, in ancient geography, a city of Sicily, the site of which is now occupied by a town called Gerenta, from the old name. Its history includes many of the events that fill the pages of ancient history.

AGROPOLI, a town of Naples, 22 miles S.S.E. Salerno.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, where a free mart is held, in the district of Thomas and province of Estremadura.

AGUAS CALIENTES (Warm Waters), a city of Mexico, in the kingdom of New Galicia. It contains three convents, and about 500 Spanish families, besides mulattoes and those of a mixed breed; and it is noted for its warm springs. It is 140 leagues N.N.W. Mexico.

AGUDA, a river in the province of Burgos, in Spain, which discharges its waters into the Ebro.

AGUEDA, a river in Spain, in the province of Salamanca, which falls into the Douro.

AGUEIRA, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles E.N.E. Lamego.

AGUILA, a river in Spain, which joins its waters with the Ebro.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 32 miles S. Cordova.

AGUILAR DEL CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the province of Palencia. Population 1200. 40 miles N.W. Burgos.

AHANTA, a kingdom on the Gold coast of Africa, extending from the Ancobra to the Chamah, bounded on the west by Apollonia, on the east by the Fantee territories.

AHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the circuit of Gohud. Long. 78. 30. E. Lat. 25. 14. N.

AHASCRACH, a small post town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 99 miles W. Dublin, Population 601.

AHDINGAR, a town of Hindostan, on the Goggrah, 40 miles S.S.E. Goorackpore.

AHZOLI, a city in the bay of Bergas, in the Black Sea, surrounded with many wind mills, and of some commercial consequence, from the salt made from the springs in the neighbourhood.

AHLEN, a town of Suabia, 40 miles N.W. Augsburg. Population 1930.

AHMEDABAD, (the city of Ahmet,) the capital of the province of Gujerat, Hindostan, on the Sabermaty. Long. 72. 37. E. Lat. 23. N.

AHMEDNUGGER, a strongly fortified town in the province now known as Aurungabad, in the presidency of Bombay, with a population of 20,000. It is situated in Lat. 19. 5. N. Long. 74. 53. E.

AHMEDPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa, 34 miles S. Cuttack.

AHMOOD, a town of Gujerat, belonging to the Mahrattas. Long. 73. 3. E. Lat. 22. N.

AHOGHILL, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. Population 410.

AHRBERG, a market town of Germany. Population 3300. 3 miles S.W. Ohrenbau.

AHRWAL, a circle in the department of Coblenz, and province of the Lower Rhine. It extends over 96 square miles, with a population of 24,745 inhabitants. The capital is a small city of same name, with a population of 2079 inhabitants.

AHRWEILER, a town of Germany, on the Ahr. Population 1779.

AHTER, a town of Agra, in Hindostan, on the Chumbul. Long. 78. 33. E. Lat. 26. 43. E.

AHUN, a town in France, in the Upper Marche, and generality of Moulins, in the department of Creuse. It stands on the river Creuse, 8 miles S.E. of Gueret. Long. 1. 52. E. Lat. 49. 5. N.

AHWAZ, a town of Persia, located about 100 miles N.E. of Bassora, and 48 miles S. of Shuster. This place makes an early appearance in history. Its monarchs were respected. The ruins attest its ancient grandeur. It

stands on the banks of the river Kanen. Lat. Lat. 31. 23. N. Long. 48. 50. E.

AI, in ancient geography, a town in Judea, on the north of Jericho. Joshua having sent a detachment of 2000 men against Ai, God permitted them to be repulsed, on account of Achan's sin.

AIAS, or **AJASSO**, a sea-port of Asiatic Turkey, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Gulf of Ajasso. 20 miles N. Scanderoon.

AICH, a small river of Wirtemberg, which falls into the Neckar, not far from Groningen.

AIGHACH, or **AICHA**, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the river Par. Population 1600. 12 miles E.N.E. Augsburg.

AICHTADT, a town in Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. It is remarkable for its beauty.

AICHTETTEN, a town of Bavaria. Population 1380.

AIDONA, a city of Sicily, on the river Casale, in the Val di Notta, containing 3700 inhabitants.

AIGASHI, a small island, formed by the dividing of the river Beauvy, in Inverness-shire, of an oval figure, a mile and a half in circumference. An extensive mill for cutting wood is on the island.

AIGLE, or **HALS**, capital of a district of the same name in Switzerland. Population 2500. 36 miles E.N.E. Geneva.

AIGNAN, a town of France, in the department of the Gers. Population 1500.

AIGNAN, **ST**, a town of France, department of Loire and Cher. Population 2800. 8 leagues S. Blois.

AIGRE, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. Population 1460.

AIGRE-FEUILLE, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Population 1400. 2½ leagues E.S.E. La Rochelle.

AIGUE-PERSE, a town of France, in Auvergne, which forms, properly speaking, but a single street along the river of Beuron. Population 6000. 6½ leagues N. Clermont-Ferrand.

AIGUES-MORTES (Dead or Stagnant Water), a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. Population 2600.

AIGUILLON, a town of France, at the conflux of the Lot and Garonne, in Guienne. Population 2385. 5½ leagues N.W. Agen. Also a village of La Vendee. Population 1000.

AIGURANDE, a small town of France, department of the Indre. Population 1600.

AIKTON, a parish in Cumberland. Population 755.

AILAH, a town of Arabia Petrea, on an arm of the Red sea. 108 miles E. Suez. Long. 40. 5. E. Lat. 28. 55. N.

AILLY-SUR-SOMME, a town of France, 7 leagues N.W. Amiens. Population 800.

AIGHTON BAILEY and **CHAIGLEY**, a town in Lancashire. Population 1980.

AILSA CRAIG, an isolated rock in the Frith of Clyde, which is conspicuous at a great dis-

tance at sea. It is an excellent seamark. The sides of this rock are constantly covered with solan puffins and gannets.

AINDERBY STEEPLE, a parish in North Riding, Yorkshire. Population 806.

AINSTABLE, with **RUSHCROFT**, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Population 580.

AINSWORTH, a town in Lancashire. Population 1584.

AINTAB, or **ANTAB**, a large open town of Syria, about three miles in circumference, situated on two hills, and in the valley between them. A small river, the Sejour, runs by it. On the north side, there is a strongly fortified castle; and on the south an extensive cemetery, which resembles large suburbs. The town is inhabited by Mahometans and Christians, and contains a church and five principal mosques. The chief trade is in coarse stamped calicoes, and various-coloured woollens; also leather and raw hides; and skins are dyed red and yellow, into what is called Turkey leather. 40 miles N. Aleppo. Long. 37. 25. E. Lat. 36. 25. N.

AIRD (THE), a district of the county of Inverness, and also the peninsula joined by the isthmus of Stornoway to the isle of Lewis.

AIRPOINT, the most southerly extremity of the isle of Sky.

AIRDRIE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark. It is regularly built, and consists chiefly of one street, about a mile in length. It has manufactures of cotton, and iron-works; also distilleries; and said to be a very thriving place. 12 miles E. Glasgow. Population 9000 to 12,000.

AIRE, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse, near Howden.

AIRE, a town of France, department of the Landes, on the Adour, 65 miles S.S.E. Bourdeaux. Population, including the neighbouring village of Le Mas, 3500.

AIRE, or **ARIEN**, a strong town of France, department of the Pas de Calais, on the river Lys, 22 miles S. Dunkirk. Pop. 8720.

AIRLEY, a parish in Forfarshire, five miles long, and four broad. The land is cultivated, and has a rich appearance. The castle of Airley stands in this parish, the residence of the Earls of Airley; hence the song the "Bonnie House of Airley."

AIRON, a river of France, department of the Nievre, which falls into the Loire.

AIRTH, a parish in Stirlingshire, six miles long, and more than two in breadth. This parish is of considerable historical importance, Wallace and other heroes of the olden time having figured here. Population 1825.

AIRTH, a small town in Scotland, in the county of Stirling, on the Forth. It has an inconsiderable harbour 8 miles from Stirling.

AIRTHRIE, a village lying on the flat ground about a mile N.E. of Stirling, and at an equal distance from the bridge of Allan. It has lately become much celebrated for a spring

of strong mineral water. Lord Abercrombie's house is in the immediate neighbourhood.

AIRVAUX, a town of France, department of the Deux Sevrès. Population 2070.

AISKEW, a township and village in Yorkshire, parish of Beadle. The township contains a chapel for Roman Catholics, a free school, &c. Population 586.

AISLINGEN, a town of Bavaria. Population 1170. 4 miles S. Dilligen.

AISMUNDERRY and **BONDGATE**, a town in West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 655.

AISNE, a department in the N.E. division of France, on a river of the same name. Extent 1,872,977 acres. The whole department is a plain, with some small hills, of little elevation. The soil is fertile, producing wine, cider, flax, &c. The department is divided into five governments, 37 cantons, and 833 communes. Population 451,525. The chief town is Laon, with 6691 inhabitants.

AISNE, a considerable river of France, which joins the Oise, near Compeigne.

AISONA, a town in European Turkey, with 3000 inhabitants, situated in ancient Thessaly, now in the pachalic of Teshala. There is a great annual fair held here.

AITHSTING, a parish in the mainland of Shetland. It lies in the centre of the island, 9 miles long and 6 broad. Pop. 2194.

AITRACH, a tributary stream of the Iller.

AIX, an ancient city of France, formerly the capital of Provence, now in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It was founded by Caius Sextius Calvinus, a Roman general, 128 years before the Christian era, and received the name of *Aquæ Sextiæ*, from its famous springs. The number of its gates is eight. It is a well-built town. The streets are in general well paved, as well as wide and clean. It has a beautiful public promenade, and an elegant square. One of the sides is formed by what is called the Palais, an old building, containing some spacious halls, formerly occupied by the parliament and other public bodies. It has also a town-hall and a cathedral, which is not without striking beauties. The chapel of Notre Dame de l'Espérance is much frequented by the pious Catholics. The monastery of Jacobins, or Dominicans, would be one of the finest structures in Provence, were it completed. The mineral springs, from which the town took its ancient name, were accidentally re-discovered in 1704, when the medals, inscriptions, and other ancient monuments which were at that time dug up, confirmed the opinion of antiquaries as to their being the springs known to the Romans. 8 leagues N. Marseilles.

AIX, a town of Savoy, 12 miles N. Chambery, noted for warm baths. Population 1600.

AIX, a river which joins the Ysable, and falls into the Loire.

AIX D'ANGUILLON, (LES), a town of France, department of the Cher. Population 1320.

AIXE, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne. Population 2160.

AIXELLE, a river in the department of Upper Vienne, in France, which discharges its waters into the river Vienne.

AIX-EN-OTHE, a town of France, in Champagne, department of the Aube. Pop. 1570.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, an old and well-built town in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, situated between Juliers and Limburg, on the left bank of the Rhine; included formerly in the circle of Westphalia. It is divided into the inner and outer town, and contained, in 1838, 3880 houses, with 27,164 inhabitants. Its manufactures, though they have greatly decreased, are still considerable. The most important are those of broad cloth, (no less than 34 in number), chiefly from Spanish wool, and the needle factories, by which many thousand individuals are supported. There are, besides, copper and brass works, with a thimble manufactory. The town contains four parish churches, and the collegiate church of St Adelbert, built by the Emperor Henry II. It had at one time 21 monasteries and convents, most of which are now suppressed. Among the other public buildings, the most remarkable are the town-house and the masquerade room. Elegant private houses are to be met with in every street. Aix-la-Chapelle was long the favourite residence of Charlemagne, and for some time the capital of his empire; hence it was long customary to hold the coronation of the emperors of Germany in this town; and in the convent chapel are to be seen the imperial robes and regalia used at the coronation. Strangers are also shown a sabre of Charlemagne, a copy of the gospels written in golden characters, and an immense number of relics.

Aix-la-Chapelle is celebrated for its baths, which are seven in number, and issue from five distinct springs. In this city, two celebrated treaties of peace have been concluded; the first in 1668, between France and Spain; and the second in 1748, between the different powers engaged in the war of the Austrian succession. Aix-la-Chapelle now belongs to Prussia. 25 miles N.E. Liege. 36 S.W. Cologne. Long. 5. 54. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

AIZNEY, a town of France, department of La Vendée. Population 3500. 15 leagues N.W. Fontenoy.

AJACCIO. See *Adjazzio*.

AJAN, a coast and country of Africa, which abounds with all the necessities and conveniences of life; as also plenty of good horses.

AJASSO, a seaport town of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Cilicia, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 30 miles north of Antioch, and 50 west of Aleppo, where the city of Issus anciently stood, near which Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Long. 36. 10. E. Lat. 37. N.

AJELLO, a town in the province of Abruzzo Ulteriore, second, in the kingdom, to

Naples, but belonging to the Duke of Modena. Pop. 2195.

AJMEER, or **RAJPOOTANA**, an extensive province in the centre of Hindostan, to the south of the provinces of Delhi and Moulton. It is about 350 miles long, and 220 broad. The British obtained possession of it in 1818.

AKDASCH, a town of Persia, province of Shirvan, on the Kur. It has 300 houses.

AKEBALA, a town of Turkish Armenia, 24 miles W.N.W. Erzerum.

AKBAR, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris, 30 miles N.W. Bagdad.

AKERMAN, a circle in the Russian province of Bessarabia, on the border of the Black Sea, where the Dneister forms an estuary. It is thinly peopled. The capital, of the same name, built on a tongue of land projecting into the estuary. It is the ancient Roman colony of Alba Julia. The population is of various countries, religions, and language. The number is about 15,000.

AKHELSCHED, one of the six circles of the Russian government or province of Tauran. It is rich and fertile; two-thirds of the district are hilly, and give rise to the rivers Kalsena, Belbakana, Alnea, and some other smaller streams, which fertilize the plains. The circle is said to contain 50,000 inhabitants. The capital, of same name, is composed of a mass of Tartar booths, and the new one is built on a regular plan, since the extinction of the former government, with some very handsome public buildings. It contains churches of the Russian, Armenian, and Greek religions.

AKISKA, **AGHALZIGHE**, or **GHALZIG**, a province of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, on the south-west confines of Georgia. It derives its name from the chief town Akiska, situated on the river Kur, which is open, and without fortifications; but it has a very strong and lofty castle, which the Russians endeavoured in vain to take. Its inhabitants are of various nations, Armenians, Turks, Jews, and Christians; and carry on an active trade with Battum, a port on the Black Sea, 100 miles distant, and intermediate places. Besides mosques, it contains two churches for the Christians; and the Jews have a synagogue. Houses about 400. 90 miles N.N.W. Erivan.

AKKER, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Tripoli, on the river Akker, 66 miles N.W. Damascus. Long. 36. 10. E. Lat. 34. 32. N.

AKLAT, a town of Kurdistan, on the Lake Van. Long. 41. 22. E. Lat. 38. 35. N.

AKMECHET, a town of the peninsula of the Crimea, the residence of the Sultan Gulga, who is eldest son of the Khan of Tartary.

AKSERAI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, consisting of 150 houses. 60 miles N.E. Konieh. Long. 34. E. Lat. 38. 57. N.

AKSHEHR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Na-

tolia. It exports to Smyrna fine carpets, wool, wax, gum tragacanth, and galls. Akshehr was taken by Tamerlane in 1402. 60 miles S.S.E. Karahissar.

AKSHESHEHR, a town of Natolia, on the Black Sea, 90 miles E. Constantinople.

ALA, a market town on the Adige, in the principality of Trent. Population 4000.

ALABA, one of the smallest districts of Biscay, in Spain, but fertile in rye, barley, and fruit. It has some mines of iron and had formerly the title of a kingdom.

ALABAHA, a considerable river in East Florida. Also said to be the name of a branch of St Mary's river.

ALABAMA, one of the United States, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, W. by Mississippi. A large portion of the state still belongs to the Indians. Square miles 44,000. Population, in 1810, less than 10,000; in 1816, 29,683; in 1818, 70,495; 1838, 250,000. Cahawba is the seat of government. The land on the coast is low and level; as you proceed into the interior it becomes hilly, and in the north it is in some places mountainous. The soil is generally fertile, particularly on the banks of the rivers. The lands between the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, are among the best in the state. Cotton is the staple production, and the great article of export. Blakely and Mobile are the principal ports. The Creek Indians occupy the south-east part of the state; the Cherokees the north-east, the Choctaws the south-west, and the Chickasaws the north-west.

ALABAMA RIVER, a river of the United States, in Alabama, is formed by the union of the Coosa and Talapoosa, and flowing S.S. W. unites with the Tombigbee to form Mobile river 45 miles from the head of Mobile Bay.

ALABASTER, or **ELEUTHERA**, one of the Bahama or Lucayo islands.

ALADSCHAMHISSAR, a Turkish province, part of the ancient Bulgaria, a mountainous district, in which the river Morava rises, in two branches, and runs into the Danube. The great road from Belgrade passes through the northern part of the province. It produces wine, feeds many cattle, and has some rivers near Camplina. The capital, of the same name, is the seat of a Greek bishop; it is near the east bank of the river Morava.

ALADULA, a considerable province of Turkey in Asia, in the district of Natolia. It has the Mediterranean Sea on the south, and the Euphrates on the east, which divides it from Diarbekir. Formerly it had kings of its own, and the head of the last king was cut off by Selim I. general of the Turks. The country is rough, rugged, and mountainous, but there are some good pastures for horses and camels. The capital is Mataligah.

ALAGON, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 12 miles N.W. Saragossa.

ALAGON, a river of Spanish Estremadura, which falls into the Tagus near Coria.

ALAGOR, a town of Spain in the district of the same name. The town contains 900; the district 3960 inhabitants.

ALAGORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 23 miles E. Seringapatam.

ALAIS, a town of France, situated in Lower Languedoc, on the Gardon, 13½ leagues N. Montpellier. Pop 7802. It carries on some trade in grain, olives, oil, wine, and silk.

ALAKANDA RIVER, a sacred river of Northern Hindostan, which rises in the Himalaya Mountains, and is one of the sources of the Ganges.

ALAMAGAN, an island in the Indian Ocean, of an irregular form, 12 miles in circumference. The land is pretty high, and near the north end there is a volcano, which emitted an immense quantity of smoke in 1799, when visited by Captain Bass. The high grounds are sterile, but the low grounds are profusely studded with vegetation. There is no fresh water to be found, the object of Captain Bass's visit.

ALAN, a river of England, in Cornwall, which falls into the sea two miles below Padstow.

ALAN DEL REY, a town in Spain, in the province of Burgos, in Old Castile. It is at the commencement of the Canal of Castile, on the river Pisuerga, in a cold and barren desert, Lat. 42. 51. N.

ALANCHE, a town of France, department of the Cantal. Population 2500.

ALAND, an island in the Baltic, not far from the point of meeting of the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and lying between the coasts of Finland and Upland in Sweden. The channel which runs between it and the coast of Finland, is of dangerous navigation. It is about 40 English miles long, and 30 broad. Population 11,260. It was ceded to Russia in 1809. Long. 20. E. Lat. 60. 18. N.

ALAND'S BAY, on the south coast of Ireland, between Waterford harbour and Traamore bay.

ALANHOLM, an island in Sweden, formed by the three branches of the river Gefle, at the town of Gefle, in Nordland. There is a wharf, a repository for planks and deals, and a naval arsenal, &c.

ALARA, a town in the island of Majorca, with 2400 inhabitants.

ALASSAC, a town of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 3500.

ALASSIO, a seaport in the duchy of Genoa, in Sardinia, with 1429 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in fishing on the coast.

ALATAMAHA, a large river in North America, rising in the Appalachian Mountains, runs south-east through the province of Georgia, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean. below the town of Fria.

ALAULA, a considerable river in Turkey in Europe, which, after entering the north-east

part of Transylvania, and part of Wallachia, falls into the Danube nearly opposite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the river Tanaro. It contains a cathedral, and 3 parish churches. Population 9650. 18 miles S.E. Turin.

ALBA LONGA, in ancient geography, a colony from Lavinium, in Latium, 15 miles south-east of Rome, established by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, at the foot of Mount Albanus.

ALBACETE, a trading town of Spain, in the province of Murcia. Population between 7000 and 8000. 80 miles S.W. Valencia.

ALBAN, MOUNT, a considerable elevation, of volcanic formation, on the borders of the Lake Albano, in Italy. The place is remarkably healthy, cool, well-aired, and thickly inhabited. Here the gentry from Rome reside in the season for rural enjoyment.

ALBAN, ST, a town of France, in Languedoc. Population 3200.

ALBAN, ST, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 582.

ALBAN'S HEAD, ST, a Cape of England, on the coast of the county of Dorset. Long. 2. 10. W Lat. 50. 4. N.

ALBAN'S, ST, OR ABBEY, a parish in Hertfordshire. Population 3092.

ALBAN'S, ST, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, on the river. It consists principally of three streets, divided into three parishes, with as many churches; namely, St Alban's, St Michael's, and St Helen's. It carries on a considerable trade, and has a manufacture of straw-plaiting. A market is held weekly. It returns two members to Parliament, having been incorporated by Edward IV. in 1553. In the years 1451 and 1461 two engagements were fought in the neighbourhood, between the adherents of the houses of York and Lancaster. Population 4772. 21 miles N.N.W. London.

ALBANG, a market town in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, with a Catholic and several Reformed churches.

ALBANIA, a large province in European Turkey, bounded N. by Dalmatia and Servia, E. by Macedonia and Thessaly, S. by Livadia, and W. by the Adriatic, along with that part of the Mediterranean called the Ionian sea. It thus comprehends, in its widest acceptation, the ancient Illyria and Epirus, and is at present included in the Turkish government of Romania.

ALBANILLA, a town in the province and department of Murcia, in Spain.

ALBANIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the west by the Caspian Sea, on the north by Sarmatia, on the south by Armenia and the river Cyrus, now called the Kur. The whole country is fertile and pleasant. Ancient historians, speaking of the natives of this place, say, the men are tall, able-bodied, and of graceful appearance; modern writers extol the beauty of the women. It does not ap-

pear that the Romans ever conquered this country; for, when engaged in war with the Albanians, they were frequently defeated, and never succeeded in extirpating their love of liberty.

ALBANO, a well-built town of Italy, in the kingdom of Lombardy.

ALBANO, a small well-built town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 14 miles S.S.E. Rome.

ALBANTEAS, in ancient geography, a name of the island of Eubœa, in the Egean Sea, extending about 100 miles along the coast of Greece. The island, from its great length, was at one time called Macris; the people were remarkable for wearing long hair.

ALBANUS MONS, in ancient geography, now called Mount Albino, 26 miles from Rome, near where Alba, a large town, stood.

ALBANY, a city of the United States, in Albany county, New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 160 miles N. New York, 30 N. Hudson, 170 W. Boston and 230 S. Montreal. Population 50,000. It is the seat of government, and in population, wealth, and commerce, the second city in the state. It is finely situated for commerce, at the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson; and the canals lately finished connect it with Lake Champlain and Lake Erie. Among the public buildings are a stone state-house, and an elegant academy of red freestone, a jail, 6 banks, and 18 houses for public worship.

ALBANY, a river of North America, which falls into James's Bay, Long. 84. 30. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.; runs N.E. through a chain of small lakes, from the S. end of Winnipeg Lake. The British fort is on the river, in Long. 87. 20. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

ALBANY, a district situated at the eastern extremity of the Cape of Good Hope, in South Africa, only lately established. It is watered by the Great Fish River, which rises in the Snowy Mountains. Graham's Town is the capital.

ALBARAZIN, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Arragon, on the Guadalaviar. Pop. 1800. 100 leagues E. Madrid.

ALBAZEN, a town of the Greater Tartary, with a strong castle. It stands on the river Amur, or Gamour, and belongs to the Russians. Long. 103. 30. W. Lat. 54. N.

ALBECK, a bailiwick in the circle of Jucat, in Wirtemberg, extending over 114 square miles, or 72,960 acres. It contains 1 city, 3 market-towns, and 13,953 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, producing good corn, flax, hemp, rapeseed, and fruit. The chief trade depends on manufacturing linen, and in fabricating various wares of wood.

ALBEMARLE, or **AUMARLE**, a town in France, in Upper Normandy, now in the department of Seine Inferieure, from which the noble family of Keppel takes its title of earl. It stands on the side of a hill, on the confines of Picardy.

ALBEMARLE, a central county of the United States, in Virginia. Chief town Charlottesville. Population 18,268.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, in the United States, on the coast of North Carolina, in the N.E. part of the state, is 60 miles long. from E. to W. and from 4 to 15 wide. It communicates with Pamlico Sound and the ocean by several narrow inlets, and with Chesapeake Bay by a canal cut through Dismal Swamp.

ALBENGUA, a town in Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is the see of a bishop, and a very ancient and handsome town; but not well peopled, owing to the insalubrity of the air. It stands in a beautiful plain, which is well cultivated, and abounds with olive-trees.

ALBENQUE, a town of France, department of the Lot. Population 1920.

ALBERAS, in ancient geography, a river in Mesopotamia, which flows into the Euphrates.

ALBERCHE, a river of Spain, in the province of Toledo, which joins the Tagus, near Talavera de la Reyna.

ALBERTI, a market town in Hungary, in the province of Nether Danube, and the palatinate of Pest, on the line through which the canal intended to unite the Theiss and the Danube is to pass.

ALBI, a city in France, in the department of the Tarn, the capital of the Albigeois, in Upper Languedoc. The cathedral is dedicated to St Cecilia, and has one of the finest choirs in the kingdom. There are four gates, through which the beauties of the place are to be seen; a fine river washes the walls. Albi, on the whole, is a most beautiful place. Long. 2. 9. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

ALBI GERIS, a small territory of France, 27 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, producing corn, wood, grapes, saffron, plums, and sheep. The inhabitants have a great trade in dried fruit, wine, and a coarse sort of cloth. The wines are well fitted for exportation; they are carried down to Bourdeaux, and generally sold to the British merchants.

ALBIN, or **AUBIN**, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Population 3150. 2. 20. E. Lat. 44. 31. N.

ALBION, the oldest name by which the island of Great Britain was known to the Greeks and Romans, while Ireland was known under the name of Ierne, or Erin. Julius Cæsar calls it Britannia in his Commentaries. Albion is sometimes used as a general name for the British Islands.

ALBION, NEW. This name was given by Sir F. Drake to the province of California, and part of the north-west coast of North America, which he visited in 1579. It was visited by Cook, and minutely surveyed by Vancouver. The soil is sandy, of light produce, with a considerable quantity of large wood. Animals are remarkably scarce. The natives have some singular customs.

ALBIS, in ancient geography, now the Elbe, which separated ancient Germany in

the middle, and was the boundary of that country, as far as known to the Romans, all beyond they admitted to be uncertain. No Roman, except Drusus and Tiberius, ever penetrated so far as the Elbe.

ALBISOLA, a small town, belonging to the republic of Genoa. Here is a porcelain manufactory, and several country houses of the Genoese nobility. The British bombarded this place in 1745.

ALBLASSER WAARD, a district in the circle of Dordrecht, and province of Holland, enclosed on two sides by the Merive, and on the third by the Lech. It obtains its name from the river which flows through it, and comprehends 16 villages, and is very productive of good hemp.

ALBLINGEN, a considerable village of Switzerland, in the canton of Fribourg.

ALBON, a small island of the North Atlantic Ocean, one of the Bahamas.

ALBON, a town of Istria, in the Gulf of Carnaro, near the mouth of Arsa river, 16 miles E. Rovigno.

ALBON, a town on the coast of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, 3 miles E. of Lagos.

ALBOURG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and capital of the diocese of that name and bishop's see. It derives its name from the great number of eels taken in the waters that almost encircle it.

ALBOURN, a town and parish of England, in the county of Wilts. Pop. 1418.

ALBOUZEME, a small seaport of Morocco. Long. 2. 54. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

ALBRET, a town of France, department of the Landes. Population 1000.

ALBRIGHTON, a parish in Salop. Pop. 1054.

ALBUERA, or **ALBUFERA**, a village on a small river of like name, which falls into the Guadiana in Spain. It is remarkable as the scene of a sanguinary conflict between Soult, general of the French, and Beresford, who commanded the British, on the 16th May 1811, in which the French were defeated with heavy loss. The victory of Albuera added much to the fame of Beresford, and demonstrated the superiority of British valour and discipline.

ALBUFEIRA, a town of Portugal, province of Algarve. Population 1930.

ALBUFERA, the name of several lagoons on the southern coast of Spain and Portugal. The most remarkable among these is Albufera de Valencia, which covers a surface 12 miles long, from north to south, and four in breadth. It abounds with wild fowl and fish, and is a source of considerable revenue, which was at one time made over to the Duke of Wellington, for his services in the Peninsula against the French.

ALBUQUERQUE, (White Oak, which it bears for its arms,) a town and castle in Spanish Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal. Pop. 5500. 20 miles N. Badajoz.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Mexico, on the Rio del Norte. Population 6000.—It is also the name of a village in Mexico.

ALBURGH, a parish in the county of Norfolk. Pop. 586.

ALBURY, a parish in Surrey. Pop. 929.

ALBURY, a parish in Herts. Pop. 631.

ALBUS, in ancient geography, an island in the German Ocean, where amber was found in great abundance.

ALCAASAR LEGUER, a town in Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, in the province of Habat. It was taken by Alphonso, King of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after it was abandoned to the Moors. It stands on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar.

ALCALA DE GISVERT, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. Population 3600.

ALCALA DE HENAREZ, a town of Spain, in Toledo, 15 miles E. Madrid. Population 5000. It contains 3 parish churches, 28 cloisters, 4 hospitals, and a university.

ALCALA DE HONORES, a city of Spain, in New Castile. It is celebrated for its university, founded by Cardinal Ximenes. The river Honores flows past the city, and gives it the distinguishing name. 1000 houses, and 4760 inhabitants. Its powder-mills are very productive.

ALCALA LA REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 9 leagues from Jaen, with a rich abbey. Population 8000. Long. 4. 10. W. Lat. 37. 43. N.

ALCAMO, a city of Sicily, on the river Fredo. It is a fine city, in a district of great fertility, and produces some of the best wines in the island. It contains a castle, many churches and monasteries, with 15,000 inhabitants. Near it there are numerous ruins.

ALCANDETE, a town in Andalusia, in Spain, in the province of Jaen, a fertile territory, producing wine, oil, corn, and various fruits. It has a castle, two parish churches, 4 monasteries, and 4000 inhabitants.

ALCANIZ, a town in Spain, in the province of Arragon, with a college and three churches, 1 hospital, 6 monasteries, and 4200 inhabitants.

ALCANTARA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the Tagus, near Lisbon.

ALCANTARA, a fortified town in Spanish Estremadura, on the Tagus, which is here crossed by an old Roman stone bridge. The trade is in wool and cloth. Population 3000. 130 miles W.S.W. Madrid.

ALCANTARA, or **ALCANTARILLA**, (the little bridge), a town of Spain, in Seville, near Guadalquivir river.

ALCANTARA, a thriving town of Brazil, in Maranhão, opposite the island of Maranhão.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La Mancha. Population 3300. 105 miles S.S.E. Madrid.

ALCASSAR, a city of Barbary, within two leagues of Larache, in Asga, a province of the kingdom of Fez. It was at one time of great note, the seat of the governor of the

kingdom. It was built by Jacob Almarasan, King of Fez, about 1180, and designed for a magazine and place of rendezvous for an intended invasion of Spain. His father first invaded Spain with 300,000 men, and soon thereafter was compelled to return to quell a rebellion that broke out in Morocco. Not far from this place is the river Elmahassan, where a battle was fought between Don Sebastian, King of Portugal, and the Moors, in which the Portuguese were defeated and their king slain.

ALCASSAR DE ST JUAN, a city on the border of a small lake, in the province of Toledo, in Spain; it contains 2200 inhabitants. It has a saltpetre refinery and some gunpowder works.

ALCASSAR DO SAL, a town in Portugal, with a very strong castle, both by nature and art, being built on a rock exceedingly steep on all sides. Here is a salt work, which produces very white salt. The fields in the neighbourhood produce large quantities of a sort of rushes, of which they make mats, which is sold in foreign kingdoms. Long. 9. 10. W. Lat. 38. 18. N.

ALCESTER, a parish and market town, 103 miles N.W. of London. The town, although not regularly built, is neat, clean, and located in a fertile vale, near the confluence of the Aller and the Arne. The making of fishing-tackle and needles gives employment to a number of the inhabitants. There are four places of public worship, all respectable. Population 2405.

ALCHUJEFF, an island on the eastern shore of the Sea of Azor, one side of it being formed by the sea of that name, and the other three by branches of the Kuban. The inhabitants, who are Cossacks of the Black Sea, consist wholly of fishermen, who send the produce of their fishings to Constantinople, &c.

ALCKMAER. See *Alkmaar*.

ALCOMBAZA, a town in Portugal, on the north of Lisbon, at the mouth of two rivers, Alcoa and Baza. It is celebrated for its monastery, a rich and splendid establishment. It contains 295 houses, and 1500 inhabitants.

ALCONBURY, a parish in Huntingdonshire. Population 765.

ALCOVY, a town in Spain, on the sea-coast, in the district of Valencia. It has a parish church, 3 monasteries, and 14,600 inhabitants, who are employed in manufacturing cloth, soap, and paper.

ALCUDIA, an ancient town of Majorca, opposite to Minorca. Population 1000.

ALCUDIA DE CARLET, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with about 2000 inhabitants.

ALD, a river of England, in Suffolk.

ALDALE, a parish in Oxfordshire. Population 1789.

ALDAN, a river of Siberia, which rises on the confines of China, and joins the Lena, in Long. 128. 20. E. Lat. 63. 25. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a seaport town of England,

in Suffolk, on the Ald. It is a corporation. Population 1450. 94 miles from London.

ALDBOROUGH, a town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse. Pop. 626.

ALDBOROUGH, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2447.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough in West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 620.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 522.

ALDBOURN, a parish in Wiltshire. Population 1418.

ALDBROUGH, a parish in East Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1015.

ALDBROUGH, a town in East Riding of Yorkshire. Population 813.

ALDBURY, a village and parish of England, in the county of Hertford. Pop. 695.

ALDEA NUEVA, a village of Spain, with 1500 inhabitants, on the frontiers of Leon.

ALDEBURGH, a borough and parish of Suffolk. Pop. 1341.

ALDEBY, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 530.

ALDENHAM, a village and parish of England, in Hertfordshire. Pop. 1494.

ALDERBURGH, a town of England, county of Wilts. Pop. 615.

ALDERBURY, a hundred in Wiltshire. Population 4469.

ALDERLEY, a parish in Cheshire, containing a parish church, built of grey stone, of various styles of architecture, a Methodist chapel, and a school-house. The country abounds with fine full-grown wood, and rich and beautiful scenery. The whole parish is agricultural, with a population of 1338 persons.

ALDERLY. See *Alderley*.

ALDERNEY, an island of Great Britain, in the English Channel, 7 miles from Cape la Hogue, in Normandy. The intermediate channel, called the Race of Alderney, is of dangerous navigation in stormy weather. The island forms part of a chain extending to the Caskets, whereon a lighthouse has been erected lately. Population, in 1838, 1410. 18 miles N.E. Guernsey.

ALDEBTON, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 575.

ALDFORD, a parish in Cheshire. Pop. 1710.

ALDIE, a baronial residence near Cleish, in Kinross-shire, the property of Lady Keith. **ALDINGBOURN**, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 833.

ALDINGTON, a parish in Kent. Pop. 732.

ALDRIDGE, a parish in Staffordshire. Pop. 1804.

ALDSTONE MOOR, a town and parish of England, in Cumberland, on a hill, at the bottom of which is the river Tyne, crossed by a stone bridge. About 1100 men are employed in its lead mines. Pop. 6858. 19 miles from Penrith.

ALE, a river in Berwickshire, rising in the parish of Coldingham, and after running in an easterly direction, joins the Eye more than a mile above Eyemouth.

ALEGETTE, a small town in Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Portalegre. It is a very pretty town, finely located, 7 miles south-east of Portalegre, and 30 miles north of Elvas.

ALEIRA, a Spanish town, upon an island in the river Xarama, in the province of Valencia. It is surrounded with walls, has two parish churches, 6 monasteries, an hospital, 4 poor-houses, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

ALEIUS CAMPUS, in ancient geography, a plain in Lycia, on the side of the river Pyramus, near the mountain Chimæra, famous for Bellerophon's wandering and parching there, being thrown off by Pegasus, which is the reason of the appellation.

ALEMANNIA, in ancient geography, a name for Germany, but not known before the time of the Antonines, and then only used for a part. After the Marcomanni and their allies had removed from the Rhine, a collection on the frontier of all kinds of people, as the term Alemanni imports, taking up a roving spirit, or moved by hunger or desire of rapine, roved about in quest of new settlements, menaced the existence of Rome, but afterwards amalgamated themselves with the Germans.

ALEMOOR, LOCH, a small lake in Scotland, located in the parish of Robertson, nearly two miles in circumference.

ALENCON, an arrondissement, in the department of the Orne, on the north-east of France, comprehending an extent of 416 square miles. It is divided into 6 cantons, in which are 72,418 inhabitants. The capital bears the same name. It stands on the river Sarthe, contains 13,230 inhabitants, who are employed in the manufacture of iron, glass, leather, and other goods.

ALENTEJO the largest province in Portugal, bounded north by Estremadura and Beira, east by the Spanish frontier, south by Algarva, and west by the Atlantic. Population 339,355.

ALEPPO, a city of Syria, capital of a pachalic of the same name, whose limits are not explicitly defined to Europeans. It is situated on eight small hills, and is intersected by the river Kowick. The city itself is not above three miles and a half in circuit, and is surrounded by an ancient strong stone wall and ditch; but including the suburbs, the whole is about 7 or 8 miles in compass. The wall is flanked by frequent towers, but the fosse is partly filled up with rubbish, or occupied by kitchen gardens, and the city being commanded by the heights, is not defensible as a military post. It has nine gates, all known by different names. Aleppo is esteemed the fourth city of the Ottoman empire, being exceeded only by Constantinople, Cairo, and Damascus. In regular arrangement of the streets, however, and interior elegance of the houses, as also in cleanliness, the others seem not to be comparable to it. In general it is well built, the houses of

the opulent consisting of white stone. The streets are for the most part broader than usual in the East, though appearing gloomy from the height of the walls on each side. They are well paved, and have two commodious footpaths raised six inches high. Almost all the houses are surmounted by terraces, separated by parapet walls, except those having domes; and on these terraces the inhabitants sleep during summer. The seraglio, or palace of the pasha, is spacious, with magnificent gates. A distinct quarter of the city is allotted to Jews, and the Europeans have another. Mosques are numerous in Aleppo; 7 or 8 are considered handsome, but none have more than a single minaret or steeple. The members of the Greek, Armenian, Syrian, and Maronite communions, have each a church; and the Europeans formerly had four small convents, but in the year 1807 there was only one, containing 9 Italian monks. About 20 caravanseras or inns, spacious quadrangular edifices, one story high, are dispersed through the city, and coffeehouses, with a fountain in the middle, and a gallery for musicians. Population 250,000, chiefly Turks and Arabs; among them are 30,000 Christians, and 5000 Jews. Women are not seen in the streets of Aleppo after dusk. Its manufactures are of silk and cotton. The pachalic of Aleppo exports cloth from Antioch, Merdin, Orfa, and Antab; osnaburghs from Aleppo and Damascus, and printed cottons from Diarbekir; also galls, different drugs, and copper, and a variety of other articles. The imports from Europe are cloths, Lyonese stuffs, and bonnets after the fashion of Tunis, from France, merceries, indigo, tea, sugar, paper, soap, and a great quantity of coral ornaments. Four caravans annually proceed through Natolia to Constantinople; others arrive from Bagdad and Bassora, with coffee brought from Mocha on the Red Sea, round the Persian Gulf; as also muslins and shawls from India. Aleppo is liable to the plague, and other serious maladies. This place has lately gained considerable notoriety, from the battle fought between the troops of the Sultan and the Egyptians, under the son of Mehemet Ali, in which the forces of the Egyptians were victorious. It was nearly overthrown by an earthquake in 1822, in which it is said that about 25,000 persons perished. 70 miles S.E. Alexandretta, 234 N. Damascus. Long. 37. 16. E. Lat 36. 11. N.

ALESHAM, or **AYLESHAM**, a town and parish of England, in Norfolk county, near Thyrnriver. Pop. 2334. 12 miles N. Norwich.

ALESSANDRIA, a town and fortress in Piedmont, the capital of the province of that name, near the confluence of the rivers Tanaro and Bormida. It is a strong place, and has been the scene of many bloody conflicts between the French and Austrians. The population is about 30,000, who are active, industrious, and have a considerable trade. N. Lat. 44. 55. S. 36. E. Long.

ALESSANO, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 200 miles E.S.E. Naples.

ALEUTAN, or ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, a chain of islands, amounting to 40, in the North Pacific Ocean, stretching from the peninsula of Kamtschatka in Asia, to Cape Alaska in North America, comprehended under the government of Irkoutzk, in Asiatic Russia. Behring's Island, Atoo, and Ononashka, are the largest. Long. 165. to 195. E. Lat. 55. N. Only a few are inhabited.

ALEXANDER, a county of the Illinois, at the angle between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, a seaport of Syria, at the south-east part of a bay in the Mediterranean. It is now reduced to a village of 185 houses. 70 miles N.W. Aleppo.

ALEXANDRIA, in ancient geography, the name of a number of cities in various countries, given them in memory of Alexander the Great. There was an Alexandria, a city of Arachosia, on the river Arachotus. Another Alexandria in Gedrosia; a third Alexandria in Aria, on the Lake Arias; a fourth Alexandria in Bactriana; a fifth in Caramania; a sixth in Sogdiana; a seventh in India; an eighth near Sinus Issus; on the confines of Syria; a ninth in Margiana, which being demolished by the barbarians, was rebuilt by Antiochus the son of Seleucus. There were four other cities of this name; three of little note, and one the largest and most celebrated of all that bore the name, Alexandria in Egypt, for which look below.

ALEXANDRIA, a county of the United States, district of Colombia. Population 8552.

ALEXANDRIA, a city and port of entry of the United States, in the district of Colombia, on the west bank of the Potomac, 7 miles south of Washington. Population in 1838, 24,000. It has a commodious harbour, and trades extensively in flour.—It is also the name of various other townships.

ALEXANDRIA, a circle in the western part of the government of Cherson, anciently the Dnieper, fruitful in corn and cattle, containing 1 city, 165 villages, with 20 churches, and parishes, and 21,000 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, a village of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 4 miles N. Dumbarton.

ALEXANDRIA, a town of Russia, in Cherson, 70 miles W. Ekatarinoslav. It is the name of various small places throughout Russia.

ALEXANDRIA, a large and celebrated city, the ancient capital of Egypt, founded in the year 331 A.C. by Alexander the Great, and which, under the dynasty of the Ptolemies, a race of enlightened princes, who placed their glory in commerce and the sciences, made great progress in opulence and splendour. They erected, on an island opposite to the mouth of the harbour, a PHAROS, or lighthouse, which was considered one of the wonders of the ancient world. Alexandria then

engrossed the commerce of India, the grand object of ancient ambition. It became also, at the same time, the centre of all sciences connected with mathematics, astronomy, and geography, and was further illustrated by the immense library, surpassing all others of which antiquity could boast, which was founded there by Ptolemy Philadelphus. Even after its subjection to the Roman empire, Alexandria scarcely lost any of its splendour. It continued also to be the channel by which the commodities of India, Arabia, and Eastern Africa, were transported to Europe. Alexandria, however, received a fatal blow, when, in A.D. 640, it was reduced by the Caliph Omar, and subjected to the Saracen yoke, under which it continued to decline; and the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, gave the final blow to its importance and trade. Alexandria is situated at the western extremity of the Egyptian coast, upon the borders of the Lybian desert, to which it may almost be said to belong. It lies upon a long and narrow neck of land, between the sea and the Lake Mareotis. It communicates with the Nile by a canal, commonly called the Canal of Cleopatra. It is divided into the new and old town; the latter of which is incomparably the most extensive. It is partly enclosed within walls, which are about 8 miles in circumference. They are evidently of Saracenic structure, of great thickness and solidity, and flanked by 100 towers; but the space which they enclose forms only a small part of the ancient city of the Ptolemies, whose ruins can be distinctly traced over more than three times that circuit. Amid this total wreck of ancient grandeur, a few objects only rise distinguishable through the surrounding desolation. Of these, the most remarkable by far is that called "Pompey's Pillar." The height has been estimated at 117 feet, but appears, by more careful measurements, not to exceed 94 or 95. It is composed of 3 pieces of the finest granite, one of which serves for the pedestal, the other for the shaft, and the third for the capital. The mean diameter is 7 feet 9 inches, so that the entire contents of the column may be estimated at 6000 feet. The next most remarkable object consists of two obelisks, vulgarly called "Cleopatra's Needles." Their height, which is equal, is said to be 58 feet 6 inches, and the breadth of each side of their base 7 feet. They are composed each of a single block of granite, and entirely covered with hieroglyphics. One of these was lately brought to London. The sarcophagus or coffin of the founder was brought from Alexandria to England by Dr Clarke, and is now deposited in the Museum at Cambridge. A more useful, and even more magnificent labour, consisted in the reservoirs with which ancient Alexandria was supplied with water. The construction of these excavated the whole ground upon which that city stood. A conduit, communicating with the canal

of Cleopatra, extended the whole length of the city. When this was judged to be filled by the overflowings of the Nile, the chiefs of the city went in great ceremony to open it, and admit the water into the cisterns. These reservoirs, which were formerly very numerous, are now reduced to half a dozen, which, however, are sufficient for the reduced consumption of the city. The catacombs begin at the extremity of the old city, and extend along the coast; they consist of small sepulchral grottos cut in the rock, which is a soft calcareous substance; the interior of the galleries is plastered with mortar, difficult to break; each cavity contained three coffins piled over each other. Alexandria, even in its state of decay, is still to Europeans the most interesting of the cities of Egypt. The trade by the Red Sea will revive it. It is built chiefly along the coast, and occupies only a small portion of the space enclosed within the Saracenic walls. Alexandria, says a modern traveller, now exhibits very few marks by which it could be recognised as one of the principal monuments of the magnificence of the conqueror of Asia. Its houses, like all those of the Levant, have flat terraced roofs; the place of windows is supplied by apertures which themselves are almost entirely obstructed by a projecting wooden lattice, through which the light can scarcely penetrate. The streets, narrow and awkwardly disposed, have neither pavement nor police; the eye of the traveller is arrested by no public nor private edifice; and, but for the ruins of the old city, there would be nothing to attract a moment's attention. The population of modern Alexandria has been variously estimated. Some have carried it so high as 20,000, while others assert that the stationary numbers cannot exceed 5000; in addition to which, however, there is a continual resort of strangers from all quarters of the world. The harbour of Alexandria now displays a fleet of war-ships equal to any naval station in the world. When the steam navigation to India is established, Alexandria will regain her ancient importance; and at this time it is impossible to anticipate the result. The basis of the population consists of Turks, Copts, and Jews. Long. 30. 5. E. Lat. 31. 16. N.

ALEXANDROVSKAIA, a fort of Russia, on the Dnieper, 114 miles N.E. Cherson.

ALEXANDROW, the chief town of a circle in Vladimir, Russia. 48 miles E. Moscow.

ALEXANDROWKA, the name of several small towns of Russia, in Cherson, Ekatarinoslav, Tambov, &c.

ALEXANDROWSKI, a province in Russia, on the river Dnieper. It was at one time protected by seven fortresses, which are now hastening to decay, as the Turkish frontier is removed to a greater distance. There is another circle of the Russian empire, named Alexandria, famous for its breed of horses. It has a capital, with 7000 inhabitants. There

are other two Alexandrowskis, towns in Russia, one near St Petersburg, the other in the government of Olenesk.

ALEXOPOL, the capital of a circle in Pultawa, Russia, 30 miles S. of Pultawa.

ALFAGUES, a seaport in the province of Catalonia, in Spain, on a peninsula, formed by the river Ebro, near its mouth.

ALFARO, a town of Spain, at the conflux of the Alama and Ebro. Population 4700. 9 miles S.W. Tudela.

ALFAYETES, a fortified place of Portugal, 150 miles N.E. Lisbon.

ALFELD, a town of Hanover, on the river Leine. Population 2076.

ALFIERO, a town of Spain, on the confines of the Alhama with the Coro, in the province of Soria. Pop. 5000.

ALFORD, a town of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1784. 30 miles E. Lincoln.

ALFORD, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 28 miles N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 894.

ALFORD, a parish in Surrey. Pop. 514.

ALFRISTON, a market town and parish of England, in Derby, in which stockings and earthenware are manufactured. Pop. 5691. 14 miles W. Derby.

ALFRISTON, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 694.

ALGARVA, or ALGARBIA, the south province of Portugal, bounded on the west and south by the Atlantic. Pop. 96,000.

ALGEMESI, or ALGEMESIA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles S. Valencia.

ALGEZIRAS, a maritime town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the Gulf of Gibraltar, between Cape Algeziras and the Rock of Gibraltar. Pop. about 4500. 7 miles W. Gibraltar.

ALGHERO, a town on the west coast of the island of Sardinia, in 40. 28. N. Lat. and 8. 21. E. Long. about 15 miles south of Sassari.

ALGHISE, a town of Upper Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, on the Savarona river. Population 3000.

ALGIERS, a territory of Northern Africa, forming one of the principal of the Barbary states. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by Morocco, from which it is separated by the desert of Angad, on the E. by Tunis, and on the S. by the Atlas, which separates it from the Bled-el-Jereede, or Country of Dates. It extends from about 8. 30. E. to 1. 30. W. long. or 490 geographical miles, E. to W. The breadth from N. to S. is very varying and indefinite; but there are few points at which it extends inland much more than 100 miles. It comprehends the greater part of the Numidia and Mauritania Tingitana of the ancients.

The territory of Algiers is traversed by branches of the great mountain chain of Atlas, particularly those called Lowat and Ammer, inhabited by two Arab tribes of the same name. These mountains are covered nearly to the summit with vineyards and forests. The mountain of Jurjura, which extends about

60 miles in a S.E. direction from Algiers to the interior, is of a much greater elevation, and covered with snow during the greatest part of the year. It may probably be considered only as another branch of the general chain. From these mountains descend numerous streams. The soil is excellent, and produces wheat and barley, and all the fruits and vegetables of Europe. It contains mines of lead and iron. Near the Lake of Marks is a solid mountain of salt; and the lake, when it dries up in summer, leaves its bed deeply incrustured with it. The salt-pits near Arzew are about 6 miles in compass. The manufactures of Algiers are very inconsiderable. They consist of silk, particularly sashes and handkerchiefs, and of carpets, and a coarse kind of linen. The exports are coral, wool, bees' wax, ship timber, ostrich feathers, grain, pulse, hides, goat and sheep skins, camel's hair, cattle, and sheep, of the annual value of £42,175. The imports consist of European manufactures and colonial produce. Linens, muslins, and hardware, are prominent articles. In this kingdom, as in the rest of Barbary, the towns are inhabited by Moors, Jews, and Turks, with a few Europeans. The plain country is chiefly in possession of the Arabs, and the mountains are inhabited by a hardy race, called Berbers, or Berebers.

Algiers is divided by Dr Shaw into three provinces. 1. The most western, or that of Tlemsan or Tremecen, which borders immediately on Morocco. The principal towns are Tlemsan and Oran. 2. Titterie, or Algiers Proper, which forms the central province, and contains the capital and Boujeiah. 3. Constantina, or the western province, a very fertile region, which formerly belonged to Tunis, but was wrested from that state by the Algerines. Its principal towns are Constantina and Bona.

ALGIERS, a large and celebrated city, capital of the country of the same name. It is situated upon the coast of the Mediterranean, and on the declivity of a hill, on which the houses rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre, and terminate nearly in a point at the summit. It is not above a mile and a half in circuit; but the population is large in proportion to the ground which it covers; for every house is three stories high, and occupied by several families. The streets are very narrow, and run from the top of the hill towards the sea, or from S. to N. The largest street is 1200 paces in length, but not above 12 feet wide. In this street are situated the mansions of the opulent, the warehouses of the principal merchants, the markets for corn, bread, meat, fish, &c. The fronts of almost all the houses are supported by rafters, extending from one to another across the street. The fondness for white in architecture is here so great, that the outside and inside of all the houses, mosques, and public edifices, are carefully whitewashed once a-year. The roofs are flat, and the sides fenced by a brick wall,

raised breast high; and, where the height of two contiguous roofs is unequal, a communication by ladders is formed between them, so that the inhabitants can walk often to a considerable distance, and can perform visits along the tops of the houses. The population is reckoned in a late publication at 100,000 Moors, 15,000 Jews, 22,607 French, English, Spaniards, &c.

Algiers has been supposed to be the ancient Iconium. The French have lately discovered some antiquities of importance. Of modern buildings, the largest were the Dey's palace and the seraglio of his favourite wife. They were both of great magnitude, and adorned with marble pillars of curious workmanship. There are 10 great mosques, and 50 smaller ones. The finest is the new mosque, begun by the late Dey about 1790. It is 60 feet by 40, three stories high, and supported by pillars of white marble, imported from Genoa. The walls are built of white stone, brought from the ruins of Oran; and one of the principal employments of Christian slaves, consisted in dragging them from the mole. The city is entirely destitute of fresh water, and the inhabitants at one time depended entirely upon the supply from rain. Aqueducts which supply water from 150 fountains, have been since constructed and improved by the French. The city is surrounded by a wall about a league in circumference; it is 12 feet thick, 30 feet high towards the land side, and 40 feet towards the sea. There are also four castles; but all these fortifications on the land side are of little avail, and it is the harbour only that can be considered as well defended. This harbour is a work of immense labour. It is formed by two moles, one running directly N., the other N.E., and meeting at an island called the Lantern. It is 130 fathoms long, 80 broad, and 25 feet deep. It is unsafe, and vessels lying along it must be strongly fastened by cables. The entrance is defended by a round castle and several batteries, the guns of which are of brass, well mounted, and in good condition. The government was a tumultuous and ill-regulated despotism. The Dey was elected by the soldiery, or rather, when a vacancy occurred, the boldest and most popular seized the sovereignty, which he was either allowed to retain, or immediately strangled by the orders of a more fortunate rival. He possessed, so long as he enjoyed his office, despotic power. But he held his situation by rather a precarious tenure; namely, the good-will of a licentious soldiery, by whom he was frequently deposed and murdered.

Britain has had the glory of putting a period to the predatory expeditions for which this piratical state was so long famous. On the 27th August 1816, after a desperate conflict, the British fleet, under Lord Exmouth, succeeded in completely destroying the Algerine fleet and batteries; and the Dey had no resource but to submit to whatever terms were

imposed, which were the restoration of all his present captives without ransom, the repayment of ransoms formerly received, and the abolition of Christian slavery in his dominions.

On this occasion, an opinion was expressed by leading politicians, especially those of the continent, that the powers of Europe ought to suppress entirely the Algerine state; and a desire for this issue became strong when a recovery from this chastisement enabled Algiers to give her wonted provocations. Actuated by this feeling, France declared war against Algiers in the year 1830, sent an expedition against the town, and, after considerable loss, captured it, annihilated the barbarous government, and established a colony. The French have at length got a permanent footing here, and much good must result from it.

Mrs Broughton, who resided six years at Algiers, and has published a diary of that period, relates, among a thousand other atrocities, the following. The Bey of Constantina, who had only enjoyed his dignity for fifteen days, was killed by his own troops, and his predecessor was restored, a man nearly seven feet in height. The Turks entered the mosque while the Bey was at his devotions, and attacked him; three of their number he cut down, and severed the right arm of a fourth from his body. He then ran to a marabout for a sanctuary; but the murderers did not hold this place of refuge sacred, for they even shot the keeper himself, on his refusing to give up the Bey, whom they murdered. They then went in search of the Aga, who had fled from the mosque, and finding him, killed him; they then proceeded to the camp, and murdered all who opposed them.

Such was the state of Algiers while Mrs Broughton resided there; and this is the state of barbarism the French power has begun to subdue in North Africa. Long. 3. 30. E. Lat. 36. 42. N.

ALGOA BAY, known also as Port Elizabeth, is situated in Cape colony, South Africa, in 33. 56. S. Lat. 26. 53. E. Long. This inlet, which is about 20 miles broad from east to west, is nearly 500 miles eastward of Cape Town. From a late survey it appears the anchorage is good. In this Bay the emigrants debarked, who left Britain for Cape colony in 1820, when nearly 4000 persons landed in the course of the summer.

ALGONQUINS, the name of a tribe of North American Indians, or rather a kind of generic name, under which are comprehended many native tribes who are somewhat connected with each other. Their names and designations would occupy a space beyond our limits.

ALGISTAN HEAD, a promontory on the north-west coast of Scotland, Ross county. Long. 5. 44. W. Lat. 57. 46. N.

ALHABASCA LAKE, in North America, frequently called the Lake of the Hills, is located

170 miles south-west of the Great Slave Lake. It is nearly 200 miles long, with a general width of 15 or 20 miles. Fort Chippewa is near the south-western extremity of the lake; it is stated by Franklin to be situated in 58. 42. N. Lat. and 111. 18. W. Long.

ALHAMA, a name of several towns in Spain, noted for their mineral waters.

ALHAMBRA, or ALAMBRA, a small town in Spain, in the province of La Mancha. It contains many remains of Roman grandeur, being at one time a Roman station. Lat. 38. 59. N. Long. 2. 59. W. Pop. 734.

ALHAMBRA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 7 miles S. Teruel.

ALHAMBRA, an ancient castle and palace of the ancient Mahommedan kings of Granada. It was built about 675 of the Hegira, or 1273 of our era. All travellers in Spain admit the grandeur of this structure. Volumes have been occupied in its description. Combined with the best architecture of the age in which it was built, and the local peculiarities, it has excited the wonder of every tourist. Its wings, its piazzas, its courts, gateways, and galleries, are so spacious, so extensive, and so numerous, that it is said 40,000 men could be lodged under its roof. But, alas! its ancient grandeur is now no more, being occupied by some veterans, whose only duty is to show the halls, windings, &c., &c., to strangers.

ALIANDRA, a town in Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus, 15 miles N.E. Lisbon.

ALICANTE, or ALICANT, (the Lucentum of the ancients), a maritime town of Spain, in Valencia. It stands on a sort of peninsula, in a bay of the Mediterranean, at the bottom of a rocky mountain, on the summit of which is the castle, now fortified in the modern style. The harbour is at some distance from the town, and is one of the best in Valencia. The exports from this place are barilla, pasarillas, anise, dates, saffron, figs, capers, brandy, raisins, silk, but especially wine and soap. Population 16,950. 37 miles N.E. Murcia, 75 S. Valencia. Long. 9. 24. W. Lat. 38. 35. N.

ALICATA, a fortified town of Sicily, 18 miles E.S.E. Girgenti.

ALICURI, one of the Lipari islands, off the coast of Sicily, 15 miles W. Lipari.

ALIENSA, a town in Spain, in the southern division of the province of Sonea. It stands on the side of a hill, has five churches, a monastery, and 2000 inhabitants.

ALIGER, a Spanish town in Minorca, in the province of Majorca, the chief town of a district, containing 3950 inhabitants.

ALIPPE, a populous town of Hindostan, in Cochin. Pepper, grain, and timber, are exported. Lat. 9. 42. N.

ALISHUNG, a district of Afghanistan, in India, situated between 35. and 36. N. Lat. and 68. and 69. E. Long.

ALJUBARROTA, a market town of Estremadura, 10 miles S. Leiria. Population 1600.

ALJUSTREL, a neat town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with 1500 inhabitants.

ALKMAAR, is a strongly fortified and well built town in North Holland, Lat. 52. 38. N. Long. 4. 43. E. It is intersected by canals, and has pleasant environs, diversified with rich meadows and fine gardens. Butter and cheese are its chief articles of commerce. Alkmaar is an elegant town, and, from its position, is of importance in defence of the province. In 1799, the British and Russians, under the Duke of York, advanced as far as Alkmaar.

ALKMOND, St., a parish in Salop. Population 1778.

ALKMUND, St., a parish in Derbyshire. Population 10,975.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Herefordshire. Population 2905.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Huntingdonshire. Population 522.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Hertfordshire. Population 1420.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Leicestershire. Population 3284.

ALL SAINTS, Norwich, a parish in Norfolk. Population 692.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Northamptonshire. Population 7333.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Oxfordshire. Population 560.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Southampton. Population 5560.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Suffolk. Population 1151.

ALL SAINTS, Southgate, a parish in Norfolk. Population 1946.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Northumberland. Population 22,640.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Derbyshire. Pop. 3776.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Dorsetshire. Pop. 667.

ALL SAINTS, Colchester, a parish in Essex. Population 438.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Population 1422.

ALL SAINTS, a parish of Lincolnshire. Population 1769.

ALL SAINTS, Maldon, a parish in Essex. Population 815.

ALL SAINTS, Pavement, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Population 508.

ALL SAINTS, North Street, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1216.

ALL SAINTS, a parish in Worcester (city). Population 2338.

ALL SAINTS, Hast., a parish in Sussex. Population 3111.

ALL SAINTS, Lewes, a parish in Sussex. Population 1112.

ALL SAINTS, Eves., a parish in Worcestershire. Population 1628.

ALL SAINTS' BAY, a deep inlet on the coast of California, at the point where the peninsula joins the province of New California.

The mission of St Thomas, established in 1790, is in the immediate neighbourhood of this bay.

ALLACOTTI, an ancient people of Britain. They are represented as allies and confederates of the Scots and Picts, and therefore probably their neighbours, though their precise situation has never been determined by antiquarians.

ALLAGNA, a town in the province Val Sesia, in the principality of Piedmont, in Italy. Population 1600.

ALLAH-SHEHË, (City of God,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situated on three or four hills, and exhibiting the remains of a wall. Here is a large cathedral, and 24 churches, only six of them in repair. The Greeks have a bishop and chief priest. The town is situated on one of the principal roads to Smyrna, whether a caravan goes and returns regularly. It is greatly frequented, especially by the Armenian merchants. The coffee-houses and baths are much resorted to. There are about 300 Greek families. This city is the ancient Philadelphia, so liable to earthquakes. 30 miles S.E. of Sart or Sardis, and five days' journey from Smyrna.

ALLAHABAD, a province of Hindostan, between Lat. 22. and 26 N. and Long. 79 and 83. E.; bounded N. by the province of Oude and Agra, S. by Gundwana, E. by Bahar, and W. by Malway and Agra. Seven-eighths of the inhabitants are supposed to be Hindoos, the remainder Mahometans. It produces diamonds, saltpetre, opium, sugar, indigo, cotton, grain, and fruit.

ALLAHABAD, (the city of Allah, the name of the Supreme Being among the Mahometans,) an ancient city, and capital of the above province, at present the residence of the British judge and collector of the province. At two miles distance is situated, at the junction of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, the celebrated fortress of Allahabad, founded by the Emperor Akbar, in the year 1583, and one of the most esteemed places of Hindoo worship and ablation, to which, every summer, multitudes of pilgrims resort from all parts of India. The fort stands in Lat. 25. 27. N. Long. 81. 50. E. being, by the course of the Ganges, 820 miles from the sea. It was finally transferred to the English in 1801, along with the province.

ALLAINE, a town of France, in Brittany, near the Vilaine, with 4360 inhabitants.

ALLAN, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth, 2 miles N.W. Stirling.

ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, a village of Scotland, situated on the river Allan.

ALLAN'S CREEK, a river of the United States, which enters the Genesee.

ALLANCHES, a town in France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhine, and circle of Aix. Population 2350.

ALLCANNINGS, a parish in Wiltshire. Population 811.

ALLEGHANY, a county of the United States, in New York, on Genesee river, bordering on Pennsylvania. Population 19,442. Chief town, Angelica.—2d, Of Pennsylvania, at the junction of Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. Chief town, Pittsburg. Population 25,317.—3d, In Maryland, the north-west end of the state, on Potomac river. Chief town, Cumberland. Population 6600.—The name of several townships in Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHANY, a river in the United States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and at Pittsburg unites with the Monongahela, to form the Ohio. It is navigable to Hamilton, 260 miles above Pittsburg.

ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, in the United States, commence in the north part of Georgia, and running 900 miles north-east, nearly parallel with the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, at the distance of 250 miles pass through north Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, and terminate near Hudson river. They divide the waters which flow into the Atlantic, from those which flow into the Mississippi. The Catskill mountains, at the north-east extremity, are the highest summits in the range. They do not rise in any part above the height of 3566 feet.

ALLEMERIA, a town in Upper Dauphiny. Near it, in the mountains of Chalauches, is a lead mine, with silver, which has been wrought with success for the last 20 years, and yielded 300,000 ounces of silver.

ALLEN, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Stour.

ALLEN, a river of Wales, in Flintshire.

ALLEN, a county of the United States, in Kentucky.

ALLEN, a river which runs through the duchy of Lunenburg, and falls into the Weser, a little below Verden.

ALLEN, BOG OF, an extensive tract in the county of Kildare, King's county, and other adjoining ones, in Ireland, which, though very flat, is far above the level of the sea. Some parts of it have been lately cultivated.

ALLEN, LOUGH, a lake of the county of Leitrim, Ireland, above ten miles in length, and in some parts three in width, near which are the Arigna iron-works. The Shannon issues from the south end of it.

ALLEN, ST, a parish in Cornwall. Population 637.

ALLERDALE, a parish of England, county of Northumberland. Population 5540.

ALLENDORF, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, on the Werra. Population 2500.—Also of Hesse-Darmstadt, between Marburg and Giessen. Population 1030.—It is the name of several other small towns in Germany.

ALLENDORFFE, a bailiwick in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, containing one city, with eight other places, and 4332 inhabitants. There is another district of the same name, containing 1433 inhabitants.

ALLENGY, a small town in France, in the department of the Ardennes. It was at one time a place of considerable celebrity, being the summer residence of the kings of France. It stands on the river Acene, in Long. 4. 47. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

ALLENOTTING, a bailiwick in the province of the Lower Danube, in Bavaria, extending over 134 square miles, or 85,700 acres. The soil is fertile, producing good crops of all useful grain. There are one city, six market towns, and 536 villages, and 26,654 inhabitants. The soil is rather unproductive, from its high situation. It has, however, excellent mines of iron, lead, and copper, which give employment to the people. The circle is watered by three rivers, on the banks of which numbers of cattle are depastured. The district has suffered, from being repeatedly the seat of war.—There is a town of the same name, the capital of a bailiwick also of the name. It contains 139 houses, and 1240 inhabitants, who live on the credulity of the pilgrims who repair there to pay devotion to the Virgin Mary's image, kept in a chapel, which is the Loretto of Bavaria.

ALLENSMORE, a parish in Hereford. Population 592.

ALLENSTEIN, a town in East Prussia. Population 2000. 60 miles S. Konigsberg.

ALLENTOWN, a town of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 10 miles S.E. Concord. Pop. 656.—It is the name of several other townships and villages.

ALLENTON, or **ALLWINTON**, a parish in Northumberland. Population 822.

ALLEPIE, a town of Hindostan, on the Malabar coast, 40 miles N. Cochin. Population 13,000. Pepper and other spices are procured here for the East India ships. It is a missionary station.

ALLERDALE ABOVE DERWENT, an extensive Ward in Cumberland, soil various, with a picturesque surface. Population 39,918.

ALLERDALE BELOW DERWENT, a ward in Cumberland, some portions very fertile, highly cultivated, abounding with gentlemen's seats, &c. Population 26,396.

ALLERTON, two townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1773, and 1895.

ALLERTONSHIRE, a wapington in North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 9820.

ALLESBAT, a bailiwick in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, containing a city, and 12 smaller places, with 6000 inhabitants.—A city of the same name, situated on the Rhone, with 1847 inhabitants, a ducal palace, and a considerable trade.

ALLESLEY, a parish in Warwickshire. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and well wooded. Population 875.

ALLESTAR, a populous town in the peninsula of Malacca, of about 2000 houses.

ALLESTREY, a parish in Derbyshire. The land is fertile, well cultivated, and well wooded. Population 501.

ALLEVIVA, a town of Dauphiny, in France, containing 2160 inhabitants, near which are several iron mines, with some blast furnaces, and mineral springs.

ALLHALLOWS, Lombard Street, a parish in London. Population 596.

ALLHALLOWS, London Wall, a parish in Middlesex. Population 1861.

ALLHALLOWS, Staining, a parish in Middlesex. Population 577.

ALLHALLOWS-ON-THE-WALLS, a parish in Devonshire. The surface is beautiful and well cultivated. Population 889.

ALLHALLOWS-BARKING, a parish in Middlesex. Population 1761.

ALLHALLOWS-THE-GREAT, a parish in Middlesex. Population 588.

ALLIER, a river in the heart of France, which falls into the Loire.

ALLIER, a department of France, divided into the arrondissements of Mount Luçon Moulins, Gannat, and Palisse. Pop. 281,025.

ALLIGATOR, a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which runs through Alligator Swamp, into Albemarle Sound.

ALLIGHUR, an English Fort in Hindostan, situated between the Ganges and the Jumna. Long. 78. 24. E. Lat. 27. 55. N. It was stormed in 1803 by Lord Lake, with great loss.

ALLIN, a lake in Siberia, from which the river Obor Obi takes its rise. The Russians call it Teloskoi, from the Telessii, a Tartar nation who inhabit the borders of it, and who give it the name of Allin Thul. It is 84 miles long, and 56 broad. The north part is sometimes frozen over; the southern part is never frozen. The water in the Allin lake, as well as in the rivers which run through the adjacent places, only rise in the middle of summer, when the snows on the mountains are melted by the heat of the sun.

ALLINGTON, a town in Denbighshire. Population 812.

ALLINGTON, a parish in Dorsetshire. Population 1300.

ALLINGTON, EAST, a parish in Devonshire. Population 677.

ALLINGTON, WEST, a parish in Devonshire. Population 872.

ALLITHWAITE, LOWER, a considerable town in Lancashire. Population 838.

ALLITHWAITE, UPPER, a town in Lancashire. Population 759.

ALLOA, a seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Clackmannan, situated on the north bank of the Forth, where that river is about 500 yards wide. The town is irregularly built. It has an excellent harbour, and adjoining to it a dry dock, suitable for receiving large vessels; to the west of which is a ferry across the river, with good piers projecting down to low-water mark. There are extensive col-

lieries and distilleries in the neighbourhood; also glass-works, where both crystal and ordinary green glass bottles are made to a great extent. Malt liquors are brewed here, which are much in repute. The imports are principally grain, limestone, ironstone, and goods from the Baltic. The Earl of Mar, who is the principal heritor, has been of the greatest benefit to Alloa. He employed, instructed, and encouraged the people in every virtuous undertaking. Population 6377. 27 miles N. W. Edinburgh.

ALLOMBY, a village and chapelry in Cumberland, on the sea-coast near Maryport. Population 783.

ALLOS, a lake on the top of a lofty mountain in the department of the Lower Alps, in France. It is near the town of the same name, which contains 1400 inhabitants.

ALLOWAY, a parish in Ayrshire, once separate, but now joined to another. The walls of the church still remain, and are a monument of more ancient times. This is the locality of Burns's poem of Tam o' Shanter.

ALLOWAY CREEK, a tributary of the Delaware, in the United States, in New Jersey.

ALLRUCH, a river in Persia, which has its rise in a branch of the mountains that border on the northern districts of Khorasan. The drainings of an entire valley, and several lesser glens, convey in a westerly direction a large body of water, which, being joined by other affluents, falls into the Caspian Sea.

ALLSTONEFIELD, a parish in Staffordshire. Population 4827.

ALMADA, a town of Portugal, on the Tagus, opposite Lisbon, with a monastery and 3000 inhabitants.

ALMADEN, a town in Spain, in the province of La Mancha, is situated on a hill of cinabar, between two mountains, which form part of the chain of the Sierra Morena. It is famed for its mines of quicksilver, which are said to be the richest in Spain, and the mode of working them is curious and effective. The country around is rich in mineral productions, amongst which, iron, copper, and lead, generally abound. The mines are partly wrought by galley-slaves, who are only engaged a few hours in the day, the employment of free labour being found cheaper.

ALMADEN DE ASOGUE, a town in Spain, in the province of New Castile. It has in its vicinity rich mines of quicksilver, which are wrought on account of government. It contains about 1600 inhabitants.

ALMAGRO, a town in Spain, in La Mancha, 30 miles from Madrid. It is located in a fertile plain, and is celebrated for its mules. Population 3000.

ALMAGRO, a fortress in Spain, the capital of one of the districts of La Mancha, built in 1214 for repelling the inroads of the Moors.

ALMAJERA, a Spanish town on the sea-shore, in the province of Valencia, with a population of 4500.

ALMAJERA, a Spanish town on the Douro, in the province of Leria. It contains four monasteries, an hospital, and 2000 inhabitants.

ALMANZA, or **ALMANCA**, a town of Spain, in Murcia, noted for a victory gained by the French over the allies in 1707. Population 6000. 54 miles S.W. Valencia.

ALMAREZ, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 12 leagues from Talavera de la Reyna. Population 1000.

ALMAZARROW, a town of Murcia, in Spain, on the Mediterranean coast, near which is found a fine red earth, used in polishing mirrors, and for mixing with snuff, &c.

ALMEIDA, one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal, in the province of Beira, 113 miles N.E. Lisbon.

ALMELEY, a parish in Herefordshire. Population 670.

ALMERIA, a rich maritime and episcopal town of Spain, in Granada, on the river and gulf of the same name, with a good harbour, and a castle. 54 miles S.E. Granada.

ALMERIA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Cruz. Long. 97. 30. W. Lat. 20. 18. N.

ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO, a beautiful town with a castle, in Spain, province of La Mancha; Population 3000. 18 miles S. Ciudad Real.

ALMOND, two rivers of Scotland, one of which enters the Frith of Forth at Cramond, 5 miles N.W. Edinburgh; the other, rising in the Grampian Hills, enters the Frith of Tay.

ALMONDBURY, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Calder, near Huddersfield. Pop. 7086.

ALMONDBURY, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 30,606.

ALMONDSBURY, a parish in Gloucestershire. Population 1492.

ALMONDSBURY, a tithing in Gloucestershire. Population 517.

ALMORA, capital of a district of the same name, in the north-east part of Hindostan. Long. 79. 40. E. Lat. 29. 35. N.

ALMORAH, a town in Hindostan, situated in Lat. 29. 35. N., and 79. 44. E. Long. This is the most considerable place possessed by the East India Company in that quarter of Hindostan. It stands on the side of a mountain, 5337 feet above the level of the sea, in the centre of a bleak and barren country, with scarcely a tree or shrub to be seen.

ALNE, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1552.

ALNESS, a parish in Ross-shire, stretching along a river formerly called Avern, but now known by the name of the water of Ness. Iron has been found in this parish. Population 1437.

ALNMOUTH, a small seaport in the ward of South Bamborough, at the mouth of the river Aln, 5 miles from Alnwick.

ALNWICK, or **ALNEWICK**, (the wick or bend of the Alne,) a town of England, in the county

of Northumberland, situated on a declivity near the river Alne. There is a spacious square in the town, where a market is held weekly, and a large town-house, ornamented with a tower and piazzas. Alnwick was formerly fortified, and vestiges of its walls and gates still remain. At the north entrance to the town stands Alnwick castle, an elegant mansion belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, which is supposed to have been a stronghold in the time of the Romans. It is embellished with statues in various attitudes; and the chapel belonging to it has recently been ornamented after the Gothic fashion. At the south entrance to the town, a column has been erected, in honour of the late Duke of Northumberland. There is a cross, called Malcolm's Cross, erected on the spot where Malcolm III. of Scotland is said to have received a mortal wound from a soldier, who came offering to surrender to him the keys of the castle on the point of a spear. The parish of Alnwick, which is chiefly engrossed by the town, contains 6788 inhabitants. 34 miles N.N.W. Newcastle, 310 N. London.

ALOST, or **ALEST**, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the Dender. Population 11,000. 15 miles N.W. Brussels.

ALPHAGE, St., a parish in Middlesex. Population 1088.

ALPHAGE, St., a parish in Kent. Pop. 1087.

ALPHEN, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, between Leyden and Woerden. Pop. 2000.

ALPHINGTON, a village and parish of England, in Devonshire. Population 1236.

ALPS, a long and stupendous ridge of mountains, which lie almost in the heart of continental Europe, and divide Italy from all its northern neighbours, France, Switzerland, and Germany. They stretch in the form of a crescent from the county of Nice through Provence, Dauphiny, Savoy, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Trent, Brixen, Suabia, the electorate of Saltzburg, Carinthia, Carniola, and the territory of the ci-devant republic of Venice. They begin near the mouth of the Var, on the Gulf of Genoa; and, after many windings and aberrations, terminate at the river Arsa, on the Adriatic. Their length is between 600 and 700 miles, their breadth very various. The principal subdivisions are the following:—The Maritime, the Cottian, the Greek or Grecian, the Pennine, the Rhætan, distinguished into the High Alps, the Lepontine, and the Rhætan Proper; the Tyrolese and Tridentine, including those of Suabia, the Noric, the Carnic, and the Julian.

The Alpine mountains are composed of immense masses of rock, piled upon each other to a height which varies from 4000 to 12,000 feet, and are separated only by narrow valleys. The most rugged are those between Savoy and the Valais, in which Mont Blanc rears its lofty summit to the height of 15,500 feet, being the highest mountain in Europe. Another

highly elevated peak is that of Mont Cenis, 34 miles to the south of Mont Blanc. From the Pays de Vaud in Switzerland, about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, the tops of the Alps are seen gilded by the sun, three quarters of an hour after his setting. The summits of most of these mountains are covered with perpetual snow. Some of the most elevated valleys are filled with ice, and are called glaciers. When these fall, they carry away earth and stones into the hollows, and are called avalanches.

ALPS, the Suabian or Wirtemberg, a long and rugged chain of mountains, 70 miles in length, and from 15 to 20 in breadth, which separates the channel of the Danube from that of the Neckar, and occupies the south-eastern corner of the kingdom of Wirtemberg.

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, formed of the north-east part of Provence. Extent 373 square leagues. Pop. 150,000.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, having north and east the Cottian Alps, which separate it from Piedmont. Extent 251 square leagues. Population 130,000.

ALRESFORD, a small market town of England, in the county of Southampton, consisting of two parishes, Old and New Alresford. Pop. 1896.

ALREWAS, a village and parish of England, in the county of Stafford. Population 1607.

ALSACE, a province of France, now formed into the Departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

ALSEN, an island in the Baltic, between the island of Funen and the east coast of Sleswick. 18 miles long and 9 broad. Population 16,000.

ALSEY, a bailiwick in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Germany, on the border of the Rhenish circle of the kingdom of Bavaria. It contains 2 cities, 4 market-towns, 67 villages, with 16,680 inhabitants. It abounds with corn and cattle. The declivities of the hills produce good wine. The capital of the same name has 3 churches, with 3193 inhabitants. Long. 8. 18. E. Lat. 49. 47. N.

ALSFELD, a town of Germany, in Hesse, with 3020 inhabitants. 50 miles N.E. Frankfurt on the Maine.

ALSH, LOCH, the twin loch with Loch Duich, in Inverness-shire, at the head of the stream that separates Skye from the main land.

ALSHASH, a beautiful city in Bokhara, situated on the river Schen, near Sirr, and having a garden for every house. It was taken by Jenghis Khan, who commanded a great number of the inhabitants to be massacred. Also a market town in the province of Nether Danube, and palatinate of Aava, in Hungary.

ALSHEHARG, a city in Norway, the seat of a bishop, containing 4990 inhabitants, in the island of Aluer, in the bailiwick of Neraland.

ALSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Hesse. Population 1030.

ALSLEBEN, a town and castle of Prussia, on the Saale. Population 1070.

ALSTOE, a hundred in Rutlandshire. Population 4275.

ALSTON, a town of the United States, in North Carolina, on Little River, 20 miles W. Brunswick.

ALSTON, with HATHERALT, a town in Lancashire. Population 1030.

ALT, a river of England, which rises in Lancashire, and falls into the Irish sea.

ALTAI MOUNTAINS, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, rising in about 68, and terminating at East Cape, in 170 degrees E. Long. This is among the greatest ranges of mountains in the world. Their summits are covered with perpetual snow. Many parts of them are unexplored. Their height is computed at 10,730 feet.

ALTAMAHA, or **ALATAMAHA**, a town of the United States, in Georgia. Long. 83. W. Lat. 33. 54. N.

ALTA MONT, a very handsome town in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria, 15 miles N.W. of Basignano. Long. 16. 22. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples, province of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines. Population 15,900.

ALTAR, a parish in Lancashire. Pop. 505.

ALTDARUM, a fortified town in the circle of Randow, and government of Stettin and Prussian Pomerania. It is built in a strong situation, at a point where the river Pleisse discharges its waters into the lake Dammsee.

ALTDORF, a bailiwick in the circle of the Rezat, in the kingdom of Bavaria. Its extent is 118 square miles, or 75,520 acres. It contains 1 city, 1 market town, 72 villages, and 11,493 inhabitants. The face of the country is undulating, well watered, producing hops and garden fruit in great abundance. The capital, of the same name, contains 205 houses and 1800 inhabitants. There is another Altdorf in the duchy of Baden, containing 1127 houses, and a palace, a good library, and botanical garden.

ALTEA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 24 miles N.E. Alicante.

ALTELANA, a district in the province of Bremen, in Hanover. It is situated on the banks of the Elbe, and is divided into three portions by three small rivers. The extent is 79 square miles, or 50,560 acres. The soil is fertile, producing corn, cattle, and fruit; and in the meadow lands, there is pasture for large herds of cattle. The inhabitants, 14,125, live in easy circumstances. The facility of water communication by the Elbe is of the first importance.

ALTENA, a manufacturing town in the Prussian grand duchy of the Lower Rhine. Population 3300.

ALTENA, a circle in the government of Ahrenburg and Prussian province of Westphalia. Extent 138 square miles, or 88,320 acres. It is well watered by the rivers which run into the Rhine. The agriculture is bad. The pasture lands are rather better. The game is plentiful. The soil yields wood, iron, marble, and good stones for building. Pop. 27,996. There is another Altena, the chief city of a circle of same name. See *Altona*.

ALTENAU, a mining town of Hanover, in the middle of the Hartz. Population 1100.

ALTENBERG, a bailiwick in the circle of Erzgebirg, in Saxony. It is a lofty and woody district. The only grain raised is oats. It rears tolerable crops of potatoes. The chief occupation is mining of tin. It has three small cities, a market town, and 10 villages, with 3800 inhabitants.

ALTENBERG, a small mining town of Saxony. Houses 200. 18 miles S. Dresden.

ALTENBURG, a duchy, forming a material portion of the dominions of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, which gives him a part of his title. Its extent is 544 square miles. It is well cultivated, and affords a surplus from its produce, after feeding the dense population it contains. Population 105,200. It is divided into three bailiwicks or jurisdictions, in which are included 158 patrimonial circles of justice-ship, where the judges administer the law to the peasantry according to the old feudal custom.

ALTENBURG, a city, the capital of the duchy of the same name, and the seat of a Lutheran government, and of the courts of revenue and justice. It stands on the river Pleisse, with broad streets, although irregularly built from its hilly situation. The ducal castle is an ancient building, surrounded by picturesque scenery. The city contains about 10,500 inhabitants, who are sober, industrious, and frugal. There are several institutions for the benefit of the poor and sick. It has manufactures of cotton and wool, and a trade in corn and cattle. 20 miles S. Leipsic. Long. 12. 18. 17. E. Lat. 51. 0. 11. N.

ALTENBURG, a small and strong town in Hungary, on the Austrian frontier, with wide streets, near the river Danube, surrounded with deep ditches, 15 miles W. of Presburg, 40 S.E. of Vienna.

ALTENBURG, a small fortified town in Hungary, in the territory of Moson, near the Danube, 50 miles from Vienna.

ALTENBRUCH, a well-built town of Hanover, 27 miles N.W. Stade. Pop. 2600.

ALTENHEIM, a town of Baden, circle of the Kinzig, on the Rhine. Population 1300.

ALTENKIRCHEN, (the Old Churches,) a town of Germany, in the Westerwald, with 100 houses. 15 miles N.N.E. Coblenz.

ALTENSTADT, a village of France, in Lower Alsace, on the Lauter. Population 1000.

ALTENSTEIG, a small town in Lower Austria, 55 miles N.W. Vienna.

ALTENSTEIG, a town of Wirtemberg, on the river Enz. Population 1400.

ALTER DE CHAON, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo. 84 miles E.N.E. Lisbon.

ALTERNON, a parish in Cornwall. Pop. 1069.

ALTERG, a town in Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, the capital of a territory of the same name, with an old castle. Long. 7. 25. W. Lat. 49. 44. N.

ALTGBHARTSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia. Pop. 2680.

ALTGEGRASWALDE, a town in the circle of Lest Mewitz, in the Austrian kingdom of Bohemia. It contains 508 houses, and 3674 inhabitants. Count Harrach owns the whole town, which has flourished greatly under his own superintendence.

ALTORPE, a parish in Lincolnshire. Population 981.

ALTIRCH, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 2550.

ALTMUHL, a river of Franconia, which falls into the Danube at Kelheim, in Bavaria.

ALTORTS, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 502.

ALTON, **SOUTH**, a division in Southampton. Pop. 7483.

ALTON, **NORTH**, a division in Southampton. Pop. 14,973.

ALTONA, a market town of England, in Southampton, on the Wye. It has manufactures of woollen, silk, and worsted. Pop. 2742. 47 miles W.S.W. London.

ALTONA, or **ALTENA**, a large city about two English miles west of Hamburg, on the Elbe, belonging to Denmark. Both the inland and foreign commerce here are considerable. Ship-building is an important branch of employment; and there are also manufactures of velvet, silk stuffs, calico, stockings, leather, gloves, tobacco, vinegar, starch, wax, and looking-glasses, with sugar refineries and brandy. The principal public establishments are an academy, a library, a house of correction, and an orphan house.

ALTENSTADT, a town in Saxony, famous for the treaty between Charles XII., King of Sweden, and Augustus, Elector of Saxony, in 1706, wherein the latter resigned the kingdom of Poland.

ALTSON, an imperial free city of the Gran, where that river falls into the Lasathna, in the lower circle of the palatinate of Solcer, in Hungary. It has one church and a castle.

ALTORF, a well-built town in Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, near the river Reuss. Pop. 4000. 20 miles S.E. Lucerne.

ALTORF, a small town of Bavaria, in the circle of Rezat. 12 miles E.S.E. Nuremberg.

ALTRINGHAM, a township of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 2708.

ALTSTADT, a town of Wirtemberg, near Rotwell. Pop. 1600.

ALTURA, a village of Spain, in Valencia. Population 1510.

ALTZEY, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Selsach. Population 3051. 23 miles N.W. Worms.

ALUNA, a barony, comprehending an island of that name, and several other islands about it, where the Baltic Sea divides into the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland. The inhabitants are 13,340, without a city, and scarcely any place worthy the name of a town. The island of that name, now the principal of the group, is about 40 miles long, and 35 broad. It is partly covered with wood, and has some pasture land. The shores are visited by shoals of fish, the catching and preserving of which form the chief employment of the inhabitants.

ALUNTIUM, in ancient geography, a town in the north of Sicily, located on a high eminence on the mouth of the Chydus, said to be as old as the war of Troy. It is now in ruins, and from that has arisen the hamlet of St Philadelfo.

ALVA, a province in the north of Spain, which enjoys peculiar privileges, with a singular language, differing from the other Castilians. The square extent of the province is 90½ leagues; the population, in 1838, was 67,523 souls, giving a density of inhabitants exceeding the other portions of Castile. The surface of this province is mixed; mountain, hill, and dale: the low grounds are fertile in corn, flax, hemp, oil, and a wine called Chacole.

ALVA, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. Pop. 1300. 4 miles N. Alloa.

ALVA DE TORMES, a considerable town in Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and district of Salamanca, with a handsome castle. Long. 5. 30. W. Lat. 41. 0. N.

ALVANO, a town in Portuguese Estremadura, with 1900 inhabitants.

ALVAR, a large town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. Long. 76. 32 E. Lat. 27. 44. N.

ALVARADO, an abundant river of Mexico, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, about 36 miles S.S.E. Vera Cruz.

ALVARADO, a town of Mexico, near the mouth of the above river.

ALVAH, a parish in the county of Banff, about 5 miles in length, and almost as broad. The soil is fertile. Pop. 1278.

ALVECHURCH, a parish in Worcestershire, Pop. 1548.

ALVELEY, a parish in Salop. Pop. 836.

ALVERSTOKE, a parish in Southampton. Pop. 12,637.

ALVENTHORPE, a village and township in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where woollen cloth is manufactured to a considerable extent. Pop. 4859.

ALVES, a parish and barony in the county of Elgin. The river Deveron waters the parish; the lands look well and are fertile. The Earl of Fife is the chief proprietor. Pop. 945.

ALVESTON, a parish in Warwickshire. Pop. 650.

ALVESTON, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 800.

ALVETON, a town and parish of England, in the county of Stafford. Pop. 2391.

ALVIE, a parish in Badenoch, Inverness-shire. The principal lands lie along the banks of the Spey, in length about 20 miles, and 3 in breadth. There is a little lake in Alvie, which may be deemed a jewel in this barren country. Pop. 1092.

ALWEN, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Dee, 7 miles N. N. E. of Bala.

ALYTH, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. It manufactures yarn and brown linen. Population 2693. 12 miles W. Forfar.

ALZIRA, or **ALGECIRA**, a fortified town in Spain, province of Valencia, on the Xucar. Its streets are narrow and crowded. Pop. 10,000. 20 miles S. Valencia.

ALZENAU, a bailiwick in the circle of the Lower Maine, in Bavaria, 40 square miles in extent, or 25,000 acres. The Maine passes on the south border, and the Kahl passes through it. It contains 2 market towns, 7 villages, with 4600 inhabitants.

AMADANAGER. See *Amednagur*.

AMAK, an island in the Baltic Sea, near Copenhagen, separated by a canal, over which there is a drawbridge. The island is about 4 miles long, and 2 broad, with about 4000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in gardening, and supplying Copenhagen with butter, milk, and vegetables. Long. 12. 40. E. Lat. 58. 50. N.

AMALEKITES, a nation who dwelt southwest of Palestine, between Edom and Egypt. This nation was at constant enmity with the Jews, and were the first who opposed that nation's return from Egypt. The Amalekites were remarkable for their bravery in the field, as well as for their political sagacity.

AMALRUE, a city in Naples, on the confines of the Pope's territories, and the marquisate of Ancona.

AMAND LES EAUX, St, a town in France, in the department of Neva, on the Scarpe, on the road from Lisle to Valenciennes. Its population amounts to about 9000. The trade is in oil, and in making of thread from flax grown in the neighbourhood, with some other manufactures. In the neighbourhood are several mineral springs; there is also an abbey, remarkable for the beauty of its architecture. There is another town, of same name, in the department of Cher, with a population of about 6000, who are chiefly occupied in trade. It is the mart of the district for grain, wine, chestnuts, ship-timber, &c. It is 156 miles south of Paris. There are several places of the same name in France.

AMAND, St, a town of France, on the Taure in Languedoc. Pop. about 2000.

AMAND, St, a town of France, in Languedoc. Pop. 3380.

AMAND, St, a town of France, in the Nivernois. Pop. 1500.

AMANT-ROCHE-SAVINE, St. a town of France, in Auvergne, with 1880 inhabitants.

AMANT-TALLENDE, St. a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Population 1715.

AMANTEA, a town of Naples, on the coast of Calabria Citra. Pop. 2700.

AMANA, a town in the department of Upper Saone, located on a rivulet of like name. Long. 6. 10. E. Lat. 47. 48. N.

AMANUS, a mountain range in Syria, separating it from Cilicia, a branch of Mount Taurus, extending eastward from the sea of Cilicia to the Euphrates.

AMAPALLA, a town of South America, province of Nicaragua.—There is a large gulf of the same name, 220 leagues S.E. from Guatimala.

AMARANTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Tamega. Pop. 4000. 30 miles E.N.E. Oporto.

AMERGURD, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1781. It is quite barren, and inaccessible even to boats.

AMASREH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a cape in the Black Sea, 200 miles E.N.E. Constantinople.

AMAZONS, MARANON, or ORELLANA, a river of South America, and one of the largest in the world. It is formed by the united waters of the Tunguragua and the Ucayale; and it is a doubtful question which of these two rivers ought to be considered as the main stream. The Tunguragua takes its rise from the lake Lauricocha, in the kingdom of Peru, in Lat. 10. 20. S.; while the Ucayale is formed by the conjunction of the Apurimac and the Beni, the head waters of which are found in the 16th and 18th degrees of S. Lat. Computing the windings of the Amazons, its course will be found to extend to the prodigious length of more than 4000 miles. The mouth of this river is about 180 miles wide; the tide is distinctly perceptible at Obydos, which is 400 miles from its mouth. Of the rivers which fall into the Amazons from the north, those most worthy of consideration are the Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre, Napo, Negro, Putumayo, Yupura, Yaguapiri, Curupatuba, and Yari; and to the south the principal streams which fall into it are the Guallaga, Ucayale, Cuchivara, Yahuari, Yutay or Yotau, Cayari, Madera, Topaios, Chingu, Guanapu, Muju, besides others of inferior note. Its banks are clothed with immense and impenetrable woods, which afford a haunt for tigers, bears, leopards, wild boars, and an infinite variety of venomous snakes and serpents. The waters swarm with alligators, some of which grow to the length of from 20 to 30 feet. The turtles are held in much esteem, and are reckoned the most delicious that are known. The neighbouring woods abound with a variety of birds of the most beautiful plumage, and with innumerable apes. The current of the Amazons has great violence and ra-

pidity, and its depth is unfathomable. The swells and freshes which come on with the periodical rains, are usually very great; and when these happen, an extensive tract of country for several hundred miles is laid under water. This great river falls into the ocean under the equinoctial line.

AMATTA FOA, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook in 1774. It is about five leagues in circumference, considerably elevated. It is inhabited, but not very fertile, and lies about 12 leagues distant, in a north-west direction, from Anamooka.

AMAUD BELGARA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania. It stands in a fertile plain, covered with vines and olives. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, with a population of 11,500, all engaged in trade.

AMBERG, a bailiwick in the circle of Rogen, in Bavaria, comprehending 288 square miles, or 184,320 acres. It is woody and hilly, but has some districts of excellent soil; there are some good iron mines. It contains 2 cities, 20 towns, 240 villages, and 18,800 inhabitants. —A second Amberg, the capital of a bailiwick of the same name, stands on the river Vils, surrounded by double walls, containing 712 houses, and 6475 inhabitants.

AMBERG, a lofty mountain of East Gothland, in Sweden. On this mountain, near the Weller Lake, antimony has been found. On the top is the burying-place of one of the ancient kings; the spot is marked by a flat stone.

AMBERGREASE-KEY, an island, 70 miles long, but narrow, in the Bay of Honduras. Long. 88. 48. W. Lat. 18. 50. N.

AMBERIEU, a town of France, department of the Ain. Pop. 2850.

AMBERLEY, a parish in Sussex. Population 637.

AMBERT, a town of France, on the Dore, department of the Puy de Dome. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, needles, &c. Population 6900. 27 miles E. Issoire.

AMBIERLE, a town in France, in the department of the Rhone and Loire.

AMBIANI, in ancient geography, and now Amiens, a city in Picardy. Ambiani is taken from a name of the people. That people furnished 5000 men, according to Cæsar, for the siege of Alesia.

AMBLESIDE, a town in Westmoreland, romantically located among lofty mountains, on the Windermere Lake. Pop. 1095.

AMBLESTON, a parish in Pembrokeshire. Population 574.

AMBLETUSE, a small maritime town of France. Pop. 400. Lat. 50. 48. N.

AMBOHITSME, a province of the island of Madagascar, named from some red mountains of the like name, lying in Lat. 20. S.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in the Touraine, at the confluence of the Amasse and Loire. It has manufactures of woollen and silk stuffs, and hardware. Population 5300.

AMBOULE, a province of Madagascar, somewhat to the northward of Lat. 23. S. It is a fertile and agreeable country, producing fruit and corn; black cattle are abundant. In this district stands a large town of the same name, near which there is a fountain of hot water, within 20 feet of a small river, whose sand is at times burning with heat.

AMBOOR, a town and district of Hindostan, in the territory of Arcot, 108 miles W. S. W. Madras. Long. 78. 50. E. Lat. 12. 51. N.

AMBOURNAY, a town of France, in Burgundy. Pop. 1540.

AMBOY, or **PERTH AMBOY**, a city and post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on a point of land at the union of Raritan river with Arthur Kull Sound, 35 miles S. W. New York. Pop. 815.

AMBOYNA, an island in the Eastern seas, the chief of the Molucca Islands, all the others being dependent on its jurisdiction. It is between 50 and 60 miles in length, narrow, and deeply penetrated by two bays which divide it almost asunder into two peninsulas, called Letimor and Hitoe, the former twice the size of the latter. The great production of Amboyna is the clove-tree, which has been carefully cultivated for centuries. The cloves are collected twice a-year; the average quantity produced in the island exceeds 650,000 lbs.; in some years it amounts to a million. Coffee is plentiful in Amboyna; and the soil and climate are well adapted for the culture of indigo, which is there of fine quality. An abundant source of subsistence is found in the sago-tree, which is on this account still more useful than the clove-tree. Deer and wild boars are found in the woods; there are few sheep, and still fewer black cattle, scarcely enough being reared to supply the European part of the population. Buffaloes, horses, and goats are kept; but of the animals domesticated, none except hogs are indigenous to the country. Amboyna is inhabited by four distinct races of people; the aborigines, the Amboynese properly so called, Chinese, and Europeans. The Dutch expelled the Portuguese from Amboyna in 1605 or 1607; and the English, in 1615, made an unsuccessful attempt to share in the advantage of their conquest. They contrived, however, to keep a factory here until 1622, when the Dutch governor, by unexampled treachery, got the whole members of it into his power, and put them to death by the most cruel tortures. Amboyna, after having enjoyed a long period of undisturbed repose, was conquered by a British force under Admiral Rainier, in 1796. It was restored on the peace of Amiens in 1801, and recaptured in February 1810. The island was again delivered up by the treaty of Paris in 1814. Population estimated at 45,252. Long. 128. 15. E. Lat. 3. 40. S.

AMBOYNA, a town, the capital of the island of that name, situated in the peninsula of Le-

timor, in a deep bay. At the site of the town it is two miles across, with deep water. On the south shore of the bay, and in front of Amboyna, is Fort Vittoria, mounting six pieces of cannon, and containing several public offices. Between the covered way and the town there is an esplanade of nearly 250 yards in length, terminated by a row of handsome houses, and a double row of nutmeg-trees, where the principal inhabitants reside. Amboyna is a clean and neat town, regularly built, in form of an oblong square; the streets, which are wide and unpaved, intersecting each other at right angles. Amboyna contains two well-built churches, a town-house consisting of two stories, an hospital, and a fine garden, with a menagerie of wild beasts in the neighbourhood. Long. 128. 15. E. Lat. 3. 40. S.

AMBOZES, three small islands on the coast of Benin. Lat. 4. 15. N.

AMBRIERE, or **AMBIERES**, a town of France, department of Mayenne. Population 3100. 3 leagues N. Mayenne.

AMBRONX, Sr., a town of France, department of the Gard. Population 2250.

AMBROSEDEN, a parish in Oxfordshire. Population 914.

AMBROTH, or **AMROTH**, a parish in Pembrokeshire. Population 636.

AMEDNAGUR, or **AHMEDNUGGER**, or **AMADANAGER**, (the Fortress of Ahmed,) a city of Hindostan, the capital of a country of the same name, in the province of the Deccan, at the foot of the Balaghaut mountains. The celebrated Arungzebe died here in 1707. 63 miles N. E. Poonah. Long. 74. 15. E. Lat. 18. 10. N.

AMELIA, a county of the United States in Virginia. Population 10,594. Slaves, 7186. 53 miles S. W. Richmond.

AMELIA, an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of East Florida, 7 leagues N. St Augustine, at the mouth of St Mary's river. Lat. 30. 28. N. It is 13 miles long, and 2 broad. Chief town, Fernandina.

AMERICA. Towards the end of the 15th century, the spirit of discovery became ardent in Europe. The leading object was to reach the East Indies by sea. The coast of Africa was discovered, and, ultimately, the Cape of Good Hope was doubled by the Portuguese. In the state of excitement then existing, an expedition of discovery was proposed by Christopher Columbus to the governments of Genoa, France, England, and Portugal, who all refused his proposal; but after waiting eight years, his offer was accepted by Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Spain. The expense of the expedition was paid by Isabella, who held the crown of Castile in her own right.

Columbus sailed with three vessels under his command, 3d of August 1492, and, on the 12th October following, he made the discovery of the New World, by landing on an island

named by him San Salvador, one of the Bahama isles. He made other three voyages in pursuit of his favourite object, and died at last at Valladolid, in Spain, in 1506. The success of Columbus created a powerful rivalry in the nations of Europe; so that a number of adventurers soon made known the great outline of the American continent. Columbus was deprived of the name by an adventurer named Amerigo, who published an account of a voyage, in which he had a share; hence the name *America* has been bestowed upon this division of the globe, instead of *Columbia*, after the true discoverer.

The finding out a new world in the west, was an event at once extraordinary and unexpected. This discovery was the opening of a new field to wealth, glory, and knowledge. Its influence on the Old World has been immense, while the New has derived advantages from the Old of equal importance; and the memory of Columbus will be held in perpetual honour alike by the old continent, which gave him birth, and by the new, that ought to have borne his name.

Columbus ascertained the existence of the South American continent in 1498. Cabot reached the North American coast in 1497, and, with his son, sailed along a great portion of that continent. The Pacific Ocean was seen from the mountain-tops, near Panama, by Balboa, in 1513. The Spaniards soon began to make conquests in America: They sent out Cortez to subdue Mexico, the most powerful state in that continent. Notwithstanding the brave efforts of its chief, Montezuma, it speedily fell under the power of Spain, and this was soon followed by the fall of Peru. The Spaniards, on this enterprise, were led by Pizarro.

The French, about this time, became zealous about discovery and adventure. Their ships navigated the shores of the United States, Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St Lawrence. This spirit of enterprise and adventure continued during the whole of the 16th century, in which the flag of England had a conspicuous share. In the reign of Henry VIII. attempts were made by the English to find out a north-west passage to India, without success; but, in the mean time, colonization was begun by the English with great success. The colonies of Virginia, New England, &c., were planted, and very accurate surveys were made of the shores, bays, and inland seas of that continent.

The progress of discovery on the north and west shores of America has been steady and successful, chiefly by the English. Cooke, Clarke, Meares, &c., all contributed to this desirable object. Hearne and Mackenzie's journeys towards the Frozen Ocean awakened anew the zeal for the discovery of a north-west passage; and at length, in 1813, the British Government despatched Captain Ross on an expedition having that object in view;

and, after him Captain Parry, who, in three expeditions, has done all but penetrated the north-west passage. Land expeditions were likewise sent out, whose success was cheering; but no one has sailed round America on the north, nor, if this long-looked for strait were discovered, would it be of any commercial utility.

America, in its external form, presents in many respects a contrast to that of the old continent, and is the longest continuous mass of land on the face of the globe, extending from the Northern Icy Ocean into the cold regions of the south, being in length nearly 10,000 miles, and on an average 2000 miles in breadth. The expression *new continent*, which is often applied to America, does not refer to the ages of the two continents, but to the chronological order of our knowledge. Its extent of surface has been variously stated, but 15,000,000 square miles is about the amount; 98,660 square miles are allowed for the islands. The southern extremity is Cape Horn. Two great portions, called North and South America, are divided by the great gulf, commonly known by the name of the gulf of Mexico. North America comprehends all that part of the New World which lies north of the Isthmus of Panama, and extends to the Polar regions. The extent of the coast is very great, owing to its form. From Hudson's Straits to the Florida Channel, is about 4800 miles, and westward from the Florida Channel, along the inland sea to Panama, about 4500. The length, on the Pacific side, to Behring's Straits, has been estimated at 10,500 miles. The area of North America is greater than that of South America, and its coast is more indented by seas and large inlets on the eastern side than on the western; these we describe under their proper heads.

South America has somewhat of the form of an irregular triangle, of which we may name, as the three points, the Isthmus of Panama, Cape St Roque, and the island of Cape Horn, 56. S. Lat. 67. 20. W. Long. The extent of the sea-coast of South America is determined by its peninsular form, and under a little modification presents some resemblance to Africa. The extent of coast on the eastern side, from the great number of inlets, is roughly estimated at 10,000 miles; the coast on the west side, washed by the Pacific, is quoted at 5800.

In America, nature has assumed a peculiar aspect of sublimity and magnificence, whether we consider its mountains, its rivers, its lakes, its forests, or its plains; it appears to be distinguished in all these its leading features by a grandeur not to be met with in any other division of the globe.

Of the mountains, the great range denominated the Cordillera de los Andes, extends from Cape Pilaes, in the Straits of Magellan, where the high land begins to appear, northwards to the Isthmus of Darien, passing through the isthmus. Those mountains spread

over the kingdom of New Spain, and continue their course through North America, under the designation of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, until they reach the northern limits of the American coast, on the Frozen Ocean, the whole length being about 8700 miles. The mean height of the Andes has been estimated at 15,000 feet, but from all the ridges mountainous summits rise to the prodigious height of 18,000 or 19,000 feet. Chimborazo has been ascertained, by barometrical measurement, to attain the extraordinary height of 21,445 feet, equal to about 4 miles above the level of the sea. These stupendous ranges of mountains have several branches descending from them to the east and the west, some of them of nearly equal elevation. The table-land of the Andes is about 10,000 feet above the sea. Nearly the whole seems to have undergone the effect of volcanic influence. Humboldt relates, that while he sojourned in these regions, he has seen several volcanos on fire at one and the same time. From these lofty mountains descend many rivers of the greatest magnitude, and in the valleys are to be found the finest lands, fit for producing any kind of crops, but little frequented except by wild animals.

In a country so mountainous, waters of a corresponding magnitude must exist, and, owing to the configuration of the American continent, all its great rivers pursue a course inclining towards the east, and finally discharge their waters into the Atlantic Ocean, or into the inland seas connected with that ocean. From the Western or Pacific Ocean, the land of America rises suddenly and abruptly into the great ridges of the Andes, on the south, and of the Rocky Mountains on the north, so that in some parts it attains its highest point at about 200 or 300 miles from the western shore; while, towards the east, it slopes more gradually, and frequently extends to the length of 1500 or 2000 miles before it reaches the ocean. This vast declivity is diversified by partial ranges of mountains, and by valleys of considerable magnitude and compass; and those valleys, being the receptacle of all the superfluous waters which fall on the higher grounds, become the channels of rivers, of which the magnitude is determined by the nature, extent, and climate of the country from which these waters are collected. By the peculiar atmosphere of the American continent, an immense range of country is allotted for the formation of its rivers, and hence, in North America, are formed the great rivers of St Lawrence, the Missouri, and the Mississippi; and, in the southern hemisphere of that continent, the Orinoco, the Amazons, and the Rio de la Plata. By these immense streams, (described under their proper heads,) the eastern declivity of America is chiefly drained of its waters. Between the Rocky Mountains, however, and the west, and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the Alleghany range

is interspersed. These mountains, which are generally of the height of 3000 feet above the level of the sea, extend in a direction west and south, from 42. to 34. degrees of N. Lat., approaching the sea in the state of New York, but gradually receding in their progress towards the south. The main ridge, which divides the Atlantic from the western waters, presents throughout a nearly equal elevation of 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

The great streams formed in this space are the Delaware, the Susquehannah, the Potomac, the Roanoke, Pedee, Santee, the Chatahoochee, and the Alabama. Between the Rocky Mountains on the west, and the Atlantic ocean on the east, and the gulf of Mexico on the south, the country is extended into one immense plain or valley, from 1200 to 1500 miles in breadth, which is chiefly drained of its waters by the Missouri and its affluents, from the west, and the great river Mississippi, from the north, with its tributary streams, namely, the Illinois and the Ohio, which are the great western drains of the Alleghany Mountains, besides various other confluent of inferior magnitude. These two magnificent rivers, with their tributaries, join, and form one great stream, in 38. 55. N. Lat., and 89. 57. W. Long. Before this junction the course of the Missouri has been calculated to extend to the enormous length of 3096 miles. The length of the Mississippi, before the junction, has been estimated at 2000 miles. After the junction of the Missouri and the Mississippi, the united streams flow with an overwhelming force to the Gulf of Mexico; and in this part of their course they receive from the Rocky Mountains the Arkansas and the Red River, two immense streams, with their many affluents. These two great streams, when all their meanders are taken into account, are estimated to run, the one 2000, and the latter 1500 miles. The Rio del Norte, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico, takes its rise in a valley located between two ridges of the Rocky Mountains. On the west side of these mountains, the descent to the Pacific Ocean extends about 500 to 700 miles; and from Cook's Inlet to the Gulf of California, the only considerable streams that descend from the mountains to the Pacific Ocean are the Colombia and the Rio Colorado. The Unjahi, or Peace River, discovered by Mackenzie, is supposed, and on highly probable grounds, to belong to the head waters of the Colombia.

In the new kingdom of Granada, about the 2d degree of north latitude, we find the river Magdalena, which holds its course in a northerly direction to the sea. To the eastward of the Andes, the country displays an extensive valley, which in the Caraccas is interrupted by ridges diverging irregularly in various directions; and in the far-famed Orinoco, from the 2d degree of N. Lat. to the 20th degree of S. Lat. the Amazons or Marañon, with its tributary waters, and their affluents, cover al-

most the whole breadth of the American continent. Throughout the whole extent of this vast tract of country, comprehending the eastern declivity of the Andes, to within some hundred miles of the western shore, and embracing and extending from north to south about 1600 or 1700 miles, not a single stream or rill arises but what finally brings the tribute of its waters to swell the vast stream of the Amazons. Towards the north, the waters of the Orinoco and the Amazons are in some places divided by a single ridge; and it is remarkable that the Rio Negro, one of the largest streams that falls into the Amazons, upon the north bank, sends off a branch in the same direction, which, under the name of the Cassiquari, falls into the Orinoco, and thus unites those two immense streams. In addition to the Rio Negro, several important rivers fall into the Amazons from the north, amongst which are the Rio Japura, the Ica, and the Rio Napo, each of which with their confluent drains extensive ranges of country, and forms a channel which contains the waters of these extensive valleys. On the south the Amazons receives some great rivers, some of them so large as to be considered the main stream. The Jutay, the Juruay, the Purus, the Madera, the Topias, the Chingu, the Tocantines, with many others of lesser note, many of these draining the finest countries, fertile but uncultivated. To the southward of the head streams of the Amazons, the American continent is drained of its waters by means of the great river de la Plata, which receives from the east the Pilcomayo, the Vermejo, the Salado, the Rio Dolce, &c. The Rio Francisco is the only considerable river which, from the 2d degree of N. Lat. to the 35th degree of S. Lat. is unconnected with the Amazons and the Plata, the two great rivers by which this portion of the American continent is drained of its waters. The Parana and the Uruguay fall into the Plata from the west. To the southward of these rivers are the first Desaguadero, or Rio Colorado, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, after a course of 1000 miles, and the Rio Negro, or Cusu Leuvu, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between the 35th and 36th degrees of S. Lat.

The immense lakes of America far exceed any collections of fresh water on the surface of our globe. Of the North American lakes, the most remarkable are Lake Superior, in length 381 miles, and in breadth 161; Lake Huron, 218 miles long from east to west, and about 100 in breadth; Lake Michigan, 262 miles in length, and 55 in breadth; Lake Erie, 231 miles in length, and 63 in breadth; Lake Ontario, 171 miles in length, and 59 in breadth. The South American lakes are not numerous; the chief of them are Maracaibo, in Caracas, 150 miles in length, and 90 in breadth; Valencia, size unknown; Lake Titicaca, located among the Andes, 240 miles in circumference; Lake Xarayes, in the plains

of Paraguay, during the rainy season, 330 miles long, and 120 in breadth, but said to be very shallow, navigable only for boats and small craft.

Men of America. The native Americans constitute, at the present day, by their physical character, not less than by their language, a race different from those known before the discovery of America. They are people in general of a robust frame, and well-proportioned figure. Their complexion is of a bronze or reddish copper hue, richly coloured, as it were, and not unlike cinnamon. Their hair is long, black, coarse, and shining, but not thickly set on their head; the beard is thin, and grows in tufts. Their general appearance is warlike, with a look of independence; they have a lofty bearing and high-mindedness. This may be said to be the picture of all the American nations, but those living at the two extremities. The northern Esquimaux are under the middle stature; the Abipones are of the ordinary height; the Patagonians do not exceed the usual standard generally; the muscular constitution, with a tall figure, is in some degree met with among the natives of Chili, and in some other parts. The Arkansas are deemed the handsomest natives on the continent.

The European settlers in North America have been principally British, with a considerable number of French and Spaniards, some Dutch, Swedes, and, especially in the state of Pennsylvania, U.S., not a few Germans. In South America, the Spaniards and Portuguese have been the chief settlers, with some Dutch and English. The population of the American continent, made up from the reports of travellers, has been thus distributed, &c.:

Whites,	13,500,000
Indians,	8 600,000
Negroes,	6,500,000
Mixed Races,	6,500,000

35,100,000

Zoology of America.—This branch of the subject presents a field of enquiry beyond our limits. The most remarkable animals in America are the jaguar or tiger, which in size and ferocity is little inferior to the Asiatic tiger; the cougar, which is not so strong and thick as the jaguar, but equally ferocious; the puma or American lion, which is smaller than the lion of Africa; the bear, white and brown, which attains a remarkable size, and is of uncommon ferocity; the panther, the leopard, the ounce, the lama, which is about four feet high, and five or six long, with a neck like that of the camel, to which the animal itself bears a strong resemblance, with the exception of the hunch on the back. The paco or vicunna is a species of animal subordinate to that of the lama, in the same degree as the ass is to the horse. Both the lama and the vicunna inhabit the most mountainous districts, and seem to be most

vigorous and thriving where the climate is coldest. In addition to these animals, we find the deer of almost every species, the elk, the buffalo, the antelope, the wolf, the beaver, the rabbit, the horse, the fox, the squirrel, the glutton, the wild-cat, the tiger-cat, the hedgehog, the marten, the weasel, the lynx, the badger, the sloth, and generally all the more ordinary animals which are common to Europe.

Since the planting of the European colonies, and the introduction of the arts and agriculture of civilized life, the domestic animals of the Old World have increased prodigiously in every part of America. In some places they have even regained their pristine state of savage freedom: innumerable herds of wild oxen cover the savannahs of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Colombia; troops of horses equally wild are found in every part of the Pampas of South America, and likewise on some of the plains of North America. A nominal property in these wild horses is generally claimed by some individuals, and they are assembled at particular places to be marked and counted; but in all other respects they are left to the unrestrained exercise of their natural freedom. The horned cattle are principally valued for their hides and tallow, which are for the most part shipped to European ports, and form two of the principal articles of South American export. From Buenos Ayres alone, the quantity of hides annually shipped is said to be upwards of 800,000. The custom of hunting cattle for this purpose has become a particular trade, and to be a good marksman is deemed a superior accomplishment when collecting supplies.

The ornithology of America is of the most splendid description; Wilson and others have collected and published excellent works on this subject. Of the birds of America, there is an infinite variety of species: The most remarkable is the condor, which usually inhabits the highest Andes, and which for size and strength, combined with rapidity of flight and rapacity, deserves the pre-eminence over all the feathered creation. According to Humboldt, the size of this bird across the wings is 9 feet, and its length $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Many of the birds that inhabit the northern and southern parts of America, are merely simple varieties of species which are found in Europe. The king of the vultures is remarkable for the variety of its colours, and the bright tints of blue and vermilion which mark its naked head and neck. The humming birds are remarkable alike for their diminutive size and the brilliant lustre of their plumage. These singularly beautiful little animals, of whom there are more than 150 different species, varying from the size of a common wren to that of an humble bee, are principally to be met with in the tropical regions of Brazil and Guiana, and also in the southern parts of the United States. The common birds are the geese, divers, plovers, herons, kites, falcons, blackbirds, pigeons, crows,

partridges, and domestic fowls. Carrion vultures are very common, and fly in large flocks. They feed upon the numerous carcasses of the cattle slaughtered for the sake of their hides. They are also extremely useful in devouring snakes and other vermin. Of eagles there are various sorts; some of these, as exhibited in Wilson's Ornithology, are splendid birds. A species of ostrich is also to be met with in the Pampas, or plains, which stretch out to a vast extent on the east of the table land of the Andes. This princely bird, majestic in its walk, has a long neck, small head, and the bill flattened like that of the ostrich, but in other respects it more resembles the cassowary. Its speed is so great that the fleetest dogs are baffled in the pursuit. In the tropical regions of America, it is impossible to enumerate the different species of birds, far less to give a distinct account of each, particularly of the beauty of their various plumage. (See *Wilson's Ornithology, for particulars.*)

Owing to the great extent of the uncleared districts of America, which are overspread with dense forests, and in many parts with marshes, it abounds with a variety of disagreeable insects and reptiles. In the warm tropical regions, this pest is felt in such a degree as continually to threaten the life, and destroy the comfort of the inhabitants. Serpents abound of various kinds, particularly snakes. Of these the most pernicious and destructive are the corales or coral snakes, and the cuscabeles or rattlesnake. There are also serpents of a larger and more terrific species, similar to the *boa constrictor*, found in several islands in the Indian Ocean. Besides these frightful serpents, America abounds in centipedes, which some travellers have seen not less than a yard in length, and in breadth five or six inches; in spiders of an enormous size; scorpions, *niguas*, a species of insect, which insinuates itself into the legs, the soles of the feet or toes, and pierces the skin with such subtlety, that they are not perceptible until they have made their way into the flesh; flies of various sorts, mountain maggots, and bats of every species. America also abounds in a great variety of butterflies, vying with each other in the beauty of their colours and decorations; and the musquito, which is a source of continued harassment and torment, abounds in most parts, besides noxious insects of every species and in countless variety.

The American rivers abound with fish of every variety of species. They are rendered dangerous also with lizards and alligators; some of these are to be met with of the enormous size of 18 feet. A fish is found in the lakes of the Caraccas and Venezuela, namely, the electric eel, possessing the singular and remarkable faculty of stunning its prey by an electric discharge.

The climate of America is distinguished from that of the other hemisphere, by a

predominance of cold, inasmuch that countries which, by their geographical situation, would be mild and temperate, and would produce a variety of fruits like the south of Europe, are exposed to long and rigorous winters, during which they lie buried under the snow; and those still further removed from the equator, corresponding to the countries of Europe which are the scenes of industry, science, and high cultivation, are almost uninhabitable from the extreme rigour of the season. Various reasons have been assigned for this singular and remarkable peculiarity of the American climate; and of these, one of the most obvious and striking is the general and prodigious elevation of the soil. Another is the uncultivated state of the country, in consequence of which a great portion of it still remains in a state of nature, presenting vast wildernesses, covered with forests, marshes, frozen lakes, and snowy mountains. Throughout North America the north-west is the prevailing wind during the winter. This wind, sweeping over a desolate country, covered with marshes, forests, frozen lakes, and mountains buried with eternal snows, contracts an intense degree of cold, and, in its progress southward, passing over a wilderness, where the ground is shaded by forests and underwood from the solar rays, its original character is in no respect changed. It slowly and gradually yields to the dominion of the climate, and retains its temperature long after it has penetrated into the regions of heat. To the continuance and prevalence of these northerly winds, therefore, to the extraordinary elevation of the land, and to the uncultivated state of the country, is chiefly to be attributed the cold and backwardness of the climate of North America.

The mineralogy of America is extensive. The continent abounds in gold and silver, copper, quicksilver, iron, antimony, sulphur, nitre, lead, loadstone, and marbles of every sort and colour. It produces also a variety of precious stones, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, granite, alabaster, rock-crystal. It formerly possessed pearl fisheries, which were prosecuted on the coast and seas of Caraccas with such persevering and fatal industry, that the shell-fish that contained the pearl was destroyed faster than it could be multiplied.

Its fields produced every kind of grain, fruit, pulse, herbs, plants, and flowers, natives of Europe, besides an immense variety of others peculiar to the climate, such as the cocoa-tree, the cinnamon, pepper, sarsaparilla, vanilla, scarlet dye, an infinite variety of balsams, Brazilian logwood, sassafras, aloes, fine smelling incense, gums, barks, resins, and medicinal herbs. The number of cattle is considerable, and the breed of European horses and mules is held in great estimation.

America is distinguished by two great di-

visions, namely, North and South. North America consists, I. of the four British settlements; namely, Upper and Lower Canada, to which are annexed New Britain and the island of Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, to which is annexed St John's Island and the island of Newfoundland. II. Of the territories of the United States, originally divided into 13 states, which have been subsequently increased to between 20 and 30, by the adoption of new states. These additional states have been chiefly formed out of the governments of Illinois, Michigan, and Louisiana, and the provinces of East and West Florida, which formerly belonged to France and Spain. III. Of the viceroyalty of New Spain, which is divided into 15 provinces or intendencies, namely, Merida or Yucatan, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Puebla delos Angeles, Mexico, Valladolid or Mechoacan, Guadalajara, Guanaxuato, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Durango, Sonora, New Spain or New Mexico, and the Californias.—The provinces under the British crown are, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, Labrador, with the island of Anticosta. Quebec is the residence of the Captain-General of all British America. The extent of these provinces, in square miles, is about 2,360,000, and the gross population may be estimated at 1,450,000. The United States of America extend from the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Great Pacific Ocean. Washington, in the district of Columbia, is the capital, and seat of the federal government. Extent about 2,257,300 square miles. Population about 14,000,000. The republic of Mexico comprises about 1,639,000 square miles, and about 8,000,000 of inhabitants. It was at one time under the dominion of Spain. It now consists of nineteen states, and four territories or provinces, and a federal district. The republic of Guatemala, or Central America, consists of five states, comprising about 206,000 square miles. South America comprises the following states:—The most northern state, lately Colombia, but now divided into three republics, contains about 1,290,000 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000. The republic of Peru; its capital is Lima, formerly Spanish; it contains about 600,000 square miles. The republic of Bolivia, formerly under Spain, lies to the south of Peru. It contains about 320,000 square miles; number of inhabitants unknown. The republic of Chili, formerly Spanish, covering about 130,000 square miles. The republic of the united states of La Plata lie between the two last-mentioned states and the Atlantic Ocean. They are said to contain 700,000 square miles; their capital is Buenos Ayres. The empire of Brazil, formerly a Portuguese province, is the principal South American state washed by the Atlantic. It is estimated to contain 3,000,000 square miles. Its capital is Rio Ja-

neiro. Banda Oriental, lying immediately south of Brazil, with a territory of about 220,000 square miles. Paraguay, watered by a river of same name, and lying southward of the Brazils, with a dominion of about 148,500 square miles. These estimates are made up from the most authentic sources, but the materials are vague and uncertain, as the authorities differ very much. Guiana is a tract of country on the great river Amazon, it comprehends the British settlements of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; the French possession of Cayenne, and the Dutch colony of Surinam. Patagonia is located in the southern part of America. The Straits of Magellan divide it from the island of Terra del Fuego, very little known. The population and extent are both unknown.

The islands called the West Indies, in the Columbian Archipelago, situated in the gulf between the two continents, are also included in America. They consist of the Bahama Islands; the Great Antilles, viz., Cuba, Jamaica, St Domingo, or Hayti, and Porto Rico; the Smaller Antilles, viz., Bermuda, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St Lucia, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, St Christopher, St Vincent, and Trinidad; besides a number of smaller islands. The population of the islands have been estimated at, viz., British islands, 800,000; of the French, 253,000; of the Spanish, 707,000; of the Danish, 46,700; of the Dutch, 26,000; and of the Swedish, 18,000. The republic of Hayti is said to contain 1,050,000. For more particulars, see account of these islands.

AMERKATE, a celebrated fortress in the desert of Sind, in India, the birthplace of the Emperor Akbar in 1542. Long. 70. 20. E. Lat. 26. 23. N.

AMERN, ST GEORGE and ST ANTHONY, two neat villages of Germany, each with 1400 inhabitants. They lie E.N.E. Ruremonde.

AMERONGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht. Population 1020.

AMERPORE, a town of Hindostan, district of Mockwanpore, on the Bagmutty river. Long. 85. 58. E. Lat. 27. 31. N.

AMERSFORT, a fortified town in the Dutch province of Utrecht, on the Eem. It has manufactures of dimities, bombazeens, and other stuffs. Here is also a glass-house. Population 8584. 32 miles S.S.E. Amsterdam.

AMERSHAM, a town of England, county of Buckingham, near the river Colne. It consists of one long street, crossed by another of smaller dimensions. There is a church, two almshouses, a free school, and a neat town-house. Cotton, sacking, and lace, are the chief manufactures. It has a weekly market, and two annual fairs. Population 2612. 26 miles N.W. London.

AMESBURY, or AMBRESBURY (the Town of Ambrose,) a town and parish of England, in the county of Wilts, on the Avon. It is now an inconsiderable place, noted for the ruins of

an abbey, the vicinity of Stonehenge, and for having been the birthplace of Mr Addison. Population 944. 78 miles from London.

AMESBURY, a hundred of Wilts. Pop. 6611.

AMHARA, a division of Abyssinia, comprehending the provinces W. of the Tacazze.

AMHERST, the shire-town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, United States: 60 miles W. Boston.

AMHERST, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on James river. Pop. 10,548; Slaves, 2207. At the court-house is a post village. 130 miles W. Richmond.

AMIENS, formerly the chief town of Picardy, now the capital of the department of the Somme. It is situated on that navigable river, 14 leagues from the sea. The town has a very pleasant situation, streets for the most part, broad, straight, and well built, regular squares, a good citadel, a much admired cathedral, about 600 houses, and by the latest enumeration nearly 41,000 inhabitants. They manufacture serges and other woollen stuffs. There are likewise manufactures of ribbons, linen, and green soap. The definitive treaty of peace between Britain and France was signed here on 25th March 1802. 10 leagues S.E. Abbeville.

AMJERA, a town in Malwa, belonging to Scindia. Houses 500. Long. 75. 13. E. Lat. 22. 23. N.

AMLWCH, a market-town and parish in the island of Anglesey, Wales. The rich veins of copper at Amlwch were discovered in 1762 by a person of the name of Fraser. Since that time they have been worked with very great success; of late years, their produce has been about 800 tons annually, but during their best days they produced from 60,000 to 80,000 tons annually. They are the property of the Marquis of Anglesey. It has a good port, which is an excavation from the solid rock. The mines, about two miles distant from the town, contain inexhaustible veins and masses of copper ore. Population 6282. 18 miles from Holyhead.

AMMERWEYER, a town of France, in Alsace, department of the Upper Rhine. Population 1800. 4 miles N.W. Colmar.

AMMON, in ancient geography, a city of Marmarica. Arrian calls it a place in which stood the temple of Jupiter. According to Brown and Horneman, this is now the district of the Oasis of Siwah, in which the celebrated oracle was located. Here travellers found an old building, formed of large stones, with some hieroglyphics upon it. This they considered the ancient temple of Jupiter, which was placed in an enclosure, and surrounded by an outer wall. Near this building there is a spring, which still preserves the popular opinion of the qualities attributed by the ancients to the waters of the sun. Our modern travellers found salt incrustations. The numerous date trees, the sea shells, and fossil

wood in the neighbouring desert, which Strabo and other old writers mention as the cause. Travellers estimate the circumference at 50 miles. The Siwah is inhabited by a considerable number of people, who are Mahomedans.

AMMONBURG, a bailiwick in the principality of Hesse Cassel, in Germany. It consists of several scattered portions in different parts of the principality, and comprehends one city, 12 villages, and 5509 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture. Ammonburg, the capital of the above bailiwick, is situated on a hill, overlooking the river Okum.

AMOL, a populous city of Asia, in Great Bokharia, on the left bank of the Jihon. 150 miles W. Samarcand.

AMOND, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarthen, which falls into the Lougher.

AMOOA, a pergunnah belonging to the East India Company, in the province of Guzerat, on the eastern shore of the gulf of Camboy. Its length is 30 miles, its breadth 8. Its superficial extent about 221 square miles. The land is partially cultivated, and a good portion of it is an extensive salt flat.

AMORA, a town of the pachalic of Bagdad, on the Tigris, 120 miles S.E. Bagdad.

AMORBACH, a town of Germany with 1500 inhabitants. 20 miles N.E. Heidelberg.

AMORGO, an island in the Greek Archipelago. Long. 25. 50. E. Lat. 36. 53. N.

AMORGO POULO, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 6 miles W. Amorgo. Long. 25. 44. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

AMORIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia, on the Sakaria, 50 miles S.W. Angora.

AMOVALA, a considerable seaport on the N.N.E. of Madagascar.

AMOUL, a town of Hindostan, province of Coimbeoor. 18 miles N. Daraporam.

AMOUNDERNESS, a hundred in Lancashire. Pop. 69,987.

AMOUR, St., a town of France, department of the Jura. Population 2880. 23 leagues N.E. Lyons.

AMOUR or AMUK, a great river of Chinese Tartary, which rises in the central parts of Northern Asia, among the mountains of Daruria. It has a winding course, making a long detour towards the east, finally turning towards the north, falling into the sea of Ockhosk, in about lat. 53. N. The length of its course must be about 2000 miles.

AMOX, an island in the province of Fokien, in China, where the English had a factory, but abandoned it, from the impositions of the inhabitants. It has a seaport.

AMOX, a celebrated port in China, with a flourishing town, the great emporium of the province, and the most barren district in all China. It is dependant on the island of Formosa for provisions, but its merchants are wealthy and enterprising.

AMPARAES, a town of Peru, 10 miles N.W. La Plata. Long. 67. 3. W. Lat. 19. 12. S.

AMPHIPOLIS, an ancient Greek city on the

bank of the river Strymon, about 3 miles before its junction with the sea. This town was at first called Hodi, and belonged to the Thracians. The first attempt at colonization failed (B.C. 497.) The Athenians afterwards established a colony, fortified the town, and named it Amphipolis, because the water made nearly a circle round it. The ruins that remain have engaged the attention of travellers, who have found inscriptions, coins, and other interesting memorials. A Roman highway passed through the town.

AMPLEFORTH, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 623.

AMPLEPUIS, a town of France, department of the Rhone. It has manufactures of linen. Population 3300.

AMPNEY-CRUCIS, a parish in Gloucestershire. Population 599.

AMPORT, a parish in Southampton. Pop. 713.

AMPTHILL, formerly AMETULLE, a market-town and parish of England, in Bedfordshire. Population 1688. 12 miles N. Dunstable.

AMPURIAS, (the Emporium,) a walled town of Spain, in Catalonia. Population 2200. 58 miles N.E. Barcelona.

AMRAN, a small walled town of Arabia, 90 miles E. Loheia.

AMRAN, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Guzerat. Long. 70. 35. E. Lat. 22. 35. N.

AMRETZIR (the Pool of Immortality), a town of Hindostan, in the province of Lahore, capital and holy place of the Seik nation, who resort thither to immerse themselves in the sacred basin, constructed by Ram Dass. It is a great emporium of trade for the shawls and saffron of Cashmere. Long. 74. 48. E. Lat. 31. 33. N.

AMSTEL, a small river of Holland, which, running through the city of Amsterdam, joins the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Wye.

AMSTELVEEN, a village of Holland, on the Amstel, 6 miles S. Amsterdam. Pop. 550.

AMSTERDAM, (the Dam or Dyke on the Amster,) the largest, richest, and most populous city in the Netherlands, situated in Lower Holland, on the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the W or Wye. It consisted in former ages of a single village, merely built and inhabited by fishermen. It first acquired the name of a commercial town about the year 1370, was encompassed with walls and other fortifications in 1482, and after receiving important accessions in size and population (particularly in the years 1585, 1599, 1612, and 1653,) became, in the seventeenth century, one of the great trading cities of Europe. The river Amstel divides the Old or Eastern, from the New or Western Town. From the marshy nature of the soil, it has been necessary to build almost the whole city on oaken piles driven into the ground. It is intersected throughout by canals, which cut each other in a thousand different ways. Several streets

are lined with trees, and form agreeable promenades. On the land side it is defended by a wall and regular bastions, with a broad and deep ditch; and by means of the sluices the whole adjoining country can be laid under water. Towards the sea it is provided with no fortifications; but the entrance to the harbour is guarded by two rows of piles, with openings for the admission of vessels, which are shut at night. The stadthouse stands on a foundation of 13,659 piles, in an open square in the centre of the city. It is built of freestone (except the ground floor, which is brick), is 282 feet long, 235 broad, and, without reckoning the tower, 116 high. Its interior is adorned with marble, jasper, statues, paintings, and other costly ornaments. Among the other edifices, are the magnificent East and West India houses, exchange, bank, admiralty, three weigh-houses, corn exchange, and tower. In the old church is a chapel, with windows of painted glass. The new church contains the tombs of De Ruyter, Bentink, and Vondel. The Jews possess splendid synagogues. The principal public establishments are the arsenals and dockyards, the academy, grammar-school, anatomical and surgical college, the work-house, house of correction or *rasp-huis*, orphan-house, hospital for old men, establishment for widows, lazaretto, lunatic asylum, the botanic garden, &c. The exchange, so long famous in the mercantile world, is a plain but stately fabric of freestone, covered with tiles, and is in length 230 feet, and in breadth 130. It is fitted to contain about 4500 persons, and is daily resorted to after mid-day by all concerned in exchange or other mercantile business. In former days it was not uncommon to see 100 vessels enter the port with the same tide; and there commonly lay together in the harbour 680 vessels and upwards. The objects of this commerce were grain, wine, groceries, spices, dye-stuffs, fish, Virginian and Brazil tobacco, all Baltic merchandise, cotton, and other productions from the Levant and Barbary: the products of Italy, Spain, France, and the north of Europe; gold, silver, jewellery, and all kinds of colonial produce. In the town and adjoining country are manufactured all sorts of stuffs, damasks, galoon lace, velvet, woollen cloths, carpets, and leather; there are also refineries of sugar, borax, camphire, cinabar, sulphur, &c. The famous bank of Amsterdam was instituted by the states of Holland on 31st January 1609, and is known in Germany by the name of the Dutch bank. The magistrates of the city, under authority of the States, declared themselves the perpetual bankers of the inhabitants, and ordered that all payments above 300 guilders (£27) and all bills of exchange, should be made at the bank. The motives to this measure, are to be found in the debased state of the current coin of Holland, which the trade of Amsterdam brought from all quarters of Europe. The amount of the capital of the

bank, in its days of prosperity, was never exactly ascertained. It was originally constituted by deposits of coin, but came afterwards to be increased by deposits of gold and silver bullion. The famous banking house of the Hopes of Amsterdam is known over the world; their transactions are of great magnitude.

The general commerce of Holland declined greatly during the 20 years that preceded the general pacification of 1814, and that of Amsterdam participated in this depression. From 1810 to the fall of Bonaparte, Amsterdam was the chief town of the French department of the Zuyder Zee, and the third town in the French empire, taking rank after Paris and Rome. Its population amounted in 1785 to 230,000, afterwards fell below 200,000, and is now about 185,000. 5 miles W. of the Zuyder Zee, 65 N. of Antwerp, and 240 N. by E. of Paris. Long. 4. 40. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.—(See *Plan*.)

AMSTERDAM, a post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, New York, on the Mohawk river. Population 6006.

AMSTERDAM, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Long. 76. 54. E. Lat. 37. 47. S.

AMSTERDAM, New, the seat of government of Berbice, in Guiana, near the confluence of the Berbice and Canje. Long. 57. 15. W. Lat. 6. 20. N.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND, a small isle in the Indian Ocean, discovered by the Dutch, situated in 34. 42. S. lat., and 76. 51. E. long. It is about 4½ miles long, and 2½ broad. The space, however, is greatly occupied by a basin, said to have been the crater of an extinct volcano, into which the sea has forced a passage by the action of the waves, which roll with an unceasing violence from the east. From the quantity of lava and other remains of the crater, it appears to have been one of the first magnitude, and when in action, must have been a majestic object, in the midst of the ocean.

AMTZELL, a market-town of Wirtemberg, district of the lake Constance. Population 3138. 8 miles E. Ravensburg.

AMUL, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, on the Arascei, here crossed by a stone bridge. 120 miles E.N.E. Casbin.

AMUR. See *Amour*.

AMWELL, a village in England, in Hertfordshire, 21 miles N. London. Pop. 1321.

AMWELL, a post township in the United States, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Population 10,500.—Also a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

ANA, a town in the Arabian Irak, or pachalic of Bagdad, extending, in a single street, five or six miles along the western bank of the river Euphrates. Population 3000. 260 miles E. Damascus. Long. 41. 15. E. Lat. 34. N.

ANA CAPRI, a small town on the Neapolitan island of Capri, on a rocky elevation.

ANAGNI, a decayed town in the Campagna di Roma, 28 miles S.E. Rome.

ANAHUAC, the ancient Indian name of New Spain, or Mexico.—See *Mexico*.

ANAKOPIA, a small fortified town of Abasia, on the coast of the Black sea. Long. 39. 45. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

ANAMOU, the most southern point of Asia Minor, and described by Strabo as the nearest point of the mainland of Cyprus. It is in lat. 36. 3. N. 32. 50. E. long. Cape Anamour terminates in a high bluff knob, one side of which is inaccessible. The other has been well fortified by a castle and outworks, placed on the summit. There are the remains of two theatres, and several arched tombs. No inscriptions are found. The place is now altogether deserted. It was surveyed by Captain Beaufort, R. N. in 1810.

ANAMSAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bejapoor, 20 miles W. Moodgul. Long. 76. 32. E. Lat. 16. 17. N.

ANANPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in Bednore, 120 miles N.W. Seringapatam. Long. 75. 3. E. Lat. 13. 35. N.

ANANTAPOORAM, a town of Hindostan, in Wandicotta, 63 miles N.E. Cuddapah. Long. 78. 6. E. Lat. 14. 41. N.

ANANTPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, taken by the British in 1783. 140 miles N.N.E. Seringapatam. Long. 77. 28. E. Lat. 14. 45. N.

ANANURI, a town and fortress of Georgia, in the district of Sseristo, situated on the rivulet Arkala. 40 miles N.N.W. Teflis.

ANAORRA, a valley on the southern side of the central Pyrenees, surrounded by lofty mountains, nearly 4000 feet high, about 40 miles long and 20 broad. The general feature is hilly, with fine pasturage and wood. The capital, of like name, contains about 2000 inhabitants.

ANAPA, or **ANAPEA**, a fortified town of Circassia, on a bay of the Black sea, called Sundjik bay. The fort was built in 1784, by the Turks. 70 miles E.S.E. Theodosia. Long. 37. 10. E. Lat. 44. 40. N.

ANAPPES, a town of France, on the Margue, department of the Nord, 2 leagues from Lisle. Pop. 1060.

ANBAR, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates. 35 miles W. Bagdad.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the Marquisate of Ancona. Long. 14. 54. E. Lat. 42. 48. N.

ANCASTER, a village and parish of England in Lincolnshire. Population 491.

ANCE, or **ANSE**, a town of France, on the Saone, department of the Rhone. Pop. 3500.

ANCENIS, a town of France, on the Loire, department of the Lower Loire. It trades in wood, corn, and wine. Pop. 3000.

ANCERVILLE, a town of France, in Lorrain. Pop. 2300. 4 leagues S.W. Bar.

ANCHOLME, a river of England, rising in Lincolnshire, and joining the Humber.

ANCIAONS, a town of Portugal, in Tras-

los-Montes, 10 miles W. Torre de Moncorvo.

ANCISA DE MONCORVO, a town of Italy, on the Arno, 10 miles S.E. Florence.

ANCOCUS CREEK, a tributary of the United States, in Delaware, New Jersey.

ANCONA, **LA MARCA D'**, a large province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, lying between the Apennines and the Adriatic Sea, and having the Marca di Fermo on the south, and the duchy of Urbino on the north.

ANCONA, a large and celebrated trading town in the foregoing province, lies on a point of land projecting into the Gulf of Venice. It is seated between two hills, on one of which stands the citadel, (a place of considerable strength,) and on the other the cathedral church. On one of the moles of the harbour is a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Trajan. The articles exported are grain, wool, skins, silk, sail-cloth, ship-biscuit, soap, alum, sulphur, and the fruits of the south. From England are brought tin, lead, herrings, and camlets; from Holland, various raw materials, sugar, cocoa, coffee, spices, and cloth; from Russia, leather; from Sweden, tar; from Bosnia and Turkey, cotton; and from Germany, iron. The other articles of import are linen and fish. Pop. 20,000. 116 miles N. by E. Rome. Long. 13. 35. E. Lat. 43. 36.

ANCRE, a town of France, on a river of the same name, department of the Somme. Pop. 1940. 5 leagues E.N.E. Amiens.

ANCROFT, a village and parish in the county of Durham, about 5 miles south from Berwick-on-Tweed. This place is supposed to be very ancient. Population 1384.

ANCEBUM, a parish in Roxburghshire, on the Teviot, six miles in length, by four in breadth. The river Ale runs through the parish. Both rivers contain plenty of trout. The soil is rich, consisting of clay and sand, and in some places of rich loam. This parish is remarkable in the annals of Scotland for a battle fought in the reign of Henry VIII., 14th December 1544, when the English were completely defeated. Population 1454.

ANCEYRA, was at one time one of the most important cities of Asia Minor. The inhabitants kept, in their temple of Jupiter, an anchor which they said was found when digging the foundation; hence the derivation of the name. In after times, Ancyra participated in all the revolutions of the country; at one time under the Romans, then under the Goths, then under the Turks, where it still remains. It is seldom visited by travellers. Population 40,000 Turks, 5000 Armenians, and 600 Greeks. In former times, it was a place of great importance.

ANDAHUAILAS, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru.

ANDALUSIA, **NEW**, a division of the province of Terra Firma, South America, in

length 500 miles, and about 270 in breadth. A revolution began here in 1810, and is only lately terminated.

ANDALUSIA (the Country of the Vandals, who seized upon and inhabited it), a general name for the Spanish provinces, or, as they were formerly called, kingdoms, of Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and at one time also Granada. Granada is still occasionally denominated Upper Andalusia, and the other three provinces Lower Andalusia.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, several islands on the eastern side of the bay of Bengal, called the Great and Little Andaman. Population 2500. Long. 92. E. Lat. 10. 32. 14. N.

ANDELINGEN, a market town, with 2000 inhabitants, in the Swiss canton of Zurich.

ANDELIS, or **ANDELYS**, **LES**, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, properly consisting of two, viz. the Great and Little Andeli, the latter on the Seine, the former close by it. Population of the two 5256.

ANDELLY, a small river of France, in Normandy, which falls into the Seine.

ANDELYS. See *Andelis*.

ANDEOLS, **St**, a town in France, in the department of Lozere. Long. 2. 50. E. Lat. 44. 24. N.

ANDERAB, a town of Usbeck Tartary, at the base of the mountains separating India and Persia from the great Bokharia. Long. 68. 40. E. Lat. 36. 3. N.

ANDERAS, **St**, a market town on the Danube, contains about 8000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in making wines.

ANDERAVIA, a low, level, and narrow island on the Arabian shore of the Persian Gulf, 3 miles in length. Lat. 26. 40. N.

ANDERLECHT, a neat well-built town of the Netherlands, near Brussels. Pop. 1930.

ANDERMACHT, a city in the duchy of the Lower Rhine, belonging to Prussia. It stands in a plain on the river Rhine, and is well fortified. Long. 7. 4. E. Lat. 50. 27.

ANDERNACH, an old town of Germany, situated on the Rhine, between Coblenz and Bonn. Pop. 2020. 6 miles N.W. Coblenz.

ANDERO, **St**, a seaport in the Bay of Biscay, in Old Castile, on a peninsula. It is a trading town, containing about 700 houses, 2 parish churches, and 4 monasteries. Here the Spaniards build and lay up their men of war.

ANDERRE, a valley on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, of about 190 square miles, containing six parishes. In general it is a hilly district, with good pasture for sheep, and several iron mines. The whole population in number are about 15,000, who speak a language of three idioms.

ANDERSFIELD, a hundred in Somersetshire. Population 2764.

ANDERSON, a county of the United States, in East Tennessee. Population 3959. Slaves 260. Chief town, Clinton.

ANDES, called by the Spaniards *Cordillera de los Andes*, an immense chain of mountains

which runs through the whole continent of America, in a direction from south to north. They commence near the straits of Magellan, in Lat. 54. S. and passing along the coast of the Pacific ocean, through Patagonia, Chili, Peru, and New Granada, cross the isthmus of Darien into North America, where, still pursuing a northerly course, they pass through Guatimala, New Spain, the United States, and British America, and terminate, it is supposed, on the Frozen ocean, in Lat. 70. N. In Chili the Andes are about 120 miles in breadth, and consist of a great number of mountains, all of them of prodigious height, which appear to be chained to each other. To the north, various chains diverge in a straggling manner into the interior from the main chain, some of which, stretching from La Paz, Potosi, and Tucuman, towards the province of St Paul in the Brazils, connect the Andes of Peru and Chili with the ridges of Brazil and Paraguay. In the kingdom of Peru the Andes are divided into three irregular ridges, which continue till about the 6th degree of S. Lat., where they are formed into a single chain. They again divide, on entering the kingdom of Quito, into two distinct chains, which, viewed from the central plain, present a most extraordinary appearance, the most elevated summits being arranged in two lines, and form as it were a double ridge to the Cordilleras. Farther to the north, in the kingdom of New Granada, from about the 2d to the 5th degree of N. Lat., the Cordillera of the Andes is divided into three parallel ridges. Of these, the eastern ridge which divides the valley of the river Madalena from the plains of Rio Meta, nowhere rises to the region of perpetual snow. The central chain, which divides the waters of the Rio Madalena from those of Rio Cauca, often attains the limit of the perpetual snows, and greatly surpasses it in the colossal summits of Guanacas, Baragan, and Quindiu. This central chain, illuminated by the rains of the rising or setting sun, presents a most magnificent spectacle when seen from the city of Santa Fe. The western chain separates the valley of Cauca from the province of Choco, and from the coasts of the South sea. Its highest elevation is scarcely 5000 feet, and it sinks so low in its progress northward, that its course can scarcely be traced into the isthmus of Panama. These three chains are blended together in the 6th and 7th degrees of N. lat. After passing through the isthmus of Darien, the Andes are extended in the kingdom of New Mexico into vast plains, which rise to the height of from 6000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea. From these plains insulated mountains, with volcanic summits, covered with perpetual snow, occasionally rise to the extraordinary height of 15,000, 16,000, and 17,000 feet.

The elevated summits of the Andes may be distinguished into three different forms, namely, the circular; the peaked, which are of a

conical shape, and which consist generally of volcanoes yet burning; and lastly, volcanoes, the summits of which, having sunk after a long course of eruptions, exhibit ridges bristled with points leaning in different directions, and broken rocks falling into ruins. The heights of some of the most remarkable summits have been estimated as follows by Condamine, who, with other philosophers, ascended them in 1745; and in later times by Humboldt and Bonpland, by whom these countries were visited in 1802: Chimborazo, 21,440 feet; the volcanic cone of Tunguragua, 16,500; Pichincha volcano, 14,862; crater of Antisana, 19,160; dreadful volcano of Cotopaxi, 18,900; volcano of Sangai, 16,000.

The Andes, which run through the equatorial regions of South America, from their extraordinary elevation, comprehend within a short space every possible variety of temperature, and all the diversity of the vegetable tribes. On the declivity of the Andes, at an elevation of from about 3000 to 5000 feet, there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which never varies more than seven or nine degrees of Fahrenheit. The limits of perpetual congelation under the equator have been fixed by Humboldt at 15,700 feet, and at 15,000 feet in the latitude of 20 degrees. The different plants and trees peculiar to the different regions of the globe, appear in regular succession, as we ascend from the level of the ocean to the height of the Andes. In the lower grounds, between the tropics, from the level of the sea to the height of from 3000 to 5000 feet, cassava, cacao, maize, plantains, indigo, sugar, cotton, and coffee, are cultivated. Indigo and cacao, the plantain or the banana tree, and the cassava root, require great heat to be brought to maturity, generally a climate of which the mean temperature is 75 degrees. But cotton and coffee will grow at a considerable elevation, and sugar is cultivated with success in the temperate parts of Quito. Maize is cultivated in the same climate as the banana; but its cultivation extends over a much wider sphere, as it arrives at maturity at an elevation of 9000 feet above the level of the sea. The low country within the tropics is also the region of oranges, pine apples, and the most delicious fruits. Between the altitudes of 6000 and 9000 feet lies the climate best suited for the culture of all kinds of European grain. Within the limits in which European grains flourishes is to be found the oak, which, from an elevation of 9200 feet, never descends, near the equator, below that of 5500 feet, though it occurs under the parallel of Mexico, at the height of only 2620 feet. Beyond this limit of 9000 feet the large trees of every kind begin to disappear, although some dwarfish pines are to be found, at the height of 13,000 feet, nearly 2000 feet from the line of perpetual snow. The grasses clothe the ground at an elevation of from 13,500 to 15,100 feet, and from this to the regions of ice and snow, the

only plants visible are the lichens, which cover the face of the rocks, and seem even to penetrate under the snow.

ANDLAU, a town of France, in Lower Alsace. Pop. 2184. 18 miles S.S.W. Strasburg.

ANDOLSHEIM, a village in France, in Alsace. Population 1800.

ANDOVER, a town of England, in Southampton, on a rivulet called Ande. The church is an ancient structure; and here are an almshouse for six poor men, and a charity school for 30 boys. A considerable manufacture of malt is carried on here, as also of shalloon, but the latter is now declining. There is a weekly market. Pop. 4843. 53 miles W. London.

ANDOVER, a division of Southampton. Pop. 27,882.

ANDOVER, a post township of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts.—It is the name of several other townships.

ANDRACIO, or ANDRACIO, a well-built town in the island of Majorca.

ANDRAGIRY, or INDRAGIRY, a river of the island of Sumatra, which falls into the sea on the east coast, in about Lat. 0. 30. S.

ANDRASTADT, or ANDRE, St, a town of the Austrian empire, in Lower Carinthia.—It is the name of several other towns in France, and other parts of the Continent.

ANDRE D'APAHON, St, a village of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 1500.

ANDRE DE CUEZAC, St, a trading town, with 2900 inhabitants on the Dordogne, in Guienne. 4 leagues N. Bourdeaux.

ANDRE DE SANGONIS, St, a town of France, in Languedoc, 6½ leagues W. by N. of Montpellier. Population 1600.

ANDRE DE VALBORGNE, St, a town in Languedoc, 14½ leagues N.W. Nismes. Population 1850.

ANDRE LE VILLENEUVE, St, a fortified town of France, in Languedoc. Pop. 3300.

ANDREA, a town of Western Africa, on the Mesurado, containing about 40 or 50 houses.

ANDREA, St, a town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Population 2200.

ANDREAS, St, the name of a group of islands, in the gulf of Venice, N. of Ragusa, in one of which is a small town of the same name.

ANDREASBERG, a bailiwick in the province of Grubenhagen, in the kingdom of Hanover, contains 87 square miles, and 4250 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in mining. The capital of same name contains 3026 inhabitants. Near this place are several silver mines.

ANDREW'S St, a city of Scotland, in the county of Fife, once the metropolis of Scotland, an archiepiscopal see, and still the seat of the oldest Scottish university, is situated near the verge of a precipice which overlooks a spacious bay. It was erected into a royal burgh by David II., and the confirmation of their privileges by a charter from Malcolm II. is still preserved in the town-house. The

harbour is safe and commodious, though the entrance is narrow. The town is about a mile and a half in circuit, and consists of three principal streets, intersected by a few inconsiderable lanes. It contains two churches of the established religion, two places of worship for dissenters, and one for Episcopalians, and a university consisting of two colleges. The parish church is a spacious structure, 162 feet in length, by 63 in breadth. Here is a lofty monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Archbishop Sharpe. To the north is situated the college church, founded by Bishop Kennedy in 1458, on opening whose tomb, about the year 1683, six highly ornamented silver maces were found, three of which are preserved in the university, and three were sent to the other universities of Scotland. A university was instituted in St Andrew's in 1411. It formerly consisted of three colleges, St Salvador's, St Leonard's, and St Mary's, of which the two former were united in 1747, and the buildings of St Leonard's were alienated and converted into dwelling-houses. There is a library consisting of about 40,000 volumes. Fifty-six bursaries or endowments, which are conferred on students, belong to the university. The number of students at the university is nearly 200. St Andrew's has a manufactory of golf-balls, the Scots game of golf being much practised here. A spinning-mill for flax and tow was lately erected. A market is held weekly, and there are five annual fairs. St Andrew's is a royal burgh, uniting with Cupar, Anstruther, (Easter and Wester,) Craik, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to Parliament. St Andrew's, though decayed, still possesses some remains of its past consequence. There is a chapel, and a square tower 108 feet high, called the chapel of St Regulus, or St Rule, and supposed to be of greater antiquity than all the other edifices in the place. It formerly had a magnificent cathedral, completed in 1318, which was demolished by the reformers in 1559. Several religious houses stood here, of which a ruinous chapel, belonging to the Black Friars, is greatly admired. It had a castle, founded in 1200, which is now demolished, and its picturesque ruins serve as a landmark. George Wishart, a preacher of the reformed doctrines, was burnt in 1545; and in 1546, the primate, Cardinal Beaton, was put to death by the Protestants. The Madras schools, founded by Dr Bell, late of India, have within these few years given St Andrew's somewhat of a new and sprightly look. The arrangements for educational purposes are of the first order, and must perpetuate the memory of the founder to the latest ages. There is no town in Scotland where a quiet literary life can be so well followed as in St Andrew's. Pop. 5556. 9 miles E. Cupar, 39 N.N.E. Edinburgh. Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 56. 19. 33. N.

ANDREW, St, a parish in Kent. Pop. 587.

ANDREW, St, a parish in Northumberland. Population 13,860.

ANDREW, St, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 719.

ANDREW, St, a parish in Worcester (city). Population 1945.

ANDREW, St, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 19,122.

ANDREW, St, with Barnard's Inn, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 5570.

ANDREW, St, THE GREATER, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 1644.

ANDREW, St, Holborn, with St George the Martyr, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 27,334.

ANDREW, St, Ibbetshall, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 512.

ANDREW, St, THE LESS, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Population 6651.

ANDREW, St, Undershaft, a parish in Middlesex. Population 1080.

ANDREW, St, NORWICH, a parish in Norfolk. Population 1297.

ANDREW, St, PERSHORE, a parish in Worcestershire. Population 964.

ANDREW, St, BY THE WARDROBE, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 756.

ANDREW, St, and St MARY'S, a parish in Worcestershire. Pop. 722.

ANDREW, St, WITHIN, a parish in Herts. Pop. 1826.

ANDREW'S St, a parish in Orkney. Pop. 889.

ANDREW'S St, LANBRIDGE, a parish in Elginshire. Pop. 1087.

ANDRIA, a city and bishop's see in the territory of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples. It is pretty large, well peopled, and located on a spacious plain, 4 miles from the Adriatic coast.

ANDRO or ANDROS, a Turkish pashalic, including an island of that name, and other six in the neighbourhood. Population 96,800, almost wholly Greeks. The island of Andro contains about 12,000 inhabitants.

ANDROPHAGO, in ancient geography, a country adjacent to Scythia. The name means man-eaters, as the people are said to have lived on human flesh.

ANDROS, the capital of the foregoing island, situated on its east coast.

ANDROS ISLANDS, or ISLES DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, a range of islands among the Bahamas, which extend about 120 miles from N. to S. Long. 77. to 78. 15. W. Lat. 24. to 25. 50. N.

ANDROSCOGGIN, a river of the United States, in the district of Maine, which rises in Umbagog Lake, and empties into the Kennebeck, 18 miles from its mouth.

ANDROTTA, a town in the kingdom of Naples, with 4049 inhabitants.

ANDUJAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 40 miles E.N.E. of Cordova, situated on a lofty plain at the foot of the Sierra Morena. The situation is unhealthy, from the great heat of the summer. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, barley, oil, wine, honey, &c.,

and abundance of silk worms. It is the capital of the district. It has a fine old bridge of 15 arches over the Guadalquivir, numerous tanneries and other manufactures. Pop. 1400.

ANDUSE, a town of France, in Languedoc, department of the Gard. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, stockings, and hats. Population 5440. 11 leagues N. Montpellier.

ANDUXAR. See *Andujar*.

ANEGADA, or Drowned Island, one of the Lesser Antilles, and the most northern of the group known as the Virgin Isles. The island is for the most part a dead level. In the interior there are some patches of cultivation; the inhabitants are careful and industrious. The island is most remarkable for the number of wrecks that happen on its shores. Length from east to west 10 miles, breadth about $4\frac{1}{2}$; the population is under 100, white and black. Lat. 18. 44. N. and 64. 16. W. Long.

ANET, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire. Population 1570.

ANGAR, **ANGAN**, or **HINDSHAM**, an island in the Persian Gulf, on the south side of the island of Kishme, about 12 miles in circuit, barren and uninhabited.

ANGARA, a river in Siberia, which rises in a large lake; and, after a course of 700 miles, changes its name and joins the sea. It is remarkable for the clearness of its waters.

ANGASTA, one of the Comora islands, lying at the north end of Madagascar, on the African coast. It is inhabited by Moors, who carry on a trade with various parts of the continent, in cattle, fruits, &c.

ANGEAC, a town of France, department of the Charente. Population 1500.

ANGEL, a river of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which falls into the Dovey.

ANGEL, a river of Westphalia, which rises near Alen, and joins the Embs, near Munster.

ANGELES, **PUEBLA DE LOS**. See *Puebla de los Angeles*.

ANGELICA, a post township of the United States, and capital of Alleghany county, New York, on Genesee river. Pop. 1500.

ANGELO, a part of Schleswig, on the Baltic, about 20 miles square. Its surface comprehends about 230 square miles, with a population of about 30,000. The people are remarkable for bodily strength, and independent spirit, and love of liberty. They are industrious, and crime is almost unknown; they are generally prosperous and happy. The progress in agriculture has been remarkable.

ANGELO, **ST**, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata. The town is the see of a bishop suffragan. Population 11,500. 10 miles N.N.E. Lauvia.—It is the name of several other smaller towns in Italy.

ANGENWEL, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Concan, 95 miles S. Bombay.

ANGERBACH, a river of Prussia, which falls into the Havel, near Potsdam.

ANGERBURG, a circle and city in the province of Eastern Prussia, with a surface of about 360 square miles, and about 26,000 inhabitants. At the town is a castle on the banks of a lake. In the town are manufactures of linen, woollens, and salt. Population about 3000. It is in Lat. 54. 8. Long. 22. 15. E.

ANGERMANNLAND, an extensive district of Sweden, province of West Nordland, 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

ANGERMANNLANDS, or **ASELE-LAPPMARK**, the most southern division of Swedish Lapland, on both sides of Angermann-Aa river.

ANGERMUNDE, a town in the duchy of Berg. Pop. 969. 7 miles N. Dusseldorf.

ANGERMUNDE, a town of Prussia, in the Mark of Brandenburg, and circle of Stolpe. Pop. 2276. 40 miles N. Berlin.

ANGERN, a neat village of Prussia, in the duchy of Magdeburg. Pop. 820.

ANGERS, a handsome city of France, formerly the capital of Anjou, and now of the department of the Maine and Loire. It had before the Revolution a celebrated university, and an academy of great celebrity, and two commanderies of the order of Malta. The cathedral church is dedicated to St Maurice, and is not less remarkable for its length than for the height of its nave, which is accounted one of the finest in France. Here are manufactured beautiful stamine, fine camlets, serge, sail-cloth, and other stuffs, hats, and all sorts of leather goods. There are also tanneries, sugar refineries, &c. It has a castle, standing on a rock, and inaccessible on the side of the river. Pop. 33,000. 22 leagues W. Tours, and 30 S.E. Rennes. Long. 0. 28. W. Lat. 47. 28. N.

ANGERVILLE, a village of France, in the Orleannois, 9 leagues S. Versailles. Pop. 1600.

ANGERVILLE L'ARCHER and **ANGERVILLE LA MARTEL**, two towns in Upper Normandy, now in the department of the Seine Inferieure. Population 1000.

ANGHIERI, a well-built town of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany. There is also a town of this name near the Adige.

ANGHIERA, a small town of Italy, on the Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the Ticino.

ANGISTOLA, a river of Naples, which rises in Calabria Ultra, and runs into the Gulf of Eufemia.

ANGLADE, a town of France, department of the Gironde. Population 1500. 7 leagues N. Bourdeaux.

ANGLE, a town of France, in Poitou, department of La Vienne. Population 1400. 10 leagues E.S.E. Poitiers.

ANGLES, or **ANGLE**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with 2560 inhabitants.

ANGLESEY, (the Island of the Angles), an island and county of North Wales, in the Irish Sea, separated from the mainland of Britain by a narrow strait called Menai. It is of a triangular form, but its figure is ir-

regular, extending about 20 miles from N.W. to S.E., and about 17 in breadth, and its superficial area is calculated at 402 square miles. The climate is temperate; but liable to fogs. The principal streams are the Alaw, Braint, Cefni, Fraw, and Dulas. Anglesey is famed for its mineral riches, possessing most productive mines, both of copper and lead. Copper ore is found within a few feet of the surface, and instead of being disposed in veins, it forms a connected mass or bed, in some parts 60 feet thick, constituting a large portion of the Puryr mountain. The ore contains about 25 per cent. of metal. Lead ore, yielding from 6 to 10 cwt. per ton, is also found here; and from a ton of ore 57 ounces of silver may be extracted. These mines, ever since they were explored in 1768, have been a source of incalculable wealth. Coal is obtained at Maltraeth in considerable quantity. Grain, of which 100,000 bushels are exported in favourable seasons, and cattle, are the chief products of Anglesey. The chief towns are Beaumaris, situated in a fine bay, and Holyhead, whence regular packets sail for Ireland. The others are Amlwch, Llanerchymedd, and Llangefni. It consists of 6 hundreds, and is divided into 77 parishes, containing 9100 houses, and 48,345 inhabitants. Anglesey was incorporated with the kingdom of England, and afterwards constituted a county by Henry VIII., sending two representatives to Parliament. Curious stone tables are to be seen in this island, which are of great antiquity; and there are also several remains of architectural and monumental antiquities in the island; and coins, implements, and arms, both Roman and British, are sometimes dug out of the earth. The celebrated Menai Bridge connects the island with the mainland. 250 miles from London.

ANGLER, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees, famed for its white wine. Population 1800. W.S.W. Bayonne.

ANGMERING, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 928.

ANGOLA. This is usually described as a small kingdom of Western Africa, situated immediately S. of Congo. M. Degrandpre, however, the only recent traveller in that quarter, states that the whole coast, from Cape Lopez Gonsalvo to St Phelipe de Benguela, or from about the 1st to the 12th degree of S. latitude, is called, in mercantile language, the coast of Angola. The chief, and almost sole object for which this coast is resorted to, is the trade in slaves. At St Paul de Loango, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ degrees S. latitude, the Portuguese have a large establishment, which they have always made the principal channel of supplying Brazil with negroes; and the French, previous to the Revolution, nearly engrossed the trade of Loango, Malemba, and Cabenda, which has now fallen into the hands of the Spaniards and Portuguese, who are estimated to transport annually from this coast, 40,000 slaves.

ANGORA, ANKERI, or ENKURE, a large fortified city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the Tabana. The vestiges of an amphitheatre are yet to be seen here; also the ruins of a magnificent senate-house. It is a neat city, and its streets are causewayed with large blocks of granite, but have no foot-paths. The inhabitants consist both of Mahometans and Christians. The latter have a Greek and an Armenian archbishop, and 7 churches. Though trade has decayed, a great quantity of yarn, Angora stuffs, and shawls, are still made here. The shawls, made from the hair of the Angora goat, are of an extremely delicate texture, and are much valued. This is the ancient Anocyr, and was taken by Tamerlane in 1402. 212 miles E.S.E. Constantinople. Long. 33. 18. E. Lat. 40. 4. N.

ANGORI, a town in the kingdom of Naples with 4426 inhabitants.

ANGOSTURA, a town in South America, on the banks of the Orinoco, in the republic of Columbia, at a distance of about 210 miles from the mouth of the river. N. Lat. 8. 8. 1. W. Long. 63. 55. 21. This town was once so populous as to contain 9000 inhabitants, but is now reduced to about 3000.

ANGOT, a considerable province in the southern part of the kingdom of Abyssinia, said to be very rich and fertile. There is a certain European traveller at present traversing South Abyssinia, at whose return home, valuable information is expected respecting this region.

ANGOU, a small province in the kingdom of Congo. It extends along the banks of the river Congo, from its junction with the sea upwards. The surface is covered with wood and swamps; the population is scanty. Captain Tuckey's expedition sailed along the coast of Angou.

ANGOULEME, a town of France, on the Charente, 20 leagues from Bourdeaux. It is poorly built. The inhabitants, about 15,000, carry on a trade in wine, brandy, salt, &c. They manufacture, besides, excellent paper, and linen and woollen cloth.

ANGOUMAIS, a province of France, now distributed among the departments of the Charente, the Charente Inferieure, the Dordogne, and the Deux-Sevres.

ANGOXÁ, a small river of Mosambique, on the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 30. S.

ANGRA, a seaport town, the capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It was formerly very strong, but of late all the fortifications on these islands have been neglected. The town contains 5 parishes, a cathedral, 4 monasteries, and as many nunneries; also the royal magazines of naval stores. It is the residence of the English, French, and Dutch consuls. Long. 27. 14. W. Lat. 38. 38. N.

ANGRA DE LOS REYES, a city of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro. Long. 44. 11. W. Lat. 23. 4. S

ANGUILLA, or **SNAKE ISLAND**, the most northerly of the Caribbees, 30 miles long, and 9 broad. Long. 63. 10. W. Lat. 18. 12. N.

ANGUILLA, one of the Bahama Islands, about 20 miles long and 5 broad. Long. 78. 50. W. Lat. 23. 36. N.

ANGUILLARA, a small town of Italy, vicariate of Padua, with 2860 inhabitants.

ANGUS. See *Forfar, county of*.

ANHALT-ROTHEN, a province of Germany, consisting of four fragments, mixed up with the territories of other princes. It lies on both sides of the river Elbe, having the Mark of Brandenburg on the N.; the kingdom of Saxony on the E. and S.; the county of Mansfeldt on the S.W.; and Brunswick, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg on the N.W. Its greatest length is 60 miles, and its breadth varies from 12 to 16. Population 110,000.

ANHEIMBAS, a small river of Brazil, province of Paraguay, which enters the Parana.

ANHOLT, a small Danish island in the Cattegat, between Lessee and Zealand. Here is a lighthouse. In 1811, the Danes made an unsuccessful attempt on this island, then in possession of the British. Long. 11. 35. E. Lat. 56. 38. N.

ANHOLT, a small town of Germany, 90 miles E. Nimeguen.

ANIANE, or **ST BENOIT**, a town of France, department of the Herault. Population 2350. $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues W. by N. Montpelier.

ANIMALLY, or **ANIMALAYA**, a town of Hindostan, in Coimbeetoor, on the Alima. It contains 400 houses. 18 miles S. Coimbeetoor. Long. 77. 3. E. Lat. 10. 41. S.

ANIMAS, **RIO DE LOS**, a river of Mexico, which joins the Nabajua, a little below its junction with the Rio Colorado.

ANJAR, a small district in the province of Cutch, in Hindostan. It came into the power of the British in 1816, and was again transferred to the Rajah of Cutch in 1819, in consideration of an annual sum of 88,000 rupees, to be paid to the East India Company out of the surplus revenues. The government of the district is, however, still exercised by the East India Company. The capital of Anjar is extremely arid, and suffers much from the scarcity of water, which is only obtained by sinking wells to a great depth. When a person sinks a well at his own expense, he becomes entitled to all the land the water so obtained will irrigate. The capital of same name, and head of the district, is in Lat. 23. 3. N., and 78. 11. E. Long.

ANJENGO, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Travancore, at the mouth of a broad and deep river, by which it is nearly encircled. 40 miles N.W. Travancore. Long 76. 51. E. Lat. 8. 39. N.

ANJOU, the name of an ancient province and government of France, which was bounded N. by Maine, W. by Brittany, S. by Poitou,

and E. by the Touseine. It is now formed into the department of the Maine and Loire, the Loire Inferieure, the Vendee, the Indre and Loire, the Sarthe, the Ille and Vilaine, the Mayenne, and Deux-Sevres.

ANKER, a river of England, in Leicester-shire, falling into the Tame, Warwickshire.

ANKERFIELD, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, 4 miles S. Tain.

ANKLAM, the chief town in the circle of the same name in Pomerania. Pop. 3345. 36 miles S.S.E. Stralsund.

ANKOBER, the capital of the province of Efat, in Abyssinia.

ANN, **CAPE**, the north cape of Massachusetts Bay, as Cape Cod is the south cape. Long. 70. 17. W. Lat. 42. 45. N.

ANN, **ST**, a river of Lower Canada, which, after a course of 70 miles, falls into the St Lawrence, about 50 miles above Quebec. On its eastern bank, near its mouth, stands the village of St Ann, containing about 30 houses.

ANN'S, **ST**, a port on the east side of Cape Breton island. Long. 60. W. Lat. 47. N.

ANN'S, **ST**, a small town on the river St John's, province of New Brunswick.

ANN-ARUNDEL, a county of the United States, in Maryland. Population 52,668. Slaves 11,698. Chief town Annapolis.

ANNA, or **ANAKS**, a town of Arabian Irak, or pachalic of Bagdad, which extends some miles along the western bank of the Euphrates. The town consists of a single street, built on both sides; the houses are of stone, two stories high, and separated from each other by beautiful gardens, filled with fruit trees. Population about 3000. Long. 41. 5. E. Lat. 34. 0. N.

ANNA-LIFFEY. See *Liffey*.

ANNABERG, **ST**, a mining town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, in Misnia. Pop. 4500. 36 miles from Dresden.

ANNAGH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 5 miles from Charleville.

ANNAGH, a small island on the west coast of Ireland, between the isle of Achil and the mainland of the county of Mayo.

ANNAGH, a small island of Ireland, in Lough Conn, in the county of Mayo.

ANNAGH UAN, or **ANNACHUAN**, a small island of Ireland, on the S.W. coast of Galway.

ANNAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 150 miles from Bagdad.

ANNALONG, a decayed village of Ireland, on Annalong river, in the county of Down.

ANNAMABOE, a town on the Gold Coast of Africa, formerly the most flourishing of any, and forming, along with Cormantine, the great market for the slave-trade. It was laid waste by the King of Ashantee, and the inhabitants slaughtered. Population formerly 10,000.

ANNAMOORA, or **ROTTERDAM**, a small island, one of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, visited by Captain Cook. Long. 174. 31. W. Lat. 20. 15. S.

ANNAN, a burgh, market-town, seaport, and parish of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, situated on the river Annan, which is crossed by a bridge of five arches near to this place. It is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland, having received its charter from Robert Bruce, who was lord of Annandale, before his accession to the Scottish throne. It is about 8 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 in breadth. The surface is mostly level, and the soil a rich clay. It has a good harbour; and carries on a considerable coasting trade; foreign timber is also imported. It has manufactures of cotton, and an excellent salmon fishery at the mouth of the river. In conjunction with Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, Annan sends a member to Parliament. It has been considerably improved of late. Population 5033. 14 miles from Dumfries; 56 S. E. Edinburgh.

ANNAN, a river of Scotland, which enters the Solway Frith, after a course of 30 miles.

ANNANDALE, a district of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, on both sides of Annan river, anciently a part of the Roman province of Valentia. It became a lordship under the Bruces, who took their title from it. About the year 1371, upon the demise of David II., it fell into the hands of Randolph Earl of Murray, regent during the minority of David, and afterwards it went, with his sister, to the Duncubars, Earls of March. After their forfeiture, it fell to the Douglasses, who lost it by the same fate. It afterwards became a marquissate in the Johnston family, but which title has been dormant since the death of George third marquis in 1792. It is now claimed by J. J. Hope Johnston and others. Annandale is about 25 miles long, and 14 broad. There are several lochs in the district, which abound with fish. Coal and lime are found in considerable quantity, and the agriculture is excellent.

ANNAPOLIS, a city of the United States, in Ann-Arundel county, Maryland, on the S. bank of the Severn, 30 miles S. Baltimore. Population about 2000. It is the seat of the State government.

ANNAPOLIS, a river of Nova Scotia, which runs into the Bay of Fundy.

ANNAPOLIS, a county on the above river.

ANNAPOLIS, ROYAL, a city and burgh of Nova Scotia, which stands on the south side of the river and bay of Annapolis. The port of Annapolis is one of the finest in the world, being large enough to contain several hundred ships. The city, though not large, has some very handsome buildings; it is strongly fortified. Long. 65. 22. W. Lat. 44. 49. N.

ANNAR, a rivulet in Perthshire, remarkable for its beautiful cascades. It falls into the Teith near Doune.

ANNE, ST. SOHO, a parish in Middlesex. Population 15,600.

ANNE, ST. BLACKFRIARS, a parish in Middlesex. Population 2622.

ANNECY, the capital of the Savoy part of the duchy of Genevois, on the lake of the same name 30 miles from Geneva. Pop. 3440. Long. 5. 57. E. Lat. 45. 56. N.

ANNELEARD, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand. Pop. 1100.

ANNET, one of the Scilly Islands, about a mile from that of St Agnes.

ANNEULIN, a village of France, in the department of the Nord. Pop. 2400.

ANNISON, a river of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which falls into the Irish Sea.

ANNO-BON, a small island on the east coast of Africa. It contains two mountains, very high, having their tops continually covered with snow, which occasions frequent rains. The climate is wholesome, the air clear and serene for the greater part of the year; the valleys are very fertile, producing corn, rice, millet, &c., with abundant pasture for cattle and sheep. Long. 5. 50. E. Lat. 1. 31. S.

ANNOCH, a small river in Ayrshire, rising in the Mearns Moor, parish of Stevenston, and falling into the sea a little below Irvine.

ANNONAY, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, situated at the junction of the Cauce and Dueme. It has manufactures of paper, leather, and dye-stuffs; the culture of silk is likewise very flourishing. Pop. 8000. Long. 6. 50. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

ANNONER, a Spanish town, not far from the Tagus, in the province of Toledo, containing about 2000 inhabitants. Its principal trade is in saltpetre.

ANNOT, a town in Provence, in the department of the Lower Alps. Pop. 1030.

ANNOTO, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs north, into the sea.

ANNOUNAH, or **ANNONAY**, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, 32 miles E. Constantina.

ANONTPOOR, a small town of Hindostan, in Bednore. Long. 75. 22. E. Lat. 14. 0. N.

ANPOOSHEER (the Incomparable City), a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Ganges, in Lat. 28. 21. N. Long. 78. 13. E. It trades in cotton, indigo, and salt.

ANSBACH. See *Anspach*.

ANSIN, a village near Valenciennes, the seat of the most extensive collieries in France. The working of these mines is deemed more difficult than any in Europe. The pits are of great depth, nearly 1000 feet; some are said to be 1300 feet, said to be the greatest depth ever reached. The coal is of a fine quality, affording a pure flame, and on that account is said to have been the cause of so many glass-houses being erected near the mines.

ANSLEY, a parish in Warwicks. Pop. 773.

ANSLO, a seaport in Norway, in the province of Ayger, with a bishop's see. The supreme court of justice is held here for Norway. Long. 10. 14. E. Lat. 50. 24. N.

ANSON, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the Yadkin, S.W. Raleigh,

Chief town, Wadesborough. Pop. 15,500. Slaves 2325.

ANSPACH, ANSBACH, or ONOBZBACH, a considerable district in Franconia, which, by a recent distribution, made in 1810, is mostly included in the circles of the Rezat, and the Upper Danube. It was given to Bavaria by Bonaparte in 1806, and has been confirmed to that Power by recent treaties, an indemnity having been given elsewhere to Prussia.

ANSPACH, or ANSBACH, now the capital of the preceding margravate, lies on the Lower Rezat. It has 4 suburbs and about 100 houses. The objects that deserve notice, are the prince's castle and gardens: the church of St John, with the tombs of the princes; a well-endowed orphan house for 60 children, and an hospital; the prince's library and cabinet of medals, began to be collected by the margrave William Frederic in 1720; and the academy. The articles principally manufactured at Anspach, are woollen and cotton cloths, earthenware, white lead, and playing cards. Population, including the neighbouring communes, 12,000. 30 miles S.W. Nuremberg. Long. 10. 33. E. Lat. 48. 12. N.

ANSTBY, a chapelry in Leicestershire. Population 850.

ANSTRUTHER, EASTER and WESTER, two small burghs and seaports of Scotland, in Fife, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, which unite with St Andrew's, Crail, Pittenweem, and Kilrenny, in returning a representative to Parliament. Population of the first, 1007. 10 miles S. St Andrew's. Population of the second, 430. 23 miles N.E. Edinburgh.

ANSUM, commonly called JOHANNA, is one of three extensive islands in the channel of the Mozambique, nearly at an equal distance from the coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar, and which were known by the name of the Comora Islands, before the occupation of the Cape. This island was of great importance, from its good anchorage, and was frequently visited by vessels trading to the East Indies, China, &c. Its circumference is estimated at between 70 to 80 miles. The population consists of Africans and Arabs. It lies about Lat. 12. 25. S. Long. 44. 34. E. It is said to resemble in figure and size the island of Madeira.

ANTA, a small kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa. The country is covered with large trees, among which are many villages. The soil is rich, and deemed the best on the coast.

ANTALO, or ANTALOU, a considerable town of Abyssinia, capital of the province of Enderta. Population 10,000.

ANTARARE, a province in the island of Madagascar, about 21. 30. S. Lat., and bounded by the province of Cape Hanouse. The river Manansari waters the greater part of the province.

ANTARCTIC OCEAN, the term is sometimes used to express generally the cold oceanic re-

gions round the South Pole. Numerous attempts have been made to reach a high degree of south latitude, without any very satisfactory results. Our limits will not admit of a particular account. A new expedition has just sailed, and it may bring important information.—(*See Journal of London Geographical Society.*)

ANTEQUERA, a large town of Spain, with straight and broad streets. It has a Moorish castle, 4 churches, 14 monasteries, and 8 nunneries. Population 13,000. 26 miles N.N.W. Malaga. Long. 4. 47. W. Lat. 37. 6. N.

ANTHEME, St., a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 3020.

ANTHONY, St., FALLS or, in the river Mississippi, are above 2000 miles from the entrance of the river into the gulf of Mexico, and situated in Lat. 44. 50. N. The perpendicular height of the fall is 16½ feet, besides 58 feet more of a rapid below.

ANTHONY, St., a cape on the coast of Buenos Ayres, the south point of entrance into the river Plata.

ANTHONY'S KILL, a river of North America, which joins Hudson's river from the west.

ANTHONY'S NOSE, a lofty headland of New York, on Hudson's river.

ANTIBES, a town of France, department of the Var, in the Mediterranean. The inhabitants, amounting to 5270, are chiefly employed in the sardel fishery, and in the manufacture of earthenware. Long. 7. 11. E. Lat. 43. 35. N.

ANTICOSTI, a large island in the mouth of the St Lawrence, 125 miles long, and in its widest part 30 broad. Long. of the east point, 62. 0. W. Lat. 49. 5. N.

ANTIETAM CREEK, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which joins the Potomac.

ANTIGUA, an island in the West Indies, 21 miles long, nearly about the same in breadth, and 50 miles in circumference. It contains 59,838 acres of land, of which about 34,000 are appropriated to the growth of sugar, including those which are annexed as pasture grounds. The other principal staples are cotton, wool, and tobacco, and in favourable years great quantities of provisions are raised. The island was first settled by a few English families in 1632. Population in 1837, white inhabitants 2102, people of colour 1747, blacks 31,890. Long. between 61. 38. and 61. 53. W. Lat. between 17. and 17. 12. N.

ANTILLES, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, distinguished into the Windward and Leeward islands, and into Greater and Less. The Greater comprehend Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Less, Antigua, Barbadoes, St Christopher's, Guadeloupe, Martinico, Granada, Trinidad, St Thomas, Santa Cruz, Dominica, St Vincent, Tobago, St Lucie, &c.; an account of which will be given under their respective names.

ANTIOCH, now called Antaki or Antakie by the Turks, a city of Syria, situated on the

south bank of the river Orontes, which is 50 yards wide, and is here crossed by a substantial bridge. It is surrounded by walls, enclosing a space of more than a mile and a half in diameter, including hills, with ancient fortifications. They consist of stone in a decaying state, and are flanked by strong towers at unequal distances. The ancient gate on the way to Aleppo is magnificent, but it is in a decayed condition. Only a small portion of the original city, of which the extent is ascertained by the line of wall, is contained, along with some kitchen gardens, within their present enclosure. Antioch has shrunk into one corner of the ancient city. The streets are narrow, with very elevated footpaths on each side; the houses built of stone, and covered with tiles, which is unusual in Syria; and their general appearance is dull and monotonous. This city is governed by a mohassel, dependent on the Pacha of Aleppo, but appointed by the Porte, who lives in great state. It is also the residence of a patriarch of the Greek Church. The population is supposed to consist of 15,000 Mahometans, 3000 Christians, and 150 Jews. Antioch was founded by Antigonos, and continued a splendid city during the whole period of Roman greatness. It was almost overthrown at various times by tremendous earthquakes. These occurred in 145 B. C., 115, 453, 529, and 587, at which last period about 30,000 persons perished. In the contest which took place between the rival empires of Rome and Persia, Antioch was taken and plundered in the year 242, by Sapor, King of Persia; on two subsequent occasions, it was attacked and taken by the same monarch, who levelled all its public edifices to the ground. In the 6th century it again fell into the hands of the Persians, by whom it was sacked and plundered; and in 634 it was taken by the Saracens, from whom it was recovered by the Romans, and remained in their possession until conquered by the Turks. The crusaders made themselves masters of it towards the close of the 11th century. It was the scene of many contests, but it was finally taken by the Sultan of Babylon in 1268, on which occasion 15,000 citizens were killed, and 100,000 carried into captivity. Antioch was afterwards incorporated with the Turkish empire, but it never regained its pristine celebrity. An earthquake happened in 1759, by which a portion of the city was thrown down. The travellers who have visited Antioch within the last ten years have been numerous, English and American; they all represent this place as worthy of attention, as it contains numerous antiquities. It has been the scene of much bloodshed within the last few years. 67 miles W. Aleppo. Long. 35. 17. E. Lat. 36. 6. N.

ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the coast of Caramania, 88 miles S. Konia. Long. 32. 20. E. Lat. 36. 6. N.

ANTIOQUIA, a province and government of

the new kingdom of Granada. Its capital is Santa Fe.

ANTIPAROS, (opposite to Paros,) an island in the Grecian Archipelago, between Paros and Siphanto, 16 miles in circuit. Long. 25. 13. E. Lat. 37. 2. N. Pop. 300.

ANTIPODES, in geography, a name that is given to those inhabitants of the globe who live diametrically opposite to each other. Plato is said to have first used this word, and it is certain that it was used by the ancient philosophers, by which, as well as other evidences, they show that they had an idea of the sphericity of the earth.

ANTISANA, a volcanic summit of the Andes, 19,150 feet above the level of the sea.

ANTISANA, a hamlet in the Andes, of the kingdom of Quito, 13,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest inhabited place on the surface of our globe.

ANTOING, a market town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. Population 1600.

ANTON, St, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. Population 1700.

ANTONIN, St, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn and Garonne. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and leather. Population 5400. 7 leagues S. W. Ville.

ANTONIO, St, a city of Mexico, and capital of the province of Texas, situated near the source of the river of this name. Population 2000. Long. 101. W. Lat. 29. 50. N.

ANTONIO, St, DELLA FLORIDA, a town of Chili, in the province of Maule—Another on the coast of the South Sea, in the province of Milipilla. Long. 71. 41. W. Lat. 33. 39. S.

ANTONIO, St, the name of numerous small rivers in Brazil, Buenos Ayres, &c.

ANTONIO, St, a river of Mexico, in Texas, which falls into the Guadalupe.

ANTONINUS, WALL OF. This was an entrenchment raised as a barrier for the protection of the Roman provinces, which stretched across the country from the Frith of Clyde to the Frith of Forth. This rampart was constructed by the Roman legions under Lollius Urbicus, legate of Antoninus Pius, about the year A. D. 140, and is supposed to have embraced a chain of forts erected by Agricola in A. D. 80. The remains of the military stations are still to be seen in some places, and a variety of antique curiosities have been dug up, specimens of which are deposited in the Advocates' Library, and in the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow.

ANTONY, St JACOB, a parish in Cornwall. Pop. 3099.

ANTONY, a town of France, department of the Seine. Population 1220. 2 leagues S. S. W. Paris.

ANTRAIGUES, a town of France, department of the Ardèche. Population 1500.

ANTRAIN, a small town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 1375.

ANTRIM, a maritime county of Ireland,

province of Ulster, about 54 miles long, by 35 broad, bounded N. and E. by the sea, S. by Lough Neagh and the county of Down, and W. by the county of Londonderry, from which it is separated for the greater part by the river Bann. The surface is mountainous, and there are bogs on the top of the hills. Besides the broad and rapid Bann, and the Logan, which form part of its southern boundary, it is watered by many small rivers, of which the Main, the Bash, and the Six Mile Water are the principal, but none of them are navigable. The northern coast is remarkable for its basaltic columns, which are most conspicuous at the Giants' Causey. The stupendous promontories of Bengore and Fairhead are in a great measure composed of such columns. The linen business extends throughout the whole county, and may be deemed the principal manufacture. There are also manufactures of cotton, canvass, paper, and kelp; and there are two or three iron foundries, but these chiefly belong to Belfast and its neighbourhood. Considerable fisheries are carried on; and a great quantity of butter made and sold for exportation. It returns a member to Parliament. The chief towns are Carrickfergus, the county town, Belfast, Lisburn, Antrim, and Larne. Pop. above 275,000.

ANTRIM, a town of Ireland, in Antrim county, situated at the north end of Lough Neagh, near the point where it receives the Six Mile Water. It has a linen market, and a manufactory of paper. Pop. 2500. 15 miles N.W. Belfast, and 105 N. Dublin. Long. 6. 26. W. Lat. 54. 45. N.

ANTWERP, a large and well-built city of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, on the Scheldt. It has a deep and capacious harbour, and is defended by a strong citadel. Here are numerous canals, by which vessels can penetrate into the very heart of the town, and there deposit their cargoes. In former times Antwerp was the greatest place of trade in Europe. But its commerce, previously injured by civil and religious wars, was effectually suspended in 1648, by a stipulation in the treaty of Westphalia, between Spain and Holland, for shutting up the navigation of the Scheldt. When the French conquered Holland, the navigation of this river was declared open by public authority. In 1803, preparations were made for enlarging the harbour, and extensive docks and naval storehouses were at the same time begun. The cathedral church of Antwerp, and the stadthouse, are elegant buildings. The exchange is the finest in Europe; and the depot called the warehouse for Baltic or east country merchandise, is an edifice of vast dimensions. The parish churches are five in number, and very large; in that of St James are deposited the remains of the great painter Rubens. The population of Antwerp is on the increase, and now amounts to 65 800,

Antwerp has frequently suffered from the calamities of war. In 1576 it was plundered by the Spaniards; surrendered to Marlborough in 1706; and the French took it in 1746, but restored it at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again taken by the French in 1794, and occupied for 20 years. In a dispute between the Dutch and French, Antwerp underwent a long siege, but ultimately the Dutch were compelled to surrender. 22 miles N.Brussels. Long. 4. 22. E. Lat. 51. 14. N.

ANWEILER, a town in the duchy of Deux-Ponts. Pop. 2200. 6 miles from Landau.

ANWOTH, a parish in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, 6½ miles long, and 3½ broad. The river Fleet runs on the borders of the parish for 7 miles, and the sea bounds it on the south for 2½ or 3 miles. The sea-coast is very rocky, not affording a harbour to any shipping; but the Fleet is navigable for small vessels as far as Gateshead, a village in the parish of Girthon. The surface has in general a hilly appearance; one of the hills is elevated 1100 feet above the sea, and serves as a landmark over the country. The soil is more fitted for plantation and pasture than tillage; but some spots near the sea are arable, and produce excellent crops. There are several relics of antiquity in the parish. On the top of a hill 300 feet above the sea, is one of those structures which have been denominated vitrified forts, and on which are found fragments of stone twisted, and bearing all the marks of fusion. Pop. 830.

AOSTA, the chief town of a duchy of the same name, in Piedmont, on the Doria. It is meanly built: the only edifice of note is the Episcopal palace. Population 5550. 150 miles N.N.W. Turin.

APALACHIA, a river of Georgia, the south branch of the Oconee, which it joins, 4 miles W. Greensborough.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. See *Alleghany Mountains*.

APANORMIA, a town of the Turkish island of Santorin, in the mouth of the Archipelago. Long. 25. 24. E. Lat. 36. 38. N.

APENGADAM, a town and circle of the same name, in the Netherlands, comprehending 4 cantons and 40,471 inhabitants. The capital of same name contains 2660 inhabitants.

APENNINES, a chain of mountains in Italy which begins near Mount Appio, one of the maritime Alps, in the territory of Genoa, and after running for a considerable way to the east, traverses Italy in its whole length from north to south, dividing it into two parts, nearly equal. When near the end of their course, they separate into branches, one of which advances to the south-east to the Cape di Leuca, in the Terra di Otranto, and the other westward to the strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria.

APENRADE, a town in the duchy of Sleswick, on an arm of the Baltic. Pop. 2760. Long. 9. 26. E. Lat. 55. 3. N.

APHIOM, or **AFIUM-KERE-HISSER**, (the Black City of Opium,) the principal town of a district of Natolia, situated on the river Marsyas, or Mindra. It is about three miles in circuit, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle, surmounting an isolated rock of prodigious height. The houses are built of all different materials, such as mud, wood, and stone. It contains several mosques, one of which is magnificent; it has also several baths and a custom-house. It has manufactures of carpets; also clintzes and fire-arms; but the staple commodity is opium. Population, according to Olivier, is 60,000. 162 miles E. of Smyrna. Long. 30. 26. E. Lat. 38. 46. N.

APOLABAMBE, a province of Peru, in La Paz, N. of Larecacha. Population, 30,000, chiefly civilized Indians.

APOLDA, a town in the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 8 miles north of the University of Jena, on the river Saale. It has some considerable manufactures, at one of which about 30,000 pairs of stockings are produced annually. Linens, brandy, and spirits, are also produced here. It has two founderies for bells. Population 3300.

APOLLONIA, a kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa, situated to the west of the river Ancobra. It stretches about 100 miles along the coast, and 20 inland.

APOLLONIA, a town in Africa, located on the Gold Coast, the territory being intersected by numerous streams which overflow their banks in the rainy season, it is well adapted for the growth of sugar-cane, rice, &c. The British had at one time a settlement at Apollonia, but found it expedient to abandon it.

APQUINIMIK, a creek in Newcastle county, Delaware, in the United States; it runs into Delaware Bay, 2 miles below Reedy Island.

APPALACHE BAY, an inlet in the Gulf of Mexico, formed by the coast of West Florida and a line from Cape St George. It receives numerous streams that descend from the neighbouring heights.

APPALACHICHA, a town of East Florida, 100 miles N.E. Pensacola.

APPALACHICOLA, a river of Florida, formed by the junction of Chatahooche and Flint rivers, which empties itself into St George's Sound.

APPELDOORN, a town in Dutch Guelderland. Pop. 2670. 13 miles N.W. Zutphen.

APPENZEL, a canton in Switzerland, which is environed on all sides by that of St Gall. It contains 326 square miles, and 45,000 inhabitants.

APPENZEL, (the Abbot's Cell,) the principal village in the canton just described, is seated on the river Sitter. It is large and well built. Population 3000. 40 miles E. Zurich.

APPIA VIA, reaching from Rome to Vere-

tum about 350 miles long. It was laid with very hard stone, brought from a great distance, and composed of large flags, square, and so wide, that several waggons could go abreast upon it.

APPIN, an extensive district of Scotland, in the county of Argyle. Pop. 2576.

APPLEBY, a borough and market town of England, and chief town of Westmoreland, on the Eden. Population 851. 10 miles from Penrith.

APPLEBY, a parish in Derbys. Pop. 1150.

APPLEBY, a parish in Lincoln. Pop. 517.

APPLEBY, St LAWRENCE, a parish in Westmoreland. Pop. 1450.

APPLECROSS, a parish in Ross-shire, extending at least 25 miles along the sea-coast. The whole surface is mountainous and wild, with a few fertile glens among the hills. Breeding of cattle is the chief employment of the farmer. Game of all kinds abound in the hills, and the sea contains plenty of almost all kinds of fish. The rivers Firdon and Applecross abound with trout and salmon. A few natural and artificial cavities, with the remains of a Danish dun or fort, form all the curiosities worth notice. Copper and limestone are found in the parish. The village of Applecross stands on a rivulet at the head of a small bay. Pop. 2892.

APPLEDORE, a market town and parish in Kent. Pop. 568.

APPLEDORE, a seaport town of England, in the county of Devon, on Barnstaple Bay.

APPLEGARTH, a parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, with a village of same name. The greatest extent in length may be 6, and its greatest breadth nearly 5 miles. The lands of the parish are in general good. The rivers Annan and Dryfe water the district. Sir W. Jardine, Bart. is the chief proprietor, and has a fine seat in the parish. Pop. 1000.

APPLETON ROEBUCK, a township in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 538.

APPLETON LE STREET, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 860.

APPLETON-UPON-WISK, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 553.

APPLETREE, a hundred in Derbyshire. Population 32,483.

APPMATON, a southern branch of James River, Virginia, which empties itself at City Point.

APRICENA, a town of Naples, with 3640 inhabitants, in the province of Capitanata.

APP, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. Population 5500. 10½ leagues E. Avignon.

APULIA, or **PUGLIA**, the common name of the country comprised in the three Neapolitan provinces of Bari, Otranto, and Capitanata, which extend along the western shore of the Adriatic.

APURE, a river of South America, which rises in New Granada, in one of the ridges that diverge from the eastern chain of the

Andes, and after running in an easterly course for 500 miles, and receiving numerous tributaries from Venezuela, falls by several mouths into the Orinoco.

AQUAMBOE, a kingdom in the interior of the Gold Coast of Africa, extending 20 miles along the Rio Volta, and 100 miles inland.

AQUAPIM, a kingdom in the interior of the Gold Coast of Africa, bordering on Aera, and to the west of the Fantee country.

AQUIAVILCO, a river of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. Long. 96. 30. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

AQUIGNY, a town of France, in Normandy. Population 1500.

AQUILA, a small isle off the east coast of Minorca, dangerous to navigators.

AQUILA, a province of the kingdom of Naples, known also by the name of *Abruzzo Ultra*. The chief town, Aquila, is situated on a hill, on the river Aterno. It contains, exclusive of the cathedral, 24 parish churches, and no less than 29 cloisters. Pop. 13,615. 50 miles S.E. Rome.

AQUILEIA, a once famous, but now decayed town, in the Austrian Littorale, a few miles from the Gulf of Venice. Population 500. 20 miles S. Friuli.

AQUINO, an ancient but now decayed town in the province of Campania, in the kingdom of Naples. It was a Roman colony, and a large and populous city, in the time of Strabo. It was the birth-place of Juvenal; also of Thomas Aquinas. It underwent many changes of fortune on the decline of the Roman empire.

AQUITANIA, one of the great divisions of ancient Gaul. Its limits, as stated by Caesar, were the river Garonne, the Pyrenees, and the ocean. During the period of the Roman power, and the decline of the empire, Aquitania underwent many revolutions. In the days of the first French Revolution, it was divided into departments along with the other provinces of France.

ARABAT, a small town of the Crimea, 60 miles S.E. Perekop.

ARABIA, an extensive country of Asia, the general outline of which forms an irregular quadrangle, bounded S. by the Indian Ocean, W. by the Red Sea, E. by the Gulf of Persia, and N. by Syria and the river Euphrates. From the north-east extremity of that river to Cape Babel-Mandeb, Arabia is 1500 miles in length; the southern coast, from the mouth of the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, extends 1200 miles; and the breadth between Bussorah and Suez is 900. Arabia is commonly divided into three parts, *Arabia Felix*, or Happy Arabia, bounded by the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the southern part of the Red Sea; *Arabia Petraea*, or Rocky Arabia, lying on the Red Sea north of Arabia Felix; and *Arabia Deserta*, or the Desert, including all the interior and northern parts of the country. Among the Arabians these

names are not known; that which we call Arabia Deserta, they call Nedsjed; Arabia Petraea is denominated Hedjaz; and Arabia Felix is divided into the kingdoms of Yemen, Hadramaut, Ommaun, and Lasha. All the towns are near the coast. The general aspect of Arabia is a vast and arid desert, intersected about the centre by a range of mountains, supposed to stretch from the shores of the Red Sea by Mecca, to those of the Persian Gulf at the Bahrein Islands, interspersed with spots of fertile ground. In the mountainous parts the climate is temperate, but in unsheltered situations intolerable heat prevails, aggravated by the pestiferous wind called the Simoom, which frequently surprises the traveller in the desert, and almost suffocates him, while he is overwhelmed by moving clouds of sand. The edges of the country on the sea coast contain some flourishing provinces and settlements; but in all parts they suffer for want of water, there being no river of any consequence in all Arabia, and no rain for months, and sometimes a year, together. In the cultivated spots there are numerous date trees, as well as abundant fields of rice and maize; coffee is also produced in great plenty; and a valuable drug called the balsam of Mecca is procured from an indigenous plant. The most noted animals in Arabia are the camel and the horse; the last of which has been celebrated in all ages. These animals, of which the breed is carefully preserved, are remarkable for speed, admirably adapted for battle, very sprightly, full of fire, and they never appear fatigued; they are, besides, extremely mild and well tempered. Horses are very rare at Mecca, instead of which asses are used, remarkable for swiftness and other valuable properties. But the principal dependence of the Arabians is on the camel, an animal which is found eminently useful from the earliest period of its existence; and peculiarly fitted for the inhabitants of a desert; being docile, capable of fatigue, and of uncommon abstinence. The natives of Arabia are of middle stature, thin, with slender extremities, black eyes, hair, and beard, and of swarthy complexion. The women are fairer; many, when young, are handsome, but their features become extremely ugly when they grow old. They all lead a frugal and abstemious life. Many depend for subsistence entirely on the produce of their flocks. The flesh of the camel is used as food, but this is rare, and it is chiefly reserved as a delicacy for great occasions. Porcupines, weasels, rats, lizards, and locusts, constitute a part of the food of the Arabians. The common food is not bread properly so called, but soft thin cakes half baked, prepared from a species of millet. Wine is prohibited by the law of Mahomet, but different kinds of spirituous liquors are made from honey, sugar, or raisins, or other fruits. The dress of the Arabs varies in different parts of the country;

the men wear wide drawers and a shirt; they have a cape or handkerchief tied round their heads, and in the hottest parts of the country they go almost naked. The dress of the women consists of a cloak, a very wide shift, and trowsers in proportion; and also of veils. The majority of the people dwell in tents made of camel's hair, wandering about with their whole property from place to place, and many inhabit villages, towns, and cities. The government of Arabia is principally ecclesiastical, because all civil proceedings rest on the law of the Koran. But the various tribes into which the Arabs are divided, are ruled by their own independent chiefs, called imams, emirs, and sheiks, whose peculiar character and authority are different. All the Arabs are soldiers, though destitute of military organisation. Their arms are a shield, spear, a large curved knife, an iron or wooden mace, which is a formidable weapon, and a rude heavy matchlock. Sabres of fine workmanship, with an etched or figured blade, are highly prized among them, and valued even as high as £500. But they are quite unfit to oppose regular troops. Polygamy is practised among the Arabs, in common with other Mahometans, though they are in general satisfied with a single wife. The Arabs generally are mild, benevolent, and honest; but those who live near the borders of Turkey and Persia are cruel and ferocious. They plunder those who resist their demands of tribute, and justify this practice by reference to the universal practice of all sovereign powers in taxing the goods of other nations in transit through their territories. The arts are universally in the lowest stage. A modern traveller declares, that in Mecca, which may be considered the capital city of Arabia, no person could be found capable of making a lock or a key. In other parts of Arabia the arts are not in a more flourishing state than at Mecca. Matchlocks of indifferent workmanship are produced; a glass-house is established at Mocha, and a linen manufacture is carried on in Yemen. The Jews inhabiting the cities are the chief and principal artists in gold and silver works. Carpets and tent covers are made of camel's hair: the sinews of the camel are fashioned into strong cords, and the skin is made into bags and slippers. The exports of Arabia, with which Europeans are best acquainted, consist of coffee, gum arabic, myrrh, and frankincense. Its inhabitants seem to be fond of aromatics, as the shops for selling them are numerous in Mecca. Their imports are more numerous, especially from the East, being gold and other metals, ivory, fire-arms, cotton, and slaves. There are few cities in Arabia, and none of considerable size are known to Europeans, except Sana, Mecca, Mocha, Djidda, Muscat, and it would appear, Draaiya. We have no data for making any estimate of the population.

ARABKIR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on the Euphrates. 80 miles S.W. Erzerum.

ARABOG, a small seaport of Arabia, on the Red Sea. Long. 38. 52. E. Lat. 22. 31. N.

ARACENA, a town of Andalusia, in the Sierra Morena, 30 miles N.N.W. Seville.

ARAB-VAARMEGYE, a county in Hungary, 48 miles long, and from 9 to 14 broad. Population 152,930.

ARAFAT MOUNT, a hill of Arabia, 15 miles S.E. of Mecca, consisting of a granite rock about 150 feet high, which is one principal object of the Mahometan pilgrimages to that city.

ARAGUAYA, a large river of Brazil, which has its source in the 19th degree of S. Lat., and running north, flows into the great river Tocantins, in Lat. 6. S.

ARACHE, EL, or LARACHE, a seaport town of Morocco, in the province of El Garb, at the mouth of the river El Kos, and fortified. In 1780, all Europeans were ordered to quit the town. Population 3000. Lat. 35. 11. N.

ARAKEERY, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 8 miles from Seringapatam.

ARAL, a lake or inland sea of Asia, in Eastern Tartary, 150 miles long by 60 broad.

ARAMONT, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, on the Rhone. Pop. 2500.

ARAMPALI, a town of Hindostan, in Madura. Its trade is considerable.

ARANCAGUA, a large river of Chili, territory of Coquimbo, which falls into the Pacific.

ARANDA DE DUERO, a town of Spain, on the Douro, 90 miles N. Madrid. Pop. 3500.

ARANJUEZ, a beautiful palace belonging to the Kings of Spain, situated on an island formed by the Tagus, the Xarama, and a canal, in the province of Toledo, 6½ Spanish leagues from Madrid. The adjoining town of Aranjuez was at first an inconsiderable village, and is indebted for its enlargement and present importance to Ferdinand VI. It is regularly built, in broad and parallel streets, with fine pavements. The principal church stands in the great square, along with the Franciscan monastery and covered marketplace. Population during the residence of the court, about 10,000.

ARARAT, a lofty mountain of Armenia, held in great veneration, from a belief that Noah's ark rested on it. Height 9500 feet.

ARAS, anciently **ARAKES**, a river of Asia, which rises in Armenia, 20 miles S. of Erzerum, and joins the Kur, in about Long. 48. 30. E. Lat. 40. 5. N. 50 miles from the Caspian Sea.

ARAU, a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, on the Aar. Pop. 2000.

ARAUCANIANS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the republic of Chili, who inhabit that delightful country situated between the rivers

Biobio and Valdivia, and between the Andes and the sea, extending from 36. 44. to 39. 50. S. Lat. They were formerly accustomed to carry on a trade with the Spaniards.

ARAURE, a city of South America, in the province of Venezuela, on the Acarigua, and N.N.E. of the city of Truxillo.

ARAY, or AOREDDN, a river of Scotland, which enters the sea at the head of Loch Fyne.

ARBE, or ARBA, an island in the Gulf of Quarnero, in the Adriatic, off the coast of Croatian Littorale. Population 4000. It has a town of the same name.

ARBELA, a city in Assyria, lying in Long. 44. 5. E., Lat. 35. 15. N. Here the great battle was fought between Alexander the Great and Darius Codomannus, 331 years before Christ, which decided the fate of the Persian empire. The Persian armies are said to have consisted of a million of men, horse and foot; the Macedonian army consisted of 40,000 foot and 7000 horse. For particulars, see *Gillies' History of Greece*.

ARBERG, a town in Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a handsome castle, where the governor resides. It stands on the river Aar, on a kind of island. Long. 7. 15. W. Lat. 47. 0. N.

ARBRICOT, (for Aber-elliot, *i. e.* Mouth of the Elliot,) a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Forfar, extending 4 miles in length and 3 in breadth. The little river Elliot runs through the parish, in the bottom of a deep glen, the sides of which are very rocky. The soil contiguous to the sea, is a rich loam, capable of producing any crop. Pop. 1086.

ARBOIS, a town of France, in Franche Comte, with 900 houses, and 6420 inhabitants.

ARBON, a circle and town in Switzerland. It has 1000 inhabitants, Catholics and Protestants, with only one church, which is used alternately by both parties. It has a considerable trade in leather.

ARBROATH. See *Aberbrothock*.

ARBUTHNOT, a parish in Kincardineshire, 6 miles long. The ground is hilly, but intersected with some fine rivers, on the banks of which are some capital land, and some villages. Pop. 944.

ARC-EN-BARROIS, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne. Pop. 1770.

ARCADIA, the well known name of the mountainous province in the Morea, which is now called *Braccio di Maina*. The town that now goes by the names of Arcadia, formerly Cyparissa, is in the province of Belvedere. 40 miles N.W. Misitra.

ANCELES, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 12 miles S.E. Perpignan.

ARCHAIG (Loch), a lake of fresh water, 16 miles long, and only one broad, in Inverness-shire. It flows into Loch Lochie, on the west end of the Caledonian Canal.

ARCHANGEL, or ARCHANGELSKOE, a government in the Russian empire, containing, with the island of Nova Zembla, no less than 356,400 square miles, and 115,000 inhabitants. It lies under an inclement sky, where the summer is short, and the winter of uncommon severity. The principal wealth of the country lies in its fisheries, which extend along the whole coast. In the south there is a number of large forests, many wild animals, valuable for their fur, and good breeds of domestic cattle. It is divided into the eight circles of Archangel, Onega, Cholmegar, Schenkursk, Senega, Kola, Meson, and Kem.

ARCHANGEL, or St MICHAEL, the capital of the above government of Russia in Europe, and a well-known trading place, is seated at the mouth of the Dwina, a few miles from the White Sea, and derives its name from a monastery, founded here in 1584, and dedicated to the Archangel Michael. It became the chief town of the government in 1710. Archangel contains about 1200 houses, for the most part of wood: many of the streets are also paved with the same kind of materials. As a place of commerce, it is much frequented by the traders of all nations, but in particular, the English, the Dutch, and the inhabitants of Bremen and Hamburg. The trade of this place was greatly injured by the founding and fostering of St Petersburg. Archangel contains the chief deposit of foreign articles destined for Siberia. In summer is held the great market, in which train oil, tallow, tar, linseed, furs, wax, iron, and coarse linen, are exposed to sale, chiefly for the accommodation of foreigners. The harbour is rendered very inconvenient, and even dangerous, by an extensive sand-bank, with only 12½ feet of water. There are here 11 Russian churches, 1 Lutheran, and 1 Calvinist. Population from 5000 to 7000. 400 miles N.E. St Petersburg.

ARCHENA, a town of Murcia in Spain, which stands on the river Segura, celebrated for its hot springs; the waters retain a uniform heat. These springs are much resorted to, although the accommodations are very bad.

ARCHIAC, a small town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Pop. 1540.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Spain, on the frontiers of Granada. Population 5000.

ARCHIDONA, a city of Quito, in the province of Quixas and Macas. In 1744 it was almost ruined by an explosion of the volcano of Cotopaxi. Pop. 700. 80 miles S.E. Quito. Long. 76. 48. W. Lat. 0. 45. S.

ARCHIPELAGO.—This term is applied to any tract of sea abounding in small islands, and more particularly to the Ægean Sea, or that part of the Mediterranean between the coasts of Asia Minor and Greece. Long. 23. to 27. E. Lat. 35. 30. to 40. 40. N. The most remarkable of the Archipelagos are the following:—

ARCHIPELAGO, ALEUTIAN, or FOX ISLANDS, a group on the N.W. coast of America.—(See *Aleutian Islands*.)

————— **CARIBBEAN.** (See *Antilles*.)

————— **CHAGOS,** in the Indian Ocean It is composed chiefly of coral islets, of which Diago Garcia is the largest. The water is very deep, and the isles are covered with tall cocoa-nut trees. The tide rises about 6 or 8 feet.

————— **COREAN,** an extensive cluster of islands on the western coast of Corea, discovered by the captain of the *Aleeste* in 1816. They are high, and rise like mountains from the sea, and are wooded to the summits. They are all small, but in some degree cultivated. From the top of one of the highest, 135 islands were counted. They appeared to be all inhabited, and the natives resembled those of the mainland of Corea. They extend from 34. to 36. 45. N. Lat., and from 125. to 127. W. Long.

————— **GREAT CYCLADES,** a group of large islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by the French navigator, Bougainville. They received from Cook the name of New Hebrides.—(See *New Hebrides*.)

————— **THE DANGEROUS.** This appellation is given to a group of half-formed islands in the South Pacific Ocean, on the east of the Society Islands. They are exceedingly numerous, and many remain yet undiscovered. They are all of coral formation, and many of them have lagoons.

————— **GRECIAN,** includes all the islands situated on the north-eastern quarter of the Mediterranean Sea. This sea was called by the Greeks and Romans the *Ægean Sea*, and the islands were distributed into two groups: those to the westward were called the Cyclades, from their circular form: those on the Asiatic coast obtained the name of Sporades, or scattered isles.

————— **LACCADIVE,** a group of small low islands opposite the Malabar coast, and separated from it by a channel of 135 miles. They are encompassed with coral reefs, which are steep, with no soundings between them. Some of the islands are well inhabited, and afford good water. The largest is about six miles long, and one broad. The tides rise about six feet. On the north, are extensive coral reefs. This archipelago lies nearly north and south, 65 miles in length, and very narrow.—(See *Laccadive*.)

————— **LOUISIAD.**—(See *Archipelago, Solomon's*.)

————— **MALDIVE,** in the Indian Ocean; to the S.W. of Ceylon, a chain of innumerable small isles and rocks, extending about 470 miles nearly on a meridian line. The large islands abound in cocoa-nut trees, and are generally inhabited by a race of Hindoos, but most of the other islands are merely barren rocks and sandbanks. The greatest breadth of the range is about 20 leagues. It is formed of great groups or clusters,

called by the natives attols, that is, banks rising from an unfathomable depth, on which the isles and rocks are situated. There are 13 large attols, from 5 to 10 leagues in diameter, with several other detached rocks and islands in the channels that separate them. Some of these channels are wide and safe, having no soundings till close to the reef, but within the reefs there is a moderate depth of water fit for anchorage. The natives take advantage of the monsoon to trade to Bengal in corn, cowries, &c., and return with rice, sugar, and piece goods. The geographical position is from Lat. 7. 6. N. to 40. 0. S. Long. 72. 48. to 73. 48. N.

ARCHIPELAGO, SOLOMON'S, a chain of large islands east of New Guinea, some of which are 60 miles in length, very high, and wooded from the summit to the base. They are thinly inhabited by different races, some black and others copper-coloured. The men tattoo their bodies, and both sexes paint their faces. Both sexes go generally naked, except a small girdle around the waist. In war they use bows and arrows, spears and clubs; shields made of wicker-work are also used in defence. Their canoes are skilfully constructed, some of them between 50 and 60 feet in length. The natives are constantly in a state of war with each other; they are supposed to be cannibals. This group was discovered in 1567, and not visited for 200 years after; but, like the greater part of Polynesia, they have never undergone any survey. Nothing is, therefore, known of their government, religion, or customs. The wild boar appears common, with other quadrupeds. There are various aquatic birds, large snakes, and a peculiar large ant. The geographical position of these islands is from Lat. 5. to 11. S.

————— **SOOLOO,** about 60 islands in a group lying between the S.W. point of Mindanao and the N.E. point of Borneo, and consisting of some large islands; also many small ones, and coral reefs so numerous as to render the group very dangerous. All the islands are subject to a rajah, who resides at Sooloo, a town in the island.

————— **QUEEN ADELAIDE'S,** on the south-west of Patagonia, lies between Lord Nelson's Strait and the northern entrance to the Strait of Magalhaens, on the western side. These islands are separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, varying from two to five miles in breadth, called Smyth's Channel. They consist of innumerable elevated isles, with sharp rugged peaks and serrated ridges, separated by narrow and deep passages. This Archipelago is undergoing examination. It is situated between 51. 50. and 52. 42. S. Lat., and 74. 37. and 75. 10. W. Long.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in Lower Champagne, on the Aube. Pop. 2800.

ARCO, or ARCH, a town, with a castle, on the Sarca, and confines of Tyrol. Pop. 2700.

ARCOLE, a village of Italy, in the Veronese, about 15 English miles to the S.E. of Verona, remarkable for the defeat of the Austrians by the French, in a series of sanguinary actions, in 1796.

ARCOS, or **ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. It contains two parish churches, and seven convents. Pop. 12,000. 40 miles S. Seville.

ARCOT, a province and city of Hindostan. the capital of the Carnatic, on the river Palar, here half a mile wide, but containing little water in the dry season. The town is extensive, and surrounds a large fort, which is in disrepair. Its chief manufacture is cotton cloths. The present town is of modern date, and owes its origin to the Mogul armies in 1716, who were forced to remove to it from the more unhealthy parts of the country. 73 miles from Madras, 217 from Seringapatam. Long. 79. 22. E. Lat. 12. 52. N.

ARCY, **GROTTO OF**, a singular excavation in the mass of a hill which stretches into the valley of the little river Arcy, a feeder of the Yonne, in France. A narrow path over a hill covered with wood, leads to the entrance of the grotto, which contains a number of apartments, some of which are 1800 feet long, but they seldom rise to the height of 20 feet. In these apartments are large blocks of stone, pools of water of a depth unknown, with a variety of crystallizations formed by the waters which fall through the overarching rocks. These sometimes form pillars which appear to support the roof of the vaults. Many of these crystallizations are capable of receiving a polish. Some recent accounts state that these excavations appear to be abandoned stone quarries, in which time has obliterated the traces of human labour; other accounts say they have been formed by the waters of the Arcy.—*Penny Cyclopædia*, Vol. II., p. 204.

ARDACH, or **ARDELACH**, a parish in Nairnshire, on each side of the river Findhorn. It is a hilly mountainous district, extending in length 12, and in breadth 7 miles, mostly covered with heath and moss, which are used by the inhabitants as fuel. The arable land is poor, and from this and also from the poverty of the inhabitants, agriculture has not progressed so much here as in other districts similarly situated. Black cattle and sheep are reared in the parish. The Findhorn contains salmon and trout. The village of the same name lies on the north bank of the river, some miles below the bridge of Dalulzie. Pop. 1270.

ARDACH, an insignificant village of the county of Longford, Ireland. The church is very ancient, and it is the see of a bishop, now united to the archbishoprick of Tuam. There is also a village of this name in the county of Limerick. Pop. 410.

ARDARA, a post-town of the county of Donegal, Ireland, situated on the bay of Loch-

rumore, 165 miles N.W. from Dublin, and 7 N. from Killybegs. Population 715.

ARDARGIE, a village of Scotland, in the parish of Forgandenny a mile and a half south of Pitcaithley.

ARDATOW, a town of Russia, government of Simbirsk. Pop. 780. 91 miles W. Simbirsk.

ARDATOW, a town of Russia, in Europe, government of Nishnei-Novgorod, with 150 houses.

ARDBRACCAN, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Meath, near Navan.

ARDCHATTAN, and **MUCKAIRN**, a parish in Argyleshire, 24 miles long, and 20 broad. It is well wooded, and the lofty Ben Cruachan rises from the centre of the parish. The surface is mountainous and appropriated to sheep-walks. Very little is under crop. The most considerable rivers in the parish are the Awe, the Kinloss, and the Etie, which abound in trout. In this district stood the celebrated city of Bergonium, said to have been founded by Fergus II., which was for many ages the capital of Scotland, and which was supposed to have been destroyed by fire from heaven. There is still standing a part of the walls of an old priory, founded in the 13th century, and Druidical monuments are very numerous. Pop. 1650.

ARDEBIL, one of the principal towns of Azerbaijan, situated in 38. 14. N. Lat., and about 48. 19. E. Long., in a fertile plain encompassed by hills. It has been named the Happy Ardebil, from its fine situation, and the healthiness of the climate. In history it holds a remarkable place, being the birth-place of some celebrated men. 'A small river runs through the town, which swells to a great size when snows begin to melt on the mountains. The great mountain Levellaw, next in height to Ararat, is distant from Ardebil about 24 miles, said to be 13,000 feet in height. In the neighbourhood are several hot mineral springs.

ARDECHE, or **ARDECE**, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and after a course of about 15 leagues, falls into the Rhone.

ARDECHE, a department of France, on the north of Languedoc, which comprises the whole of the ancient diocese of Viviers, or the Upper and Lower Vivarais. It has its name from the foregoing river, and is bounded E. by the department of the Drome, from which it is separated by the Rhone; S. by the department of the Garde; W. by the departments of the Lozere and Upper Loire, from which it is separated by the Cevennes; N.W. by the department of the Loire; and N.E. by that of the Isere. It contains 2376 square miles, and had, in 1836, a population of 304,339.

ARDEE, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, now much decayed. 43 miles N.W. Dublin. Population 4000.

ARDELAN, a province of Persia, forming the eastern division of Kurdistan. It extends 200 miles in length, from the stream Sharook to the Turkish district of Zohaub, and is nearly 160 miles in breadth. From the Sharook to Senna, the capital of the province, the surface presents successive clusters of hills, heaped, as it were, on each other, on great table-lands covered with tents, and the flocks of tribes passing the summer months here, and in winter migrating towards Bagdad. Tobacco is cultivated in small quantities; and the extensive forests of oak on the mountains west of Senna, afford abundance of timber and gall nuts. The former is floated down the Tab in rafts, and the latter exported to India. Various tribes inhabit Ardelan, which are represented as brave and hospitable, but addicted to war and rapine, and scarce considering murder as a crime. The capital, Senna, is situated in Long. 40. 0. E. Lat. 35. 12. N.

ARDENELE, a town of Hindostan, in Coimbatore, 40 miles S. Seringapatam.

ARDENNES, a very extensive forest in the department of Ardennes, which reaches from Sedan and Mezieres to Philippeville on the one side, and Avesnes on the other.

ARDENNES, a department of France, which has Belgium and the department of the Meuse on the N. and E., the department of the Aisne to the W., and that of the Marne to the S. It is 25 leagues long, and 18 broad; its area contains 1,029,189 square acres, and on this surface there are 266,985 inhabitants. In the north it is full of mountains and woods, in the south-east the soil is chalky, in the south-west it consists of a rich loam, and in the east it is stony. It is watered by the Aisne and Meuse, and produces grain of all kinds, wood, iron, coal, and slate. But its riches lie in its forests, its pastures, and its cattle. The iron mines are productive.

ARDERSIER, a parish in Inverness-shire, on the Moray Frith, 12 miles E. of Inverness. The parish is about 2½ miles long, and similar in breadth. The church stands on a small bay indenting the land. Pop. 1268.

ARDES, a town of France, department of the Pays de Dome. Pop. 1800.

ARDEVIL. See *Ardebil*.

ARDFERT, a town of Ireland, formerly capital of the county of Kerry, but now a ruinous and decayed village. 4 miles N.W. Tralee. Pop. 705.

ARDFINNAN, a village of Ireland, county of Tipperary, 6 miles N.W. Clonmel. Pop. 450.

ARDGLASS, a seaport town of Ireland, county of Down. It was formerly a place of considerable trade. Population of the whole parish now only 1050. 100 miles N. by E. from Dublin.

ARDGOWAR, a district partly in the county of Inverness, and partly in the county of

Argyle. Loch Shiel and Loch Eil are in this district.

ARDILLATS, LES, a town of France, department of the Rhone. Population 1000.

ARDINGAY, a town of Hindostan, 44 miles S.W. Tanjore.

ARDINGLEY, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 587.

ARDIS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, government of Diarbekir, on the Tigris, 30 miles N.N.W. Diarbekir.

ARDISTAN, a town of Persia, province of Irak, 80 miles N.N.E. Ispahan.

ARDLE, a tributary stream in Perthshire. After several meanderings, it loses itself in the Isla, afterwards in the Tay.

ARDLEIGH, a parish in Essex. Pop. 1545.

ARDMEANOCH, or **BLACK ISLE**, a tract of country in Cromartyshire, comprehending 8 parishes, and acquiring this name from its black moorland character.

ARDMERIGIE, a spot of ground on the north banks of Loch Lagan, Badenoch, said to have been the burial-place of several Scottish kings. The tradition rests on no good foundation.

ARDMORE, a village of Ireland, county of Waterford, 7 miles S.W. Dungarvon. Pop. 450. Near it is Ardmore-head, a noted promontory. Lat. 51. 56. N. Long. 7. 42. W.

ARDMOY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 8 miles N.E. Ballymoney.

ARDNAMURCHAN, with **SUNART**, a parish in Argyleshire. Pop. 3311.

ARDNAMURCHAN, a parish in Inverness-shire. Pop. 2358.

ARDNAREE, a town of the county of Sligo, Ireland, connected by a bridge with Ballina, county Mayo. Population 1230.

ARDOCH, a village of Scotland, in the district of Strathern, county of Perth, where there are the remains of a Roman station, supposed to be in the most perfect preservation of any in the island, and the traces of three temporary Roman camps. The station is on the right of the great military road from Stirling through Crieff to the North Highlands, and close upon the little river Kendrick, a feeder of the Allan, which falls into the Forth. It is a place visited by most of the tourists in Scotland; and whoever wishes to see a specimen of the castration of that great people should repair to Ardoch.

ARDOYE, a town of the Netherlands, with 5900 inhabitants, not far from Bruges.

ARDRA, or **ARDRAE**, a considerable territory on the Slave Coast of Africa, immediately east of Whidah.

ARDRA, called also **AZEM**, a large city, capital of the kingdom of Ardra, in Africa. It is situated about 40 miles inland. The walls are said to be nine English miles in circumference, though it is not peopled in proportion to this extent, as the streets are very broad, and the houses, from the dread of fire, built at some little distance from each other. Long. 1. 52. E. Lat. 6. 36. N.

ANDRE, or **ANDRES**, a well fortified town of France, 6 miles from Calais. Pop. 1600.

ARDROSSAN, a sea-port and parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire. It is a resort for sea-bathing. Pop. of the parish 3494.

ARDSALLIS, a village of the county Clare, Ireland, 13 miles from Limerick, near which are the well preserved ruins of Quin abbey.

ARDSISCH, a circle in the province of Wallachia. It lies on the south of the Carpathian Mountains. The circle contains 2 cities, 202 villages and hamlets. The city of the same name is fast decaying; it still contains 6 churches, a beautiful monastery, and an ancient palace.

ARDSLEY, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1029.

ARDSLEY, EAST, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 853.

ARDSLEY, WEST, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1450.

ARDSTINCHAR, or **STINCHAR**, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the sea at Ballantrae.

ARDSTRAW, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 6 miles S. Strabane. The village contains 26 houses.

ARDTORNISH CASTLE, now in ruins, an old Highland stronghold, at one time the residence of the Lords of the Isles. It stands on the shore of Mull, Argyshire.

ARDUDWY, a hundred in Merionethshire. Pop. 10,793.

ARD (LOCH), a lake in the valley of Aberfoyle, 3 miles long and 1 broad, the water falling over the eastern extremity.

ARDVALLE, a mountain range of northern India, of about 300 miles in length, with a breadth of 60 miles from east to west, being composed of several high ridges running north-west and north-east. This chain of mountains is not of great height, being about 3000 feet above the sea, and the most remarkable feature is the great steepness of the west, which makes it impossible to attack India on that side. There are near their base some remarkable plains, one of which is familiarly called the Valley of Death by the natives.

ARDVERT, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Population 2600.

ARDWICK, a chapter in Lancashire. Population 5524.

AREBO, or **ARBON**, a town of Benin, on the river Formosa, 60 miles from its mouth. Long. 5. 8. E. Lat. 5. 58. N.

ARED EL, a ridge of mountains in Arabia Deserta.

AREGAN, or **ISLAND OF ST FRANCIS XAVIER**. It is 50 miles in circumference, is very mountainous, with a volcano in it. Situated in Long. 146. 0. E., Lat. 19. 4. N.

AREGH, or **ARRACK**, a town of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, 10 miles E. Merritch.

AREIDTI, or **ARAY**, a streamlet which rises in the mountains behind the town of Inverary, and falls into the sea at the head of Loch

Fine. In its course it forms several beautiful cascades.

ARELEY, UPPER, a parish in Staffordshire. Population 735.

AREMBERG, a small town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, defended by a castle. It is the capital of the county of the same name. It stands on the river Aer. Long. 6. 44. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

AREMBERG, a considerable duchy close upon the Dutch frontier, but within the Hanoverian dominions. The extent of the duchy, independent of the Belgian dominions, is 920 square miles; the German population are above 85,000. The annual revenue is estimated at nearly £70,000. There are several considerable towns, and a very successful trade in feeding cattle, curing hams, &c. The iron works of St Antonie are among the most considerable in Westphalia, their produce being about 600 tons per annum.

ARENA, a considerable place in Abyssinia, on the Red Sea, visited by Mr Salt.

ARENDONK, a town of the Netherlands, in the quarter of Antwerp. Pop. 2850.

ARENDSSEE, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg. Population 1000.

ARENS DE MAR, (Sands of the Sea,) a town of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 12 leagues from Gerona. It manufactures silk, cotton stockings, and other stuffs. The women are employed in making lace. Pop. 3500.

ARENSBERG, a town of Germany, on the Rœr, in Westphalia, 50 miles E. Dusseldorf, the capital of a circle of the same name. It stands on a hill surrounded on almost every side by the Rœr. It commands a delightful prospect of the mountains and picturesque scenery around it, in which the ruins of an old castle near the town makes a striking object. Population 3805.

ARENSBERG, the chief town of the island of Osel, in the Baltic. It has a castle. Population 1400.

ARENSWALDE, one of the eighteen circles of the Prussian government of Frockfeldt, in the province of Brandenburg. Its area is 487 square miles; its population 30,000. It contains several small lakes. Although of a sandy soil, yet the industry of the people has made it produce considerable quantities of grain and much timber, besides feeding horses and cattle. The capital, Arenswalde, of this circle lies about 120 miles N.E. of Berlin, and contains about 3600 inhabitants. It manufactures linens and woollens. It stands between three lakes, which are well stored with fish.

AREOPAGUS, (or the Hill of Ares), is an eminence at a short distance west of the Athenian Acropolis. It was here that Xerxes posted his troops for the attack on that fortress. The circumstances which connected this place with the god are variously told. In short, the place was named Areopagus; and in process of time, various stories were in-

vented or employed to supply the want of better information on this point.

AREQUIPA, the capital of the province of the same name in Peru, founded by order of Pizarro, in 1536, in the valley of Quilca, at 20 leagues' distance from the Pacific ocean. It is one of the largest towns in Peru, containing about 40,000 inhabitants; and the houses are well built of stone, and vaulted. It is watered by the river Chili, which is let off by sluices, to irrigate the environs, and to enrich the fields. It has been frequently nearly destroyed by earthquakes, in 1582, 1600, 1604, 1687, 1725, 1732, and 1738. 217 leagues S.E. Lima, 60 from Cuzco. Long. 71. 58. W. Lat. 16. 16. S.

ARETHUSA, a celebrated fountain in Sicily, famous for the quantity of fishes it once contained. Mr Brydone says it still continues to send forth a large quantity of water, but wants the number of fishes it once contained.

AREVALO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile. Population 2600.

AREZZO, a town in the grand duchy of Tuscany, at the influx of the Chiano into the Arno. It is the see of a bishop, has two collegiate churches, 15 parish churches, 18 religious houses, and four hospitals. It was the birth-place of Petrarch in 1304. 34 miles S.E. Florence.

ARGANA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbekir. General Gardanne affirms that it consists of only 60 houses. Mr Jackson describes it as a large and populous town. Long. 39. 20. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

ARGANIL, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. Population 1100.

ARGELES, a village of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 5 leagues S.E. Perpignan. Population 1300.

ARGEN, a river in Upper Suabia, which falls into Lake Constance, S. of Bregentz.

ARGENCE, a village of France, in Lower Normandy, 5½ leagues E.S.E. Caen.—Also the name of two other villages.

ARGENGARTH DALE, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1446.

ARGENT, a village of France, department of the Cher. Population 1050.

ARGENTAC, or **ARGENTAT**, a town of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 2900.

ARGENTAN, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 115 miles W. of Paris, 25 N. of Alençon, and 34 S. by E. of Caen. Lat. 48. 44. N. Long. 0 1. E. It stands on the river Orne, on an eminence, in a fertile plain. It is well-built, and the fortifications have been converted into pleasant promenades. The trade of Argentan is considerable. Lace, leather, cottons, besides other articles, are manufactured here. Population about 6000.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of France, surrounded by walls and ditches, on the Seine, two leagues from Paris. Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, of which the celebrated Heloise

was prioress. Population 4760. 3 leagues N.E. St Germain.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of France, in Champagne, department of the Yonne. Pop. 1000.

ARGENTEUIL, a seignery in the county of Two Mountains, Lower Canada. About one-half is under cultivation, the other half being covered with wood. Pop. about 3000. The number of tradesmen and artists is about 150; the remainder are employed in agriculture, &c.

ARGENTIERA, or **KIMOLI**, a small island in the Archipelago. Long. 24. 42. E. Lat. 36. 47. N.

ARGENTIERE, a town of Languedoc, department of the Ardeche, on the Ligne. Population 2000.

ARGENTON, a town of France, department of the Indre, on the Creuse. Pop. 3770.

ARGENTRE-SOUS-LAVAL, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 1650.

ARGENTRE-SOUS-VITRE, a town in Brittany, 9 leagues E. Rennes. Pop. 2300.

ARGIEH, a populous village in the pachalic of Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 25 miles N. Sura.

ARGIMNA, a town in Armenia, in the pachalic of Diarbekir, standing on a lofty mountain. Such is the declivity of the ground, that the houses appear to be piled up upon each other. The town is populous, but ill-built. Large quantities of wine and brandy are made in the vicinity.

ARGISCH, a river which rises in the mountains between Wallachia and Transylvania, and joins the Danube.

ARGITE, a small island in the gulf of Egina, near the mainland of Greece.

ARGOED and **YSTRAD**, a township in Cardiganshire. Population 655.

ARGOLIS, one of the ancient divisions of the north-eastern part of the Peloponnesus. It is of a peninsular shape, being bounded on the north-east and south by the Argolic and Saronic Gulfs. Argolis lies between 37. 12. and 37. 46. N. Lat., extending from 22. 32. to 23. 33. E. Long., being in length about 38 miles, and from 11 to 25 miles in breadth.

ARGONNE, a woody district in France, about 60 miles in length, with very unequal breadth. It may be described as a vast forest, with some openings, where the people reside and cultivate the vacant space. The soil is so bad that it poorly repays the cultivators; so the attention of the people is turned to the rearing of cattle and hunting the deer.

ARGOS, the name of a small but well-known kingdom of the Peloponnesus, which now constitutes, along with Corinth and Sicyon, the province of Saccania, or Romania Minor. Argos, the chief town, stands on the river Nacho, anciently Inachus, and has still nearly 10,000 inhabitants. Long. 22. 47. E. Lat. 37. 48. N.

ARGOSTOLI, the chief town of the Ionian islands of Cephalonia, with a good harbour.

The houses are small and meanly built. Population 5000. 8 miles W.S.W. Cephalonia.

ARGOUGE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy. Population 1320.

ARGUIN, a small island, situated in a gulf of the same name, on the western coast of Africa. Long. 16. 20. W. Lat. 20. 23. N.

ARGUN, a river of Tartary, which rises from a lake in 119. 14. E. Long., and 49. N. Lat., and is considered the source of the Amur. 180 miles E. Nertschinsk.

ARGUNSKOI, a town and fortress of Siberia, on the Argun, 162 miles from its mouth.

ARGYLE, or ARGYLL, a maritime county on the west coast of Scotland, consisting partly of the mainland, and partly of islands. It is bounded N. by Inverness-shire, E. by Perth and Dumbarton shires, S. by the Irish sea and the river Clyde, and W. by the Atlantic. Its shores consist of many long promontories and deep bays and inlets, in which the herring fishery is prosecuted with success. The continental part is 115 miles in length and 68 in breadth. The total superficial area is calculated at 3800 square miles, of which 1063 are insular, and 2335 continental; and it is computed that the sea-coast of the latter occupies a line of 600 miles. A large portion of Argyle-shire consists of heath, rocks and mountains, of which last Ben Cruachan rises 3390 feet above the level of the sea. Lead, copper, and iron, are produced in this county; and coal is wrought near Campbeltown. There is a profusion of beautiful marble, of different colours, which is susceptible of the highest polish; there are also inexhaustible quarries of fine blue slate. The lands of this county are particularly adapted for grazing farms; numbers of black cattle are accordingly reared, and sent to the market of the low countries. Extensive districts have lately been converted into sheep farms. Kelp is made along the shores, and some of fine quality is produced from the islands. The great bulk of the inhabitants are occupied in the fisheries, and in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Argyle-shire is divided into six districts; Argyle, Cowal, Kintyre, Lorn, Islay, and Mull, which constitute 50 parishes. It contains two royal burghs, Inverary and Campbeltown, and three post towns, Oban, Lochgilphead, and Tarbert, and it returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 101,425; families 18,309, of which there are 8989 occupied in agriculture, 3468 in trade and manufactures, and 5852 others.

ARGYRO CASTRO, a small town of Albania, on the left bank of the Drino.

ARHEILIGEN, a village of Germany, in Hesse. Population 1360.

ARIANOPANG, a small town of Hindostan, on the Carnatic coast, 3 miles S. Pondicherry.

ARIANO, a town of Naples, with a domain, situated on a steep hill in the Principato Ultra; the see of a bishop. It was visited by earthquakes in 1456 and 1732. Pop. 10,700.

ARICA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, on the coast of the Pacific, with a convenient port. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1605. 210 miles N.W. La Plata. Long. 70. 18. W. Lat. 18. 26. S.

ARID ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. Long. 41. 40. E. Lat. 46. 30. S.

ARIENS, the remains of a Siberian people who inhabited the banks of the Yenisei. They have been much reduced in numbers by the cruelties of the Tartars. They are confined to a single district, under the superintendence of a governor, by whom the tribute paid to the Russian Government is collected. The last traveller who visited them found only one person who could speak the original language.

ARIENZO, a city of Naples, in the province of Lavoro. It stands on a hill, with an ancient castle overlooking it. It has 7 parish churches, 1 hospital, and 10,770 inhabitants.

ARIETORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 32 miles N. Tanjore.

ARIGNA, a place in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, at which are coal and iron mines, which have been worked at different times with various success. It is on the western side of Lough Allen.

ARIMO, an island in the Eastern seas, lying off the eastern coast of Timor.

ARINOS, a river of Brazil, which enters the Topayos.

ARINTHOD, a town of France, in Franche Comte. Population 1800.

ARIPO, a town on the western coast of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Saranada. To the east of this town is a bank where they fish for pearls.

ARISALA, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 40 miles E. Chinna Balabarum.

ARISH, El, a town of Egypt, on the Mediterranean, on the frontier of Syria, celebrated for the convention concluded there by Sir Sidney Smith with the French army. 158 miles N.W. Cairo.

ARISPE, a town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Sonora, near the source of the river Yaqui. Population 7600.

ARKADINSKAI, a town of Russian Tartary, on the river Medveditza, 240 miles N.E. Azof. Long. 43. 4. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY, one of the territories of the United States, not yet raised to the rank of a sovereign state. It lies between 33. and 36. 30. N. Lat., and 89. 44. to 100. 5. W. Long. The circuit of Arkansas is about 1320 miles, and the area 121,340 square miles, nearly a sixth more than the reputed area of Great Britain and Ireland. In such extent of territory, there must be various subdivisions of kind and quality. It produces tobacco, and almost all the productions of the other states. There are numerous hot springs; some state them as high as 70, some of which

discharge 20 gallons of hot water per minute Pop. in 1838, about 25,000.

ARKANSAW, a river of North America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, above 41. N. Lat. and running S.E. more than 2000 miles, falls into the Mississippi 400 miles above the mouth of Red River. It is navigable almost to its source. Next to Missouri it is the longest tributary of the Mississippi.

ARKAVEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, government of Trebisonde, on the Black Sea.

ARKAVIA, a town of European Turkey, in Wallachia, on the borders of Transylvania.

ARKEKO, or **ERKIKO**, a seaport of Abyssinia, at the bottom of the bay of Massuah; a mere collection of miserable huts, as described by Lord Valentia. Long. 39. 45. E. Lat. 15. 32. N.

ARGENGARTHALE, a town and parish of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Population 1446.

ARKLOW, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, on the Avoca or Ovoca, near the Irish Sea, which is crossed here by a bridge of 19 arches. Pop. 4010. 49. S. from Dublin, 17 S. from Wicklow.

ARLANT, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, on the river Dore, department of the Puy de Dome. Not far from it stands the burgh of Arlant. Pop. of both 3500.

ARLANZA, a small river of Spain, which falls into the Arlanzon, near Burgos.

ARLANZON, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, which falls into the Pisuerga, on the borders of Leon.

ARLE, a small town in the electorate of Saltzburg, 10 miles S.W. Radstadt.

ARLES, a large, ancient, and well-built town of France, in Lower Provence, on the left bank of the Rhone, where the canal of Crapone unites itself with the river, which here divides into two branches. It is now in the diocese of the Archbishop of Aix. Besides the cathedral church, there were a collegiate church, 6 parish churches, 2 abbeys, 17 religious houses, a Jesuits' college, an hospital, and a royal academy of sciences founded in 1689. Here have been held, at different periods, no less than 13 ecclesiastical councils. Here are the remains of a magnificent Roman amphitheatre. Arles carries on a considerable trade in corn, wine, oil, fruit, sheep, and sausages, and has a few manufactures of serge, gold and silver articles, and saltpetre. Pop. 20,000. 174 leagues S.S.E. Paris. Long. 5. 43. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

ARLES, a town of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, with hot mineral springs. Population 1100.

ARLESHEIM, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bale, 3 miles S. Bale.

ARLEUX, a town of France, on the river Senset, department of the Nord. Pop. 1800.

ARLINGHAM, a parish in Gloucestershire. Population 744.

ARLINGTON, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 727.

ARLON, a small town in the duchy of Luxemburg, belonging to the King of the Belgians. It stands on a hill near the sources of the Lemoy. Its population is about 3600. It has some iron works and founderies, and a considerable trade in corn, linen, and woollens. It was often the theatre of war in the reign of Louis XIV. It was destroyed by fire in 1785. It is the birth-place of several eminent men.

ARLSEY, a parish in Bedfordshire. Pop. 688.

ARMA, **SANTIAGO DE**, a city of South America, province of Antioquia, 150 miles N.E. Popayan. Long. 75. 36. W. Lat. 5. 33. N.

ARMACOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the Southern Carnatic, 75 miles S.E. Tanjore.

ARMADALE, a village of Scotland, on the great road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Bathgate, about half way. It got its name from Sir W. Honeyman, at one time a Senator of the College of Justice under the title of Lord Armadale.

ARMAGH, a county in Ireland, so called from a city of the province of Ulster, is bounded N. by Lough Neagh, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan counties, S. by Louth, and E. by county Down. It is 20 English miles in breadth, and 31 in length from N. to S., containing an area of 293,871 acres, or 459 square miles, of which 244,000 acres are in general fit for cultivation. It is traversed by a chain of mountains, which abound in prospects highly picturesque. It is also well watered. This county sends two members to Parliament. Population 220,051.

ARMAGH, a city of Ulster, anciently the metropolis of Ireland, and now the capital of the county of Armagh, situated on a hill, near the river Callen. It is the seat of the consistorial court of the Archbishop of Armagh, the primate and metropolitan of all Ireland. Armagh was, in the middle centuries, an extensive and populous city, but had much declined from its ancient magnificence. Its cathedral had been frequently plundered and laid waste. By the princely munificence of its prelate, Dr Robertson, afterwards Baron Rokeby, the cathedral was repaired, and the town altogether renovated. He built and endowed an observatory, a library, and a palace, with a chapel on the glebe adjacent to the city; also a parish church, and a school where children are to be educated gratuitously, according to the modern improved system. A very elegant county court-house, in which the business of the assizes, quarter-sessions, &c. is transacted, has been lately built; and on the west side of the city is a charter-house, or eleemosynary poor's school. The Presbyterians, Catholics, Seceders, and Methodists, have each their several places of worship. The city before the union sent two members to Parliament; it now only returns one. Armagh has a very large market every Tuesday; the principal commodity sold

in it is linen cloth in the brown state. Pop. about 10,000. 82 miles N. Dublin.

ARMAGEDDON, a place spoken of in the Revelation, which signifies the mountain of Magaddon, a city situated in or near the plain at the foot of Mount Carmel.

ARMAGNAC, a county in France, province of Gascony, in the department of Gers. The county of Armagnac arose in the 10th century, and continued to hold a distinguished place in the history of France until the Revolution, when it was converted into a department. It is fertile in grain and wine. Its brandies are of superior quality, and bring a good price in the market.

ARMANCON, a river of France, which falls into the Yonne.

ARMASAO, a small town of Brazil, in South America, which is a great fishing station for whales. Long. 47. 20. W. Lat. 27. 5. S.

ARMATHWAITE, a small village and chapel in Cumberland, about 10 miles from Carlisle, on the western banks of the Eden, over which is a good stone bridge. Near is the castle of Armathwaite, located in a deep vale, in the midst of romantic scenery.

ARMDALE, a village of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland.

ARMEGONE, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of the Carnatic. 66 miles N. Madras.

ARMENASS, a village of Syria, where glass is manufactured. 35 miles W. Aleppo.

ARMENIA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded N. by Georgia and Mingrelia, S. and E. by the territories of Julamerick, and the province of Azerbaijan, and W. by the river Euphrates. It is traversed by the Tigris and Euphrates, by the Araxes, the Kars, and many other inferior streams. The country in general is mountainous, and owing to its height above the level of the sea, is of a colder temperature than might have been expected from its geographical position. The celebrated Mount Ararat forms an angle of an immense range of mountains, and rears its lofty peak amid everlasting snow. Armenia produces valuable minerals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron: saltpetre, sulphur, and bitumen. There are productive quarries of jasper and marble. Wheat and barley are most extensively cultivated. Cotton, hemp, tobacco, and raw silk, are also plentiful. Manna is produced in sufficient quantities to be exported; and honey and wax are obtained in the hilly districts. The principal manufactures and trade of this country are in copper and iron, silk and cotton, wine, tobacco, and manna. The country is subject to the Turks, Persians, and Russians, but it is not certain in what proportion it is distributed between those different powers. No satisfactory estimate can be formed of the population of this extensive country.

ARMENT, on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, now a mere village, but formerly a consider-

able town, under the name of Hermontis: 16 miles N. Esne.

ARMENTIERES, a town in French Flanders, on the Lys, department of the Nord. It has manufactures of linen and other stuffs. Pop. 7600. 3 leagues N.W. Lille.

ARMIERS, a town of France, in the department of the Nord, seated on the river Sambre.

ARMIN, a chapel in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 567.

ARMINGFORD, a hundred in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 7539.

ARMIRA, a seaport of European Turkey, in Thessaly. Long. 23. 9. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

ARMITAGE, a parish and village in Staffordshire. The village is located on the banks of the Trent and Mersey navigation, containing several manufactures of bricks and tiles. Near it is handsome iron bridge over the Mersey, opened in 1832, consisting of one arch of 140 feet. Population 977.

ARMLEY, a chapel in England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 5159. 2 miles from Leeds.

ARMORICA, the name given in the time of Caesar to the maritime districts of Celtic Gaul. The name means near the sea. This tract of country was occupied by various tribes, who built fortresses along the coast. They had considerable fleets, with which they carried on an intercourse with Britain. Being subdued by the Romans, after repeated struggles, they were finally incorporated into a Roman province.

ARMSDALE HEAD, a cape on the N. coast of Scotland. Long. 3. 56. W. Lat. 58. 36. N.

ARMSTRONG, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Pop. 45,317. Chief town, Kittanning.

ARNA, a town, with a good harbour, in the island of Andros, in the Greek Archipelago.

ARNACI, a village of Wirtemberg, with 860 inhabitants.

ARNAS, a town of Sweden, province of Angermannland.

ARNAT-LA-PORT, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Houses 250.

ARNAU, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe. 9 miles N. Koniggratz, with 220 houses.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or. Population 3130. 10½ leagues S.W. Dijon.

ARNCLIFFE, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population 964.

ARNEBURG, a burgh in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Elbe. Population 1087. Long. 12. 6. E. Lat. 52. 48. N.

ARNEDO, a town of Spain, in Burgos, near the Ebro. Pop. 2400. 3 miles S. Calahorra.

ARNEE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 75 miles S.W. Madras.

ARNEMUYDEN, a small seaport on Walcheren island, 6 miles N.N.E. Flushing.

ARNGASK, a parish between Abernethy and Forgandenny. Its length and breadth

are about 4 miles. The country here is more pastoral than arable. Pop. 205.

ARNHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, 24 miles N.W. New Stettin.

ARNHEIM, the capital of the Dutch province of Guelderland. It lies at the foot of a hill near the Rhine, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the spot where the Yssel branches off from that river. It is neatly built, and its fortifications were greatly enlarged by the famous Cohorn, in 1702. Population 1080. 30 miles E. Utrecht. Long. 5. 37. E. Lat. 52. N.

ARNHEIM BAY, a spacious bay at the north-west extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Kangaroos are abundant, and parrots are seen in the woods. Lat. of the entrance 12. 11. S. Long. 136. 3. E.

ARNIFORD (Lochn), a salt-water lake of considerable dimensions, on the east coast of the Isle of Skye. Fishing here is remarkably good.

ARNOLD, a parish in Notts. Pop. 4059.

ARNOLD, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into Lake Megantic.

ARNON, a market-town near the Rhone, in the canton of Wallis, or Valais, in Switzerland. It has a state-house and other good buildings.

ARNOUD, St., a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise. Pop. 1500. 4 leagues S.E. Rambouillet.

ARNSBERG, the largest of the circles which form the Prussian province of Westphalia. Its superficial extent is about 2952 square miles. Its population was, in 1831, 462,065 souls; the majority are Protestants.

ARNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 3 miles N.W. Worms.

ARNSTADT, a well-built and thriving town of Saxony, on the river Gera. It has a considerable trade in corn and wool. Pop. 4600.

ARNSTEIN, a small town of Bavaria, on the Wehra. Pop. 1200.

ARNSTEIN, a handsome town, with an abbey, on the Lahn. Pop. 2000.

ARNTILLY, a scattered village in Perthshire, 9 miles N. of Perth.

AROCHE, a town of Spain, in Seville, 46 miles N.W. Seville.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the Upper Novarese, on Lake Maggiore. Pop. 4000.

ARONA, a river of Italy, States of the Church, which falls into the Mediterranean.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Spain, located on the river Curo. It is well fortified, and contains 650 inhabitants.

AROO, an island in the Eastern Seas, 140 miles long by 40 broad, south of Papua. Long 135. 0. E. Lat. 6. 0. S.—See *Arroo*.

AROS, a village and harbour of Scotland, in the island of Mull.

AROSBAY, a town in the East Indies, on the coast of the island of Madura, near Java.

ARFAIA, a village of Naples, 6 miles S.S. W. Benevento.

ARPAJON, a town of France, on the Orge, 7 leagues S. Versailles. Pop. 2500.

ARQUENNES, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, noted for its lime pits.

ARQUENON, a river of France, department of the Cotes du Nord, which runs into the English Channel.

ARQUES, a town of France, department of the Lower Seine. Pop. 1200.

ARRACAN, formerly an independent kingdom, but since the year 1783 a province of the Birman empire, and now a dependency of the East India Company. It was overrun by the British troops in 1825, and its unhealthiness has ever since proved a grave to its conquerors. It is situated to the S.E. of Bengal, extending from the river Naat to Cape Negroes, being about 230 miles in length, by an average breadth of 50 miles. The coast is also studded with a number of formerly fertile islands. On the east it is divided from Pegu and Ava by a range of mountains, through which there are very few passes. Considerable commerce is carried on with Bengal. The exports are chiefly honey, wax, ivory, drugs, sapphires, rubies, and gold; in exchange, they take back tissues, silks, muslins, European commodities of all kinds, pearls and diamonds.

ARRACAN, the capital of the above province, situated on a river of the same name, about 40 miles from the sea. It is built on a pestilential swamp, the tide-water flowing under the houses, which are built on piles. The town is composed of bamboo huts, and when captured by General Morrison's army in 1825, was found in a most miserable condition, and dreadfully unwholesome. Long. 92. 5. E. Lat. 20. 30. N.

ARRACOVIA, a village of Greece, nearly nine miles from Delphi. Pop. 1500.

ARRAGON, or ARRAGONIA, a province of Spain, formerly governed by its own king and laws. It is bounded by the Pyrenees on the N., Navarre and Castile on the W., Valencia on the S., and Catalonia on the E. The soil is productive, abounding in olives and other fruits. Here are raised also maize, hemp, madder, and saffron; and excellent wine is exported in considerable quantities. So early as the year 1179, silk worms were reared at Cespe, and the quantity of silk made and exported in 1834 was 300,000 lbs. The mineral products are alum, vitriol, jasper, marble, lead, and iron; but the breeding of sheep forms the grand branch of industry. The wool is in high esteem with foreigners, particularly with the English, who use it in their finest cloths. There are few manufactures. Mining is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 630,000.

ARRAGON, a river of Spain, province of the same name, which joins the Ebro in Navarre.

ARRAH, a town of Persia, province of Mekran, on the Arabian Sea. Long. 65. 0. E. Lat. 25. 35. N.

ARRAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Behar. Long. 83. 57. E. Lat. 25. 35. N.

ARRAN, an island on the west coast of Scotland, near the mouth of the Clyde, 20 miles in length, by from 8 to 11 in breadth, and containing a superficial area of 165 square miles, or 105,814 acres, of which about 14,431 are cultivated. In the mountains are found marble, jasper, agates, cairngorms, and a fine species of rock crystal, commonly called the Arran diamond. On the coast are two good harbours, Lamlash and Loch Ransa; besides commodious small ones, some of which were lately formed. Most of the high land was at one time a common, which afforded a scanty subsistence to the cattle during summer. The whole of the cultivated land is now subdivided and enclosed, and the hills laid out in sheep walks. Small patches of flax are cultivated, and an inconsiderable quantity of linen, and some woollens, are manufactured. The shores of the island are frequented by shoals of salmon, herring, and white fish. A few red deer are still found in the island; and blackcock and other species of grouse are plentiful. Arran is divided into two parishes, Kilbride and Kilmorey; and its principal town, or rather village, is Lamlash. Conjoined with Bute, it forms a county under the name of the latter. The island has been several centuries in possession of the family of the Dukes of Hamilton. Pop. 7500.

ARRAN, NORTH ISLES OF, on the W. coast of the county of Donegal, Ireland, in W. Long. 8. 25. N. Lat. 55. 0., containing a population of above 1560 persons, and in one of them, a town called Rutland, was built for the herring fishery.

ARRAN, SOUTH ISLES OF, on the coast of the county Galway, Ireland. They are three in number, and shelter the entrance of Galway bay. Pop. 3500. The largest and most populous island is called Arranmore.

ARRAS, a large and strongly fortified town of France, the capital of the department of the Pas de Calais, on the Scarpe, 13 leagues N.E. Amiens. It is one of the oldest towns in the kingdom, having been, in the time of Cæsar, the seat of the *Atrebatæ*, under the name of *Nemetacum*, or *Atrebatum*. Besides the manufacture of fine linen, Arras is known by its tapestry. It contains likewise manufactures of dimity; and the breweries are very considerable. An active trade is also carried on in grain, lace, and porcelain. Arras was the birth-place of Robespierre. Pop. 20,000. Long. 2. 51. E. Lat. 50. 17. N.

ARRABAT, MOUNT, a celebrated mountain in Armenia, about five miles from the right bank of the river Arras, the ancient Araxes. It rises majestically in a plain, and terminates in two peaks. It reaches the height of 17,260 feet above the sea. All travellers agree in describing the striking beauty of this mountain, the summit of which is continually snow-capped, and when the sun shines on it the

view is grand beyond conception. It was on this lofty mountain that Noah and his family rested on leaving the ark. The place where Noah first resided after the deluge, and where he first planted the vine, is still pointed out.

ARRAYOTOS, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo. Pop. 2700.

ARREAU, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees, 10 leagues S. Tarbes.

ARRECIFE, a town of the province of Buenos Ayres, on a river of its own name. Long. 60. 27. W. Lat. 34. 4. S.

ARRETON, a parish in South Hampshire Pop. 1864.

ARRIANA, a small village, two leagues to the north of Tunis.

ARRIEGE, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenean mountains, and joins the Garonne.

ARRIEGE, a department of France, bounded E. by that of the Aude, S.E. by that of the Eastern Pyrenees, S. by a part of the Pyrenean mountains, and W. and N. by the department of the Upper Garonne. It includes the ancient governments of Foix, Couserans, and a small portion of Languedoc. Its extent is 244 square leagues, and its population, according to the most recent returns, 235,078.

ARRIVACOURCHY, a town of Hindostan, district of Coimbeetoor, containing about 300 houses. 53 miles S.W. Trichinopoly.

ARROE, a small but very fruitful island in the Baltic, S.W. Funen. Its superficial area is about 32 square miles. It is divided into 5 parishes, and contains a town and market village, with about 1500 inhabitants. The surface of the island is a continued level, only interrupted by a small lake, called the Wilt Sea. The soil is rich and productive, but has no wood. There is an abundance of cattle, grain, vegetables, &c. The town of same name consists of four streets, a church, and numerous schools. Pop. about 8000. Long. 10. 20. E. Lat. 54. 53. N.

ARROE, a cluster of islands in the Red Sea, about midway between Mocha and the opposite coast.

ARROESKIOPING, or **ARROE**, a flourishing town of the island of Arroë, in the Baltic, with a good harbour. Pop. 1500.

ARROH, a small river of France, department of the Nièvre, which joins the Loire.

ARRONCHES, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo. Pop. 1700.

ARROO, a group of islands in the Eastern Seas, situated on the south and west of Papua or New Guinea. The cluster contains five islands, divided by very narrow channels. The centre island lies nearly 6. 0. S. Lat. and 135. 0. E. Long. The length of the whole is about 140 miles, and the breadth about one-fourth of that number. Arroo has never been explored by Europeans, and little is known of the interior, or character of the inhabitants. All that is known is through the

Chinese, who carry on a considerable trade with them.

ARROOL, a town in the Russian empire, in the Ukraine, located on the river Ocoa.

ARROQUHAR, a parish in Dumbartonshire, between Loch Lomond and Loch Long, 16 miles long and 3 broad. The land is rocky and pastoral. This was called the country of the M'Farlanes. Pop. 559.

ARROS, a river of France, department of the Landes, which joins the Adour.

ARROUX, a river of France, which rises in the department of the Cote d'Or.

ARROW, two rivers of England, one falls into the Lug, in Herefordshire; the other into the Avon, in Worcestershire.

ARROW, a river of Ireland, which flows from Loch Arrow to the sea, 5 miles S.W. Sligo.

ARROYOS, a town of South America, in Paraguay, 55 miles E. Assumption.

ARS, or **ARTS**, a small island of France, on the west coast of Brittany.

ARS, a town of France, on the coast of the island of Rhe. Pop. 3460.

ARSACIDES, an archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, to which the name of Solomon's Islands is given by modern geographers.

ARSAIG, a promontory in Inverness-shire, with a village of same name.

ARSAMAS, or **ARSAWAS**, the chief town in the circle of the same name, in the government of Nishnei-Novgorod, in European Russia, on the river Tescha. The houses are meanly built. It has manufactures of linen, leather, soap, potash, dye-stuffs, and other articles. Pop. 6000.

ARSEWAH, a town of Hindostan, in the circle of Orissa.

ARSHOT, a town of Belgium, located about 14 miles east of the city of Mechlin. Long. 4. 45. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

ARSINOE, the name of a city in Egypt, at the head of the western branch of the Red Sea, near the termination of the canal that unites the Red Sea and the eastern branch of the Nile.

ARSINOE, a name also of one of the ancient divisions of Egypt, which corresponds with the modern Faegum. The old name of the town was the City of Crocodiles, this animal being held in religious reverence there. There was also a city in Lydia, so named by Ptolemy Philadelphus, in honour of his wife. —Arsinoe was also the name of two cities in the island of Cyprus.

ARSK, a small town of Russia, on the Kaska, with a wooden fortress and 100 houses. 40 miles N.N.E. Kasan.

ARSUR, **ASOR**, **ARSAF**, or **ARSID**, a hamlet on the coast of Syria, 10 miles N. Jaffa.

ART, or **UNTERART**, a well-built town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweitz. Pop. 2300. 17 miles N. Schweitz.

ARTA, **GULF OF**, an arm of the Ionian

Sea, between the ancient Epirus and Acarnania, and now the boundary between the Turkish province of Albania and the kingdom of Greece. It is 25 miles long and 10 wide, and is contained between the parallels of 38. 52. and 39. 3. N., and the meridians of 20. 43. and 21. 10. E. of Greenwich.

ARTA, or **LARTA**, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the river of the same name. Its trade is in cattle, wine, tobacco, cotton, flax, pulse, fur, leather, and other commodities. It has also manufactures of coarse woollen and other cloths. 360 miles W.N.W. Constantinople. Long. 21. 8. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

ARTAKI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nattolia, on the Sea of Marmora, 90 miles S.W. Constantinople.

ARTANNES, a town of France, on the Indre, department of the Indre and Loire. Pop. 1000.

ARTEMISIUM, in ancient geography, a promontory on the north-east of Eubœa, memorable for the first sea-fight between the Greeks and the Persians under Xerxes.

ARTENAY, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Pop. 1120.

ARTERN, a town of Germany, county of Mansfeldt. Pop. 2240. 10 miles W. Eisenleben.

ARTHEZ, the name of two towns in France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 800. 2080.

ARTHURET, a parish in Cumberland. Pop. 2903.

ARTHURSTOWN, a small post town in the county of Wexford, Ireland, 99 miles S. from Dublin.

ARTHUR'S SEAT, a high hill in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, said to have taken its name from a King Arthur, who surveyed the country from the summit, and also defeated the Saxons in the neighbourhood. It rises 830 feet above the sea, and overlooks the city of Edinburgh.

ARTHUR'S OVEN, a Roman temple that once stood on the banks of the Carron water, in the parish of Larbert. A barbarian took it down, for the stones that composed the building, to make a mill-dam; a flood coming on, it swept the dam away. At Pennicuik there is an exact copy of it, done to record its value and fate as a Roman relic.

ARTHUR KULL. See *Newark Bay*.

ARTIBONITO, a large and abundant river of St Domingo.

ARTOIS, a county and government of France, which had Picardy on the S. and W., French Flanders on the N., and French Hainault and Cambresis on the E. It is now divided into the departments of the Pas de Calais, the Somme, and the Nord.

ARTON, a town of France, department of the Loire Inferieure, 7 leagues W.S.W. Nantes.

ARTONNE, a town of France, department

of the Puy de Dome, on the river Morges. Pop. 1500.

ARTZEN, a market town of Hanover, principality of Calenberg, with 130 houses.

ARVA, VARMEGYE, or ORAWA, a county in Hungary, situated among the Carpathian Mountains, with an inclement atmosphere and barren soil. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Bohemian Sclavonians, amount to 74,975.

ARVA, a river of Hungary, which falls into the Waag.

ARVAGH, a post town of the county of Cavan, Ireland. Pop. 300. 86 miles N.W. from Dublin.

ARUBA, a town of Persia, in the province of Mekran, 90 miles E. Mekran.

ARUDY, a market town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 1810.

ARVE, a river of Savoy, which falls into the Rhone near the town of Geneva.

ARUN, a river of England, which flows into the sea at Little Hampton, in Sussex.

ARUNDEL, (Dale of the Arun,) a town of England, in Sussex, on the Arun, which is here navigable; and over it is a neat stone bridge. Arundel is a borough by prescription, and has sent two members to Parliament from the time of Edward I. It was formerly a place of great strength, and was besieged by Henry I. in person, by whom it was taken, after a gallant resistance, from the Earl of Arundel. The castle was completely repaired by the late Duke of Norfolk, at a great expense. Weekly market on Thursday. Pop. 2803. 57 miles S. London.

ARUNDEL, WAPENTAKE OF, a hundred in Sussex. Pop. 31,064.

ARZAMES, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Nishnei-Novgorod, 64 miles from Nishnei-Novgorod. Long. 43. 34. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

ARZANEAU, a town of France, in Brittany, department of Finisterre. Pop. 3000.

ARZBERG, a market town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Maine. Pop. 1100.

ARZENGAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, government of Erzerum, on the Euphrates, 45 miles W. Erzerum. Long. 39. 50. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

ARZEW, a seaport town in the western part of the kingdom of Algiers. It appears to be the ancient Arsenaria, and contains many relics of antiquity. 16 miles E. Oran. Long. 1. 0. E. Lat. 35. 52. N.

ARZIGNANA, a well-built and populous place in Upper Italy, territory of Vicenza, 15 miles W.S.W. Vicenza.

ARZILLA, a seaport of Morocco, the first that occurs on the Mediterranean, after passing Cape Sparte. Pop. 1000.

ARZON, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. Pop. 1500.

ASADAHAD, a large and populous town of Persia, 70 miles N.W. Hamadan.

ASAM, or TAELOHA, a country of Asia,

commonly described as one of the countries of India beyond the Ganges, because it lies on the east of it. Asam is a valley of great extent, stretching from the meridian of 90. 30. E. to about 97. 30., being more than 440 miles between two elevated ranges of mountains, the slopes of which form a portion of this valley. The Himalaya range, which bounds on one side the district of Asam, give rise to the great rivers, one of which is the Brahmapootra, whose source has never been visited by Europeans. It has its rise in the great range of mountains, said to be more than 20,000 feet above the level of the sea.

ASANGARO, a province of Peru, to the N.E. of Lake Chucuito. Pop. 3000.

ASAPH, ST, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint, consisting of little more than a single street. The cathedral, which is a plain building, is 170 feet long, and 90 feet deep. The Episcopal palace is a spacious and commodious building. Pop. 3144. 28 miles W. Chester, 217 N.W. London.

ASBECK, a town of Westphalia, in the bishoprick of Munster, 4 miles S.E. Ahaus.

ASBEN, a large kingdom in the interior of Africa, between Fezzan and Cashna.

ASBURG, a town in the Prussian grand duchy of the Lower Rhine.

ASCALON, a town of Palestine, on the sea coast, 30 miles S.W. Jerusalem.

ASCAN, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 1200.

ASCENSION, a barren and uninhabited island in the Atlantic, between the coast of Africa and that of Brazil. It is ten miles in length, and five or six in breadth. Long. 14. 28. W. Lat. 8. 8. S.

ASCENSION, the capital city of the island of Margarita, founded in 1525.

ASCENSION BAY, on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the Bay of Honduras. Long. 88. 56. W. Lat. 19. 30. N.

ASCH, a market town of Germany, on the rivulet of the same name, with 420 houses, in the Bohemian circle of Egra.

ASCHACH, a large market town of Upper Austria, with a fine castle, on the Danube.

ASCHAFFENBURG, (the Burgh on the Aschaff,) a fortified town of Franconia, on the Maine, across which there is a neat stone bridge. The Electors of Mentz had here an elegant castle. The principal public buildings are the Churches of St Peter and St Alexander, two other churches, the foundation called *Insignis Collegiata*, the Capuchin monastery, and the Jesuits' college, in which is now held the lyceum, or public school. 18 miles S.E. Frankfort. Long. 9. 7. E. Lat. 49. 58. N.

ASCHE, a town of Brabant, on the road from Brussels to Ghent. Pop. 3750.

ASCHERSLEBEN, the chief town of a district of Prussia, in the principality of Halberstadt, between the rivers Eine and Wipper, 16 miles S.E. Halberstadt. It was formerly

a Hanse Town, and has good manufactures of frieze and flannel. Here is a Lutheran and a Calvinistic school, with four churches.

ASCOLI, a town of Italy, in the Marc da' Ancona, 48 miles S. Ancona.

ASCOLI DI Satriano, a town of Naples, 65 miles E.N.E. Naples.

ASCORCA, a town in the island of Majorca, 6 leagues from Palma, to which pilgrims resort from all quarters.

ASCOT, a township in the county of Sherbrooke, Upper Canada, on the river Francis. This is a remarkably fertile district. The settlements are in a thriving condition. It is well wooded, with copious streams and waterfalls. The population is about 1000.

ASELE-LAPPMARK, a town of Swedish Lapland, in a district of the same name, 85 miles W. Umea. Long. 17. 4. E. Lat. 64. 12. N.

ASERGHUR, a town and fortress of great strength, in Candeish, which was stormed by the British in 1819. Pop. of the village 2000.

ASFELD-LA-VILLE, a town of France, department of the Ardennes. Pop. 1200.

ASFUN or ASS-FUUN, a handsome city of Egypt, with a mosque, supposed to be the ancient Aphunis, 7 miles north Esne.

ASH, a parish in Surrey. Pop. 2001.

ASH NEXT SANDWICH, a parish in Kent. Pop. 2140.

ASHANTEE, ASSENTE, or ASIENIE, an extensive territory of Western Africa, situated immediately behind the states which occupy the Gold Coast. This kingdom, the name of which till very lately, had scarcely reached Europeans, seems to be indisputably the most powerful, civilized, and commercial, of any on the western coast of this continent. It was in 1806 that the Ashantees, having vanquished the native tribes opposed to them, and driven them from the interior towards the ocean, first encountered the British, who saw the Annamboes attacked and slaughtered on the beach, where their fort was; after which the Ashantees turned their army against the fort. The British from the fort witnessed the slaughter of the Annamboes with horror, but for some time without any alarm as to themselves, as they had always found the mere sound of artillery sufficient to intimidate an African army. But the Ashantees soon proved their courage to be tempered very differently from that of the Fantees; they advanced to the very muzzle of the guns, and fired with such precision, that every person who presented himself at an embrasure, immediately fell. In this critical situation, a reinforcement was received. A flag of truce being then displayed, was joyfully welcomed by the Ashantee army; and an amicable intercourse was immediately opened up. In 1811, another incursion was made by the same people, and with the same success, in a different direction, through Akim and Aquapim, to-

wards Acra. It appears by the last accounts that they are again upon the coast, and carrying on war with their wonted success. They appear to be greatly superior to the other tribes, in arts as well as in arms. Commerce also appears to occupy much of their attention; and, indeed, their grand object of ambition appears to be, to open a regular communication with the coast. The magnificence displayed even in the camp, and the dignity and courtesy of deportment, both of the king and his officers, were such as to indicate no common degree of civilisation. Pop. about 1,000,000. Mr Bowditch, who lately visited Ashantee, states, that the country contains 14,000 square miles; and he corroborates former accounts as to the civilisation of the Ashantees, and their great progress in the arts.

ASHBORNE, a town and parish of England, in the county of Derby, on the river Dove. It contains an ancient church with a fine spire, and a free school. Pop. 4884. 140 miles N.W. London.

ASHBOURNE, a post town of the county of Meath, Ireland. 12 miles N. from Dublin.

ASHBRITTLE, WEST, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 625.

ASHBURNHAM, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 721.

ASHBURTON, a town of England, in Devonshire, with a handsome church. Spinning and weaving are carried on in the town; and there are copper and tin mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 4165. 23½ miles E. N.E. Plymouth.

ASHBURY, a parish in Berks. Pop. 698.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a market town of England, in Leicestershire. Malting, and the manufacture of cotton and hats, are carried on here. Pop. 4727. 115 miles N. London.

ASHCHURCH, a market town and parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 649.

ASHCOTT, a parish in Somerset. Pop. 834.

ASHDON, or ASSINGDON, a village and parish of England, in Essex. Pop. 1103.

ASHELWORTH, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 540.

ASHENDON, a hundred in Bucks. Pop. 12,933.

ASHENS DORF, a bailiwick in the circle of Meppai, in Osnaburg, Hanover, on the banks of the Ems. It contains 2 towns and 5 villages, with 8972 inhabitants, nearly all Catholics. The capital of the bailiwick of like name contains a church, a monastery, and 1177 inhabitants.

ASHEREF, or ASHRAFF, a town of Persia, half a mile from a large bay of the Caspian Sea. Long. 53. 32. E. Lat. 35. 52. N.

ASHFORD, or ESHFORD, a borough and market town of England, in Kent. The church is of Gothic architecture, and there is here a free school. Pop. 2809. 57 miles E.S.E. London.

ASHFORD, a township of England, in the county of Derby. Pop. 782.

ASHFORD, a post-town of the county of Wicklow, Ireland. 26 miles S. from Dublin.

ASHILL, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 700.

ASHLEY, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which rises north of Charleston, and unites with Cooper river, in Charleston harbour, 7 miles from the ocean.

ASHKIRK, an upland parish in Selkirkshire and part of Roxburghshire, about 7 miles long and 3 broad. The surface is mostly hilly; but free of heath to the very top. The soil is light and fertile. Pop. 597.

ASHLEY, a parish in Staffordshire. Pop. 825.

ASHOVER, a town and parish of England, in Derby, 6 miles from Chesterfield. Pop. 3179.

ASHPRINGTON, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 549.

ASHREIGNEY, or RINGASH, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 1038.

ASHRIEFF, an ancient and splendid city of Persia, adorned with a magnificent palace built by Shah Abbas, and was his favourite residence. It stands on a bay on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. It was visited by Fraser in 1821, who found it a heap of ruins. Long. 53. 15. E. Lat. 36. 56. N.

ASHTABULA, a county of the United States, in the north-east part of Ohio, on Lake Erie. Chief town, Jefferson. Population, in 1838, 15,500.—Also, a river of Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 45 miles W. Erie.

ASHTED, a parish in Surrey. Pop. 607.

ASHTON KEYNES, a parish in Wiltshire. Pop. 1182.

ASHTON, LONG, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1423.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, a town and parish of England, on the river Tame, county of Lancaster, in which are considerable manufactures. Pop. 33,597.

ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, or ASHTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS, is a large and populous village in Lancashire, located in the centre of a lively manufacturing district. There are an Episcopal chapel, a Friends' meeting house, a Methodist chapel, and another for Roman Catholics. Pop. 5912.

ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY, a parish in Cheshire. Pop. 2078.

ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY, a town in Cheshire. Pop. 974.

ASHTON STEEPLE, a parish in Wilts. Pop. 1754.

ASHUELOT, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut.

ASHWARDHURN, a wapentake in Lincolnshire. Pop. 6407.

ASHWATER, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 862.

ASHWELL, a parish in Herts. Pop. 1072.

ASHWICK, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 995.

ASIA.—Under this name are comprehended the countries to the east of Europe and those on the east of the Mediterranean Sea, and of

the Red Sea. The early accounts say that there was a place named Asia on the shores of the Ægean Sea, and well known to the Greeks. In progress of time, all the country now called Asia Minor was designated Asia; but afterwards the name Asia was applied to the whole continent, now one of the great divisions of our globe.

Asia, as known to the Greeks and Romans.—From the earliest records of European history, the Homeric poems, we learn that an intercourse, chiefly for commercial purposes, existed before the Trojan war between the inhabitants of Europe and Asia. At length the settlement of the Greek colonies in Ionia, and the consequent extension of these colonies by navigation to the borders of the Black Sea, led the way to greater discoveries in that continent.

The progress of geographical knowledge was greatly accelerated by the establishment of the Persian monarchy, B. C. 550, whose sway extended over twenty-nine different countries. It became necessary to arrange this extensive dominion. Accordingly, maps and statistical tables were engraven on sheets of brass, which pointed out to the governors the limits of their jurisdiction, the number of inhabitants, revenues, &c.

The foundation of this extensive empire proved very advantageous to geography, and its decline and fall were also favourable to its progress. By the conquests of Alexander, the remoter provinces of the Persian empire became known, and the Greeks began from that time to have some knowledge of the nomadic tribes who then wandered about, as at present, over these extensive deserts. The Macedonian conqueror, having crossed the Indus and the four rivers that traverse the Punjab and Jumna, and being compelled to abandon the conquest of India by a mutiny in his army, made, on his return to Persia, a very important addition to geography, by exploring the course and valley of the Indus, and by causing his admiral Nearchus to sail down the Indus, and along the coast from the mouth of the Indus to that of the Euphrates. The knowledge of geography thus acquired by these expeditions, was laid down in a map by a companion of his arms, Dicaarchus. Alexander, having destroyed Tyre, founded on the western mouth of the Nile, the city of Alexandria, to which he intended to transfer the trade of the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and India, which had been in the hands of the Phœnicians for upwards of 1000 years. During that long period they had collected much information relative to the East, which they had recorded in writing, and which, being transported to Alexandria, aided her merchants in acquiring a knowledge of the Indian trade, and opening up an intercourse between Europe, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and India.

Soon after the death of Alexander, Egyptian vessels from the ports of the Red Sea

began to visit the shores of Malabar and several islands in the Indian Ocean, besides Ceylon; which intercourse continued between Alexandria and India for several centuries. Still the additional geographical information was scanty and vague; and although many of the harbours of Malabar were annually visited by the Egyptian vessels, the information thus obtained concerning Ceylon, the Coromandel coast, and the country farther towards the east, is limited to a few places. The successors of Alexander being continually engaged in wars among themselves, did not disturb the Greek nations that bordered on the Greek empire in Asia, with the exception of Seleucus Nicator, the king of Syria, who is said to have made an attempt to subdue a district in the valley of the Ganges. From the information obtained in this expedition, we have some particulars respecting India and its inhabitants.

The Greek kingdoms in Asia were destroyed by the Romans. The eastern limits of the Roman dominions were formed by the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Armenian mountains. Their military expeditions were carried on in countries already known, and added nothing to the geography of Asia, with the exception of mount Caucasus, with whose extent and situation they became acquainted, although it does not appear they entered any of its valleys. They obtained on the shores of the Caspian, information of a commercial road through Bactria, by which the countries on the south of that sea carried on an active intercourse with India; and soon another route was discovered, which led over the high tableland of Upper Asia to China. This was all that the military expeditions of the Romans added to the geography of Asia. But the immense riches which many Roman families had accumulated during the Roman Commonwealth, and still continued to increase under the emperors, created a liking for the valuable productions of India and eastern Asia, so that the commercial enterprise of Alexandria was so increased, that in the time of Strabo, a hundred and twenty vessels were annually sent to the coast of Malabar; which intercourse was considerably facilitated by the discovery of two monsoons in the Indian Sea by Hippalus.

Asia, as known in the Middle Ages.—Though the Byzantine empire did not fall before the invasions of the northern nations, it was hemmed in on every side by powerful enemies. On the east, the Parthians, acting with all the vigour of newly formed governments, stopped the progress of the Roman arms on that side; and the progress of geographical knowledge concerning Upper Asia was very scanty. Since that time, however, some new information respecting India was obtained. In 569, an Egyptian merchant named Cosmas, who had for a long time carried on a trade with India, and had repeatedly visited that

country, composed his *Topographia Christiana*, in which he gives some additional information respecting Ceylon, and of its commerce with China, and of the routes through Upper Asia, by which the silk manufactures of this country were brought to Persia and Constantinople.

But the channels of geographical information were soon closed. The fanaticism of the newly formed religion of Mahomet bore down all resistance; and in a short time Egypt and the Asiatic provinces of the Byzantine empire, except Asia Minor, were subjected to the Arabs and their caliphs. The intolerance of the Mahomedans, in the two first centuries of the Hegira, put a stop to every sort of commercial intercourse with India, as well as Upper Asia, and the distracted condition of the Byzantine empire, and the barbarism into which the western states of Europe were sunk, during the early part of the middle ages, was such as to deprive them for more than two centuries of any additional knowledge concerning the East. From the close of the 6th century to the era of the Crusades, no new light was thrown on the European knowledge of Asia.

Circumstances soon arose which led the Mahomedans to adopt a more liberal policy, among whom science began to be cultivated, arts to flourish, and commerce to be promoted. Geography also felt the advantages of the change, as every true follower of the prophet was bound by his religious tenets to visit, at least once in his life, the Kaaba of Mecca. Travelling became more frequent among the Arabians than it ever has been in any other nation; and as the love of letters increased and became more general, the number of geographical expeditions and geographical writings also increased. Many of their works are still unknown. Some of them have been translated and printed. The most remarkable traveller among them was Ibn Batuta, said to have been the greatest that ever lived. He visited Timbuctoo and the Ural Mountains, Adam's Peak in Ceylon, the eastern coast of China, and Tangier in Africa (his birthplace,) and traversed all the countries between these extreme points.

The Arabs seem also at a very early period to have renewed their commerce with India by the Red Sea and the Gulf of Persia, and to have soon extended their navigation beyond the limits attained by the Greeks of Alexandria. They braved the dangers of this navigation, more from zeal in propagating their faith than in pursuit of gain; and succeeded in converting the inhabitants of the peninsula of Malacca, and some of the islands in the Indian archipelago. There are extant two works about the China Seas, written, it is thought, by Ibn Wahab and Abu Seid, about the end of the ninth century. They contain some interesting information on the southern provinces of China, its productions and manufactures, and some accounts of an

insurrection in China in 878; which account is confirmed by the Chinese annals. But the Arabs did still more for geography, by establishing it as a science on mathematical and astronomical principles. The Calif Al Marnun (813-833) ordered a degree of the meridian to be measured in the great plain to the north-east of Damascus, between Palmyra and Baceá, on the banks of the Euphrates. In the construction of maps, they felt the want of astronomical observations. This led them to erect observatories, and to the compilation of tables, some of which are still extant.

Among the nations of Asia, none perhaps has done more to the aid of geographical knowledge than the Chinese. The historical records of their empire prove clearly that two hundred years before our era, the Chinese were anxious to collect geographical information concerning the extensive provinces and tributary kingdoms of their dominions; and they have continued the work to the present day. Some of the Chinese books reach 1000 volumes, divided into 348 books, giving an account of their literature to A.D. 1207. Nine books are devoted to the geographical description of China, and 25 contain the description of foreign countries and nations.

Europeans began to renew their acquaintance with the countries of Asia on the shores of the Mediterranean in the 11th century, by pilgrimages, and then by the crusades undertaken to deliver the Holy sepulchre from the Infidels. The navies of the Italian republics accompanied these expeditions, when the citizens of Pisa and other towns had thus an opportunity of forming a correct idea of the advantages likely to result from a commercial intercourse with Western Asia. The other republics of Italy soon turned their attention to the trade with India, by opening a direct passage to it through the Red Sea; and the sudden wealth arising from the Indian intercourse, demonstrated the richness of the eastern trade and commerce. Whilst the Italian republics, from mercantile motives, kept to themselves the scanty information which they had acquired by their commercial intercourse with Asia, a new road to India was formed by the conquests of Genghis Khan and his successors. While all Europe was trembling at the success of the barbarians, information was received of the death of the great Genghis Khan, whose hordes returned to their native country, still retaining possession of their conquests in Russia. At this time the Pope, along with the princes of Europe, conceived a plan of diverting the power of the great Mongol empire and its warlike army against the Mahomedan princes in Western Asia, their implacable enemies. The success of this plan did not seem practicable, unless they could previously convert these barbarians to the Christian faith. Some friars were sent to the court of the Great Khan, and although they did not succeed in the main object of their

mission, the information they obtained of the countries through which they passed, made the Europeans acquainted for the first time with regions formerly known under the name of Scythia, which from that time obtained the name of Tartary.

Among these missionaries, Marco Polo, a private Venetian citizen, made a conspicuous figure. He enjoyed the favour of the Mongol emperor, resided from 1275 to 1292 in his capital, and was well acquainted with the languages spoken by the people of the country. He was frequently sent as a missionary to the remote provinces of the Mongol empire—so remote, that it took him six months before he reached his destination. Among other journeys, he took one to the islands in the Indian seas, and had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with that part of Asia. In all his travels, he had been in the habit of keeping a journal. Returning to Italy, the fame of his extraordinary adventures rendered his countrymen extremely solicitous to have them fully detailed; so, for their gratification, he published them in a work, which they appropriately designed the *Wonder of the World*, and which, from its uncommon attractions, soon appeared in all the languages of Europe.

The success of Marco Polo induced numbers to follow his footsteps, and they tried to enliven their pages by fabulous inventions of their own, or by exaggerating the information obtained in their intercourse with the natives. Amongst these stands conspicuous the English knight, Sir John Mandeville (1358,) who vied with others in enlarging on the facts until they became incredible; but all the travellers brought back to Europe some useful information.

Progress of Geographical Knowledge of Asia after the Circumnavigation of Africa.—The parts of Africa which had been visited by the Greeks were so well known, that they could be laid down with considerable exactness, as will be seen from Ptolemy's map; but the information this geographer received concerning India, led him into several errors. That given by travellers in the middle ages was not correct, not being founded on astronomical observations. Their only source of information was derived from the great extent they had travelled, and the reports they received from governors and travellers with the caravans, so that the maps and globes of this period are laid down with many errors. In 1498, Vasco de Gama arrived at Calicut, on the coast of Malabar; and as the Arabs or Moors, who then carried on a very active trade with these countries, tried every means to exclude the Portuguese from their ports, and to embroil them in hostilities with the numerous sovereigns among whom this coast was divided, they soon had recourse to arms, and entered into an alliance with some of the native powers. Having acquired a knowledge of the coast, made several settlements,

and erected fortresses, they took from the Mahomedan monarch of Concan the famous town of Goa, which soon became the centre of the Portuguese dominions in India, and the seat of their viceroy. They had taken the island of Ceylon, which was of the greatest commercial importance, where they erected a fortress called Colombo, and began to exercise dominion over its petty sovereigns, and did all in their power to secure the Indian trade to themselves.

While the Portuguese were grasping at the trade of the Red Sea, they also extended their discoveries and conquests farther to the east. Malacca, at that time the emporium of the trade of the East, soon attracted their attention, and fell into their possession, when the navigation, conquests, and influence of the Portuguese spread in all directions. For the first time, they entered the Bay of Bengal, and soon became acquainted with the harbours and waters on the coast. The coasts of the peninsula beyond the Ganges were likewise explored, and some knowledge was obtained of the kingdoms of Arracan, Ava, Siam, Cochinchina, &c. But the Portuguese chiefly directed their attention to the Indian islands, and one of their historians set these down as a separate division of the globe, under the name of Polynesia. In 1557, the Portuguese were denied the privilege of trading with the Chinese; but soon thereafter, being instrumental in destroying a pirate who had for a long time infested the coasts of China for their valuable assistance, they obtained the desert island of Macao, where they soon made a settlement, and being fortunate, and declaring in favour of a successful party, the island of Macao was confirmed to them. One of the Portuguese vessels, in 1542, was cast by a storm on the coast of Napan, an island of Japan. The Portuguese were treated with great hospitality, and for some time carried on a very lucrative trade. Japan was the most eastern limit of their discoveries; so that Europeans became acquainted with the real extent of Asia. In the course of events, the Dutch acquired a naval superiority on the Indian seas, drove the Portuguese from their settlements, and gradually secured the trade to themselves, Goa and Dia only remaining with the Portuguese, which they still retain. The Hollanders adopted only mercantile pursuits, and added little to the knowledge of the countries they traded with.

During the protracted contest between the Dutch and the Portuguese, the Russians obtained possession of Siberia, when they, in a mild season, circumnavigated the north corner of Asia, and thus proved that Asia was separated from America by an open sea, afterwards confirmed by Behring, Cook, and others. Somewhat later, and rather unexpectedly, Europe obtained a more complete view of the immense empire of China, from the Jesuits, who, in promoting the cause of their religion, tra-

versed the provinces of that extensive empire; and the publication of a large atlas of China, 1790, now lays down this extensive tract of Asia with the greatest accuracy.

The southern and western provinces of Asia, owing to the policy of the Turkish government, were comparatively unknown to us; but about the end of the 17th century, travellers obtained entrance into Persia and Asia Minor. At that time Sir John Chardin, the court jeweller of the King of Persia, and of Charles II. of England, who discovered the ruins of Persepolis, and other travellers, made known to Europe the habits, institutions, and the geography of Persia.

Indian Geography.—A knowledge of this country, since it was first known, has always been deemed an object of the greatest interest. The speculations of the merchants were long involved in obscurity. A few travellers had given information, though scanty, about certain districts and routes. The true geographical knowledge of these countries began in the Deccan, with the wars of the East India Company and the French (about 1740,) and in Hindostan by the conquest of Bengal (1757.) From this time its progress was extremely rapid. Major Rennell, a surveyor under the patronage of the East India Company, laid the foundation of this improvement in geography and topography. It may thus be truly said that India, which little more than 50 years ago, was less known than any other country of equal extent, has since that time been so well explored by the industry of our countrymen, that there are few countries out of Europe on which we have better information. Of India, beyond the Ganges, nothing was known at the close of the last century, except its coasts and a few ports. But the increasing power of the Burman empire soon produced reasons that induced the government of Calcutta to send ambassadors to the court of Amarapura. This was followed by a war with the Burmese (1824-25,) which laid open the valley of the Irrawaddy up to the capital of the Burman empire, when the geography of the peninsula beyond the Ganges, became better understood.

Next to the English, the Russians, in modern times, have been most active in completing the geography of Asia; and Humboldt's travels have done much towards extending our knowledge of the country.

General View of the Extent and Figure of Asia.—Asia lies on the east of Europe, and is separated from Africa by seas, except at one place, where these two great divisions of the globe are joined by the isthmus of Suez. With Europe it is connected by extensive tracts of land. Asia, whose extent is five times that of Europe, differs in its physical figure from Europe and Africa. The great mass of Asia may be compared to a four-sided figure, approaching towards a square.

The rivers of India, within the Ganges, take a different direction from the rivers beyond

the Ganges, which are parallel to one another. All these rivers flow through an immense extent of fertile lands, thronged with inhabitants, and afford water communication to the interior. The Ganges and the Burrampooter have a course each about 1300 miles in length, and drain a surface of about 650,000 square miles. These immense rivers rise in the Himmalah mountains, the most elevated regions of the globe, covered with immense masses of snow, contributing to these streams, and many others equally large, a continual supply of water.

The Indus and its banks are of great historical interest, partly from containing the Punjab, or the country of the five rivers, which descend from the eastern mountains, partly from the Cabul, the only important river which joins it on the west, and from its geographical position forming the true boundary between eastern and western Asia. India, that country which has engaged more than any other the attention of mankind, is accessible from the west only by two routes, one of them, by the valley of the Cabul river, passes through Attock on the Indus to the Punjab; the other, by Herat through Candahar, near the Indus.

The sources of the Indus have been only discovered in our time (1812,) as well as its great tributary, the Sutledge; both of them rise in the high lands of Thibet. The whole course of the Indus is about 1500 miles, and drains a surface of more than 400,000 square miles.

Men of Asia.—As Asia is the most extensive division of the globe, so it far exceeds the rest in the number and variety of its inhabitants, as also in historical fame. More than 400 millions of people occupy its surface, being twice as many as the inhabitants of Europe, and more than eight times that of America, although this continent approaches nearer to it than any of the others in area.

As Asia was the original cradle of mankind, and the great storehouse of nations, it becomes a matter of curious inquiry how many nations have existed in this continent, many of them entirely extinct, or existing in very small numbers, as the Philistines, the Phœnicians, the Babylonians, the Parsees, the Lydians, the Bactrians, the Medes, the Sogdiani. More than 40 nations were destroyed in the middle ages by the Mongol wars, as stated by the annalists of the time, and some of them have nearly become extinct in our times. These questions cannot be answered with any degree of probability. But it may be remarked, that it is singular how few foreigners have settled in this continent, compared to the others. The British in India, the Cossacks in Siberia, and the Greeks of European origin, inhabiting Anatolia, with a few settlers from Africa, seem to comprehend the whole foreigners who have domiciled in Asia.

Asia still maintains its original character,

the storehouse of nations, and the principal country from which emigration has spread, so far as the history of mankind is known. It has been the parent of nations, that have left its bosom to form, in other countries, a new character of social life. Various have been the attempts to form a classification of the Asiatic nations from the physical formation of their features, the shades of colour of their skins, &c., without any satisfactory result. Cuvier has bestowed great attention on this subject, but seems to have failed in his attempt, not however without offering many curious conjectures and plausible theories. The safest and most certain method is to attempt a geographical division founded on the structure of the spoken languages. Adopting therefore the division of nations according to their languages, the following may be enumerated as the geographical distribution of the inhabitants of Asia. The first in historical importance are the Syrians, the Chaldeans, the Phœnicians. The Jews from Palestine have dispersed themselves over all Asia. The Arabs, the most numerous of this race, are dispersed through all western Asia, as far as the mouths of the Indus and the sources of the Oxus.

Late investigations have demonstrated that the languages of the aborigines of the countries on the Ganges in Persia, the northern nations of Europe, &c., have a remarkable affinity in the grammatical construction, as well as in the roots of numerous words. To these may be added the inhabitants of India, who speak the dialects of Sanscrit origin. This remark applies also to several other Asiatic nations, as well as to a great number of European tribes. The Georgians form a separate group, inhabiting the isthmus between Mount Caucasus and the river Kur. There are various people besides the Georgians, who occupy the shores of the Black Sea, and are the descendants of the ancient Colchi. The aborigines of the Caucasus are separated into three principal classes. These are again divided into different smaller tribes, as is the custom of mountaineers.

The Turkish nations form one of the most extensive groups. A great portion of them occupy Central Asia, extending to the west through Turkistan, where they are called Eastern Turks. Further to the west, about Lake Aral, they receive the name of Turk-mans; and still further west, in the Ottoman empire of Europe, they are named Turks or Osmanlies. All these nations, from Pekin to Constantinople, speak the Turk-Tartarian dialects, which is understood by all of them. The Turk-mans, a pastoral nation divided into innumerable tribes, compose the great body of the people on the west side of the Caspian Sea. In Asia Minor, Kiva, and Bokharia, there are a tribe of eastern Turks, who were the original inhabitants of the centre of the table-land of Eastern Asia, under the name of Uzbeks, where they main-

tain a considerable dominion. The banks of the Yenesei and the Altai mountains are occupied by various tribes. The steppes or plains are inhabited by a mixed population, who speak the Turkish dialects. The nations of Samoidic origin occupy two different countries, distant from each other. The southern people inhabit the banks of the Upper Yenesei, and the neighbouring mountains, and appear to have been aborigines. They consist of four tribes, all speaking the same language. The northern division is located along the Polar Sea, from the mouth of the river Yenesei to that of the Ob, and further west to the northern part of the Ural mountains; and in Europe, as far as the White Sea. The affinity of these tribes can be traced in their language. The Yeneseians, who inhabit the banks of the river Yenesei, and the nations of Finnish origin, are dispersed over the western declivity of the Ural mountains, through the valley of the Upper Volga, as far as Lapland.

Our limits will not admit of more than mentioning the leading nations or tribes that use a language of the same origin. The chief of these are the Mongols and the Tungusoes. The last nation conquered China in the middle of the 17th century, and still holds a high dominion in that empire, using their original language, and constituting the military nobility.

Political Divisions.—Whatever belongs to Asia appears to be formed on an immense scale. The political relations of the different states are the same. There are six empires of great power and importance, which possess among them the whole continent. The others, of lesser importance, are dependent on these six, and are so separated from each other as to make them of little political importance. The east of Asia is occupied by the Chinese empire, the north by the Russians, and the south by the British. The other states lying between them, as the Burman empire, the kingdoms of Siam and Cochin-China, are only of the second or third rank. The west of Asia comprehends Persia, Turkey, and Arabia. The area, as well as the population, and the physical resources of Asia, are very unequally divided among the great monarchies.

Asia, according to the best estimate, contains from 19 to 19½ millions of square miles, including the islands, which occupy nearly one and a half millions of square miles. When the waters of the Caspian and of the lakes are deducted, we find the whole surface of continental Asia is about 17½ millions of miles, supposed to be inhabited by from 450 to 500 millions of souls.

The Russian empire extends through two great divisions of the globe, from the Atlantic Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and contains about 7,400,000 square miles, with a population of about 55 millions. More than two-thirds of its surface, namely, 5,800,000 square miles,

and a fifth of its population, namely, 11 millions, belong to Asia. The divisions, conquests, and new settlements of Russia, are described under their proper heads.

The Chinese empire is limited to one of the great divisions of the globe, but it comprehends more than one-fourth of its surface, namely, upwards of five millions of square miles, with a population of about 235 millions. By the population list, published at Peking in 1813, the population was 361,703,110 persons. Its extent is greater than all Europe by nearly two millions of square miles, and its population is nearly double that of Europe. The subjects of the Russian empire in Asia do not exceed one-fortieth of the whole population of that continent; but those who obey the Emperor of China may be considered as constituting one half of all its inhabitants. Though these empires are nearly of the same extent, the amount of their population is widely different. China occupies the first place among the political bodies of Asia, having maintained its position for 2000 years, whilst the power of Russia does not yet reckon 200. The Chinese empire comprehends five great territorial divisions, besides some of lesser extent. The British dominions in Asia are for the most part in India, or the peninsula of the Ganges, a country which is little less than half the surface of Europe, with a population inferior to that of Europe by only about fifty millions. The British dominions comprehend those parts of the peninsula which are the most densely peopled, and in which agriculture and civilisation have made most progress. If we consider only the immediate possessions of British India, we find that they have a population of from seventy to eighty millions, on a surface little exceeding 650,000 square miles, defended and protected by a nation possessed of the most powerful navy in the world. The influence and the immediate possessions of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, extend over a great number of dependent sovereigns, who possess a territory as large as the East India Company, and taken together, probably not less than forty millions of subjects. The whole number of such rajahs and nabobs exceed forty, and some of them possess dominions of considerable extent, to which we may add the island of Ceylon, which belongs to the British Crown, important as a naval station. By the peace concluded at the termination of the Burmese war (1826,) the possessions of the Company have been extended in the acquisition of Arracan, with about 20,000 square miles, and a population of about 200,000 souls, as well as three other southern provinces of 20,000 square miles, but thinly peopled.

The Portuguese, whose settlements were formerly so numerous on the coasts and in the islands of the Indian seas, have preserved Goa, with a few adjacent places, Daman, and a small portion of the peninsula of Guzerat, with

the fortress of Dia, a place of importance for the building of vessels. Those settlements of the island of Macao, in the Bay of Canton, in China, and some small districts of the island of Timor, are supposed to contain about 30,000 square miles, and 500,000 inhabitants.

The French settlements in Asia are confined to India, and comprehend the government of Pondicherry, on the coast of Coromandel, and a few other places, among which Chandernagore, in Bengal, and Maché on the coast of Malabar, are the most important. The whole area possessed by the French does not exceed 450 square miles, with a population of 200,000 individuals.

The Danish colonies consist only of the town of Tranquebar, and its territory on the coast of Coromandel, a place remarkable for the influence which the exertions of the first Protestant missionaries exercised in the neighbourhood. The Danes have also a small settlement at Serampore, on the Ganges.

Dutch Settlements.—These were at one time dispersed over the coasts of both the peninsulas of India, as well as the adjacent islands; but being compelled to abandon them by degrees since 1821, their dominion is confined to the islands. Their influence begins on the west with Sumatra, and extends over Java as far as the Moluccas, or Spice Islands. These possessions comprehend a surface of about 86,000 square miles, with a population of about five millions. They are divided into seven governments—Batavia, with the seat of the government, or governor-general, and Sumatra, Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Macassar, and Timor. These are the great empires and colonies of the European nations, among which the north-east, south, and centre of Asia are divided. Besides these, there still exist some sovereignties, such as the empire of Ava or Burmah, which possess considerable importance, in their immediate neighbourhood, with a surface of more than 250 square miles, and a population of about fourteen millions; the kingdom of Assam, with about a million of people, whose rajah, however, is dependent on the British at Calcutta; the kingdoms of Siam and Annam, which latter comprehends some ancient sovereignties, with a few petty but independent princes, in the peninsula of Malacca, in which the British only possess the town and harbour of Singapore, with its annexed territory, and about 30,000 inhabitants. It remains to be mentioned, that the most eastern of all Asiatic countries, Japan, consisting of many islands, comprehends an area of more than 200,000 square miles, with a population of 25 millions.

The nations whose power is most prevalent in Western Asia, are the Persians, the Arabs, and the Turks. Persia, which occupies the centre, would have a powerful influence, but for the dissensions that have existed for more than half a century between the sovereignties of the east and west. These are nearly of equal

extent, and comprehend upwards of 500,000 square miles. But their population is still more unequal. Western Persia contains about nine millions of inhabitants, but Afghanistan or Eastern Persia probably does not exceed seven, while its political power is considerably diminished by the district of Beloochistan being placed under the sway of its own prince, besides the loss of several of its provinces, as Herat on the west, and Cashmere on the east. Both countries, Eastern and Western Persia, preserve the importance which is secured to them by their geographical situation, as being the countries through which the commercial intercourse between Eastern and Western Asia is carried on; which influence is considerably increased by their position, being placed between the Russians on the north, the Turks on the west, and the British in India on the south.

Arabistan, or the country of the Arabs, is of little weight in the political affairs of Asia, particularly since the destruction of the Caliphate, being composed of wandering tribes, always divided, and never acting in union. Some of them are subject to the Turkish empire. The Arabs and Turks consider each other as personal enemies, and have frequent feuds. This country is thinly peopled, but its inhabitants may be estimated at from ten to twelve millions. It forms four considerable sovereignties, and numerous smaller political bodies, which are dependent on an Arabian prince or a foreigner. The Wahabites form four great sovereignties in the centre of the country; the Nejed, which seemed entirely destroyed in 1815, but which has again raised its head, now exists as a separate political body, though it is under the influence of the active Pacha of Egypt; the Imam of Yemen, on the southern shores, and that of Muscat on the south-eastern corner. The Scheriff of Mecca and a great number of petty Bedouin princes are always engaged in open or secret war against the Turks, who claim them as their subjects. At the same time, the power and influence of the Turkish emperor over Arabia are only nominal.

The Turkish empire forms the least of the three great Powers of Western Asia; but its power in Europe has declined so much, that its influence and political relations in Asia are now of a very limited extent, and daily becoming more so. A few years ago the surface of the Turkish empire was estimated at 900,000 square miles; but having lost their possessions in Africa, nearly a third of the whole, and Greece having been taken from its territory in Europe, and a great province in Asia, with a population of about twelve millions. Syria has been yielded up to the pacha of Egypt, while the other provinces, divided into pachalics, are upon very unfriendly terms with each other, all threatening extinction to this power in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Botany of Asia.—The botany of this Continent may be divided into seven regions, namely,

1st, The Siberian; 2d, The Tartarian; 3d, The Cashmerian; 4th, The Syrian; 5th, The Himalayan; 6th, The Indian; and, 7th, The Malayan or Equinoctial. These may be taken as representing so many marked features of the Asiatic flora, and as expressing the most important differences of climate which this division of the world exhibits.

1. The Siberian region comprehends the northern parts of Asia, including Kamtschatka on the east, and the whole range of the Caucasian and Ural mountains on the west, thus forming a broad belt passing over the whole continent, and limited on the south to the 50th parallel of latitude. This division being for a great portion of the year frozen, its flora is of the most stunted growth. The cold is so intense, that birds and beasts, as well as men, perish beneath the dreadful temperature; the very blood becomes almost frozen in their veins.

2. The Tartaric region resembles in many respects the Siberian. Little is known of the exact nature of any of its flora, except that of Kunawur. It is said to be essentially Siberian in its genera, but distinct in the majority of its species, and so modified by the extreme coldness and dryness of the climate, in consequence of the great elevation of the country, that most of the Siberian species which are found to enjoy a more humid air, can scarcely exist in it. In some places of the Himalayan region, the severity of the atmosphere is so great, that vegetables neither rot nor decompose, but fall to dust in the course of time. The surface of the soil is parched up, and actually baked white by the scorching influence of the sun's rays, so that the face of the hills appears actually lifeless. On the elevated table-lands of Tartary, the mountains are from 18,000 to 19,000 feet above the level of the sea, and rise from the water's edge without forests, or even a bush, clothed with withered and rusted vegetation, and bare of snow. In some places, however, many trees are met with, among which are a species of ash, hazel, cypress, oaks, poplars, birches, parias, &c. Barley, buckwheat, and turnips were seen by Messrs Gerard in Kunawur, at 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and a little lower, the ground was covered with thyme, sage, and many other aromatic plants. At 17,000 feet, Tartarian furze still grows.

3. In the northern districts of Persia, and in those provinces situated between the Indian territory and that kingdom, nature still declines to assume the tropical features of Asia south of the Himalayas and east of the Indus. In many respects, the vegetation of this so much resembles Europe, that in the words of a French traveller, one would think himself on a mountain in France, rather than in an Asiatic province bordering on India. It is here that plants which delight in bright light and high summer heat, with a moist atmosphere, in their growing season, but which

require a long and steady rest in winter, are met with in perfection. Rice, oranges, olives, pomegranates, almonds, with fig trees, remind the traveller of Italy; while grapes, mulberries, and the ordinary European fruit trees, cast a northern aspect over the scenery. The Singhara nut forms an object of general cultivation in the lakes that surround the city of Cashmere. One lake alone is stated by Moorcroft to produce from 96,000 to 128,000 cress-loads of these nuts, and about 30,000 people are almost wholly supported for five months out of the twelve. Nothing in Cashmere is so remarkable as the floating gardens, formed from the entangled stems of water lilies, covered with earth, and planted with melons and cucumbers, which, thus treated, arrive at the highest state of perfection, and are produced in great numbers.

4. The general feature of the Syrian region is desolation. Almost destitute of rain and dew, and scorched by a fervid sun, it is physically impossible that vegetation can consist of any thing but stunted shrubs and withering herbs. The trees are few and thorny, and scantily clothed with foliage. The very herbs are spiny for want of power to develop the leaf, and they are shaggy, with long hairs, which nature gives them as a feeble means of sucking up the scanty moisture of the atmosphere. Among these barren regions oases are found, shaded with date trees, and mountains rich with verdure, which only form, however, a sad contrast to the dreariness of the scene beyond them, and by no means diminish the general truth of the picture.

5. We turn now to the rich and varied sides of that stupendous mountain ridge which, under the name of Himalaya, forms an eternal barrier between Tartary and Hindostan. The rich and humid plains that lie at the feet of these mountains, produce a mixture of tropical and temperate plants. In the Himalayan region may also be comprehended the whole of northern China and Japan, so strong is the resemblance between the plants of those countries and the north of India, in their leading features. As the Himalayas are ascended from the plains, the pine-apple is found no longer to flourish; mangoes and custard apples suffer from cold; and the plantain only can exist in consequence of the complete covering formed by the sheaths of the leaves. It is in the mid-region of the Himalayas, between 5000 and 9000 feet of elevation, that its most lovely features are to be seen. There, in many places, during the rainy season, are a few lingering tropical herbs, protected from the cold in winter by the earth in which they grow. It is this belt that is inhabited by the scarlet rhododendron, and on its lower edge by those wild camellias and tea-like plants, which render it probable that the tea plant itself, with all its commercial wealth, might be transferred from China to the British dominions in India.

6. In the Indian region should be compre-

hended all those countries which, like Hindostan, are capable of bearing coffee, indigo, sugar-canes, palms, and other ordinary productions of a tropical district, without excessive humidity existing at all periods of the year. In this view, it should include Arabia Felix, Burmah, Siam, Cochinchina, and the continental lands connected with these countries. What is designated jungle, is met with in most parts of this region. These lands being generally in a moist state, have been called the *Turrai*, or moist land. The powerful rays of a nearly vertical sun beating upon it, and on a dense mass of vegetation, where there is little circulation of air, produce a heated and moist atmosphere, highly favourable to the production of tropical plants. In these damp and swampy forests, continued pestilence reigns, so that the wood-cutters are often unable to remain in them more than a few days at a time. Fevers and bowel complaints uniformly attack them after a short exposure to their baneful influence. It is here, however, that some of the most remarkable and valuable of the vegetable productions of continental India are to be met with. Indeed, the flora of this country is so magnificent, that no general description, such as ours must be, can give an idea of its richness and variety. Among the most remarkable of its productions is the banyan tree, the branches of which emit roots which descend to the earth, where they fix themselves, and in due time become large trunks. When a banyan tree becomes old, and acquires a great number of such trunks, one individual tree will have the appearance of a grove. In the journal of the Asiatic Society, there is mentioned one growing in Mysore, from whose branches solid cart-wheels were made. On measuring the transverse diameters of the whole area, they were found to contain more than 100 yards each way, this single tree thus affording a circle of foliage and shade exceeding 300 yards in circumference.

7. In the Malay, or Equinoctial region, we find, in respect of its magnificent productions, a considerable resemblance to the Indian. There the most stately and admired specimens of the vegetable world are brought to maturity without the aid of human culture. The whole region is actually covered with odoriferous woods, and innumerable flowers of the most delightful fragrance. Its forests furnish specimens, in comparison with whose gigantic height, and expanse of foliage, the loftiest tree in those of Europe dwindle to the stature of a dwarf. The banks of its rivers and mountain sides whereon you cast your eye, are clothed with the richest verdure. There grow in the utmost perfection the eagle wood, the white sandal wood, the teak tree, the iron tree, (the true ebony is here indigenous,) the sycamore, the Indian fig, the banana, the bignonias, and the far-famed palm. There grow also, in all per-

fection and abundance, aromatic and medicinal plants, as also those highly nutritious ones, such as sago, the cocoa, rice, sugar, &c. Cotton, indigo, and pepper, find this region a most propitious soil.

Zoology of Asia — Considered in relation to its extent, the continent of Asia and its islands contain a greater number and variety of animals than any other quarter of the globe. Upon enquiry the zoology of Asia will be found to contain all the domestic animals which enable mankind to till the earth, to extend his power, and to transport his commands to distant regions, which first gave to civilized man mastery over the productions of nature, and still continue to furnish him with food and raiment.

The elephant is the first animal that claims attention, and is at the head of the domestic animals of Asia. The inhabitants of India appear to have long known this animal as peculiarly fitted for warlike purposes. When Alexander's army entered the country, the very same mode of capturing and training the elephant was employed which is used at the present day. The elephant was a conspicuous feature in the Indian and Carthaginian armies, and in those of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, who fought against the Romans in Italy. Immense troops of wild elephants are still to be found in the northern parts of India, in Ceylon, and in most of the large islands in the Indian Archipelago.

The common domestic animals of Asia present greater variety of species, and attain to greater perfection of form than those of any other quarter of the globe. The horse, the ass, the camel, and probably most other species, were originally natives of the great central plains of this extensive continent; and, although no longer found in a state of nature, they are still proverbial for their symmetry and spirit. In Arabia, the horse is, of all animals, the object of most special care and value. No Arab, however poor in other respects, is without this noble animal. It is at once his friend and companion, the sharer of his riches or his poverty, and the partner of all his toils, subsisting on the same food with his master, which, during their long expeditions in the Desert, is often confined to a scanty supply of dried dates. Temperate and enduring to a degree scarcely exceeded even by the camel or dromedary, lodged in the same tent, and caressed with the fondness of a child, the Arabian horse is never subjected to the performance of any mean drudgery or servile labour, and the record of his pedigree and kindred is preserved with the greatest care. This mode of treatment has a corresponding effect on the habits and character of the animal. In no part of the world does the horse display so much gentleness, intelligence, and spirit as in Arabia; the pupil and constant associate of man, he seems almost to have caught a spark of human

reason, readily comprehending and executing the orders of his master, and returning with delight and evident gratitude the attentions bestowed upon him.

The asses, like the horses of Asia, are of larger proportions and more generous spirit than those which have been transported to other countries. That Central Asia was originally the habitation of these animals, there can be no doubt. Nothing can present a greater contrast than the sluggishness of the degraded and degenerate ass of Europe, with the same animal bred in his native country. Instead of the dejected air, shaggy coat, pinched dimensions, and miserable half-starved appearance which he presents in those countries, the ass of Persia, Syria, and the Levant, approaches nearer to the larger-sized horse, and partakes of his beautiful symmetry of form, noble carriage, and unrivaled speed.

The camel and dromedary are supposed to be likewise of Asiatic origin. The wide extent of the Arabian conquests during the middle ages, introduced the latter species into the most northern and central parts of Africa, where it has been ever since established, and is of the greatest use in crossing the deserts which separate the inhabited regions of the north from the interior of the continent. The camel, distinguished from the dromedary by having two humps on the back instead of one, appears in all ages more limited and confined in its geographical distribution than the latter species. The camel is found chiefly, if not solely, among the wandering Tartars from the confines of the great Himalaya chain; while the dromedary species has extended itself not only over Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia, but even India, nay probably even China.

These animals are mentioned among the earliest lists of the flocks and herds of the patriarchs; and several well authenticated reports say, they are to be met with in a wild and roaming state in some of the forests of Asia.

There are four distinct species of the ox to be met with in Asia. The common Indian ox, in all ages held in the greatest veneration by the natives of India, differs considerably from the common ox of Europe. He is superior in height, more slender in his proportions, and the most graceful and symmetrical of the ox genus.

The yak is another species of ox, which has been long domesticated in Central Asia. It has always formed the common cattle of the Tartars. It is this animal which furnishes the tails of long silky white hair of which the Turks make their military standards, and which are employed all over the East, under the name of chowries, for the purpose of driving away flies, and creating a refreshing current of air about the person of the luxurious inhabitants of India and China.

They are of great use and antiquity throughout all the eastern countries.

The buffalo is another species of ox, peculiar to the southern and eastern parts of Asia, India, and China, which appear to be the original climate of this powerful animal. It is still found wild in all the great forests of these countries. The wild buffalo is said to be only inferior to the elephant in size, and, from his ferocity and malignant disposition, is much avoided by those who live in the vicinity of his haunts. The buffalo, in India, is not habitually used as a beast of draught and burden, but supplies the place of the common ox, in furnishing the inhabitants with milk and butter; whilst the ox of the country, which is seldom applied to these latter purposes, assumes the place of the horse, and is used for the saddle, the plough, or the carriage.

There is another species of domestic ox which the Asiatic nations possess, called the gahal. This animal is common among the Burmese, and in all the mountainous districts on the north-east boundaries of British India. It is also found wild under the name of gaur, in many parts of India, principally among the hills, and is as much avoided by the native huntsman as the tiger. The gahal is a very large animal, with heavy carcass and short legs, which are commonly white from the knee downwards, whilst the body is of a uniform dark brown colour. The horns are round, and twisted into an irregular spiral form, with points turned inwards and backwards.

Of sheep and goats, many different varieties are found in Asia. The broad-tailed sheep of Arabia has spread over Asia, through Egypt and Northern Africa. The fat of the tail frequently amounts to 10 lb. weight. The tail is deemed the best part of the animal, for the flesh is dry and tasteless; the body is covered with short coarse hair, unfit for manufacturing purposes.

On the higher table-lands of the continent, however, other species of sheep are found, with a longer and finer fleece; but in no instance does the wool of the Asiatic sheep approach in softness and beauty to the texture of the shawl-goat of Cashmere. The shawl-goat is a small variety, of very ordinary form and appearance. Its wool forms a valuable article of commerce between Tibet and the lower plains of India. The Angora goat is an inferior variety of the shawl-goat, with drooping ears, and long wool of tolerably fine texture. The common variety of goat in Asia, which extends over every part of the continent, is a tall, long-legged animal, with very short hair, large drooping ears, and small spiral horns. Its flesh has been frequently preferred to mutton, and the milk is remarkable for its richness.

The hog, though found wild in most parts of Asia, is a domestic only with the Chinese. In India, herds of semi-domestic hogs are fre-

quently found about the native villages; but as the religion of Brahma prohibits the destruction of animal life and the use of animal food, they are turned to no account by the inhabitants. The Indians abstain from the use of pork, for the same reason that they abstain from eating other kinds of flesh. The hog is regarded by the Chinese as the greatest luxury.

The dog of Asia, as in the other quarters of the world, presents an almost endless variety. Troops of this animal, called in India Pariah dogs, inhabit every village, and, without acknowledging any particular master, know and obey the inhabitants, warn them of the approach of wild beasts and robbers, and perform the common offices of public scavengers. There are various kinds of sporting and other dogs, kept by private individuals, in different parts of Asia. The large mastiff of Thibet, and the greyhound of Persia, are the favourites. The flesh of the dog is a common article of food in China, as it was at one time in the islands of the Indian Ocean.

The cat has always been a favourite domestic animal among the Asiatics; and the Mahometans in particular, who consider the dog as an unclean beast, lavish all their caresses and attentions upon this far less gentle and sagacious animal. In many places of Asia, the fur of the cat assumes a long silky texture of great beauty and fineness; and individuals of the esteemed colours are frequently sold at extravagant prices.

Of wild mammalia peculiar to Asia, as has been observed, there is a greater number than in any other portion of the globe. The tribe of apes, with the single exception of the chimpanzee of Africa, peculiar to this continent; as also another tribe, which differs from them only by the possession of a very long slender tail. Among these latter, the kahan, a large species inhabiting China and the Malagan peninsula, attains nearly to the dimensions of man, and is remarkable for a long prominent nose, which assimilates it in general appearance more nearly to the human species than any other of the monkey kind. The macaques and the lemur are also to be found in the woods of China and India; they are only remarkable for their malevolent disposition and their disgusting manners.

The cheiroptera, or bat kind, are almost exclusively Asiatic; and another, named by travellers flying foxes. Both of these genera inhabit the woods and forests of the intertropical parts of Asia, principally those of the great Indian isles; unlike the generality of winged quadrupeds, they are of diurnal habits, live on leaves and fruit, and are eaten by the natives.

Carnivorous Animals of Asia.—There are three or four different species of bears. One of these, lately discovered on Mount Lebanon, is frequently mentioned by the sacred

writers; the rest inhabit the Himalaya and other eastern mountains, except one species, which is found in the jungles on the plains of India. The common brown bear of Europe, and the white or polar bear, abound in Siberia, Kamschatka, and along the shores of the Frozen Ocean. The bali-saur is the badger of India; and of the smaller carnivora there are some peculiar to the continent of Asia, and the large islands of Borneo, Sumatra, and Java. Among the fur animals, Northern Asia produces the sable, the ermine, and various other species. The sea-otter, the most valuable of all, has been found only in the North Pacific, along the shores of Asia and America.

The tiger, the most savage and formidable of all the carnivorous animals, exists only in Asia and the neighbouring isles. A new species, lately discovered, inhabits Siam and Sumatra; and the leopard and panther are common among the forests of India. The lion has been lately met with in the province of Guzerat, without a mane, and an inferior animal to that of Africa.

The marsupial animals are for the most part confined to Australia; a few species, however, extend throughout the long chain of islands which nearly connects that continent with Asia. Of these, one is the kangaroo; the other five marsupialia belong to the genus phalangista, and are distinguished by having the tail partially or entirely naked and scaly.

The principal circumstance worthy of notice in the birds of India, is the great abundance, and varied and brilliant colours, of the gallinaceous tribes which inhabit this portion of the world; indeed, the more valuable of our domestic fowls, the common cock and hen, as well as our domestic quadrupeds, originally came from this continent, and are still found wild in the woods of India, as well as the peacock, the pheasant, and many hundred others. The Himalaya Mountains, in particular, produce three or four different species of tragophaus or horned pheasant, besides about other five distinct species.

The ostrich, though formerly abundant in the deserts of Mesopotamia, is no longer found on the continent of Asia. The cassowary, a bird which nearly approaches the ostrich both in size and internal structure, inhabits the islands of the Indian Archipelago. In other respects, the ornithology of Asia is by no means peculiar.

The reptiles, fishes, and insects of Asia are likewise too nearly assimilated to those of the other continents to require a distinct enumeration of their different forms and genera. Like birds, these different classes of animals possess powers of locomotion which are denied to mammalia.

ASIA MINOR, the most western portion of the great continent of Asia, bounded N. by the Black Sea, E. by the river Euphrates,

and W. by the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmora, and the Straits of the Hellespont and Bosphorus. Its figure is irregularly oblong, extending about 1000 miles in length from east to west, and between 400 and 500 in breadth from north to south. The whole country is under the Turkish Government; and it is divided into several provinces, of which it is understood that Natolia and Carmania are the most important.

ASINARA, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the north-west coast of Sardinia.

ASKASY, a town of Abascia, at the mouth of a river, near the Black Sea. Long. 37. 40. E. Lat. 44. 6. N.

ASKEATON, a post-town of the county Limerick, Ireland, on the river Deel, near its junction with the Shannon. Pop. 1349. 144 miles S.W. from Dublin.

ASKERME, a small island of Scotland, on the S.W. coast of the isle of Skye.—Also a village in Yorkshire.

ASKHAM, a parish in Westmoreland. Pop. 587.

ASKRIGG, a market-town of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 737.

ASLACOE, a wapentake in Lincolnshire. Pop. 4839.

ASOLA, a town of Upper Italy, in Brescia, on the Chiese. Pop. 4000.

ASOLA, a town of Italy on the river Musone. Pop. 3650. 45 miles N.E. Verona.

ASPATRIA, a parish in Cumberland. Pop. 1395.

ASPATRIA and **BRAYTON**, two townships in Cumberland. Pop. 761.

ASPECT, a neat town of France, on the Garonne. Pop. 4900. 19 leagues S.W. Toulouse.

ASPEDEN, a parish in Herts. Pop. 560.

ASPEREN, a town of Holland, on the Linge, 22 miles E. Rotterdam. Pop. 740.

ASPERG, a market-town of Wirtemberg. Pop. 1283.

ASPERN, a town of Austria, on the Danube, below Vienna, the scene of a great battle in 1809, between Bonaparte and the Austrians.

ASPLEY-GUISE, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford. Pop. 1014.

ASPOE, a small island situated in the Gulf of Bothnia, belonging to the Russian province of Finland. It forms a parish, has a light-house, and contains about 100 Finlanders. Long. 26. 77. E. Lat. 60. 17. N.

ASPULL, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 2464.

ASSAHAN, a district and town situated on a river of same name in the Batta country, on the north coast of Sumatra. The town is in 3. 1. N. Lat., and 99. 52. E. Long. The river, which is above 4000 feet wide at its mouth, is shallow and difficult of approach, owing to extensive sandbanks. The Portuguese traded formerly up the Assahan river. The remains of an old fort still exist, about 70 miles from its mouth, where a colony of

emigrants from Java was once established. Pop. about 70,000.

ASSAYE, a small town about 28 miles north of Jewelna, in the province of Bahar, in Hindostan. This place is best known from a battle fought in 1803, between the British army, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, and the confederated Indian armies.—On that occasion, the troops under Wellesley consisted of 2000 Europeans and 2500 native troops, while the armies to which these were opposed amounted to 30,000 men. Notwithstanding, the British army crossed a river and forced the encampment of their enemies, defeating them with great loss. General Wellesley took 98 pieces of cannon, 7 standards, and killed 1200 men; the remainder were dispersed. The loss on the part of the British was considerable, about 1500 killed and wounded.—(See *Mill's India*.)

ASSEN, a town of Holland, in Overysseel. Pop. 600.

ASSEN, a country of considerable extent, situated in the interior of Africa, now included in the dominions of Ashantee.

ASSENDELST, a village in Holland, with 2190 inhabitants.

ASSENEDE, a town in Flanders. Pop. 3120.

ASSENHEIM, a jurisdiction in the dominions of the Prince of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, containing 1 city, 10 villages, and 3957 inhabitants. The capital of the jurisdiction is of the same name, and contains 1615 inhabitants.

ASSENS, a seaport town of Denmark, located in the Little Belt. It is a common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen.

ASSINGTON, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 641.

ASSINIBOINS, or **RED RIVER**, a river of North America, which discharges its waters into the south-west side of Lake Winnipeg.

ASSINT or **ASSYNT**, one of the extensive Highland parishes, or rather districts, in Sutherlandshire, 25 miles long and 15 broad, jutting out into the sea, called Assynt Point, with some extensive fresh-water lakes. Our space will not admit of even a summary description of this wild district, which is almost without a road. Pop. 3161.

ASSISI, a small town of Italy, in the Pope's dominions, with a fine cathedral church.

ASSODONAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bejapoor, the capital of a Maharratta district of the same name, 68 miles S.E. Poonah.

ASSOMPTION, L', a village of Lower Canada, on a river of the same name, about 10 miles before it falls into the St Lawrence.

ASSON, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 2490.

ASSONNE, a town of France, department of the Deux-Sevres. Pop. 2000.

ASSUAPMOUSION, a river of great magnitude in Lower Canada. It rises a great way up the country, and after various windings falls into Lake St John. At its mouth are

some islands, formed of alluvial soil, very fertile. In its course it has some fine cascades.

ASSUMPTION, an island in North America, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, at the mouth of the great river of the same name. Long. 60. 40. W. Lat. 49. 30. N.

ASSUMPTION, one of the Ladrone Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. Long. 140. 55. E. Lat. 19. 45. N.

ASSUMPTION, a post-township of the United States, in Lafourche county, Louisiana, on the Lafourche, 50 miles S. Baton Rouge. Pop. 5010.

ASSUMPTION, the capital city of the province of Paraguay, in South America, on the Paraguay, 48 miles above the junction of the first mouth of the Pilcomayo, and 18 above that of the second. It is inhabited by about 500 families of Spaniards, and several thousands of Indians and Mestizoes. It exports hides, tobacco, and sugar. Long. 59. 35. W. Lat. 24. 47. S.

ASSUNGIOVA, a considerable town in European Turkey, two days' journey west from Adrianople.

ASSYN-KALESI, a village in Asia Minor, in Caria, occupying a peninsula at the head of the Gulf of Assyn, with a mean but extensive fortress on the summit of a rock. This village stands on the site of the ancient Jassus, a considerable city, and many antiquities are still to be seen in it. Several spacious sepulchres are at present inhabited by Greek families as their ordinary dwellings. Long. 27. 32. E. Lat. 37. 18. N.

ASTABAT, a town of Persia, in Armenia, situated near the river Araxes. It is a small place, but the country around is fertile, and produces good wine. Some roots are found in the country useful for dyeing red; great quantities are exported to India. Long. 44. 30. Lat. 39. N.

ASTAFORT, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2500.

ASTARA, a river of Persia, which runs into the Caspian Sea, Lat. 38. 35. N. The town of Astara is situated on it.

ASTBURY, or **NEWBOLD ASTBURY**, an extensive parish in Cheshire, located about one and a half miles from Congalton, on the road to Newcastle. The church abounds with monumental inscriptions. Pop. 14,673.

ASTELL'S ISLAND, one of the English Company's islands at the north-west point of the Gulf of Carpentaria, of moderate height and well wooded. Iron ore is found here.

ASTERABAD, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, situated on the S.E. shore of the Caspian Sea, at the mouth of the Aster, or Ester, which forms a convenient bay for shipping. 300 miles N.N.E. Ispahan.

ASTI, the capital of the ancient county of the same name, on the Tanaro, in Upper Italy. It is well built, and contains many churches and monastical institutions, with 22,000 inhabitants. They carry on a considerable

trade in corn, wine, and silk. 24 miles E. Turin.

ASTIER, St, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 2820.

ASTLEY, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 1832.

ASTLEY, a parish in Worcestershire. Pop. 849.

ASTLEY ABBOTS, a parish in Salop. Pop. 666.

ASTON, a parish in Warwickshire. Pop. 32,118.

ASTON, a township in the county of Drummond, in Upper Canada, watered by the Blanche and Becancour rivers, on the banks of which are some fine scenery.

ASTON with AUGHTON, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 564.

ASTON CANTLOW, a parish in Warwickshire. Pop. 940.

ASTON CLINTON, a parish in Bucks. Pop. 1001.

ASTON and COTE, a hamlet in Oxfordshire. Pop. 718.

ASTON FLAMVILLE, a parish in Leicester-shire. Pop. 1703.

ASTON INGHAM, a parish in Herefordshire. Pop. 591.

ASTON ROWANT, a parish in Oxon. Pop. 946.

ASTON STEEPLE, a parish in Oxon. Pop. 562.

ASTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish in Derbyshire. Pop. 620.

ASTORGA, a town in Spain, of great antiquity, on the bank of a small river in Leon. It is the see of a bishop; and contains 4 parish churches, 2 chapels of ease, and 2 religious houses. It was formerly walled; but its fortifications are now decayed. 17 leagues from Leon.

ASTRACAN, or **ASTRAKHAN**, a province of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Caucasus, of considerable extent.

ASTRACAN, an archiepiscopal city of Asia, the capital of the province of that name, situated on an island about 52 miles from the mouth of the Volga, which is discharged into the Caspian Sea. This city is three miles in circumference, of very irregular figure, and surrounded by a wall. Its buildings were formerly chiefly of wood. Of the public buildings, the most conspicuous are two commercial halls for the reception and sale of merchandise, one for the Tartars, the other for the Persians. The modern houses are in general built of brick, or of a kind of freestone. The Kremlin, which is uninhabited, stands on a hill; it contains the cathedral, a spacious brick edifice. There are in this city 25 Russian churches and 2 convents: likewise a church for Roman Catholics. The Armenians also have a metropolitan church here. There are several natives of Moulton, who reside in a certain quarter of the city, and follow their own peculiar

rites of religion in one of their own temples. In the year 1784, their number amounted to 86. The population of Astracan consists of a mixture of Russians, Armenians, Greeks, Tartars, Persians, Jews, Indians, English, and French. It is a great place for trade and manufactures. Wine is made; and the Nogay women of Astracan spin quantities of cotton yarn. There are 50 manufactories of silk in the city, all in the hands of the Armenians; extensive salt-works are also carried on, and manufactures of gunpowder. Among the exports may be enumerated fish, pig and bar iron, about 40,000 pounds of cochineal annually, and some indigo; woollen and linen cloths, Russia leather, brocades, taffetas, satin, and foreign velvets. The imports are raw and spun cotton, and stuffs of the same material; raw and manufactured silk, shawls from Thibet and Cashmere, and some furs. There is a considerable trade in jewels; oriental turquoises are sold in great numbers, and at low prices, by the Astracan merchants; and the Indians deal in rubies and emeralds. The chief traffic with Persia is carried on by Armenians. It was taken from the Mongol Tartars in 1554. Population uncertain. 1040 miles S.S.E. Petersburg. Long. 47. 44. E. Lat. 46. 21. N.

ASTROP, a village of England, county of Northampton, 5 miles W. Brackley.

ASTURIA, or ASTURIAS, a principality in the north of Spain, which forms an unequal parallelogram, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Las Montanas and the province of Biscay, S.E. by Old Castile, S. by Leon, and W. by Galicia. Pop. 348,000.

ATACAMA, the chief town of a province of this name in Peru, about 100 miles from the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Long. 69. 30. W. Lat. 23. 30. S.

ATALAYA DE ALAGOUTA, a town in Portuguese Estremadura, 18 miles N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 1400.

ATCHEEN, one of the petty kingdoms in which the island of Sumatra is divided. It occupies the north-western extremity of the island, and borders generally on the country of the Battas. The kingdom does not extend inland more than 50 miles. The soil throughout is generally light and fertile, producing rice, vegetables, the finest tropical fruits, cattle, and cotton. All kinds of provisions are abundant, and the natives display their skill in agricultural and commercial pursuits. This kingdom possesses the same kind of animals as are common in the island.

ATCHINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tobolsk. Long. 89. 36. E. Lat. 56. 20. N.

ATCHIRSKAI, a town of Asiatic Russia, government of Tobolsk.

ATFIEH, a town of Egypt, on a narrow canal of the Nile, 35 miles S. Cairo.

ATH, or AETH, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Dender,

noted for its manufactures of linen. It has, besides, several bleachfields, iron-works, and considerable trade. Pop. 7650. 25 miles S.W. Brussels.

ATHABASCA, a river, and also a lake of same name, in the north-west territory of America. The source of the river has not been discovered. It flows generally in a northern direction, but sometimes runs due east, and its windings receive great supplies of water from streams flowing from the Small Slave Lake. It ultimately falls into the lake of the same name by several channels.

ATHABOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the Black Sea, 68 miles N.E. Adrianople.

ATHAPESCOW, a lake in the N.W. part of North America, in the 59th degree of N. lat.

ATHBOY, a town of Ireland, county of Meath, 39 miles N. W. Dublin. Pop. 1569.

ATHELNEY, (Isle of Nobles,) an islet of England, in the county of Somerset.

ATHELSTANFORD, (where Athelstane, king of the East Saxons, ferried over his army against the Scots,) a village and parish of Scotland. Pop. 931. 2 miles from Haddington.

ATHENRY, a village of Ireland, in the county Galway, formerly of great consequence as appears from its ruins. Pop. 1092. 10 miles E. Galway, and 121 S.W. Dublin.

ATHENS, anciently the capital of Attica, now that of the kingdom of Greece, on the rivulets Ilissus and Cephissus, a few miles from the western shore of Attica, 100 miles N.E. Misitra, (Sparta,) and above 300 S.W. Constantinople. Athens, though much decayed from its ancient glory, is still famous for many beautiful remains of antiquity. A considerable portion of the Acropolis, or ancient citadel, is still in existence. Of the temple of Victory, there still remain six beautiful columns of white marble, of the finest architecture, with gateways between them. Of the Parthenon, eight columns of the eastern front, and several of the side porticoes, are still standing. There are various other splendid remains of ancient sculpture and architecture to be found in the streets, the houses, the churches, and the fountains. The ancient temple of Theseus is still entire, with the exception of the roof, which is of modern construction. The Areopagus, or Hill of Mars, which was almost in the centre of ancient Athens, is outside the present town, and is used as a burying place by the Greeks. Here may still be discerned the steps cut in the rock, to ascend to that famous tribunal, as well as the seats of the judges, the accusers, and the accused. The ruins of Athens have been ransacked by European travellers. Lord Elgin, while British ambassador at the Porte, collected some of the most valuable specimens of Grecian ingenuity and taste. Casts and drawings were made of those which could not be removed; and the whole collection is now

the property of the public, having been purchased by Parliament for £35,500. The Athenians carry on some trade in wool, silk, wax, oil, olives, and honey. The modern town of Athens is a small open place, with streets narrow and irregular. The houses are mostly mean and straggling; many have large courts or areas before them. The population is from 8000 to 10,000, of whom one-fourth are Turks, and the remainder Greeks. The latter have here several churches and chapels; and the Turks several mosques and public baths. Since the accession of King Otho, there are settled many English, the shops are filled with English goods, the streets thronged with British subjects; coffee-houses and taverns are kept by Englishmen, and it is possible to live in Athens, as if in England. Such has been at last the fate of Athens; and some late accounts say the buildings are to be repaired. If this should fortunately be the case, and the navigation be improved, a journey to Athens will be like a journey to Guernsey or any of our northern isles. A modern traveller, on visiting Athens, says, "At Athens already we have speculators, and a troop of improvers have invaded this glorious city. An improving mania has gone abroad. New streets and projected railroads are contemplated. Athens has become a heterogeneous anomaly. Greeks in their wild costume are jostled in the streets by Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Dutchmen, Spaniards, Bavarians, Russians, Danes, and sometimes by Americans. European shops invite purchasers by the side of an Eastern bazar. Coffee-rooms, billiard-rooms, reading-rooms, French and German restaurateurs, are open all over the city, and London porter is sold by the pot. In a few years what a change! Sir Pulteney Malcolm erected a house near the site of Plato's academy; Lady Franklin resides near the foot of Mount Hymettus, in a country house; and several English gentlemen have done the same. An American clergyman has purchased a farm in the neighbourhood; and in a few years, if the march of improvement continue, the temple of Theseus will be inclosed in the gardens of the palace of Otho, the temple of the Muses will be occupied by a German opera-house, and the Laoclerum of Demosthenes, by a row of three-story houses." Of the three small harbours of Athens, the most ancient is the Phalerum or Phalæreus; the strongest Munychia, but the most celebrated is the Pyraus. This last, which was in its day the best-frequented port of Greece, is five miles distant from the town, and is formed by a recess from the shore, with a narrow entrance guarded by two rocky points. It is now known by the name of Porto Leone. For a succinct account of the late transactions in Athens, see article *Greece*. Long. 23. 53. E. Lat. 38. 2. N.

ATHENS, a county of the United States, in Ohio. Pop. 4500. Chief town, Athens.

ATHENS, a post-town of the United States, in Green county, New York, on the Hudson, opposite Hudson city, 28 miles below Albany. Pop. about 3500.—Also the name of several other townships.

ATHENS, New, a small place in Ohio, 18 miles N.W. of Wheeling. It is the seat of Franklin College, which was incorporated in 1824. This college has no support but the pupils' fees, which support four professors, including the president and vice-president.

ATHERINGTON, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 592.

ATHERSTONE, a market-town of England, county of Warwick. Pop. 3870. 107 miles N.N.W. London.

ATHERTON, or **CHOWBENT**, a chapelry of England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 4181.

ATHIS, a town of Normandy, department of the Orne. Pop. 3350.

ATHLEAGUE, a village and post-town of the county of Roscommon, Ireland. Pop. 418. 100 miles W. from Dublin.

ATHLONE, a market-town of Ireland, in the counties of Westmeath and Roscommon, on the River Shannon, by which it is intersected; the opposite sides being connected by a long, narrow, ancient stone bridge. It has a charter-school for 40 boys, and sends one member to parliament. Athlone forms the great pass between Connaught and Leinster. In 1691, it was taken by General Ginkle. Pop. 11,362. 77 miles W. Dublin. Long. 7. 50. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

ATHOL, the most northern district of Perthshire, Scotland, extending in length 45 miles, and in breadth 30. It is bounded on the north by Badenoch, west by Lochaber, east by Marr and Gowrie, and on the south by Stormont, Perth Proper, and Breadalbane. It is rough and mountainous, and contains a portion of the ancient Caledonian forest; the mountains, however, are interspersed with fruitful valleys. It has several villages. Blair Castle, the property of the Duke of Athol, who derives his title from the district, is the most noted place. In its vicinity is the noted pass of Killcrankie.

ATHOL, a town of Massachusetts, 35 miles N.W. Worcester, and 72 from Boston.

ATHOS, **MOUNT**, a peninsula in Greece. The highest point rises 6349 feet above the level of the sea. On this peninsula are situated about 20 monasteries, which maintain 1500 inmates, or persons attached to them. Visited in 1836 by Webber Smith.

ATHY, a market-town of Ireland, county of Kildare, intersected by the Barrow. The assizes of the county are held here alternately with Naas. Pop. 3960. 40 miles S.W. from Dublin.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, one of the great oceanic divisions of our globe, and the most important in a commercial point of view. It washes the shores of Europe, Africa, and America, and is the great medium of communication with

the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, to Australia, round Cape Horn into the great Pacific Ocean, the West Indies, Greenland, &c. For particulars, see articles Gulf Stream, Banks of Newfoundland, &c.

ATLAS, an extensive and lofty chain of mountains, stretching through the greater part of Barbary, and dividing most of its cultivated territory from the vast desert of sand, which fills the greater part of Central and Northern Africa. The mountains which form the eastern boundary of the empire of Morocco, are by far the loftiest part of this chain. Their height, according to repeated observations, rises to upwards of 13,000 feet; and their summits, even in this tropical region, are covered with perpetual snow. The French, since their occupation of Algiers, have sent some detachments to the neighbourhood of the plains of the Atlas range. Great hopes are now entertained that these delightful regions will experience the influence of European civilisation.

ATLOW, a chapter in Derbyshire. Pop. 517.

ATOOI, or **ATOWAY**, one of the largest Sandwich islands, in the South Pacific ocean, 30 miles in length. Pop. 54,000. Long. 200. 20. E. Lat. 21. 57. N.

ATOONI, or **ATAONI**, a tribe of nomadic Arabs who live between the Nile and the Red Sea, in Middle Egypt, between 26. and 28. N. Lat. They are a fierce and warlike race, and overawe their neighbours.

ATOUGUA, a town of Portugal, with 1300 inhabitants, on the coast of Estremadura.

ATRATO, a river in South America, in the Republic of New Granada. It is formed from the confluence of some considerable streams, runs 150 miles from north to south, and falls into the Gulf of Darien near 8.0. N. Lat. The river Atrato is celebrated for the great quantity of water which it discharges into the sea by a mouth of five leagues wide, near which are seventeen islands of small size. The country drained by the Atrato and its affluents is very mountainous, and covered with wood to its greatest height. Near its mouth was founded the first European settlement on the continent of America. Near this river was the Scotch settlement of Darien, so ruinous to Scotland. It also affords a water communication with the Pacific Ocean, by means of a small canal.

ATREBATI, in ancient geography, a people of Britain, said to have come from the nation of the Belgæ, and for a long time retained the habits of that nation. When Cæsar was pressing hard on the Belgæ, this nation agreed to assist them with the aid of 15,000 men.

ATRI, or **ATRIA**, a considerable town of Naples, in Abruzzo. 28 miles N.E. Aquila.

ATTENBOROUGH, a parish in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1094.

ATTERCLIFFE W. DARNALL, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 3741.

ATTERSEE, a large lake abounding in fish in the Archduchy of Auwied. The vale that

surrounds it is called Attergau. Attersee, now a village with about 150 inhabitants but at one time the chief town in the district, was once a place of great importance, and the abode of the Prince Bishops of Bamberg. The lake is 12 miles long, the surface contains about 11,567 English acres.

ATTICA, in ancient geography, an ancient kingdom of Greece, situated between the straits of Eurpus or Negropont on the north-east, and the Gulf of Saron on the south-west. It comprehends an area of about 750 square miles; in length from north-west to south-east about 60 miles; in breadth from north to south 56, decreasing as it approaches the sea. The soil was naturally barren and craggy, though, by the industry of its inhabitants, it produced all the necessaries of life. Athens was the capital. For a description, see *Athens*.

ATTLEBURGH, a market-town and parish of England, in Norfolk. Pop. 1939.

ATTOCK, or **ATTOCK BENARES**, a celebrated town and fort on the Indus. Long. 71. 15. E. Lat. 33. 6. N. The present fortress was built by the Emperor Akbar, in 1581.

ATTOOR, a town of Hindostan, in Dindigul. 6 miles S.S.W. Dindigul.

ATTOOR, a town of Hindostan, in Barra-maul, 70 miles N.W. Pondicherry.

ATU, or **ARTOO**, one of the Aleutian islands, about 60 miles in length. Long. 172 E. Lat. 54. N.

ATUNXAUA, a town of Peru, 70 miles E. Lima. Long. 75. 48. W. Lat. 11. 45. S.

ATWICK, a small parish containing the township of that name, in the riding of Hornsea. The village is about 2 miles N.W. of that town, located on the sea coast. Pop. 285.

ATWOOD'S KEYS, four or five small islands among the Bahamas. Long. 73. 40. W. Lat. 23. 8. N.

AU, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Iser. Pop. 600. It is the name of several other small villages in Germany.

AUB, or **AUW**, a town of Franconia, on the river Gollach. Pop. 1120.

AUBAGNE, a town of France, in Provence, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 6650. 7 leagues S.E. Aix.

AUBE, a river of France, which falls into the Seine at Marsilly.

AUBE, a department of France, bounded N. by the department of the Marne, E. by that of the Upper Marne, S.E. by that of the Cote d'Or, S.W. by that of the Yonne, and N.W. by that of the Seine and Marne. It comprehends part of the south of Champagne, and a small part of Burgundy. Its area amounts to 2400 square miles, and its population to 230,688. The capital is Troyes.

AUBEL, a village in the Netherlands. Pop. 3000.

AUBENAS, a town of France, department of the Ardeche. It contains silk-mills and extensive cloth-works. Pop. 5000. 135 leagues S.S.E. Paris.

AUBENTON, a town of France, on the Aube, department of the Aisne. Pop. 2070.

AUBIERES, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 1400.

AUBIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Indre. It contains 800 houses.

AUBIGNAN, a town of France, department of Vaucluse. Pop. 1320.

AUBIGNE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 1700.

AUBIGNY, or **AVIGNE**, a town of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 2550.

AUBIN, a manufacturing town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchâtel.

AUBIN, ST, a small town in the island of Jersey, 4 miles W. St Heliers.

AUBIN DE COERMEY, ST, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 1100.

AUBONNE, a town of Switzerland. Pop. 1600. 11 miles W.S.W. Lausanne.

AUBURO, a bailiwick on the Aue. It is about 22 square miles, or 14,000 acres, with 2300 inhabitants, who are employed in agriculture, spinning, and weaving linen.

AUBURN, a post village of the United States, capital of Cayuga county, New York. It has numerous mills and manufactories. Pop. in 1838, about 5009. 170 miles W. Albany.

AUBUSSON, a town of France, on the Creuse, department of the Creuse. Here is a carpet manufactory of silk and wool. Pop. 6000.

AUCH, or **AUSCH**, a town of France, department of the Gers. Here are manufactures of serge and of coarse woollens. The cathedral church is of great beauty. Pop. 9700. 17 leagues W. Toulouse.

AUCHEN, a thriving village on the Luther Water, parish of Fordun, Kincardineshire.

AUCHENAIRNE, a village four miles north of Glasgow, in the parish of Cadder.

AUCHENLOSSEN, **LOCH**, in the parish of Lumphannan, Aberdeenshire, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth.

AUCHIN'S CASTLE, or **HOUSE**, long the residence of the Wallace family, Ayrshire, celebrated for a kind of pear produced in a garden from a French plant, known by the name of the Auchin Pear.

AUCHINBLAY, a village in Scotland, Kincardineshire.

AUCHINDINNY, a village in the county of Edinburgh, 7½ miles south of Edinburgh, on the road to Peebles, in a romantic dell, through which flows the South Esk. Here the first paper-mill in Scotland was established.

AUCHINDOIR, a parish in Aberdeenshire near the Grampian Hills, 7 miles long, and 4 broad. The country here is remarkably well wooded. Pop. 1030.

AUCHINLECK, (Stone-field,) a parish of Scotland, in Ayrshire, district of Kyle, of about 18 miles long and 2 broad. On the east, it lies high and is bleak and moorish; on the west it is more fertile, and in some places highly cultivated; throughout there is abundance of excellent coal, lime, and free-

stone. It is watered by the Ayr and the Lugar; the romantic scenery on whose banks served to call forth some of the sweetest effusions of the genius of Burns. There is a small village of the same name on the south side of the parish, pleasantly situated on a southern exposure. In this quarter there are many spots pointed out as remarkable for being the haunts, or the graves, of old worthies who suffered in the days of prelate persecution. Pop. 1662.

AUCHMITHY, a fishing village of Scotland, on the east coast, 3½ miles N.E. Arbroath.

AUCHNACRAIG, a village in the island of Mull, where there is a ferry to Oban, in Argyllshire.

AUCHRY, a streamlet in Buchan, Aberdeenshire, falling into the Ythan near its source.

AUCHTERADER, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. This parish will long be famous as one of the first whose population, under the protection of the Veto law of the General Assembly, resisted the patron's pretence, on which account the civil right became a question of warm litigation in the judicial courts, and was at length, in 1839, settled in his favour by the House of Lords. Pop. 3182.

AUCHTERDERRAN, a parish in Fife, 4 miles long and 3 broad, containing the village of Lochgellie. A great deal of coal is raised here. Pop. in 1831, 1590.

AUCHTERGAVEN, a hilly parish in Perthshire, 9 miles long and 5 broad. The church and village are situated on the road from Perth to Dunkeld. The thriving village of Stanley lies in this parish. Pop. 3417.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a parish in the southwest corner of Forfarshire, 7 miles N.W. of Dundee. The whole comprises about 4000 acres; and nearly all arable. Pop. 715.

AUCHTERLESS, a parish in Aberdeenshire, on the Banff road, 7 miles long and 3 broad. The remains of a Roman encampment are still visible. Pop. 1701.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Fife. It has a manufacture of brown linen. Pop. 3225.

AUCHTERTOUL, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Fife. Pop. 527.

AUCHY, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 2000.

AUCKLAND, **BISHOP**, a market-town of England, in Durham. Pop. 2859. 12 miles S.S.W. Durham.

AUCKLAND, **ST ANDREW**, an extensive and populous parish in Durham, and a small village, one mile from Bishop Auckland, containing the mother church. Pop. 11,137, of which 296 are in the town.

AUCKLAND, **ST HELEN**, a place 3 miles S.W. of Bishop-Auckland. The chief trade is in coals. Pop. 410.

AUCKLAND, **WEST**, a township next in consideration to Bishop Auckland, about 3½ miles S.W. of that town. Pop. 1529.

AUCKLAND, a township in the county of Sherbrooke, Upper Canada. The land is uneven and rugged; in some places mountainous, in others sinking into swamps. The land is well watered by rivers and brooks. Population about 1350.

AUDE, a river in France, which rises in the Eastern Pyrenees, dividing into two branches, one of which falls into the lake of Vindres, the other into the lake of Sigeau.

AUDE, a department of France, which includes the south-west part of Languedoc. It has the department of the Herault to the N.E., that of the Tarn to the N., the Mediterranean to the E., the department of the Eastern Pyrenees to the S., and that of the Arriege to the W. Its extent is 324 square leagues, or about 2550 square miles, peopled by 253,194 inhabitants.

AUDENSHAW, a village in Lancashire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. of Manchester. There are several manufactories, chiefly employed by the Manchester merchants. Population uncertain.

AUDLEM, a parish and township in Cheshire, 42 miles from Manchester. The parish is purely agricultural. There are several places of worship. Pop. 2978, of which 1558 live in the town of Audlem.

AUDLEY, a parish and village in Staffordshire. The ground abounds with coal, and mines are constantly at work. There are some curious ruins in the parish. Pop. 3617, of which 767 live in the village.

AUDRUICK, a town of France, in Picardy. Pop. 2060.

AUDRYCHOR, an Austrian city, in the province of Galicia, with a castle. Pop. 2805.

AUDURE, a town in France, in the department of the Gard. It has a considerable trade in serges and woollen cloth.

AUERBACH, a town of Germany, in the Upper Palatinate. Pop. 1340.

AVERSTADT, a village of Prussia, in the province of Thuringia. Near it was fought a decisive battle between Bonaparte and the Prussians, on 14th October 1806.

AUGGUR, a large town in the province of Malwa, belonging to Sindia. In 1820 it contained 5000 houses, mostly of mud. Long. 76. 1. E. Lat. 23. 43. N.

AUGHER, a small town of the county of Tyrone, Ireland. Pop. 688. 95 miles N.W. from Dublin.

AUGHNACLOY, a market-town of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, on the river Blackwater. Pop. 1972. 95 miles N.W. from Dublin.

AUGILA, a district and town of Africa, on the route between Siwah and Fezzan. Long. 22. 25. E. Lat. 29. 35. N.

AUGSBURG (the Burgh of Augustus, because enlarged by him,) an ancient city of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Lech and Wertach. It is large, and has still some fortifications in the old style, with four principal gates and six smaller ones. It has some considerable ma-

nufactures in silver, fine cotton, wire, looking-glasses, and tobacco. Bookselling and engraving on copper are also important branches of business. The Catholics have six churches and eight monasteries, and the Lutherans six churches. In the public library there is a valuable collection of Grecian works, both in manuscripts and print. There is also an academy, a lyceum, and a polytechnic school: the Catholic students, long separated from the Protestants, are now taught in the same classes. Of the public edifices, the cathedral, the town-house, with the *perlach-tower*, the artificial fountain, and the bishop's palace, in one of the halls of which was presented the celebrated Augsburg Confession in 1530, are all worthy of attention. The Elector of Treves fixed his residence here, after the secularization of his territories. A wooden bridge of ingenious structure was built on the Lech at Augsburg, in 1808. 40 miles N.W. Munich. Long. 10. 53. E. Lat. 48. 17. N.

AUGUSTA, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Pop. 24,308. Slaves, 3880. Chief town, Staunton.

AUGUSTA, a city of the United States, and capital of Richmond county, Georgia, on the Savannah river just below the falls: 127 miles N.W. Savannah, by land. Pop. in 1819, more than 4000.

AUGUSTA, a city in the intendency of Catania, in Sicily. It stands on a tongue of land, near Cape Croce, and has a good harbour, whence salt, honey, and wine are exported. It is strongly built and fortified, contains 1836 houses, and 9425 inhabitants. Long. 15. 13. 15. E. Lat. 37. 12. 50. N.

AUGUSTAVA. See *Augustovo*.

AUGUSTENBERG, a circle in the divisions of Denmark, consisting of seven parishes on the island of Al.

AUGUSTIN, St., a parish in Gloucester. Pop. 8358.

AUGUSTINE, St., a district in Kent. Pop. 74,914.

AUGUSTINE, St., Norwich, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 2022.

AUGUSTINE'S, St., a port and river on the Labrador coast.—Also a number of small islands on the same coast.

AUGUSTOVO, the most northern district of Russian Poland, in length about 180 miles, in breadth 65. Its area is about 7000 geographical square miles. It lies between the 52d and 56th degrees of N. Lat. It contains 155 parishes, and 47 towns, the chief of which is Suwalky. The capital, Augustovo, stands on a marshy piece of ground, at the southern extremity of the lake Stalrina, out of which the Neva flows at the distance of 110 miles N.E. of Warsaw. It was founded by Sigismund Augustus, King of Poland, in 1560. It is fortified, contains two churches, and about 3000 inhabitants. It has several annual fairs for cattle, merchandise, &c. A canal was lately formed, with 17 sluices to

communicate with the Vistula. The town lies in 53. 40. N. Lat., and 22. 58. E. Long.

AUGHTON, a parish in Lancashire. Pop. 1462.

AUGHTON, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 665.

AULAY, St, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 1060.

AULDEARN, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Nairn. Pop. 1613.

AULDTON, a village in the parish of Loudon, district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, near Loudon-hill.

AULENDORF, a market-town, with 1900 inhabitants, in Suabia.

AULNAIS, DES, (River of Alders,) a remarkable river in Upper Canada. The water of this river is exceedingly turbid, and being narrow is much obstructed by trees. The wood growing on its banks is elm, ash, spruce, pine, and fir.

AULNAY, two towns, about a mile distant, in Normandy: the one has 1500 inhabitants, the other 2000 — Also a town in the department of the Lower Charente. Pop. 1250.

AULPS, a town of Provence, department of the Var. Pop. 3000.

AULT, a maritime town of France, department of the Somme. Pop. 1600.

AULT-HUCKNALL, a parish in Derbyshire. Pop. 618.

AULTGRANDE, a river in Ross-shire, which runs in a southerly direction, and has a short but very troublesome course from its parent, Loch Glass, to the Cromarty Frith.

AUMALE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy. Pop. 1720.

AUNEUIL, a town of France, in Picardy, department of the Oise. Pop. 1080.

AURAY, a town of France, department of Morbihan, on the Gulf of Morbihan. Pop. 3200.

AURAY, a river of France, which runs into the English Channel. Long. 2. 50. W. Lat. 47. 34. N.

AURELIUS, a post-township of the United States, and capital of Cayuga county, New York, on Cayuga lake. Pop. 6550. It contains three post villages, Auburn, Cayuga, and Union Springs.

AURICH, a town of East Friesland, Hanover. Pop. 2200. 12 miles N.E. Embden.

AURIGNAC, a handsome town in Gascony, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 1230.

AURILLAC, a town of France, on the river Jordane, the chief town in the department of the Cantal. Here are manufactures of woolen stuffs, carpets, stamine, shalloon, and lace. Pop. 9190. 111 leagues S. Paris.

AURIOL, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It has some woolen manufactures. Pop. 4200. 5 leagues N.E. Marseilles.

AURORA, a post village of the United States, in Cayuga county, New York.

AURUNGABAD, (Aurang's Abode,) a large province of the Deccan, Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay. It lies to the north of Bejapoor, and is very populous. Its chief city, which is of the same name, is remarkable for some magnificent ruins, and in particular, for the palace and gardens of the famous Aurungzebe, its founder.

AUSE, an ancient town of France, in the Lyonnais, on the river Saone. It formerly had the title of barony. Pop. 1643. Long. 6. 55. W. Lat. 44. 55. N.

AUSEKO, a kingdom in Western Africa, bounded on the west by the river Ambro, which flows into the Laese. It contains a great variety of wild animals, and some copper mines. The king is said to have the control of thirteen kingdoms, and is esteemed the most powerful monarch in that part of Africa. The people are said to be brave, delight in war, and live on human flesh, which is said to be sold in the public markets. Some accounts, however, make them not so bad.

AUSPITZ, a town of Moravia, with 2215 inhabitants. 42 miles S.S.W. Olmutz.

AUSTELL, St, a town and parish of England, county of Cornwall, near which are several tin mines; as also porcelain clay, which is exported to different places for the potteries. Besides the parish church, there are three others. Pop. 8758. 12 miles N N.E. Truro.

AUSTERLITZ, or SLAKOW, a small town of Moravia, circle of Brunn, 12 miles E.S.E. Brunn. Pop. 1620. It has a magnificent castle and gardens. It is noted for a great victory gained near it, on the 2d December 1805, by Bonaparte, over the united forces of Austria and Russia. Pop. 1800.

AUSTIN'S CREEK, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah.

AUSTIN, NORTH and SOUTH, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 840.

AUSTONLEY, a township of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1420. 3 miles from Huddersfield.

AUSTRALIA, (The South Parts,) a name adopted to designate the countries that form, what has been called, the fifth division of the globe. With Professor Trail, however, we feel disposed to hold, "that it may be justly reckoned the first of islands in magnitude," rather than a continent.

It was formerly called New Holland, but now Australia, lying between 115. 0. and 153. 0. E. Long., and 10. 30. and 39. 0. S. Lat., with an indefinite number of smaller islands, lying to the south-east and north.

Australia, as now exhibited in geography, is divided into two great regions, the one comprehending the eastern half, which is called New South Wales, and the other the western, which is called New Holland. It extends in length about 2400 miles, with an average breadth of about 2000 miles, and is divided from Van Diemen's Land by Bass's

Straits, which extend from north to south, about 140 miles. The other islands belonging to Australia lie in the Pacific Ocean, in groups, or scattered over the wide sea. They are described in their appropriate places.

The island called Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, lies south of Australia, between 41 and 43. S. Lat., and 145 and 147. E. Long.

Discovery of Australia.—The first discoverer of Australia was L. V. de Torres, a Spaniard, in a voyage of discovery, A. D. 1605–1607. Passing through the straits that bear his name, he saw the coast of New Holland at its most northern point, Cape York. The Dutch say that they visited this point a few months earlier, and that they made a landing in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Not finding spices and other means of gainful commerce in these newly discovered lands, they turned their attention to the islands in the Indian Ocean, as did the Portuguese. This vast country claimed little of European consideration until our countryman, Captain Cook, directed the public attention to it as a place well adapted for European colonization, when it daily gained on the attention, and engrossed the entire interest, of the mother country.

On the establishment of the English colony of New South Wales, those coasts which until then had not been visited by Europeans, were explored. Captain Flinders, in 1798, discovered the strait that separates Van Diemen's Land from Australia, when he named the lands lying in this strait, Bass's Land. In 1800, Grant discovered the coast to the west of Bass's Land, which still bears the name of Grant's Land. Flinders discovered and surveyed a portion of the coast near Nuyt's Land, which now bears his name of Flinders' Land. Thus, in a period of about 50 years, most of the coast unknown to the Dutch was discovered by the English.

After the establishment of the English colony at Port Jackson, in 1788, the public attention was devoted to discoveries in the interior; but their progress was soon suspended by that great mountain range which runs along the coast of New South Wales, at no great distance from the ocean. For some years, their attempts to cross these mountains were baffled. At last an attempt succeeded in 1813; and, during the last 25 years, the progress of discovery into the interior has been surprisingly rapid. A great part of Australia, which equals Europe in size, has been discovered, so that a pretty accurate idea may now be formed of its soil and capabilities. This has been brought about by the assiduity of the governors, and the skill and enterprise of individuals, who, with laudable perseverance, have opened up a great portion of it; and the press teems with publications on the progress of this wonderful country.

Among the discoverers of Australia, the

most eminent is Captain Cook, who surveyed New South Wales from Cape Howe to Cape York. The Gulf of Carpentaria was surveyed by General Carpenter, but afterwards much more accurately by Captain Flinders. Captain King surveyed Van Diemen's Land, and a portion of De Witt's Land. Sharks' Bay was surveyed by Dampier. The coast about the Swan River was surveyed in 1825. The southern coast was accurately laid down by Captain Flinders, who made a number of accurate surveys of other portions of Australia.

Physical Geography.—Until very lately an idea prevailed, that Australia rose on all sides to a considerable elevation at no great distance from the coast, and that the interior was an immense basin into which the waters flowed from these heights. This idea originated from the surveyors not being able to discover any navigable river that emptied its waters on the coast. This idea has now vanished, as, on a more minute examination by Mitchell and others, it has been found that the waters flow from the interior, like other rivers in the great continents.

We are still far from being in possession of sufficient data for forming a general idea of the interior of Australia. However, every season multiplies the means of forming a tolerably accurate idea of its internal parts.

The mountains of Australia rise in lofty ranges. The principal chain is designated the Blue Mountains. The Liverpool range, and several others that remain unsurveyed, are of great elevation—6500 feet and upwards. The Australian Alps, which lie between 35 and 37. S. Lat., are said to reach a still greater elevation, and their summits are covered with perpetual snow.

The rivers of Australia are of considerable magnitude. The Hawkesbury has a course of 200 miles. It drains a range of mountains, and carries off the overflowings of some alpine lakes, the largest being 12 miles long and 5 broad. It empties its waters into Broken Bay. The Shoalhaven river, after a considerably winding course, discharges its waters into Shoalhaven bay. The other great rivers, such as the Murray, of 1200 miles' course, the Darling, Hunter, Manning, Hastings, Brisbane, and Macquarrie, will be found described under their proper heads.

The interior of Australia displays peculiar features in its form and aspect, and has been divided into terraces, plains, or lowlands, which extend to a considerable distance along the mountain range. The lower ground is a healthy land, fertile, and capable of the finest cultivation. The terraces abound with wood, growing in small clumps, through which the hunters can gallop with ease, affording good grazing for cattle; both supply the dairy with excellent produce.

A still more striking characteristic of this region is, that some of the large rivers termi-

nate in marshes covered with reeds. Captain Sturt describes the termination of the Macquarrie River in the following terms:—"At some distance inland, in the marshes, the reeds were of great height. The channel of the river continued as deep and broad as ever. The water was nearly on a level with the banks; the current was sluggish and scarcely perceptible; these appearances continued for about three miles, when our course was suddenly and unexpectedly checked. The channel, which had promised so well, without change in its breadth or depth, ceased altogether; and, while we were yet lost in astonishment at so abrupt a termination, the boat grounded. Examining this spot with peculiar attention, two creeks were discovered, so small as scarcely to deserve the name, and which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been overlooked. One branched off to the north, and the other to the west; the former extended about 30 yards, and the latter about 20 yards, where they terminated."

The large rivers watering the low lands, and having always water in their channels, are the Morrumidgee, the Murray, the Lachlan, the Macquarrie, and the Darling. These rivers are navigable for a considerable distance from their mouths, are between 300 and 400 feet in breadth, and sometimes 20 or 30 feet in depth. There is a peculiarity in some of the rivers, that they pass over saline rocks, and their waters are brackish.

Climatology.—The climate of Australia differs considerably from that of other countries. Here long droughts occasionally prevail. Captain Sturt says, "In 1825, the fearful drought commenced to which the climate of New South Wales is periodically subject. It continued the two following years with unabated severity. The surface of the earth became so parched up, that the tender vegetation ceased upon it. Culinary herbs were raised with difficulty, and the crops failed even in the most favoured situations. Settlers drove their cattle to distant tracts, for pasture and water. The interior suffered equally with the coast, and men began to despair under so alarming a visitation. It almost appeared that the Australian sky was never again to be traversed by a cloud. These seasons without rain appear to occur every 10 or 12 years; they are succeeded by excessively long rains, but these rains decrease gradually, year after year, until they again wholly cease for a time." The late drought in 1839 was similar in its results.

Another peculiarity is the quick transition from heat to cold, which is said to be caused by the change of the winds. The north-west winds blowing over the great sandy deserts in the interior, attain such a degree of heat that they become too scorching to be pleasant to man and animals, or favourable to vegetation; on the other hand, the

south-eastern winds are frequently cold and piercing, especially when there is a sudden shift from a hot north-west wind. These are remarkable peculiarities; but in general the mornings and evenings are as pleasant as in the south of Italy: even the great heat which occurs does not produce such relaxing and enfeebling effects on the constitution, as in the Indies.

Dews are common; hailstones seldom fall; frost is very little felt on the low grounds, but on the high grounds it is keen and piercing, and, upon the whole, is very favourable to health.

Many of the islands belonging to Australia contain volcanoes, and some of them have been produced by volcanic agency. On all these islands volcanic remains abound.

The Men of Australia, or the Aborigines.—Are said to belong to two races, the Malay and the African negro. They differ considerably in their appearance, habits, and manners, but in general they are a degenerated race of beings, of low habits, living on the most nauseous food, and in some instances they are cannibals. The men go in a state of nudity, and the females with a small band round their middle. The authority is vested in bodily strength alone; they have no chiefs; and their dwellings are of the lowest description. They are, however, lively and good-humoured, and easily learn to read and write. Their number is small. Captain Sturt thinks the interior part is inhabited.

The settlements in Australia are altogether English. The colony of Botany Bay, or Sydney, is in a flourishing state. Van Diemen's Land, Swan River, Adelaide, &c., &c., are all in a state of great and rapid improvement, and continually receiving supplies of able-bodied and skilful settlers, with all the energies of the most advanced state of civilisation; and, from the rapidity of its increase, promising to be a powerful and commanding state.

The Botany of Australia.—Is very unlike that of any other portion of the globe. The plants, like the animals, are, to a considerable extent, of so peculiar an organization, that a large proportion of the genera, and some entire natural orders, are absolutely unknown beyond its shores and its dependent islands. Trees with their leaves twined, and their functions inverted, abound in such numbers as almost to equal the other plants of that country.

The Flora of Australia.—Varies considerably, but in general displays great profusion in its southern portion. In the elevated districts, some splendid and curious productions are to be met with. It is, however, a common remark, that New Holland does not produce a single indigenous species of edible, although exotic fruits thrive exceedingly in its most genial districts. This remark is almost correct; for it is true, that, with the exception of the Aus-

tralian cranberry, and a few others of little importance, the country is utterly destitute of anything which could possibly be introduced in a dessert.

Australian Geology.—The mineral riches of Australia has been comparatively but little explored; iron and coal are, however, abundant; copper is said to have been met with, as also tin and lead. Limestone abounds; and clays, fitted for the common purposes of life. In the neighbourhood of Sydney there is sandstone, well suited for ornamental building. There is also an abundance of roofing slate.

Australian Zoology.—Is peculiar and very striking. Some animals have been discovered, such as the kangaroo, of a singular structure. Many animals known to the other continents are unknown in Australia. On examining the tables which comprise these species, the small number that are to be met with in Australia is remarkable.

The coasts of Australia have been long known as the occasional resort of immense shoals of whales, dolphins, &c. Many vessels are fitted out from Sydney and Hobart Town, which make a considerable and valuable addition to the trade of these ports.

Australian Ornithology.—This branch of the subject contains many new and singular specimens, but wants many of those that are peculiar to other parts of the globe. Among rapacious birds, eagles, falcons, and various species of hawks, abound every where, and owls of various kinds; vultures are not to be met with. The parrot tribe is common, and displays remarkably fine plumage.

The Reptiles and Fish of Australia.—Of these, no distinct account has been published. The crocodile or alligator is common on the coasts, as also on the shores of New Zealand. Sharks frequent the seas about Botany Bay and Port Jackson, and there is an abundant supply of fish for common food.

The fishing in the seas of the southern hemisphere, has been long and actively carried on by several companies in London; the oils and produce find a ready market in all the European countries.

Settlements in Australia.—The tide of emigration continues to flow to this favourite land. We shall make a summary of what are deemed the most influential circumstances which induce so many to leave their native homes for emigrating thither. The natural desire man has to better his condition, has induced thousands to emigrate to Australia, as a country where industry and perseverance are certain of success. The fertility and extent of the soil, the mildness of the climate, and the commercial capabilities of the country, are powerful inducements in the sanguine minds of youth, to try their fortunes in these happy regions. The colonies of Australia, ever since their establishment, have been generally crowned with success, owing to the wise and excellent regulations upon which

they have been founded, aided by a bountiful soil and salubrious climate. Australia has been occupied by three settlements:—New South Wales, or Eastern Australia, on the east; South Australia, in the centre; the Swan River settlement, or Western Australia, on the west. The settlement in the Gulf of Carpentaria, just completed, is named Essington; the capital, Victoria: so that England has now four settlements here.

The illustrious navigator, Cook, first drew the attention of the British Government to Australia. Occupying a position nearer the equator on the south than England does on the north, and the climate being warmer in summer and less cold in winter, it is remarkable for the uniformity of its temperature. Throughout its whole extent, for eight months in the year, the weather is mild and unbroken, and the sky seldom clouded. The sun looks down, during two-thirds of his annual course, in unveiled beauty from the northern heavens; and for the remainder the frost is so slight, that it is scarcely necessary to have a fire.

Situated at the opposite side of the globe, the seasons are nearly the reverse of those in Britain: our December, January, and February, is summer there. The winter is our June, July, and August, and is rather a season of rain than of snow. The sun rises 10 hours later here than there: when it is 6 o'clock in the morning here, it is 4 o'clock in the afternoon in Australia. This difference is not perceptible in the voyage, as it comes round gradually.

The salubrity of the country is remarkable. The diseases that do occur are generally the result of moral causes. The excess of animal food, of ardent spirits, &c., are there, as in every other place, the cause of disease and of death. Dr Lang, the historian of New South Wales, says, "The three forms of disease most frequent, are ophthalmia, dysentery, and influenza; cases of consumption are scarcely known. When the constitutions of those who have left Europe are so affected, their lives have been prolonged in consequence of the change. Persons advanced in life have found their constitutions renovated by residing in this climate."—See *Martin's British Colonies*.

Australia can produce every grain and vegetable for the use of man, including all the grains and fruits of England. Green peas are here all the year round, and the potatoe produces two crops annually. Seed-time is from March to June; the harvest is in November and December—so that there are two seed-times and two harvests each year; sometimes 50 bushels are produced on an acre.

Baron Hugel, an Austrian nobleman who resided in Australia in 1834, remarked, that he observed in it the vegetation of Ceylon under the sky of Italy. But in no place of the world does the justice of the Almighty Creator appear more evidently unchanged, that man should eat his bread by the hand of

industry. Here nature holds out every inducement, in a readiness to bestow her bounties on virtuous exertion. No emigrant has to complain of noxious reptiles causing any discomfort or inconvenience, and the wild dogs that sometimes infest the cattle of the settlers are easily scared off.

The live stock of the old country thrives well, but little importance is attached to the kangaroo and the cod, at one time highly valued; the former were found fat in proportion to the fertility of the soil. They resemble in their habits the deer of England. The perch, or *cod*, as they are called in the colony, are found in great abundance, and considered a delicacy; and, what is remarkable, they are found only in the streams that flow westward, while those that flow in a contrary direction are quite destitute of them.

The domestic animals of Europe, sheep, bullocks, horses, &c., are now the staple animals in Australia. These thrive and increase to a degree that far exceeds the hopes even of a Devonshire farmer. Where the country is much wooded, almost every man has 400 sheep, some up to 1000. There are always two flocks at the same station: they are led out in the morning, and back at night, when they are counted and folded. They have a strong attachment to the ground on which they have been originally bred, and will return 100 miles to their regular flock. When any of the cattle go astray they are easily found, and every man knows his own, from a brand on the back made with a hot iron. When accustomed to be ridden among, they are tame, but without that they are as wild as wild horses, and the chase after them is oftentimes long and laborious. Of this the stock-horses are perfectly aware, and nothing seems to give them greater delight than to show their mettle in the pursuit; they are generally sure-footed, and seldom, even when at full gallop, are found to come down. The wild bushmans, as they are called, are famous leapers, and though from 800 to 1000 lbs. weight, can clear a five-barred gate like a hunter. Almost all journeys are performed on horseback,—even the meanest settler has his riding-horse; and others sometimes a dozen of horses for the saddle alone. They are generally of high blood, of small size, and of great symmetry of make. The chief stock are derived from a few horses imported from India, some years ago. The number of hunters now kept in Sydney, is believed to be greater than in any town of its size in the world.

Being still comparatively ignorant of the geography of the entire coast, and more particularly of the interior, we are unable to form a correct idea of the physical features of Australia. A few circumstances have led certain philosophers to suppose it is of new formation;—that it was originally a comet that dropped from the heavens,—and others, that it has lately emerged out of the ocean. It ex-

hibits, doubtless, many symptoms both of a diluvian and of a volcanic origin. Some of the above theories it demands little science to expose. At the same time, we feel our limits would not permit us to give even an outline of what the patrons of sound philosophy have urged regarding its probable formation.

In a commercial point of view, Australia presents many facilities for intercourse with other parts of the world, and promises to be an universal emporium of commerce. The most connected and extensive system of mountains in the globe, forms a curve, bending inwards to New Holland. Looking thence towards the north, we have America on the right, Asia and Africa on the left: from Cape Horn to Behring's Straits, there is an almost uninterrupted chain; and the loftiest range then, passing in a south-westerly direction, leaves China and Hindostan to the south. The same course is continued through Persia and Arabia Felix, till, from Cape Gardafui to the Cape of Good Hope, we find the link that completes the chain.

The Indian and Pacific Oceans, with their innumerable islands, are all embodied in this immense irregular curve; and the position of Australia is the most favourable of every portion of that curve or outline. Nearly all the rivers of the numerous countries which it contains, flow in the direction of New Holland as to a common centre, while she is herself surrounded by the sea, the grand highway of nations.

What has been said applies generally to the whole of Australia; the settlements and other divisions will be found described under their proper heads, such as Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, Port Adelaide, &c. &c. We shall close our account with an important extract from a work sufficiently recent to excite general interest.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—(*From the South Australian Gazette of Oct. 1838.*)—"The sales of land in England, up to the date of last advices, (June 11,) have been considerable. Since the commencement of the weekly sales in the colony, 98 sections, containing 7840 acres, realizing £7840, have been sold, and the cash deposited in the treasury. About 2000 acres were tendered for last week, and even on this large amount a heavy increase may be expected. Companies have been formed to purchase a certain amount weekly, and every thing, in short, evinces the full belief of the colonists in the value of the property they are thus acquiring; indeed the rise in the price of preliminary sections, sufficiently warrants the belief entertained. For some of them, of no particularly advantageous situations, £8 per acre have been offered and refused. This is an increase in value of 1400 per cent.; and we should say, that preliminary sections of 134 acres are selling at from £500 to £1500 each. In

the town lands, again, the increase is much more unprecedented: An acre in Henaly Street, without buildings of any kind, originally bought at £8, 10s.; was sold a few days ago for £650; the quarter of another acre, almost adjoining, for 200 guineas; and these may be said to be the average prices of the acre-allotments in North Terrace, Henaly, and Grenfell Streets. In Adelaide, the rapid progress of buildings and formation of streets are truly astonishing. There are now within its limits a population of 4000 souls, inhabiting about 330 dwelling-houses of various descriptions, a great portion of them built of brick and substantial stone. About 100 acres are now under culture as gardens and orchards in the town alone, and these are likewise fast increasing. Although the country sections have not been in the hands of the proprietors much more than four months, nearly 200 acres are under the plough, and promising fair to produce abundant crops during the fruit season. Next year, there is every reason to believe, that in the neighbourhood of the town alone, at least 2000 acres will be under cultivation, and this even in spite of the high rate of wages, and the consequent greater encouragement to embark capital in stock or sheep farming, where the expense of labour is not in the same proportion.

Provisions of all sorts are at moderate prices:—Beef, 10d. to 1s. per lb.; mutton and pork, the same; and, from the quantity exported, there is a prospect of a reduction of one-half.

Labour is well remunerated. The labourer who in England had 8s. or 10s., has here 30s. to 36s.; and artisans earn from 9s. to 15s. per day. There are numbers who left England at the expense of the parish 18 months ago, who are now possessed of real property to the value of £300, acquired by fair and honest industry; and it is consolatory to think, that there is not a single instance where temperate habits and industry have failed in making the labourers comfortable in a few months, and to be very independent in a few years.

AUSTREY, a parish in Warwicks, Pop. 540.

AUSTRIA, CIRCLE OF, the largest of the ten circles into which the empire of Germany was divided, has Bohemia, Bavaria, and Suabia, to the north; Bavaria, Switzerland, and the country of the Grisons, to the west; the duchy and gulf of Venice to the south, and Hungary to the east. It comprehends Austria Proper, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, part of Friuli and the Littorale, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, certain districts in Suabia, Trent, Brixen, and several domains belonging to the Teutonic order. Salzburg and part of Passau have likewise been included in it since 1802. The sovereignty of these extensive territories is the emperor, and they are divided into Upper, Lower, Inner, and Anterior Austria. Their united areas contain 49,940 square miles, and 4,742,700 inhabitants.

AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHEY OF, or, as it is frequently called, the 'Hereditary States' of the House of Austria, is a part of the circle just described. It is bounded N. by Bohemia and Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by Styria, and W. by Salzburg and Bavaria. Its area contains 12,092 square miles, and the population amounted, by the latest returns, to 1,777,659. This archduchy is divided by the river Enns into two great parts, namely, Upper Austria and Lower Austria. Population of the latter, 1,120,000, and it contains 7788 square miles, 38 cities, 241 market-towns, and 4327 villages. It is subdivided into the following four quarters, on the south bank of the Danube, the quarter 'above the forest of Vienna,' and the quarter 'below the forest of Vienna;' on the north bank of the Danube, the quarter 'above the Mannhartsberg,' and the quarter below that mountain tract. Upper Austria, in like manner, contains four divisions; viz. those of the Traun, Hausruck, and Inn, on the south bank of the Danube, and that of the Muhl, on the north bank. It contains 5104 square miles, 14 cities, 92 market-towns, 6411 villages, and 315,945 inhabitants.

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF, comprehends not only the provinces described above, but all the various states which are under the dominion of the Imperial House of Austria. It is bounded W. by Piedmont, Switzerland, and Bavaria, N. by Bavaria, Silesia, and Poland, E. by Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, and S. by Turkey in Europe, the Adriatic sea, and Middle Italy. The Danube, the largest river in Europe, runs through its whole extent from W. to E.; the most northern part of the empire is in Bohemia, and the most southern in the territory of Cattaro in Dalmatia. The size and population of this great monarchy will be best exhibited by the following table of its extent, population, and revenue:—

Countries.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Computed Revenue in Sterling Money.
Circle of Austria, Salzburg, Berchtols-gade, and Passau,	45,760	4,222,700	£4,000,000
Bohemia,	4,378	255,000	140,000
Moravia,	20,900	3,112,000	2,000,000
Austrian Silesia,	10,296	1,364,000	700,000
Galicia, with the Bukowine,	1,826	286,000	150,000
Hungary, including Transylvania, Sclavonia, and Austrian Croatia,	33,400	4,934,000	1,600,000
Venetian territories, including Istria, Dalmatia, with Cattaro, Ragusa, and the islands,	130,920	9,400,000	1,800,000
Lombardy, viz. the territories of Milan and Mantua,	15,130	2,894,000	1,500,000
Lordships of Valtelline, Bormio, and Chiavennne,	8,052	1,350,000	400,000
	1,320	108,7000	20,000
Total in Round Nos.	300,00	28,000,000	12,000,000

To these are to be added some portions of territory lately acquired along the Rhine, part of the duchy of Ferrara, and the principality of Isenburg. The chief towns in the Austrian empire are Vienna, Lintz, Salzburg, Innspruck, Prague, Olmutz, in Moravia; Lemberg, or Leopold, in Galicia; Presburg, Pesth, and Buda, in Hungary; Hermannstadt, Carlstadt, and Zagrab; Laybach, Clagenfurt, and Gratz; Trent, Venice, Trieste, Ragusa, Milan, Mantua, Verona, &c. Austria exports corn, wine, saffron, cattle, horses, gold, mercury, copper, iron, steel, lead, precious stones, &c. The chief products of industry are thread, cotton, linen, lace, various sorts of silk stuffs, stockings, spirituous liquors, wrought iron, steel, and brass, kitchen and farming utensils, glass, porcelain, and earthenware. The imports consist, for the most part, in raw materials, such as wool, cotton, raw silk, rice, oil, drugs, and spices, of which a great part comes from the Levant. In Hungary, the nation shares the legislative, and even the executive power, with the emperor; the Tyrolese possess to a certain degree the same privileges. In other parts of the empire there are indeed provincial diets, but they are consulted only as to the mode of raising the taxes in their particular districts; so that the emperor is, in a great measure, an absolute sovereign. In Austria, the taxes are levied almost entirely on the land and on articles of internal consumption. The other sources of revenue are the imperial domains, the monopoly of tobacco, and the duties on stamps, hair-powder, china, glass, starch, wine, beer, brandy, carriages, and other objects of luxury; legacy duties, fees on titles of nobility, and a toleration tax on the Jews. The total revenue amounts to about twelve or fifteen millions sterling. The public debt exceeds £150,000,000, two-thirds of which, however, being created by the issue of paper, is not deemed repayable at its nominal amount. The military force amounts to 300,000 men. To these are to be added one regiment of Tyrolese chasseurs, four regiments of provincial militia, the corps of engineers, sappers, pontooners, &c., the imperial guard of Vienna, the German and Galician guard of archers, the Hungarian life-guard, and the *trabant*, or halberdier guard.

AUSTWICK, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 614.

AUTAUGA, a county of the United States, in Alabama, lately formed.

AUTHMORE, a tributary rivulet of the Isla, Banffshire.

AUTHON, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire. Pop. 1270.

AUTUN, an ancient town of France, on the Arroux, department of the Saone and Loire, 73 leagues S.E. Paris. Pop. 9800.

AUVERGNE, a province of France, now chiefly divided into the departments of the Puy de Dome in Lower Auvergne, and the

Cantal in Upper Auvergne. Population about 800,000.

AUVILLARS, a town of France, department of the Tarn and Garonne, on the Garonne. Pop. 2250.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, department of the Yonne. It manufactures woollen stuffs, and trades in wool and the excellent wines raised in the neighbourhood. The episcopal palace is an elegant building. Pop. 12,000. 37 leagues S.E. Paris.

AUXON, a town of France, department of the Aube. Pop. 2500.

AUXONNE, the capital of a county of the same name in Burgundy, in France, on the Saone. It is regularly fortified, has manufactures of serge and other cloths, and a brisk trade in wine, corn, and wood, and has 5280 inhabitants. 7 leagues S.E. Dijon.

AUZANCE, a town of France, department of the Creuse. Pop. 1450.

AUZAT, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 1885.

AVA, or **BIRMAN EMPIRE**, is bounded N. by Assam and Thibet, S. by the territories of Siam and the ocean, E. and N.E. by Laos, Cambodia, and China, and W. by Bengal and the sea, comprehending the space between Lat. 9 and 26. N., and Long. 92 and 104. E., being nearly 1100 miles in length, but varying very much in breadth. It is divided into 10 provinces, viz. Ava Proper, Cassay, Yunshan, Lowashan, Arracan, Pegu, Tongho, Martaban, Tannesarim, and Junk Ceylon. Ava was little known to Europeans, except the Dutch, until a British embassy visited the kingdom; and within these few years, an expedition was fitted out by the British, which commenced hostilities, and penetrated far into the country. Since that time, various accounts have been received, and a kind of intercourse promoted, highly honourable to the East India Company and to the government of Ava. Its soil produces all kinds of grain and vegetables, also all the tropical fruits; but its principal production is the celebrated teak timber, or Indian oak, which is said to be more durable, and to resist the worms better, than any wood that is known. The mines of this country produce gold, silver, tin, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sulphur; also rubies, sapphires, crystal, and amber, in great abundance. Some beautiful marble is also procured here, and the celebrated petroleum oil, which yields a very large revenue to the government. The animals of this country are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, kine, horses of a small breed, dogs, deer, and goats; but what is very extraordinary, they have neither sheep nor jackals, though both abound in Bengal. The principal part of the food of the natives is rice and salt fish, or cavier dressed with oil. Being followers of Boodh, they are forbidden by their religion to kill any animal; but are permitted to eat it if killed by accident, or if it dies a natural death: yet on this

head some of them are not very scrupulous, nor do they pay much attention to the forms of religion; though those who have been converted to Christianity are remarkable for the correctness of their conduct. The government of Ava is despotic, although the king seldom undertakes any measures without the approbation of a council composed of all his ministers. The capital is Umrapura.

AVA, or AUNGWA, the ancient capital of the Burman empire, situated in Lat. 21. 51. N. Long. 95. 58. E.

AVAL, or BAHREIN, the largest of the Bahrein islands, in the gulf of Persia, being 30 miles long and 12 wide. Long. 48. 4. E. Lat. 26. 36. N.

AVALON, a town of France, department of the Yonne. Pop. 5450.

AVAR, AWAR, or OAR, a city and mountainous district of Persia, in the eastern parts of Caucasus. 600 houses. Fine shawls are manufactured here, of wool so fine, that one can be drawn through a small ring.

AVAUX, a town of France, in Champagne, with 1500 inhabitants.

AYEBURY, a parish in Wilts. Pop. 747.

AYEIRO, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 7000. 33 miles S. Oporto.

AVELAND, a wapentake in Lincolnshire. Pop. 9978.

AVELEY, a parish in Essex. Pop. 758.

AVELLINO, a well built town of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, with narrow, crooked, and gloomy streets. It has a considerable manufacture of blue cloth. Pop. 9000.

AVEN, or AVON, a river which, nearly in its whole course, divides Stirling from Linlithgowshire. The Union Canal passes over the Aven by a magnificent aqueduct, before it falls into the Forth near Bo'ness. The Edinburgh and Stirling road passes it.

AVENCHES, a town in Switzerland. Pop. 1300. 18 miles S.W. Berne.

AVENDALE, or STRATHAVEN, a valley and parish in Lanarkshire, which is remarkable for historical associations. In it was fought the battle of Drumelg. The only town in the parish is Strathaven, in which stands Avendale Castle, at one time the seat of Lord Avendale. Population of the parish, 5761.

AVENING, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 2396.

AVERSA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Avoro. It has 9 parish churches, and 16 cloisters of different orders. Pop. 13,300. 8 miles N. Naples.

AVES, or BIRD'S ISLAND, in the West Indies. Long. 63. 15. W. Lat. 15. 30. N.

AVESNES, a well-fortified town on the river Ypres, in Hainault, 3 leagues from Maubeuge. Pop. 3150.

AVETON GIFFORD, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 939.

AVEYRON, a river of France, a tributary of the Tarn.

AVEYRON, or AVEIRON, a department of

France, bounded N. by the department of the Cantal, N.E. by that of the Lozere, E. by that of the Gard, S.E. by that of the Hérault, S.W. by that of the Tarn, and W. by that of the Lot. Pop. 339,422.

AVEZZANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 2700. 18 miles S. Aquila.

AVICH (LOCH), anciently *Lochluina*, the scene of some of Ossian's poems, a fresh water loch in Lorn, N. of Loch Awe. It is about 8 miles in circumference, and is studded with islands.

AVIEMORE, a village on the great Highland road, distant about 30 miles from Inverness, at which there is a good inn.

AVIGLIANO, a village of Piedmont, 11 miles W. Turin. Pop. 2880.

AVIGNON, a large and beautiful city on the Rhone, in Provence. It is traversed by an arm of the river Sorgues, and has narrow streets, but contains elegant churches and other public buildings. The church of the Franciscans encloses the tomb of Laura, immortalized by the muse of Petrarch. The palace formerly occupied by the Pope is built in the old Gothic style; and around the town there runs a fine avenue of trees, fully a league in circuit. Avignon contains extensive manufactures of silk stuffs, saltpetre, oil of vitriol, and aquafortis, with several printing establishments, and copper works. Its trade consists in wine, brandy, almonds, dried fruit, olives, oil, saffron, truffles, corn, and wool—all the products of its territory. This tract was formerly called the state, or sovereignty of Avignon. It belonged to the Pope till the period of the French Revolution, when, in 1791, it was conquered by France. Pop. 30,000. 19 leagues N.W. Aix, 19 S.E. Paris. Long. 1. 53. E. Lat. 43. 56. N.

AVIGNONET, a town of France, 8 leagues S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 1760.

AVILA, a district and town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the river Adaja, once one of the richest cities in Spain, but now in decay. Pop. 4000. 50 miles N.W. Madrid.

AVIS, a walled town of Portugal, on the river Avis, in Alentejo. Pop. 1500.

AVOCH, a parish in Ross-shire, about 4 miles in length, and 2½ in breadth. It enjoys all the variations of soil and surface, and is reckoned in general exceedingly fertile. The sea-coast, which bounds this parish on the E., affords employment and provision to the inhabitants. It is watered by a few small rivulets, which contain a particular species of red trout. Marl is found in one loch, and it is supposed that limestone is not wanting in the parish. The herring fishery employs the inhabitants of the coast, and on an average there are cured here about 7000 barrels. Pop. 1956.

AVOLD, Sr, a town of Lorraine, on the Moselle, 9 leagues E. Metz. Pop. 3300.

AVON, (a River), a river of Scotland, which

has its source in the county of Banff, and falls into the Spey.—2d, Another in the county of Lanark, which falls into the Clyde near Hamilton.—3d, Another, which falls into the Frith of Forth west of Borrowstownness.

AVON, or **AVON WATER**, a small tributary of the Annan, which flows from Peeblesshire, and joins the Annan on its west bank below Moffat.

AVON, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel.—Another, of North Wales, which flows into the Irish Sea.

AVON, LITTLE, a river of England, in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Severn near Berkeley.

AVON, LOWER, a river of England, in Wiltshire, which flows into the Severn, near Bristol.

AVON, UPPER, a river of England, which flows into the Severn at Tewkesbury.

AVON, a river of Nova Scotia, which falls into the Atlantic, eastward of Halifax.

AVONDOW, (Black River,) a name given the river Forth, until it enters the parish of Menteith, where it assumes the name of Forth.

AVRANCHES, a town of Lower Normandy, in the department of La Manche. The cathedral church was founded in the year 1120. Here are likewise a castle and an episcopal palace. It trades in grain, flax, hemp, cattle, butter, wheat, salt; and cyder. Pop. 6430. 222 miles W. Paris.

AWASI, an island of Japan, 60 miles in circumference. It is located near the south coast of Nippon. Long. 133. 44. E. Lat. 34. 30. N.

AWE (Loch), a lake in Argyleshire, 30 miles in length, and from one to two in breadth, abounding with well wooded islets. This water is said to display the finest scenery in Scotland. It abounds with salmon, trout, and eel, and discharges itself into Loch Etive, a branch of the Atlantic Ocean, at a place called Bun-awe, where is established a salmon fishery.

AWLISCOMBE, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 598.

AWRE, a parish in Gloucestersh. Pop. 1309.

Ax, a town of France, department of the Arriege. Pop. 1500.

Ax, or **AXE**, a river of England, which falls into the sea a little below Axmouth.—Another which falls into the Bristol Channel, about 8 miles lower down.

AXBRIDGE, a town and parish of England, in the county of Somerset. Pop. 998. 130 miles W. London.

AXEL, a town of Flanders. Pop. 1843. 27 miles W. Antwerp.

AXIM, a small territory on the Gold Coast of Africa, due east of Apollonia. The climate is so moist, that it is said that it rains nine months in the year. This moisture makes it fatal to Europeans, but renders it productive

of rice, water-melons, lemons, oranges, &c. It produces great quantities of black cattle, goats, sheep, tame pigeons. The country is studded with villages. The lands are well cultivated, and the natives are wealthy, from the traffic in gold. The capital, of the same name, stands under the cannon of the Dutch fort St Antonio. Between the town and the sea runs an even and spacious shore of white sand. The houses are surrounded by cocoa and other fruit trees, sometimes forming elegant vistas. The little river Axim crosses the town, and the coast is defended by a number of small and pointed rocks. The capital is in Long. 24. 0. W. Lat. 5. 0. N.

AXIUS, a river of Macedonia, which empties itself into the gulf of Salonica, near the western part of the bay. The entrance into the mouth of the river is very intricate, from accumulations of sand, &c. When the entrance has been gained, boats of considerable burden can ascend 20 or 30 miles upwards. The Axius has its source in the mountains about 90 miles in the interior. It is joined by several streams, but passes no town of importance. It has a classical character, from its being frequently mentioned by ancient historians.

AXMINSTER, a hundred in Devonshire. Pop. 18,989.

AXMINSTER, a market-town and parish in Devonshire. Pop. 2719.

AXMOUTH, a village and parish of England, in the county of Devon. Pop. 646.

AXPE, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 4000.

AXUM, the ancient capital of Abyssinia, of which little more than the ruins remains. Houses 600.

Ay, a town of France, on the river Marne. Pop. 2500.

AYAMONTE, a fortified town of Spain, in Seville, at the mouth of the Guadiana. Pop. 5000.

AYAMONTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 3 miles N.W. Minfort.

AYCLIFFE, a parish in Durham, 5 miles N. of Darlington, on the main road to Durham. The inhabitants of the village are chiefly employed in weaving and agriculture. There are several places of worship. Pop. of the parish 1564.

AYCLIFFE, GREAT, a town in the county of Durham. Pop. 937.

AYCRA, a well built town, pleasantly situated in the government of Confrontes and province of Valencia, in Spain, containing 6000 inhabitants.

AYLESBEAR, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 1025.

AYLESBURY, a hundred in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 18,413.

AYLESBURY, a borough and market-town of England, nearly in the centre of the county of Buckingham. The parish church is a large structure; besides which, there are places of

worship for Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Quakers. Lace-making is carried on to a considerable extent. A weekly market is held here, and there are six fairs annually. Aylesbury is an ancient town, and sends two representatives to Parliament. Pop. of the borough and parish 4907. 30 miles W.N.W. London.

AYLESFORD, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent, on the river Medway, which is crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 1301. 32 miles E. London.

AYLESFORD, a district in Kent. Pop. 91,468.

AYLESTONE, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 758.

AYLSHAM, a market-town and parish in Norfolk. Pop. 2334.

AYMARGUES, a city in the arrondissement of Nismes, in France. It stands on the banks of the Rosseray, and has 1800 inhabitants, and some brandy distilleries.

AYMESTRY, a parish in Herefordshire. Pop. 1006.

AYNHO, a parish in Northampton. Pop. 664.

AYR, a maritime county of Scotland, extending about 80 miles in extreme length, 30 in the broadest part, and containing a superficial area of about 1600 square miles. It is bounded N. by Renfrewshire, E. by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, S. by Galloway, and W. by the Irish Channel and Frith of Clyde. The insular rock of Ailsa and the two islets, Cumbræ, are annexed to it. Besides the Frith of Clyde, which washes for a considerable extent the confines of the county, there are the rivers Stinchar, Girvan, Doon, Irvine, Garnock, and Ayr, (from which last the whetstone so useful to mechanics is obtained;) and also several lakes. Most of the rivers rise in the county, and fall into the sea or the Clyde. A considerable portion of the county is hilly and uncultivated, to which cause the humidity is commonly ascribed. The soil of Ayrshire is well fitted for pasturage, hence the great quantity of butter and cheese. Burns, the poet, was a native of Ayrshire, hence sometimes it is called the "Land of Burns." Copper, lead, and iron are found here; also black lead and antimony. There is vast abundance of coal of different kinds, in successive seams, great part of which is exported; limestone, freestone of the best quality, agates, porphyry, jasper, and calcareous petrifications. There are manufactories of woollen, cotton, muslin, thread, and iron. The chief towns and villages are Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Maybole, and Ardrossan. Pop. 145,055.

AYR, a royal borough and seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, of which it is the capital, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on a dry sandy soil. The coast is flat, and the depth of water in the harbour is about 11 or 12 feet. The pier has been greatly extended into the sea. Here are still the remains of a citadel, whose walls inclose an area

of 11 or 12 acres. An excellent figure of Wallace stands in a conspicuous place of the town. There are two churches of the Establishment, two of the Secession, and one of the Relief; a theatre, a new court-house, and a hall, a public library and reading room, and three newspapers. The charitable institutions are a charity workhouse, a dispensary, and savings bank. There are, are, besides, various other associations mutual relief or charity. The principal manufactures carried on are tanning, boot and shoemaking, and soap-boiling. Most of the trade of this port is carried on with Ireland. Steam-vessels enter and depart daily for Glasgow, &c. There are two weekly markets, and four fairs are held here yearly. Ayr returns, in conjunction with Irvine, Oban, Campbelltown, and Inverary, a representative to Parliament. Pop. 7606. 75 miles S.W. Edinburgh. Long. 4. 37. W. Lat. 55. 27. N.

AYR, a river of Scotland which falls into the sea, and forms a harbour at the town of Ayr.

AYR, NEWTON OF, a town and parish, opposite to the town of Ayr. Pop. 4020.

AYR HEAD, a cape on the west coast of Scotland. Long. 4. 40. W. Lat. 55. 28. N.

AYRAINES, a town in the department of the Somme and the arrondissement of Amiens, in France, with a population of 1550.

AYSGARTH, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 5796.

AYTH, a village in Abyssinia, on the shore of the Red Sea, where there is good anchorage. Mr Salt, the traveller, visited it in the year 1812.

AYTON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, on the Eye. Pop. 1602.

AYTON, GREAT, a village and parish of England, situated in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The chief trade here is in linseed oil, for the making of which there are two respectable establishments. The parish church is a handsome edifice of some antiquity. In this village the celebrated Captain Cook was educated. Pop. of the parish 1296, of which number 1103 live in the town.

AZAMAR, a small seaport town in the kingdom of Morocco, in Africa, in the province of Duguilla. This place, formerly very considerable, and ill fitted for commerce, has fallen into decay. It was at one time in the hands of the Portuguese; but they left it at the end of the sixteenth century. Mr Jackson says, the population does not exceed 1000. Long. 8. 15. W. Lat. 33. 20. N.

AZAMBUJA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, containing 700 houses.

AZAMOR, a port of Morocco, on the Morbeya, lying 80 miles N. Morocco. See *Azamar*.

AZANI, an ancient town of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, now in ruins. It is located 20 miles S.W. of Hintaya, on the borders of a river, over which are two ancient bridges.

AZAY, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Pop. 1700.

AZEITAO, a town in Portuguese Estremadura. Pop. 2350.

AZENAY, a town of France, department of La Vendée. Pop. 3000.

AZERBIJAN, or **ADERBEITZAN**, a province of Persia, part of ancient Media, bounded E. by Ghilan and the Caspian Sea, and W. by Kurdistan and Armenia. It is separated from the latter by the Araxes, and from the province of Irak on the S. by Kizilozain, or the golden stream. The climate is temperate, but extremely cold in winter. The cultivation of the land is carried on chiefly by irrigation. Most of the villages are agreeably embosomed in orchards and gardens, which produce fruit of almost every description. A considerable quantity of wine is made; and provisions are cheap and abundant; but the people are much oppressed by their rulers. Tabriz, or Tauris, is the capital.

AZERGUE, **BAHR-EL**, or the **BLUE RIVER**, the principal stream of Abyssinia, which passes through the lake of Dembea, and, after a winding course through Abyssinia and Sennaar, falls into the Nile above Gerri.

AZMUT, an ancient and extensive town of Asia Minor, in Natolia, 84 miles S.E. Scutari.

AZOPH, the ancient *Palus Mæotis*, an inland sea of Asiatic Russia, on the confines of Tartary, communicating with the Euxine by a narrow channel, called the Straits of Jenicale. Its figure is extremely irregular, the extreme length from the town of Azoph to Perecop being between 330 and 350 miles, and the extreme breadth about 180; but the average dimensions cannot be estimated to exceed 200 miles by 120. The soundings in general give from 35 to 40 feet in depth. The whole surface, except a portion towards the centre, freezes during about a month in winter. Long. 33. 0. to 39. 30. E. Lat. 45. 20 to 47. 20. N.

AZOPH, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, on the eastern extremity of the sea of Azoph, at the mouth of the river Don. It is situated on a high ridge, in the same place where the ancient Tanais is conjectured to have stood. But it no longer possesses its former importance, as the whole establishment does not exceed 50 houses, with a corresponding population. 300 miles E. Otechakoff, 812 S.S.E. Petersburg. Long. 39. 14. E. Lat. 47. 0. N.

AZORES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, are a cluster of islands lying in the Atlantic Ocean, between the 37th and 40th degrees of N. lat., and the 25th and 32d of E. long., and consequently equidistant from Europe, Africa, and America. They are nine in number, St Michael and St Mary nearly adjoining each other; Terceira, Fayal, Pico, Graciosa, and

St George, nearly a group by themselves; Corvo and Flores considerably to the westward. Their situation is readily known at a great distance, from an elevated mountain called the Peak. These islands bear evident traces of owing their production to volcanic action, a conclusion to which we are irresistibly led by considering their geological history. Islets have actually been thrown up in this way from the surface of the surrounding deep. So late as 1720, an English captain saw one emerge with an explosion resembling that of a train of artillery. Many other instances both before and since have been known to occur. We can only note that remarkable phenomenon which occurred so lately as 1811, when flames, resembling a host of rockets, were seen bursting from under the sea; but the rocks rose not above the water. On the 2d November 1820, another island, covered with fire and smoke, which roared like thunder, appeared between St Michael and Terceira. Many houses in the latter island were shattered, and for leagues round it, astonishing quantities of pumice-stone and half-broiled fish were found floating in the sea. No traces of it can now be found. These islands are, besides, exposed to violent blasts and frequent inundations of the ocean, which not unfrequently lay the houses in ruins, and totally sweep the fields of their flocks and grain. It is somewhat surprising, doubtless, that amidst all these desolations, the islands are uncommonly fertile, producing in great abundance corn, wine, and oil; nay, even from the crevices of the volcanic rocks, grows the delicate orange, for which St Michael has so long been famous; and the vines which adorn the bold precipices of the Pico, yield wine not inferior to Madeira. These, with their surplus grain, afford materials for a pretty lucrative trade, in exchange for European fabrics and colonial produce. The air is wholesome; the sky in general calm and clear. Poisonous animals are not to be found in these islands; when carried thither they die in a few hours. The seat of the government is Angra, in Terceira, a situation likely suggested from its comparatively safe harbour. Pop. between 200,000 and 300,000.

AZORES, small islands N. of St Domingo.

AZZOZ, a well built market-town in Lower Hungary, in the circle of Warten, about 23 miles N.E. of Pesth. The inhabitants are industrious good mechanics, and carry on a brisk trade in cloaks, lined with sheep skins. They export considerable quantities of corn and wine, the produce of the valley in which the town stands. Pop. about 5000. Lat. 47. 39. N. Long. 19. 29. E.

B.

BA, a seaport of Africa, on the Slave Coast.

BAASTED, or **BATSTED**, a seaport town of Sweden, province of Schonen. Long. 12. 45. E. Lat. 56. 28. N.

BAAGOR, the name of two small islands in the Baltic. Long. 12. 3. E. Lat. 54. 56. N.

BAABLE, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with 1575 inhabitants.

BABA, CAPE, the ancient Lectum, the most western point of Asia Minor, near the entrance of the Dardanelles. Long. 26. 8. E. Lat. 39. 27. N.

BABAHYO, the capital of a district of the same name in South America, situated on the banks of a river of the same name. It is a great mart of trade, and for six months there is a continual fair for the sale of the productions of this and other provinces. Lat. 1. 47. S.

BABAHYO, a large river of South America, which falls into the Guayaquil.

BABAIN, the name of two towns in Persia, one 90 miles S.E. of Kerman, the other 60 miles W. of Herat.

BABANON, a town of Cambodia, Asia.

BABATAG, a city of the government of Silistria, in Turkey in Europe. Pop. 10,000.

BABEL, an island lying midway between Australia and Van Diemen's Land. The natives are very savage.

BABEL, (Confusion,) a city and tower built by the race of Noah, soon after the Flood. As to the situation of ancient Babel, most authors are of opinion, that it was exactly in the place where the celebrated city of Babylon afterwards stood.

BABELMANDER, STRAITS OF, a channel forming the entrance of the Red Sea, from the Indian Ocean, 21 miles broad.—Also a small barren island in the above straits.

BABENHAUSEN, a market-town of Bavaria, with 1700 inhabitants. 16 miles S.E. Ulm.

BABER, an island in the eastern seas, surrounded by some smaller ones. It is about 18 miles in length, by about six in breadth, and is situated between the 130th and the 131st degrees of E. Long.

BABERGH, a hundred in Suffolk. Pop. 23,665.

BABIC, or **BABABEG**, a town of Persia, towards the north-west confines of the province of Kerman, formerly a fine city, but now falling into decay. It is entered by four gates, from each of which long streets lead to the market-place in the centre, dividing it at right angles. Long. 54. 18. E. Lat. 30. 3. N.

BABINOWITSCHI, a small town of European Russia, in the government of Mohilew, 60

miles N. Mohilew. Long. 30. 14. E. Lat. 54. 52. N.

BABUYANES, a number of islands lying about 30 miles N. of the island of Luzon, and generally considered the most northern of the Philippines. Long. 121. 15. to 122. 5. E. Lat. 18. 58. to 19. 42. N.

BABYLON, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Babylonia, or Chaldea, situated about Long. 44. 20. E. Lat. 32. 30. N.

BABYLONIA, or **CHALDEA**, a kingdom of Asia, the most ancient in the world, being founded by Nimrod, grandson of Ham.

BACCARAT, a small town of France, department of La Meurthe. Pop. 1950.

BACCHIGLIONE, a navigable river in Upper Italy, which falls into the lagunes of Venice.

BACCONIERE, a town of France, department of the Mayenne, with 260 houses. Pop. 1350.

BACHA, a city, chief of the bailiwick of the same name, containing 4162 inhabitants. It stands on the river Warra, in the duchy of Saxe-Weimar. Pop. 1820.

BACHARACH, or **BACARATH**, a town of the Prussian states, on the Rhine. Pop. 1350. 23 miles S. Coblenz.

BACHIAN, or **BATCHIAN**, the largest of the Molucca islands, separated by a narrow channel from the island Gilolo. It is 54 miles long, and 20 broad. Long. 127. 33. E. Lat. 1. 0. S.

BACHMUTH, the chief town of a circle in the government of Ekaterinoslav, in European Russia. Houses 400. Long. 37. 44. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

BACKAR, or **BEHKUR**, a district and town of Hindostan, province of Moulton, on an island formed by the river Indus. It has a strong fort. Long. 70. 2. E. Lat. 28. 31. N.

BACKERGUNGE, a town in the province of Bengal, capital of a district of the same name, 120 miles E. Calcutta. It trades in rice, salt, and cotton cloths. Long. 89. 20. E. Lat. 22. 42. N.

BACKNANG, a town of Wirtemberg, district of the Lower Neckar. It has woollen manufactures. Pop. 3035.

BACKSCHISARAI, a city in the European Russian government of Taurida, formerly the capital of the peninsula, and the residence of the khan. Population in 1836, 5777. Long. 38. 39. E. Lat. 44. 39. N.

BACKWELL, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1038.

BACONO, a river of South America, province of the Caraccas, which enters the Guanare.

BACQUEVILLE, a town of France, department of Lower Seine. Pop. 2500.

BACTON, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 758.
BACTRIA, or **BACTRIANA**, an ancient kingdom of Asia.

BADAJOS, the capital of Spanish Estremadura, on the Guadiana, over which is a handsome bridge of 28 arches, 1874 feet long, and 20 broad. It is a town of great antiquity, and entered by five gates. The streets are narrow, and frequently crooked. There are in this town five parish churches, 7 monasteries, 5 nunneries, and 5 hospitals. The cathedral church is the only edifice deserving notice. Badajoz was a town of some note under the Romans, who called it *Pax Augusta*. It was always a place of strength, and now forms an important barrier fortress on the side of Portugal, from which it is distant only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It was stormed by the British under Wellington, in 1812, with considerable loss. Pop. 14,500. 82 miles N. N.W. Seville. Long. 6. 47. W. Lat. 38. 49. N.

BADAKSHAN, a populous town of Great Bukharia, 150 miles E. of Bulkh.

BADALONA, a town of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 4 miles N.E. Barcelona.

BADBY, a parish in Northumberland. Pop. 583.

BADDAMMY, a village and hill-fort of Hindostan, in Bejapoor. Long. 74. 54. E. Lat. 16. 6. N. Pop. 2267.

BADDESLEY ENSOR, a parish in Warwickshire. Pop. 568.

BADDOW, GREAT, a parish in Essex. Pop. 1719.

BADDOW, LITTLE, a parish in Essex. Pop. 548.

BADEAUT (LOCH), a small arm of the sea, on the coast of Sutherlandshire, with some islets at its entrance.

BADEN, a grand duchy of Germany, bounded S. by Switzerland and the Lake of Constance, E. by Wirtemberg, N. by Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt, W. by the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, and the French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. It was erected into a grand duchy in 1806, and divided, the following year, into a landgraviate, a margraviate, and a palatinate, or the provinces of the Upper, Middle, and Lower Rhine; but this was changed, in 1809, into the following distribution into ten circles:—The Lake (Seekreis), the Danube, the Weisen, the Treisam, the Kinzig, the Murg, the Pfalz and the Enz, the Neckar, the Odenwald, the Main and Tauber. In 1836, it contained 5632 square miles, with 1,110,000 inhabitants.

BADEN, (the Baths,) a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, noted for its mineral baths. Pop. 2100. 22 miles N.E. Strasburg.

BADEN, on the Limmat, in Switzerland, noted for its mineral baths. Pop. 1750. 14 miles N.W. Zurich.

BADEN, a town of Lower Austria, noted

for its baths. Pop. 2100. 12 miles S.S.W. Vienna.

BADENOCH, a large district in Invernessshire, 33 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is nearly all mountainous and thinly peopled. The river Spey drains the land, and rises sometimes to a great height. It was at one time a warlike district under the Camerons.

BADENWEILLER, a town of Baden, Germany, 2 miles S. from Saltzburg. Long. 7. 50. E. Lat. 57. 53. N.

BADGEWORTH, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 859.

BADIA, LA, a small town of Italy, on the Adigetto, 15 miles W.S.W. Rovigo.

BADINGHAM, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 866.

BADMINTON, GREAT, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 529.

BADONTILLER, a town of France, on the Blette. Pop. 2000. 15 miles E. Luneville.

BADRACHILLUM, or the **SACRED MOUNTAIN**, a town of Hindostan, on the Godavery, with 100 huts. 150 miles E. Hydrabad.

BADSHOT and RUNFOLD, a tithing in Surrey. Pop. 1173.

BADSWORTH, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 782.

BADULATO, a thriving town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 14 miles S.S.E. Squillace.

BADULLA, a town of Ceylon, 38 miles S.E. Candy. Long. 81. 15. E. Lat. 6. 56. N.

BAENA, or **VAENA**, a town of Spain, in Cordova. Pop. 4800. 18 miles E.S.E. Cordova.

BETICA, now Andalusia, a province of ancient Spain, so called from the famed river Bætis, afterwards Tartessus, now Guadalquivir, or the great river.

BAEZA, or **BAEÇA**, a town of Spain, in the Andalusian province of Jaen. Its streets and squares are handsome and spacious; one of the latter is adorned with a beautiful fountain. It is much fallen from its ancient grandeur. Pop. 15,000. 70 miles N.N.E. Cordova.

BAFFA, a seaport town on the west coast of the island of Cyprus, now reduced to a place of little consequence. It is situated on a rocky eminence close to the sea; and its harbour, once good, is now choked up with sand. Numerous ruins and antiquities are dispersed in its vicinity. Long. 32. 18. E. Lat. 34. 48. N.

BAFFIN'S BAY. This deep inlet, formerly supposed to be a bay, was entered in 1818 by Captain Parry, who found an open sea, where it was formerly supposed that there was land. He proceeded west into this sea, to which he gave the name of Lancaster's Sound, and returned after penetrating to 113. 47. W. long.

BAGBOROUGH, WEST, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 453.

BAGDAD, a Turkish pachalic or government of Asia, sometimes called the Arabian Irak. It is computed to be 840 miles in length,

by 636 in breadth, and is esteemed the second or third government of the Ottoman empire. Over this region a Turkish pacha or governor exercises absolute sway. Here cities not less renowned in ancient story than Nineveh, Babylon, and Ctesiphon, grew great and illustrious; but so completely does the glory of nations suffer by the ruthless hand of time, that it is a matter of dispute where cities which, for population, wealth, and power, held all the surrounding nations in admiration and awe, existed. A later age—still, however, antiquity to us—erected in their stead Bagdad, Bussorah, and Mossul, which again, except in a very few things, have wholly lost their original grandeur. Except where exposed to the fertilising streams of the Euphrates and Tigris, the pachalic of Bagdad is generally barren, the more to be regretted, as, under a race of the most despotic rulers, agriculture and commerce are altogether suppressed; and what it does happen to produce is exposed to the incursions of plundering banditti. Notwithstanding, towards such a region the adventurous traveller eagerly goes in expectation of finding remnants of architectural magnificence, surpassed by none in any other region of the world. These are found at

BAGDAD, the metropolis of that extensive pachalic which bears its name. It is principally seated on the eastern bank of the Tigris. In our times, few indeed are the remnants of the once gay and romantic splendour which it wore in the proud days of the Caliphs, when it stood forth among the nations as the boasted metropolis of the Mahometan world. The only traces of its architectural grandeur which still exist, are its ancient gates and towers, far surpassing, even in their decay, any similar works in modern times. Otherwise, all about this spot is comparatively mean, and by no means fitted to gratify those romantic ideas which a region so long reputed for its wonders is apt to excite. It is of an oblong figure, about 1500 paces in length, by 800 in breadth; and is surrounded by a high brick wall, between 4 and 5 miles in circuit. The houses of Bagdad, which are mostly of brick, are for the most part only one story high: the streets are dirty and unpaved, and so narrow that two horsemen can scarcely pass each other abreast. The houses of wealthy individuals are very handsome, having windows of Venetian glass, ornamented ceilings, and a court-yard in front, with a small plantation of orange trees. The governor's palace is a spacious edifice. The baths and coffee-houses of the city, though not kept in good repair, are well frequented; the markets are well supplied with provisions, and the expense of subsistence is very moderate. It is a city of great trade, and a noted emporium for the products of Arabia, India, and Persia, as well as for many European manufactures. The bazaars consist of a mag-

nificent display of 1200 shops, wherein every description of Eastern merchandise is to be found. Its principal manufactures are of red and yellow leather, which is much esteemed; also of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs; and of late, a foundry of cannon has been established. There is a great resort of passengers hither, either for commercial purposes, or to visit the tombs of saints, among which is that of the Jewish prophet Ezekiel. The temperature of Bagdad is extremely hot in summer, and the inhabitants are forced to retreat to subterranean apartments for shelter. The population, composed of Turks, who constitute three-fourths of the inhabitants, of Persians, Jews, and a small proportion of Christians, amounts to 60,000, or, according to some travellers, to 90,000. Bagdad was founded in 766. In the 9th century, the famous Haroun al Raschid reigned here. It has undergone many revolutions since; and was nearly destroyed in 1638, by Amurath IV., to whom it surrendered. In the course of later years, its safety has been menaced by a predatory race, the Wahabees. 300 miles N. N. W. Bussora, and 1350 E. Constantinople. Long. 44. 24. E. Lat. 33. 20. N.

BAGLAN, a parish in Gloucestersh. Pop. 420.

BAGLANA, a large and mountainous district of Hindostan, in the Mahratta territories, province of Nurungabad, located between the 20th and 21st degrees of N. Lat.

BAGNA CAVALLO, a neat town of Italy, States of the Church, 24 miles S.S.E. Ferrara.

BAGNA DI ACQUA, a small town of Italy, grand duchy of Tuscany, 15 miles E. Leghorn.

BAGNALSTOWN, a post-town of the county of Carlow, Ireland. 63 miles S. E. from Dublin.

BAGNARA, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. It was destroyed by the great earthquake in 1783; but has recovered from that calamity. On that awful occasion 3017 persons perished. Pop. 5150.

BAGNAREA, a town of Italy, in St Peter's Patrimony, territory of Orvieto, with a bishop's see. Long. 12. 10. E. Lat. 42. 36. N.

BAGNERES DE CAMPAN, or **EN BIGORRE**, a town of France, on the Adour, department of the Upper Pyrenees, famed for its hot mineral springs. Pop. 6500.

BAGNERES DE LUÇON, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 1500. 60 miles S.W. Toulouse.

BAGNIALACK, a large town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bosnia. Long. 18. 10. E. Lat. 44. 0. N.

BAGNOLES, a village of France, department of the Orne. Pop. 2110.

BAGNOLO, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps. Pop. 2050.

BAGNOLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. Pop. 1650.

BAGNOLO, a city in the province of Principato Ulteriore, in the kingdom of Naples. Pop. about 5000.

BAGNOLS, a town of France, department of the Gard. It has a manufactory of various kinds of silk. 22 miles N.E. Nismes. Pop. 5000.—Another village in the department of Puy de Dôme, with 1460 inhabitants.

BAGOLINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. Pop. 3600. 24 miles N. Brescia.

BAGULAY, a town in Cheshire. Pop. 468.

BAHAMA, GREAT, ISLAND OF, one of the Bahamas, of great extent, 63 miles long, and about 9 broad, situated on the south side of the Little Bahama bank, 57 miles from the coast of East Florida. Long. 78. 10. to 80. 24. W. Lat. 26. 40. to 27. 5. N.

BAHAMA CHANNEL, or GULF OF FLORIDA, the narrow sea between the coast of America and the Bahama Islands, 135 miles long and 46 broad.

BAHAMA BANK, GREAT, a sand-bank extending from near the island of Cuba, Lat. 22. 20. to the Bahama Islands, Lat. 26. 15. N. There is also a smaller bank, called the Little Bahama Bank, which lies to the north of the island of Bahama.

BAHAMAS, or LUCAYOS ISLANDS, in the Atlantic Ocean, situated opposite to the coast of Florida, comprehending under that denomination all that chain of West India islands lying to the north of Cuba and St Domingo, and situated between the 21st and 28th degrees of N. Lat. and the 71st and 81st degrees of W. Long. These islands have never been regularly surveyed, nor their numbers ascertained with any certainty. They have been estimated at 500, but of these a great proportion are nothing more than cliffs and rocks. The following are the principal:—Abaco, Acklin's Island, Andros Island, Atwood's Key, Great Bahama, Berry Islands, Biminis, Caicos, Castle Island, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exumus, French Keys, Hog Island, Hog Key, Harbour Island, Heneaguas, Little Island, Long Island, Long Key, Mayaguana, Ragged Island, Rose Island, Royal Island, Rum Key, Russell Island, St Salvador, Turk's Island, Watling's Island. The Bahama Islands stretch from Turk's Islands, which are at no great distance from St Domingo, in a north-west direction, to the north end of the Great Bahama Bank, near the coast of Florida. The climate is in general salubrious. The more northern islands, during the winter months, are rendered cool and agreeable by the north-west breeze from the continent of America. The more southern islands are hotter throughout the year. These islands are generally low, flat, barren, and rocky. The soil is mostly light or sandy, but is interspersed with partial spots of good land. They are generally ill supplied with fresh water, but it is found by digging wells in the rocks, to the depth of the sea level. The Bahama Islands were

taken possession of in 1718 by the English Government, and the seat of government was fixed at New Providence, upon which island Fort Nassau was built. From this period a regular colonial administration has been maintained. Pop. in 1838, 14,318, including 11,395 blacks and people of colour.

BAHAR, an extensive, populous, and valuable province in Hindostan, formerly called Magadha, and once an independent kingdom. It is situated between the 22d and 27th degrees of N. latitude, and the 84th and 88th of E. longitude, and is bounded on the N. by the territories of Nepal, on the S. by those of Berar, on the W. by Oude, and the Mahratta dominions, and on the E. by Bengal. It is computed to contain 26,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile and highly cultivated districts of India.

BAHAR, a district of the above province.

BAHAR, the capital of the above district, 35 miles S.E. from Patna. It has now fallen much to decay, but is still resorted to by pilgrims. Houses 5000. Long. 85. 37. E. Lat. 25. 13. N.

BAHAWULPOOR, the chief town of a principality in Hindostan of the same name, 62 miles S. by E. Moultan. Long. 71. 29. E. Lat. 29. 19. N.

BAHREL GONGE, a town of Hindostan, in the country of Baglana, on the river Godavery. Long. 74. 52. E. Lat. 19. 43. N.

BAHEIS, a strong town in Sweden, capital of a government of the same name, located on a small island. Long. 11. 10. E. Lat. 57. 52. N.

BAHIA, HONDA, (Deep Bay,) a large and well-sheltered port of the island of Cuba. Long. 83. 6. W. Lat. 22. 58. N.

BAHIA DE TODOS SANTOS, (Bay of All Saints,) a province and captainship of Brazil, so named from the capacious bay on which its capital, St Salvador, is built.

BAHIA, CITY OF. See *St Salvador*.

BAHLINGEN, a well built village in the grand duchy of Baden. Pop. 1720.

BAHN, a town of the Prussian states, in Further Pomerania. Pop. 1300.

BAHR-ABIAD, or WHITE NILE, a branch of the river Nile, which flows down the country of Kordofan, and joins the great water at 15. 34. N. Lat. Its progress is slow, and it spreads out to a great expanse; in some places 2 miles. Its banks are well wooded, and immense flocks of wild geese are continually on the wing.

BAHREIN, a cluster of islands on the south-west side of the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia, the principal of which are named Bahrein or Awal, Samahe, and Arad, or En-nebi Saleh. The first, which is considered the chief, lies about 15 miles from the coast, and 90 W.N.W. Bushire. A pearl fishery, the richest and most productive in the world, is carried on at these islands.

BAHRY, a town of Hindostan, in the pro-

vince of Agra, 10 miles to the north of Chumbal. Long. 77. 35. E. Lat. 26. 47. N.

BAIÆ, an ancient village of Campania, in Italy, famous for its natural hot baths.

BAIAS, or **BAIÆ**, a town of Syria, situated at the north-east corner of the Bay of Alexandretta, supposed to be the ancient Issus in Cilicia, 16 miles from Alexandretta.

BAIBOURDI, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea, 45 miles N. Erzerum.

BAIHINGEN, a bailiwick of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar. Long. 8. 47. 50. E. Lat. 48. 55. N.

BAIKAL, a lake of Siberia, in the government of Irkoutsk, sometimes called the Sea of Baikal, or the Holy Sea. It extends 366 miles in length, from S.W. to N.E., by from 20 to 53 miles in breadth. The depth varies from 22 to 90 fathoms, but it is said the bottom is penetrated some thousand feet by gulfs. It is frozen over during winter. Not fewer than 2000 seals are taken annually on this lake. Several hot springs and mineral waters are seen on the margin: and naphtha is sometimes found floating on the surface. Long. 104. to 110. E. Lat. 52. to 55. 41. N.

BAILAN, a village of Syria, 9 miles E. Alexandretta.

BAILDEN, or **BAILDON**, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 710. 203 miles from London.

BAILDON, a chapelry of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 3044.

BAILIEBOROUGH, a small market-town of Ireland, county of Cavan. Pop. 904. 54 miles N.W. Dublin.

BAILLEUL, or **BELLE**, a dismantled town in French Flanders, on the river Lys, with 9500 inhabitants. Large quantities of thread, lace, and woollen stuffs, are manufactured here. 13 miles W.N.W. Lille.

BAILLEUL, a small town of France, in Normandy, with 400 houses.—It is the name of several other small towns in France.

BAIN, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 3000.

BAINBRIDGE, a township of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 881.

BAINS, two villages of France; one in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 15 miles S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 1800.—The other in the department of the Vosges. Pop. 2000.

BAIRDSTOWN, a post-township of the United States, and capital of Nelson county, Kentucky, 35 miles S.W. Frankfort, on a branch of Salt river. Pop. 1650.

BAIROUT, or **BAYREUTH**, anciently *Berytus*, a seaport town of Syria, in the pachalic of Saide, or Acre, situated on a plain. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the suburbs are nearly as large as the town, consisting of houses interspersed with gardens, which, being planted with fruit trees, have a beautiful appearance. The population amounts to 7000 or 8000, composed of Druses, Maron-

ites, Greek schismatics, Turks, and Arabs. Long. 35. 32. E. Lat. 33. 45. N.

BAISE, a town of France, province of Maine, 8 miles E. Mayenne. Pop. 2000.—Another in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 3200.

BAJA, or **BAIAS**, an ancient town of Naples, of which nothing remains but a few small cottages. 11 miles W. Naples.

BAJA, a considerable market-town of Hungary, in the county of Bodrog, 83 miles S. Buda.

BAJALUKA, a city, the capital of Samushak, or province of Bosnia, in Turkey in Europe.

BAJAROTOS, a town in the province of Aragon, in Spain. Pop. 2600.

BAKER ISLAND, an island in the Polar Sea, discovered by Captain Parry. Long. 97. 54. W. Lat. 74. 58. N.

BAKER'S ISLAND, an island of the United States, in Massachusetts, off Salem harbour. 5 miles E.N.E. Salem. On its N. end is a lighthouse.

BAKER'S RIVER, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack at Plymouth.

BAKEWELL, a market-town and parish of England, in Derby, near the confluence of the rivers Wye and Derwent. There are mines and quarries in the neighbourhood. Pop. of the town 1898; of the parish 9503. 11 miles from Chesterfield.

BAKHISHISARAI, a large town of European Russia, in the Crimea. It consists of irregular streets and houses, mostly of wood. Pop. formerly 20,000, now reduced to 5776. Here are manufactures of Turkey leather, saddles, silk stuffs, and cutlery. Long. 33. 52. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

BAKTEGAN, or **BAKTEGHIAN**, a salt lake of Persia, in the province of Fars, about 75 miles in circuit. 10 miles S.E. Shiraz.

BAKU, or **BADKU**, a town and principality of Persia, province of Schirvan, occupying the peninsula of Absharon, in the Caspian Sea, to which it is chiefly restricted. The town stands on a declivity, near to the sea. It is defended by a double wall and deep ditch, and there are two strong forts, under the protection of which vessels can anchor within 80 yards of the shore. A great quantity of cotton is cultivated in the neighbourhood, which is particularly prized. It is exported from Baku, together with fruit, opium, rice, silk, wine, rock salt, and naphtha. Wine is made by the Armenians at Schamaghi, from which silks are imported, as well as cloths, dye-stuffs, iron, and linen, from Astracan. Its principal trade is with this city, from which six or eight vessels arrive yearly. Petroleum is obtained in vast abundance from wells in the principality, particularly about eight miles from the town. The principality was taken possession of by the Russians in the late war. Long. 51. 7. E. Lat. 42. 22. N.

BALA, a market-town of North Wales, and a borough by prescription, in the county of Merioneth, situated on Bala Pool. The inhabitants knit woollen gloves and stockings. Pop. 1261. 26 miles N.W. Welshpool.

BALACHNA, a town of European Russia, in the government of Nischnei-Novgorod, on the Volga. Pop. 5250. 120 miles E.S.E. Petersburg. Long. 43. 29. E. Lat. 56. 30. N.

BALAGANSKOI, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, 30 miles N.N.W. Irkoutsk. Lat. 53. 45. N.

BALAGUER, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre. Pop. 3700. 63 miles N.W. Barcelona.

BALAKAWA, a small seaport town of European Russia, in the Crimea, government of Taurida. Long. 33. 14. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

BALAMBANGAN, a rich and fruitful island in the Eastern seas, between Borneo and Magindano. Long. 117. 5. E. Lat. 7. 15. N.

BALAMBUAN, or **PADAMBUAN**, a strong town of Asia, in the East Indies, on the eastern extremity of the island of Java, and capital of a territory of the same name. Long. 114. 10. E. Lat. 7. 50. N.

BALASORE, a seaport of Hindostan, in Orissa, on the Booree Bellaun river. The English, Dutch, and Portuguese, formerly had factories here for the manufacture of fine cotton cloths. 125 miles S.W. Calcutta. Long. 86. 56. E. Lat. 21. 32. N.

BALATON, a lake in Hungary, between the counties of Szalad, Wesprim, and Schumeg, 40 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad.

BALAYAN, a province of the island of Manilla, in the East Indies. Pop. (Indians) 2500.

BALASTRO, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 30 miles E.N.E. Saragossa. Pop. 5050.

BALBEC, anciently **HELIOPOLIS**, (City of the Sun,) a town of Syria, situated in a fertile valley at the foot of Antilibanus. It is small and meanly built, and is surrounded by ruinous walls, flanked by square towers, four miles in circuit. The population, long decreasing, is now computed at 1200. Here are to be found some splendid remains of antiquity, particularly a magnificent temple, dedicated to the sun, said to have been built by the Emperor Antoninus Pius. 40 miles N.N.W. Damascus. Long. 36. 11. E. Lat. 34. 1. N.

BALBRITIE BURN, a small village in the parish of Muckhart, county of Fife.

BALBRIGGEN, a fishing town of Ireland, county of Dublin, 15 miles N. Dublin.

BALBRIGGEN, a seaport town of the county of Dublin, Ireland, with a good pier. Pop. 3024. 19 miles N. from Dublin.

BALBY, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. 1 mile S.W. Doncaster.

BALCARRAS, an estate with a splendid mansion-house, parish of Kilconquhar, county of Fife.

BALCARRY, a seaport of Scotland, on the Solway Frith. 10 miles E.S.E. Kirkcudbright.

BALCHRISTIE, formerly a village in the county of Fife, in Largo Bay. It is said to have been built on the ruined foundations of a monastic institution of the Culdees.

BALCOMBE, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 641.

BALDERNOCK, a parish on the southern extremity of Stirlingshire. The loch of Baldowie, about 70 acres in extent, is in this parish. Here are the ruins of a town belonging to the Galbraiths of Baldernock. Pop. 805.

BALDERSTON, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 658.

BALDERTON, a parish of Notts. Pop. 830.

BALDIVIA. See *Valdivia*.

BALDOCK, a market-town and parish of England, in Hertford. Corn and malt are the chief articles of traffic. Pop. 1704. 38 miles N. London.

BALE, **BASLE**, or **BASEL**, one of the nineteen cantons of Switzerland, bounded W. by the Sundgau, N. by the Brisgau, E. by the Frickthal, and S. by Solothurn. It contains 187 square miles, peopled with 37,000 inhabitants; has 3 towns, 27 parishes, and is of the reformed religion.

BALE, or **BASLE**, the capital of Bale canton, and the largest town in Switzerland, lies on the Rhine, which divides it into two unequal parts, joined together by a bridge of 690 feet in length. The minster, or cathedral church, the town-house, and the arsenal, are objects worthy of attention. The university, founded here in 1459, has an excellent library, a cabinet of medals, and botanic garden. It has manufactures of silk ribbons, silk stuffs, cotton, paper, linen, and gloves; there are also considerable bleachfields and dye-houses. Long. 7. 31. E. Lat. 47. 40. N. Pop. uncertain.

BALÆRIC ISLANDS, part of the group of islands in the Mediterranean, lying off the east coast of Spain, and formerly constituting the kingdom of Majorca. The principal are Majorca, Minorca, and Cabrera.

BALERNO, a village in the parish of Currie, on the Water of Leith, 6 miles W. of Edinburgh, near which are a paper-mill and a free-stone quarry.

BALERNO, a village in the parish of Inchtute, in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, 14 miles from Perth, and same distance from Dundee.

BALESHARE ISLAND, a small island in the south-west corner of North Uist.

BALFRON, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, with manufactures of cotton. Pop. 2057. 22 miles N. Glasgow.

BELFRUSH, an open town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan. It is of an irregular form, and about a mile and a half in circuit. 20 miles W. Fehrabad. Long. 52. 40. E. Lat. 35. 55. N.

BALGALY, a rivulet, and hill from which it flows of same name, near the town of Dundee.

BALHARY, a fortified village of Hindostan, in Mysore, 187 miles N. Seringapatam.

BALI, **BALY**, or **LITTLE JAVA**, one of the Sunda islands, separated from Java by the

straits of Bali, six leagues wide. It is about 75 miles long, by 40 broad. Pop. 200,000. Long. 115. E. Lat. from 8. to 9. S.

BALINDERRY, a village and parish of Ireland, county Antrim, 73 miles N. Dublin. Pop. 4948.

BALINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg. Pop. 3000. 36 miles S. Stutgard.

BALIZE, a river of Yucatan, South America, which falls into the bay of Honduras. Long. 91. 15. W. Lat. 14. 50. N.

BALIZE, (Cove of Wallis, an English pirate,) a seaport of Yucatan, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, and the only regular establishment which the English settlers have formed in this country. The number of houses is about 200. Many of those which belong to opulent merchants are spacious, commodious, and well furnished. At the back of this settlement is an immense swamp, the moist exhalations from which are corrected by the regularity of the sea breezes which generally prevail here, and the place is in consequence not unhealthy.

BALKAN, a city in the Austrian province of the Lower Eris, and the circle of Manhartsberg, on a river of the same name. It has 3150 inhabitants.

BALKAN, THE, a range of mountains, extending eastward from the head of the Adriatic to the shores of the Euxine, forming the boundary line between the countries of Oriental manners and customs and those of European civilisation.

BALKE, once a town of Hindostan, now decayed to an extensive village. Long. 77. 29. E. Lat. 17. 49. N.

BALLAGH, a village of the county of Mayo, Ireland, where there is a round tower. Pop. 375. 140 miles W. by N. from Dublin.

BALLAGHADIREEN, a post-town of the county of Mayo, Ireland. Pop. 857. 123 miles W. by N. from Dublin.

BALLAHULISH, a seaport village of Argyleshire, in Appin, remarkable for a famous slate quarry. The produce is exported to every place in Scotland, by means of the canals. From Ballahulish there are regular conveyances and punctual ferries.

BALLANTRAE, a parish and village of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Pop. 1506. 28 miles S.S.W. Ayr.

BALLAS, a trading village on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, 10 miles S. Dendera.

BALLASSA-GYARMATH, a large market-town of Hungary, in the county of Neograd.

BALLATER, a fashionable watering place, 41 miles from Aberdeen, on Deeside, of recent origin, and consists of a series of neat and clean houses, built on a regular plan, and fitted up for the accommodation of summer lodgings.

BALLENSTADT, a town of Germany. Pop. 2500. 27 miles N.E. Nordhausen.

BALLEROY, a village of France, in Normandy. Pop. 1250. 18 miles S. Caen.

BALLEY-SALLEY, a village of the Isle of Man, 5 miles from Castletown.

BALLIBOX, a post-town in King's county, Ireland. Pop. 354. 75 miles W. by S. from Dublin.

BALLINGLASS, a seaport and post-town of the county Mayo, Ireland, 147 miles W.N.W. from Dublin.

BALLIMORE, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, 10 miles N. Athlone. Pop. 750. 72 miles W. from Dublin.

BALLINA, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the Moy, 6 miles S. Killala. Pop. 5010. 183 miles N.W. Dublin.

BALLINAHINCH, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Down, near which is a much-frequented chalybeate spa. Pop. 950. 94 miles N. by E. from Dublin.

BALLINAKILL, a market-town of Ireland, in Queen's county, with woollen manufactures. Pop. 2150. 16 miles W. Carlow, and 66 miles S.W. Dublin.

BALLINANAUGHT, a village of Ireland, county of Cavan, 54 miles from Dublin.

BALLINASLOE, a town of the county of Galway, Ireland, on the river Suck, where there is a great wool fair, and several cattle fairs. Pop. 1950. 90 miles W. Dublin.

BALLINDALLOCH, a post-town in Morayshire, on the river Spey.

BALLINDERRY, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 73 miles from Dublin. Pop. 5015.

BALLINGARRY, a post-town of the county of Limerick, Ireland. Pop. 1670. 142 miles S.W. Dublin.

BALLINGRY, an upland parish in Fife, 3 miles long and 1 broad, near Loch Leven. Pop. 392.

BALLINROBE, a post-town of the county of Mayo, Ireland. Pop. 2259. 147 miles W. by N. from Dublin.

BALLINTOY, a village and parish of Ireland, county of Antrim. Pop. of the village 300 or 400. 190 miles from Dublin.

BALLOCHMYLE, a romantic spot on the banks of the Ayr, near Mauchline, Ayrshire, the residence of the heroine of one of Burns's songs.

BALLON, a town of France, province of Maine, on the Orne. It has manufactures of linen cloths. Pop. 3650.

BALLY, an island in the Eastern seas, separated from Java by the Strait of Bally, 70 miles in length, by 35 in average breadth.

BALLY, a considerable town on the east coast of the island of Lombeck. Long. 116. 28. E. Lat. 8. 31. S.

BALLYBAY, a market and post-town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan. Pop. 1410. 76 miles N. by W. from Dublin.

BALLYBOUGH BRIDGE, a village of Ireland, 1 mile from Dublin.

BALLYBRITTAS, a village of Ireland, in Queen's county. Pop. 167.

BALLYCANOE, a village of Ireland, in Wexford, 5 miles S. Newborough.

BALLYCASTLE, a small seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim. It is divided into an upper and lower town. Pop. 1516. 180 miles N. from Dublin.

BALLYCONNEL, a small market-town of Ireland, county of Cavan, 14 miles from Cavan. Pop. 410.

BALLYCOTTON, an island in St George's channel, on the south-west coast of Ireland. Long. 7. 59. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

BALLYGAWLY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 99 miles N.W. Dublin. Pop. 815.

BALLYHAYS, a market-town of Ireland, county of Cavan, 72 miles N. W. Dublin.

BALLYLONGFORD, a post-town of the county Kerry, Ireland, 164 miles S.W. Dublin.

BALLYMAHON, a market and post-town of the county Longford, Ireland. Pop. 1423. 68 miles W. by N. Dublin.

BALLYMENA, a town of Ireland, county of Antrim, on the Maine. Linen manufactures are carried on here; and there is a weekly market for horses and cattle. Pop. 2840. 30 miles N. Belfast.

BALLYMONEY, a village of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, where there is a monthly market for linens. Pop. 2115. 150 miles N. Dublin.

BALLYMOTE, a post-town of the county Sligo, Ireland, where the linen manufacture has been established. Pop. 930. 119 miles N.W. from Dublin.

BALLYMURTACH, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow.

BALLYNAMORE, a post-town in the county Leitrim, Ireland. Pop. 915. 93 miles N. W. Dublin.

BALLYNASKELIGS, a village and bay of Ireland, in the county of Kerry.

BALLYQUINTIN POINT, a cape of Ireland, county of Down, 7 miles E. Downpatrick.

BALLYRAGGET, a post-town of the county Kilkenny, Ireland, on the river Nore. Pop. 1735. 76 miles S.W. Dublin.

BALLYADERE, a village of Ireland, county of Sligo. Pop. 710.

BALLYSHANNON, a town of Ireland, county of Donegal, situated on a bay at the mouth of a river flowing from Lough Erne, which is crossed by a bridge of 14 arches. There is a good harbour here, and two fisheries of eels and salmon. Pop. 9060. 127 miles N.W. from Dublin.

BALLYTORE, a post-town of Ireland, on the river Grees, in the county Kildare. Pop. 875. 35 miles S.W. Dublin.

BALLYVARY, a post-town of the county Mayo, Ireland. 166 miles N.W. Dublin.

BALMACAPLOCH (LOCH), a sound between the north end of Benbecula and Grimsag islands, in the Hebrides.

BALMACLELLAN, a parish in East Galloway, N. of Kirkcudbright, with a village of same name. Pop. 1013.

BALMAGHIE, a parish in the stewartry of

Kirkcudbright. It is about eight miles long, and from three to six broad. The general appearance is very unfavourable; a great part being heath, barren rocks, and a considerable portion of morass, incapable of any improvement; but notwithstanding this unpleasant aspect, the parish contains some arable ground, and very fertile meadows. There are several lakes abounding in pike, perch, and trout, and the river Dee bounds the parish on the north. Pop. 1416.

BALMANGAN BAY, a small, natural, and safe harbour in Kirkcudbright Bay, on the Gallo-way coast.

BALMERINO, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fife, on the Tay. Pop. 1055. 8 miles N.W. St Andrew's.

BALNAKYLE, a village of Scotland, on the island of Lewis, county of Inverness.

BALOGNES, an arrondissement in the department of Manche, or of the Channel, in France, extending over 325 square miles, and comprehending 7 cantons and 122 communes. Pop. 94,676.

BALQUHIDDER, a parish in Perthshire, extending about 15 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. The surface is very hilly and mountainous, and scarcely any of it is under crop. A great number of sheep are fed on the hills. The mountains are generally very high and steep. Benmore, rising 3903 feet, and Benvoirlich, 3300 feet above the level of the sea, are in this parish; and the military road from Stirling to Fort William passes through it. Pop. 1049.

BALSALL, a hamlet of England, in the county of Warwick. Pop. 1038.

BALSHAM, a parish in Cambridge. Pop. 1074.

BALSO, a hill in the east corner of Perthshire, near the Frith of Tay, 992 above the sea.

BALSTAL, a market-town of Switzerland, canton of Solothurn, 10 miles N.E. Solothurn.

BALTA, or **BALTO**, a town of European Russia, in Podolia, 65 miles N.N.E. Bender.

BALTIC PORT, a seaport of European Russia, in Esthonia, 150 miles N. Riga. Pop. 220.

BALTIC SEA, a well known inland sea in the north-west of Europe, which is, to speak properly, a great gulf of the German Ocean. It begins at the Danish islands of Zealand and Funen, and is formed by the coasts of Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. It extends beyond the 65th degree of N. Lat.; being above 600 miles in length, and varying from 75 to 150 in breadth. The number of square miles in its surface is estimated at 120,000. It is frozen for about three months every year, so as to prevent navigation altogether. The waters of the Baltic are said to be decreasing. There are three passages from the Cattegat into the Baltic,—the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt; of these, the most frequented is the Sound.

At each a toll is paid, for the purpose of maintaining light-houses.

BALTIMORE, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situated on a headland projecting into the sea, with a good harbour. 13 miles S.E. Bantry.

BALTIMORE, a county of the United States, in Maryland, on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, N. of Patapsco river. Chief town, Baltimore. Pop. 41,500, exclusive of the city and its precincts.

BALTIMORE, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Baltimore county, Maryland, is on the north side of Patapsco River, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. It is generally well built. The houses are chiefly of brick; many of them are handsome, and some splendid. The principal street is Baltimore Street, 86 feet wide. It runs nearly east and west, parallel with the harbour, and is intersected by others at right angles. North and east of the city, the land rises to a considerable elevation, from which there is a noble view of the city and harbour. There are several literary institutions in this city. A medical college was founded in 1807. The city is built around a bay, which sets up from the north side of the Patapsco, and affords a spacious and convenient harbour. The strait which connects this bay with the river is very narrow, and is well defended by Fort M'Henry. A small river, called Jones's Falls, empties itself into the north side of the harbour, and divides the city into two parts, called the Town and Fell's Point, which are connected by bridges. Baltimore contains the state penitentiary, the city and county alms-house, a court-house, a museum, a theatre, a custom-house, an hospital, (in which there is a fine collection of anatomical preparations in wax, an exchange,) an immense edifice recently erected, 3 market-houses, 10 banks, 31 churches, for Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, &c. Population of the city and precincts, in 1790, 13,503; in 1800, 26,514, in 1810, 46,555, of whom 10,343 were blacks; and in 1838, 100,000. Long. 76. 36. W. Lat. 39. 17. N.

BALTINGLASS, a town of Ireland, county of Wicklow, on the Slaney. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloths. Pop. 1730. 37 miles S. by W. Dublin.

BALTONSBOROUGH, a hamlet and parish of England, in the county of Somerset. Pop. 675.

BALURALAGAN, a cluster of thirteen small, flat, wooded islands in the Straits of Macassar, having navigable channels between them, but uneven anchorage.

BALZAC, a village of France, on the Charente. Pop. 920.

BAMBA, the largest and richest province of the kingdom of Congo, extending upwards of 70 leagues into the interior. Long. 13. 52. F. Lat. 7. 2. S.

BAMBARAH, an ancient city in the province

of Sinde, in Hindostan, now in ruins. Long. 67. 50. E. Lat. 24. 46. S.

BAMBARRA, a large and powerful kingdom of Central Africa. It has on the W. Kaarta and Manding, on the N. Ludamar and Beroo, on the E. Timbuctoo and Baedoo, and on the S. Kong and Mamana. The country is in general fertile, and is traversed by the Niger, which, from west to east, is navigable by canoes through the whole of its extent. Mr Park, in travelling through this country, passed many populous towns. Sego, the capital, has 30,000; Sansanding 10,000 or 11,000; and Jenne is probably larger than either.

BAMBERG, (The Burgh of the Ban, ban in ancient times meaning a proclamation, in modern an outlawry,) the capital of the principality of the same name, now of the circle of the Maine, in the Bavarian dominions, is situated on the Regnitz, which enters into the Maine a little below the town. It contains a cathedral, besides various churches and monasteries, which are all worthy of regard. One of the most interesting of the public institutions is the university, originally founded in 1147; and the principal charitable establishments are the Ludwig's Hospital, the lazaretto, the house of correction, and the work-house. The most important of the manufactures is the chintz and cotton printing. Bamberg is noted for its excellent garden vegetables. Pop. in 1827, 20,500, chiefly Catholics. 30 miles N.N.W. Nuremburg. Long. 10. 35. E. Lat. 49. 36. N.

BAMBOROUGH, a ward in Northumberland. Pop. 10,842.

BAMBOROUGH, (of Bebbia, a Saxon queen,) a village and parish of England, in the county of Northumberland, once a royal borough, returning two members to Parliament. It stands on the sea coast, and has a castle close to the shore, which, according to ancient historians, was built by Ina, King of the Northumbrians, in 548. Pop. 3949. 5 miles E. Belford.

BAMBOK, a kingdom of Central Africa, lying between the Senegal and Gambia, on the eastern bank of the Faleme, and to the south of the kingdom of Gallam or Kajaaga. It is about 100 miles from north to south, and 80 miles from east to west. It is divided into three provinces, Bambouk Proper, Konkodoo, and Santadoo. All the three abound with gold, but the first most particularly.

BAMIAN, a city of Persia, in the province of Bulkh. Long. 66. 55. E. Lat. 34. 30. N.

BAMMAKOO, a town of Bambara, in Africa, on the Niger. Long. 5. 48. W. Lat. 12. 50. N.

BAMPOORA, a considerable town of the province of Malwa, on the Reiva river. Houses 4000. Long. 75. 50. E. Lat. 24. 31. N.

BAMPTON, a hundred in Oxfordshire. Pop. 14,710.

BAMPTON, a hundred in Devonshire. Pop. 7000.

BAMPTON, a parish in Westmoreland. Pop. 636.

BAMPTON, a market-town and parish of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1961. 164 miles W. London.

BAMPTON WITH WEALD, an ancient market-town and parish of England, in Oxford, on the Isis. Here are the remains of an ancient castle. 17 miles S.W. Oxford. Pop. 2514.

BAMSUN, at one time a celebrated city of Asia, now in ruins.

BANAGANPILLY, a village of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded territories, celebrated for its diamond mines. Long. 79. 0. E. Lat. 14. 28. N.

BANAGHER, a market and post-town of King's county, Ireland, on the river Shannon, over which it has a bridge. Pop. 3015. 81 miles W. of S. Dublin.

BANALBAJAR, a town on the western coast of the island of Majorca, famous for good wine, and containing about 4000 inhabitants.

BANAT, one of the divisions of Hungary, extending 2973 square miles, containing a market-town, two cities, and 162 villages, with about 174,656 inhabitants. Here the river Theiss forms a junction with the Danube.

BANAWARR, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, consisting of about 500 houses, with a mud fort. Long. 76. 14. E. Lat. 13. 14. N.

BANBURY, a hundred in Oxf. Pop. 11,449.

BANBURY, a market-town and parish of England, in Oxford, on the Charwell. Plush is manufactured in this town. Pop. 5096. 22½ miles N. Oxford.

BANCA, an island in the Indian Sea, about 130 miles in length, by 40 or 50 in breadth, separated from Sumatra by the Straits of Banca, celebrated for its tin mines. Banca was ceded to Holland in 1814 for Cochin. Long. 105. 15. to 106. 40. E. Lat. 1. 27. to 3. 4. S.

BANCALLARY, a large and populous town near the western extremity of the island of Madura, where the Sultan resides.

BANCAPOUR, a large town and district of Hindostan, in the province of Bejapoor.

BANCAPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 108 miles S.W. Seringapatam.

BANCHORY DAVINICK, a parish lying partly in Aberdeen, and partly in Kincardineshire. It extends about 3½ or 4 miles along the sea-coast, and from 6 to 7 along the banks of the Dee. The general appearance of the country is rugged, and the hills are mostly covered with heath. Agriculture is well attended to, and enclosures are becoming general. There is no creek or harbour on the coast which would afford shelter to any vessel larger than a fishing boat; and the river Dee is not navigable. Pop. 2588.

BANCHORY TARNAN, a parish in Kincardineshire, lying on the banks of the river Dee, containing nearly 20,000 square acres. It is of very unequal surface, the greatest part being mossy, and covered with heath. There

are two or three small lakes in the parish; in one of which, Loch Leys, there is an artificial island, with ruins upon it. Pop. 1972.

BANCOCK, a town and district of the kingdom of Siam. Long. 101. 10. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

BANCOUT, or FORT VICTORIA, a fortified island of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan, Long. 72. 55. E. Lat. 17. 56. N.

BANDA, a town of Allahabad, 90 miles W. from that fortress, and at present the residence of the British functionaries; also the capital of Bundelcund. Long. 80. 20. E. Lat. 25. 30. N.

BANDA ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Eastern Seas, about 130 miles E.S.E. Amboyna. They are ten in number: Banda Neira, Banda Lantoir, which is Banda Proper, Pulo Ay, Pulo Rondo, Pulo Pisang, Rossingen, Craka, Capella, Souangy, and Goning Apee. All are high, with precipitous mountains. Their chief produce is nutmegs. These islands are under the dominion of the Dutch, who only allow the cultivation of the nutmeg in four islands, extirpating it in all others. The population, which formerly amounted to 15,000 whites, is now 4000, composed of a few natives of Holland and half castes, together with their descendants, convicts, and slaves. Only 1000 are free. These islands, which were taken by the British, were restored at the peace of Amiens, in 1801. They were again captured in 1810, and restored in 1817. Long. 130. E. Lat. 4. 30. S.

BANDER CONGO, a small seaport town in Asia, situated on the Persian Gulf.

BANDON, a river of Ireland, county of Cork, which flows into the sea at Kinsale.

BANDON, or BANDONBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Bandon. It has two churches, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, two market-houses in different parts of the town, and a spacious quay on the south side of the river. Linens, camlets, and coarse woollen stuffs, are manufactured; and there are works for tanning, brewing, and dyeing, particularly blue colours. Bandon returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. Pop. 1251. 18 miles S.W. Cork.

BANFF, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by the Moray Frith, S. and E. by the county of Aberdeen, and W. by the counties of Elgin and Inverness. It extends about 64 miles in extreme length, and 30 in extreme breadth; but the superficial area does not exceed 622 square miles, or 396,080 square acres. About 25,000 acres are waste, and 18,000 are in wood. It is in general hilly and mountainous, with fertile valleys interspersed. It produces limestone, marble, and slates, as well as hones, or whetstones. In the mountain of Cairngorm, and in other parts of that elevated range, are found rock crystals and topazes, commonly called cairn-

gorms. The principal rivers are the Deveron and Spey, on which are productive salmon fisheries. The state of agriculture is very varied, being considerably improved in some places, while it is rather backward in others. The manufactures of this county are not considerable. The county is divided into 23 parishes, and contains 2 royal burghs, Banff and Cullen; besides several towns and villages, as Keith, Portsoy, Gordonstown, and Fochabers. The valued rent of the county is £6600 sterling; and, according to a late assessment for the property-tax, the real gross rent of the lands was £6366, and of the houses £5514:2s. sterling. Pop. 48,604.

BANFF, a handsome seaport town in Scotland, capital of the county of Banff, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a fine bridge of seven arches. During the war, the harbour was protected by a half-moon battery of eight guns; but the guns have been since removed. There is a well built town-house, and a new prison. Its manufactures of thread, linen, and stockings, have declined. It has still a considerable soap and tan-work. Banff was constituted a royal burgh by a charter of Robert II. dated 1372; and along with the burghs of Cullen, Elgin, Kintore, Inverury, and Peterhead, returns a member to Parliament. In the vicinity is Duff-house, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Fife. There is a valuable salmon fishery in the sea and river; and of late years it has been a station for the herring fishery. Its chief exports are fish and grain to London. There are here several good seminaries for education. Pop. 3711. 46 miles N.W. Aberdeen, 167 N. Edinburgh. Long. 2. 25. W. Lat. 57. 38. N.

BANGALORE, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Mysore, formerly the capital of a kingdom, and afterwards taken possession of by Hyder Aly, who constructed a fort; and the town was farther improved by Tippoo, who built a fine palace here, which had extensive gardens. It was taken by assault, under Lord Cornwallis, and plundered by the army. 74 miles N.E. Seringapatam. Long. 77. 38. E. Lat. 12. 57. N.

BANGHURST, a parish in Southamps. Pop. 491.

BANGOR, (the Chief Choir,) an ancient city and bishop's see of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon. It is greatly decayed; but the whole parish now contains only 565 indifferent houses. Pop. of the parish 4751. 15 miles S.W. Aberconway.

BANGOR, a parish of North Wales, in Flintshire, on the Dee. Pop. 1389.

BANGOR, a village of North Wales, in Flintshire. Pop. 648.

BANGOR, (the White Choir,) a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, in Carrickfergus Bay. Here there is a small harbour. A fishery is carried on for soles, plaice, and turbot, and during winter for cod and oysters. 214 miles N. by E. Dublin.

BANGUEY, an island in the Eastern Seas, on the coast of Borneo, 23 miles long and 11 in breadth.

BANHAM, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 1297.

BANJALUKA, a fortress and town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Verbas. 144 miles W. Belgrade.

BANJARMASSIN, a town and district of Borneo, on the south-eastern coast.

BANKS'S ISLAND, an islet near New Zealand, of a circular form, about 60 miles in circumference.

BANN, (White,) a river of Ireland, which rises in the Mourne Mountains. It takes a serpentine course through the counties of Down and Armagh, till at Portadown, where the Newry Canal joins it, it becomes navigable to Lough Neagh. After passing through Lough Neagh, it again expands into Lough Beg, a small lake; and afterwards, keeping a N.W. direction between the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, rushes with an impetuous force into the sea at Bannhaven, below Coleraine. It is one of the finest rivers in Ireland, and is celebrated for the number of bleach-greens adjoining it, and for its salmon fishery. Also a river of Wexford, which falls into the Slaney.

BANNALEC, a town of France, in Brittany, 15 miles E. Quimper. Pop. 4760.

BANNBRIDGE, a post-town of the county of Down, Ireland, having a linen market. Pop. 1910. 76 miles N. Dublin.

BANNOCKBURN, a village of Scotland, county of Stirling, on the Bannock. Here the famous battle of Bannockburn was fought, in which the English under Edward II., with every superiority in point of numbers and disposition, encountered the Scots under Robert Bruce, and were completely defeated. It was fought on Monday, June 24, 1314; and Bruce's victory was celebrated in monkish rhymes, by Baston, a friar, brought from England by Edward to be the historian of his successes.

BANSKA, a city in the circle of the Nether Danube, in Hungary.

BANSTEAD, a parish in Surrey. Pop. 991.

BANTAM, a kingdom on the north-west coast of Java. The capital, of the same name, was once a rich and flourishing place; but is now declined into a miserable village. 61 miles W. Batavia.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, on the east coast of a bay of that name, county of Cork, with a small harbour. Pop. 4010. 52 miles S.W. Cork, and 224 from Dublin.

BANTRY BAY, a spacious bay on the south-west coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork, about 25 miles long by 6 or 8 broad. In 1796, a French fleet anchored in this bay.

BANWELL, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1623.

BAPAUME, a strong town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 3150. 90 miles N. Paris.

BAPAUME, or **MAROMME**, a small river of France, which joins the Seine below Rouen.

BAR, **GREAT**, a chapter in Staffordshire. Pop. 859.

BAR, or **BARR**, a small but thriving town of France in Lower Alsace. Pop. 4100. 16 miles S.W. Strasburg.

BAR-LE-DUC, an arrondissement in the department of the Meuse, in France, extending over 560 square miles. Pop. 75,580.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an old town of France, in Lower Champagne. Its manufactures are linen, serge, iron, and soap. Pop. 3600.

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, a manufacturing town of France, on the river Ornain. Pop. 11,432.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, on the Seine. Pop. 2300.

BARA-FRANCA, a city in the intendency of Calatanisetta, in the Val di Mazzara, island of Sicily. Pop. 6000.

BARACHAT, a town of northern Hindostan, situated among the mountains of Serinagur. Long. 78. 22. E. Lat. 30. 48. N.

BARAICHE, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Oude, and chief town of the district of Baraiche. It is situated on the river Sy, in Long. 81. 36. E. Lat. 27. 31. N.

BARAN, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, extending over 1681 square miles.

BARANWAHR, a town of Lower Hungary, in a county of the same name. It is situated between Buda and Belgrade. Long. 18. 5. E. Lat. 46. 0. N.

BARATARIA BAY, a bay of the United States, in Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico.

BARBACOA, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, within the Gulf of Darien.

BARBACOAS, a city of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. 120 miles N. Quito. Long. 78. 8. W. Lat. 142. S.—2d, A town of South America, in the province of Venezuela, at the source of the Tucuyo.—3d, A village in the same province, E. of Lake Maracaibo.

BARBADOES, (Bearded Fig-Trees,) one of the Carribbees, and the most easterly of the West India islands. It is about 21 miles in length and 14 in breadth, and contains 106,470 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. It lies 20 leagues E. St Vincent, which may be seen in a clear day; 25 from St Lucia, and 28 S.E. Martinico. The houses of the planters are very numerous all along the country, which, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently swelling hills, form a delightful scene. Barbadoes, from the most authentic accounts, appears to have declined, both in its population and its trade. This decline is ascribed to the dreadful succession of hurricanes with which this and the other West India islands have been visited. The capital of the island had scarcely risen from the ashes to which it had been reduced, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made

a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of October 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants miserably perished; and the damage of property was computed at above one million sterling. Barbadoes was settled in the year 1624 by the English, who laid the foundation of Jamestown. In 1627, the island was made over by patent to the Earl of Carlisle, who afterwards conveyed his rights to Lord Willoughby. After the Restoration, the legislation of the island was vested in the crown; and the planters, on being legally confirmed in the possession of their estates, agreed to impose, for the benefit of the crown, a duty of 4½ per cent. on all commodities, the growth of the island, exported into any part of the world. Pop., in 1836, whites 16,289; free people of colour 3392; slaves 62,258. Barbadoes is situated in 13. 10. N. Lat. and in 59. 0. W. Long.

BARBANTANE, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 2380.

BARBARANO, a town in the Austrian kingdom of Venetian Lombardy, in the delegation of Vicenza; also the chief place of a district of the same name at the foot of the Bernis mountains.

BARBARY, or the **BARBARY STATES**, is the name given to an extensive tract of territory along the coast of Northern Africa. It is bounded on the one side by the Mediterranean, on the other by that immense desert which stretches southward as far as the Niger. It is intersected by the great mountain chain of the Atlas, which is immediately behind Morocco; but extends, with diminished height, in various branches, along the whole southern frontier of Algiers and Tunis. Between this chain and the sea is interposed a valley of from 50 to 200 miles in breadth, which constitutes the cultivated land of Barbary. The soil, in consequence of the innumerable streams with which it is watered, displays an exuberant fertility; and the loose and sandy character which it shares with all this part of the continent, serves only to enable the husbandman to obtain with less labour an abundant crop.

The mountains of Barbary produce silver, copper, and lead. Iron and copper occur pretty copiously in that division of the chain which traverses the southern part of Morocco. Antimony also is a copious product of the western Atlas. The plains are distinguished by the immense abundance of saline substances. All the lakes are nearly as salt as the sea; and, when dried up by the summer heats, exhibit their beds covered with this mineral in a state of incrustation. Salt springs are more numerous than fresh; nor is there any water fit for drinking in the territory of Tunis, except what falls in the form of rain. Nitre is also found in various places. The soil, as already observed, wherever it is sufficiently watered, is of exuberant fertility. Its productions, though somewhat more abundant, do

not materially differ from those of southern Europe; nor does it yield more than one crop in the year. The principal grains are wheat and barley: beans and lentils are also plentiful; but oats are rare, and peas have been introduced from Europe. Fruits are abundant, and of excellent quality. The domestic animals are nearly the same as in Europe. The breed of goats is much esteemed, and their skins yield the leather so highly valued in Europe, morocco leather. The mountainous and desert tracts of Barbary all abound in wild animals, such as the lion, the panther, sometimes mistaken for the tiger; the hyena, the jackal, the jerboa, the antelope, &c. Serpents are numerous, of several of which, the bite is certain death. The boa-constrictor is also found on the borders of the great Sahara Desert. Scorpions swarm everywhere in summer, filling the houses, and even the beds. The insect tribe presents, in the locust, a plague of a much more destroying nature. It is bred in the desert tracts, from whence, at periods which cannot be foreseen, its swarms pour down in vast bodies upon the fertile regions, and speedily consume every green substance, leaving the inhabitants in complete wretchedness. Eastern Barbary is distinguished, in a very remarkable manner, by the grandeur of the monuments of antiquity with which it is covered. The following are the different classes which compose the basis of the population: 1. The Moors; 2. the Jews; 3. The Arabs; 4. The Berbers, or ancient natives. The Moors, forming that portion of the Mahometan conquerors of Northern Africa who have addicted themselves to a settled mode of life, along with all the inhabitants who have been incorporated with them, and trained to the same habits, are the ruling people. Their religious creed is chiefly Mahometan, with all its troublesome ceremonies.

The Jews exist in considerable numbers throughout all the cities of Barbary; and are the object of perpetual insult, contumely, and oppression. The Arabs, with their flocks and herds, occupy all the interior and pastoral districts, while the Berbers are the inhabitants of the mountain districts. The latter have a language of their own, which seems to be indigenous. Unlike the Arabs, they live in fixed villages, and cultivate the ground. Since the French have established themselves in Africa, at the expense of nearly 20,000 men, it is to be hoped these states will feel the influence of European civilisation.

BARBASOTE, a small seaport of Morocco, a little to the west of Ceuta.

BARBASTRO, a city of the province of Aragon, in Spain, on the river Vero. Pop. 6200.

BARBEZIEUX, a small town of France, department of the Charente. Pop. 2500. 44 miles N.E. Bourdeaux.

BARBON, a chapter in Westmoreland. Pop. 733.

BARBUDA, one of the Carribbee islands, in

the possession of the English. It is 21 miles long and 12 wide. Pop. 1500. 12 leagues N.E. Antigua. Long. 61.46. W. Lat. 17.36. N.

BARBY, with **ONELEY**, a parish in North Hampshire. Pop. 637.

BARBY, the chief town of a county in the Prussian states, on the Elbe. Pop. 2814. 14 miles S.S.E. Magdeburg.

BARCA, a seaport town in a territory of the same name, between Tripoli and Egypt. Long. 20. 25. E. Lat. 32. 26. N.

BARCELONA (the city of Hamilcar *Barcinus*), a city of Spain, the capital of the province of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, in a situation highly convenient for foreign commerce. It is strongly fortified, and divided into the upper and lower towns. The principal manufacturing establishments are 30 calico presses; many rooms for silk, wool, and cotton; and manufactories of hats, laces, ribbons, stockings, and soap. Here also are fabricated excellent muskets, pistols, swords, and other small arms. There are, besides, several steel and brass works. The harbour, though very spacious, is difficult of entrance. A private school is established for the instruction of engineer officers in mathematics, and in the principles of fortification. There are also academies for jurisprudence, practical medicine, natural philosophy, history, and the fine arts. A school for painting has also been set on foot by some merchants. The town is elegantly built, and has 9 parish churches, 6 colleges, 6 hospitals, one of which is fitted up to contain 3000 sick, a theatre, and dockyard. In the great arsenal, the chief object of interest is the cannon foundry. Barcelona was besieged during the war of the Succession by the Duke of Berwick, to whom it surrendered in 1714, after an obstinate defence. To overawe the inhabitants for the future, a strong citadel was erected on the east side of the town. It is protected on the west by a fort on Montjouy. Population, with the contiguous town of Barcelonetta, 191,500. 39 miles E.N.E. Tarragona, and 276 E.N.E. Madrid. Long. 2. 9. 57. E. Lat. 41. 21. 44. N.

BARCELONA, a province of the government of Cumana, in South America, one of the three of which the government is composed; bounded W. by Cumana, E. by the Caracacas, and S. by the river Orinoco, which also divides it from Guiana. It is generally a plain country, of great extent, and covered with cattle.

BARCELONA, a city of South America, in the province of Cumana, on the river Neven, at half a league's distance from the sea. It is neither handsomely nor agreeably constructed. Its streets are unpaved, and either muddy or covered with a light dust. The great number of hogs which are fed in the city, contribute also to engender filth and disease. Population, estimated by Depons at 14,000, composed half of whites, and half of people of colour. It has a single parish church. Long. 64. 47. W. Lat. 10. 10. S.

BARCELONETTA (Little Barcelona,) a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the immediate vicinity of Barcelona. It is quite new, and has the appearance of a suburb, being situated in the south-east, between the harbour and the lighthouse. It is in the form of a square, laid out in 24 streets, each of at least 25 feet in breadth, and intersecting each other at equal distances. The church is in the form of a Greek cross. Pop. 10,000.

BARCELONETTE, a province and town of France. Pop. 18,304. The capital is a market-town. Pop. 2130, and 3600 feet above the sea.

BARCLORE, a town of Hindostan, in Canara. Long. 74. 46. E. Lat. 13. 45. N.

BARCELOS, a city in Portugal, on the river Savado. Pop. 5000. The celebrated white wine is produced extensively here.

BARCOMB, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 931.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, formerly a place of considerable importance. It is situated on the river Elmenau.

BARDFIELD, GREAT, a parish in Essex. Pop. 1029.

BARDFIELD, LITTLE, a parish in Essex. Pop. 295.

BARDNEY, a parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1098.

BARDOE, the most northerly inhabited place in Europe, in Norway. Pop. about 100, with a small harbour, almost constantly frozen. Lat. 70. 22. 35. N. Lon. 31. 1. 25. E.

BARDOVA, a town in the north-eastern part of the island of Cuba. Long. 74. 50. W. Lat. 20. 25. N.

BARDSEY, (Island of Bards,) an island on the coast of Wales, about two miles long and one broad.

BARDSHIR, or **KEVASHIR**, a town of Persia, province of Kerman, 55 miles E.N.E. Sergian. Long. 58. 20. E. Lat. 29. 50. N.

BARDST, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, with a castle and spacious harbour, located near the Baltic sea.

BARDEWELL, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 799.

BARREILY, a city of Hindostan, and capital of Bareilly district, on the Saukra, 40 miles E. of the Ganges, and 805 N.W. Calcutta. Long. 79. 21. E. Lat. 28. 22. N. It is large and populous, and the seat of the British judicial establishment for the district. It is one of the stations of the Church Missionary Society.

BARENTON, a town of France, in Normandy. Pop. 3120.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, department of La Manche. Its harbour is now choked up with sand. 12 miles E. Cherbourg. Pop. 960.

BARFLEUR, a cape on the coast of France, 18 miles E. Cherbourg.

BARFORD, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 420.

BARFORD, a hund. in Bedfordsh. Pop. 5880.

BARFORD, GREAT, a parish in Bedfordshire. Pop. 731.

BARFORD, GREAT, a parish in Oxfordshire. Pop. 350.

BARFORD, ST MARTIN, a parish in Wilts. Pop. 570.

BARFORD, a parish in Warwicks. Pop. 748.

BARGA, a town of Tuscany, on the Serchio. Pop. 9000.

BARGE, a town in Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps. Pop. 6900.

BARHAM, a parish in Kent. Pop. 1053.

BARHAM, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 825.

BARHEAD, a village of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, near Paisley.

BARI, the chief town of a province of the same name in Naples. It lies on the gulf of Venice, and is well fortified. It has manufactures of linen; and trades also in wine, oil, and fruit. 120 miles E.N.E. Naples. Pop. 18,000.

BARJAC, a town of France, in Languedoc, department of the Gard. Pop. 1620.

BARJOLS, or **BARJOUK**, a town of France, department of the Var. Pop. 3500. 27 miles N. Toulon.

BARKBY, a parish in Leicesters. Pop. 806.

BARKING, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 1884.

BARKING, a market-town of England, in Essex, on the Rhoding. Pop. 8036. 7 miles E. London.

BARKISLAND, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2292.

BARKOO, a town of Hindostan, in Canara, 16 miles S. Barcelore.

BARKSTONE ASH, a wapentake, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 23,972.

BARKWAY, a town and parish of England, in Hertford. Pop. 1108.

BARLAIMONT, a town in French Hainault, on the Sambre. Pop. 1600.

BARLASTON, a parish in Staffordshire. Pop. 514.

BARLBOROUGH, a parish in Derbyshire. Pop. 713.

BARLE, a river of England, which flows into the Exe, 5 miles below Dulverton.

BARLESTON, a chapter in Leicestershire. Pop. 582.

BARLETTA, a small but populous seaport town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, on the gulf of Venice. The streets are wide and well paved; the houses large, lofty, and built of beautiful hewn stone. It has a cathedral church, remarkable for its antique columns of granite, and a spacious citadel. In the market-place stands a colossal bronze statue, above 17 feet in height. The inhabitants trade in salt, almonds, and liquorice. Pop. 15,925. 100 miles E.N.E. Naples.

BARLEY, a parish in Herts. Pop. 704.

BARLEY, with **WHITLEY BOOTH**s, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 707.

BARLICHWAY, a hundred in Warwickshire. Pop. 26,685.

BARLOW, GREAT, a township of England, in Derby. Pop. 581.

BARMING, a parish in Kent. Pop. 565.

BARMOUTH, a seaport town of Wales, in the county of Merioneth. The town is built on

very unequal ground; so that, at the mouth of the Maw or Avon, the houses gradually rise above each other in successive terraces. There are two weekly markets on Tuesdays and Fridays. Pop. 1448.

BARNACK, a parish in Northampton. Pop. 812.
BARNACRE WITH BONDS, a township in Lancashire. Pop. 519.

BARNARD'S CASTLE, a town of England, in the county of Durham, on the river Tees. There is a castle here of great antiquity, belonging to the Earl of Darlington; and an hospital, which was founded by John Baliol. considerable manufactures of camlets, stockings, leather articles, and other goods, are carried on. There is a weekly market and four annual fairs. Pop. 4430. 246 miles N. London.

BARNAUL, a town of Siberia, situated on a river of the same name, which falls into the Obi. It consists of 1000 houses.

BARNBROUGH, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 520.

BARNBY-ON-DON, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 561.

BARNBY-ON-THE-MARSH, a chapter in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 473.

BARNBY-ON-THE-MOOR, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 452.

BARNES, a parish in Surrey. Pop. 1417.

BARNET, (Little Erection,) **CHIPPING BARNET**, or **HIGH BARNET**, a town of England, in Hertford. It has almshouses for 12 old women, and a free school. In 1740 an obelisk was erected near Barnet, to commemorate an engagement between the adherents of the Houses of York and Lancaster in 1471. Pop. 2369. 11 miles N. London.

BARNET, EAST, a parish in Hertfordshire. Pop. 547.

BARNETBY-LE-WOLD, a parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. 532.

BARNEVELDT, a well built town of the Netherlands, with 4770 inhabitants. 14 miles N.W. Arnheim.

BARNHAM BROOM, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 463.

BARNINGHAM, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 514.

BARNINGHAM, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 550.

BARNOLDWICK, a town and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1682, and 2724.

BARNSLEY, a market-town of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. It has considerable manufactures of iron-ware, nails, hardware, bottles, linen, and cotton. There is a weekly market on Wednesday; and three fairs annually. Pop. 10,330. 171 miles N. London.

BARNSTAPLE (the Market-town at the Bar, *i. e.* mouth of a river,) a seaport town of England, in the county of Devon, on the Taw, which is crossed by a bridge of 16 arches. The streets are well paved, and the houses are built of stone. The principal manufacture is of baize and woollens. It holds a weekly

market, and is a borough, returning two members to Parliament. Pop. 6840. 51 miles W. Taunton.

BARNSTAPLE, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts, in the S.E. part of the State. It comprises the whole of the peninsula of Cape Cod, and is separated from Plymouth county by a narrow isthmus extending from Barnstaple Bay to Buzzard's Bay. The soil is principally sandy and barren, and the inhabitants depend on the sea for subsistence. Pop. 43,500.

BARNSTAPLE, a seaport of the United States, and capital of Barnstaple county, Massachusetts, on Barnstaple Bay, 68 miles S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 6,500. The harbour has a bar, which prevents the entrance of large vessels. The inhabitants are largely concerned in navigation and the fisheries. The amount of fishing in 1837 was 30,600 tons.

BARTON, a township in Chester. Pop. 730.

BARNWELL, a district of the United States, in South Carolina. Pop. 24,500. Slaves 4153.

BARODA, the capital of a Mahratta chieftain, who divides with the British government the largest portion of Guzzerat. Long. 73. 23. E. Lat. 22. 21. N. Pop. of this city in 1838, 100,000.

BARONY, a very large and populous parish of Scotland, in Glasgow. It lies all round the city proper, on the north of the Clyde; and contains the thriving suburban villages of Calton, Bridgeton, Grahamston, Anderston, Finnieston, Clayslap, Northwoodside, Cowcaddens, Camlachie, and Westmuir. Pop. 77,383.

BARQUISIMETO, an ancient city of South America, in the province of Venezuela. The city is placed on a level, whose elevation exposes it to every breeze, and this tempers the excessive heat. The houses are well built; the streets on a line, and wide; the parish church handsome. The inhabitants, amounting to 11,300, are industrious and affluent. 120 miles W.S.W. Caraccas.

BARR, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. Pop. 941.

BARRA, a parish in the island of Lewis and the Hebrides, county of Inverness. It is a poor, desolate region, with a bold rocky coast, and exhibits the remains of Roman chapels. Pop. 2097.

BARRA, one of the western isles. It is a small rock, about one-fourth of a mile in circumference, being one of a cluster of small isles which appear joined at low water, and named Long Island. It is altogether barren, but abounds with multitudes of sea-fowl.

BARRA INDING, a populous town, capital of a kingdom of Africa, of the same name, on the north side of the Gambia. It trades in cotton cloths, elephants' teeth, and gold dust.

BARRABA, a desert tract of land in Siberia, lying between the rivers Irtisch and Obi, in the province of Tobolsk. This district is

wholly without inhabitants, although the land is fertile, abounding with lakes and rivers.

BARRACONDA, a considerable town of Africa about 400 miles up the Gambia. Long. 13. W. Lat. 13. 36. N.

BARRACKPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bengal, about 16 miles above Calcutta.

BARRAGON, BAY OF, in the river Plaat, about 22 miles below Buenos Ayres, to the S.E.

BARRAMAKUL, a district in the south of Hindostan, located between the 12th and 14th degrees of N. Lat.

BARRAUX, a fortress of France, in Dauphiny, on the Isere. Pop. 1320.

BARREN, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Pop. 15,286. Slaves 1724. Chief town, Glasgow.

BARREN, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which runs N.W. into Green river, between Logan and Warren counties. Mouth of Little Barren river 50 miles above.

BARREN ISLAND, an island in the Bay of Bengal, 18 miles in circuit. Lat. 12. 15. N.

BARREN ISLAND, a small island in Chesapeake Bay.

BARREN ISLAND, CAPE, an island of the South Pacific Ocean, lying in Bass's Straits. Long. 148. 10. E. Lat. 40. 23. S.

BARREN ISLES, about 3 leagues from Cape Elizabeth, the N.E. point of Cook's inlet. Long. 200. 33. E. Lat. 58. 56. N.

BARRIE, a tributary stream of the Earn, Perthshire, parish of Monzie.

BARRIE, a parish in Forfarshire, with a village of same name, on the road from Broughty to Arbroath. This district is sandy, and abounds in tumuli. On the shore are lighthouses, to guide the vessels entering the river Tay. Pop. 1682.

BARRINGTON, a town of Queen's county, Nova Scotia, on the south side of the Bay of Fundy.

BARRINGTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 485.

BARRINGTON, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 468.

BARRINGTON, GREAT, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 532.

BARRINGTON, a post-township in the United States, in Stafford county, New Hampshire.

BARROW, a hamlet and parish of England, county of Salop. Pop. 351.

BARROW, a town and parish of England, in Leicestershire, on the Soar. Pop. 6254.

BARROW, a parish in Cheshire. Pop. 670.

BARROW, a parish in Derbyshire. Pop. 584.

BARROW, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 856.

BARROW-ON-HUMBER, a parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1334.

BARROW, a river of Ireland, which falls into the sea at Waterford Bay.

BARROW ISLAND, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, and more than 1 mile in breadth, of an oval form, well wooded, with large pits under the trees, containing several tuns of water, with a small

lake in the centre. Lat. 20. 45. S. Long. 4. 37. W. of Gambier, or 139. 13. W. of Greenwich.

BARROW'S STRAIT, a deep inlet in Baffin's Bay, about 60 miles broad at the mouth, where it was formerly supposed there was land, until it was entered by Captain Parry in 1819; who penetrated into the Polar Sea, as far as the 114th degree of W. long.

BARROWBY, a parish in Lincoln. Pop. 687.

BARROWFORD, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 2633.

BARRY, OR BARTIE HILL, in the parish of Alyth, Perthshire, in height 688 feet, on the summit of which are the remains of military works of an ancient and rude character.

BARSAK, a town of France, on the Garonne. Pop. 2590. 18 miles S.E. Bourdeaux.

BARSAICK, OR BARWICK HEAD, the southern promontory of South Ronaldsha, islands of Orkney, from which there is a ferry across the Pentland Frith.

BARSTABLE, a hundred in Essex. Pop. 13,181.

BARTEN, a town of East Prussia, 40 miles S.N. Königsberg. Pop. 1330.

BARTENSTEIN, a town of East Prussia, 28 miles S. Königsberg. Pop. 3450.

BARTI, OR BARDT, a well built town of the Prussian states, in Hither Pomerania. It exports corn and wool to Sweden.

BARTFELD, a city in the province of Hither Theiss, in Hungary, on the river Japold. It contains 560 houses, and 4480 inhabitants. Long. 21. 13. E. Lat. 49. 16. N.

BARTHELEMY, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which, after a course of about 150 miles, joins the Wachitta.

BARTHELEMY, ST, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2300.

BARTHOLOMEW, a parish in Southampton. Pop. 744.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST, one of the Carribee Islands, in the West Indies, about 15 miles in circumference, and very fertile.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST, THE GREAT, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 2923.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST, THE LESS, a parish and hospital in Middlesex. Pop. 863.

BARTOLOMEO IN GALDO, ST, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata. Pop. 4500.

BARTON, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which runs into Lake Memphremagog.

BARTON'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER, a market-town and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, on the south side of the Humber. Here are two churches. An extensive manufacture of cordage is carried on. Pop. 3231. 34 miles N. Lincoln.

BARTON-ON-IRWELL, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 8976. 7 miles from Manchester.

BARTON BENDISH, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 459.

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 1344.

BARTON-IN-THE-STREET, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 436.

BARTON-IN-THE-CLAY, a parish in Bedfordshire. Pop. 720.

BARTON, ST MICHAEL'S, a hamlet in Gloucestershire. Pop. 676.

BARTON STACEY, a parish in Southampton. Pop. 623.

BARTON STEEPLE, a parish in Oxfordshire. Pop. 606.

BARTON, ST MARY, a hamlet in Gloucestershire. Pop. 786.

BARTON, GREAT, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 778.

BARTON MILLS, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 591.

BARTON REGIS, a hundred in Gloucestershire. Pop. 44,812.

BARTON, a parish in Westmoreland. Pop. 1537.

BARTRACH, an island of Ireland, in the Bay of Killala. Long. 90. W. Lat. 54. 13. N.

BARUGH, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 946.

BARUTH, a town of Saxony, 22 miles S.S.E. Potsdam. Pop. 1500.

BARVOS, a parish in the isle of Lewis. Pop. 3011.

BARWELL, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 505.

BARWICK-IN-ELMETT, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1922.

BAS, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany. Long. 4. 1. 5. W. Lat. 48. 45. 40. N.

BAS-EN-BASSET, a market-town of France, department of the Upper Loire. It has manufactures of blond lace, tobacco pipes, and earthenware. Pop. 5000.

BASARHELG, a large town in the province of Farther Theiss, in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary. Pop. 6500. Long. 20. 13. 10. E. Lat. 46. 25. 32. N.

BASARTCHIK, a town of Romania, in Turkey in Europe, seated on the river Meritz. Long. 24. 30. E. Lat. 41. 49. N.

BASCHURCH, a parish in Salop. Pop. 1321.

BASEL. See *Bale*.

BASFORD, a parish in Notts. Pop. 6325.

BASHEE ISLANDS, five islands in the Chinese Sea, north of which are two rocky islets. Long. 122. E. Lat. 20. 28. to 20. 55. N.

BASIL. See *Bale*.

BASILAN, an island lying amidst a cluster of small islands off the south-western extremity of Magindanao. Long. 121. 0. E. Lat. 5. 50. N.

BASILICATA, a province in Naples, having Bari and Capitanata on the north, the Principato Ultra, the Principato Citra, and the Tuscan Sea on the west, Calabria on the south, and the Gulf of Tarento on the east.

BASILIPOTAMOS, or simply BASILI, the ancient *Eurotas*, a river of European Turkey, in the south of the Morea, which falls into the Gulf of Kolokytia.

BASILIPPUM, in ancient geography, a town of Bætica, in Spain, now Cantillana, in Andalusia.

BASING, OLD, a township and parish of England, in the county of Southampton. Pop. 1103. 43 miles W. London.

BASSINGHAM, a parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. 704.

BASINGSTOKE, a division of Southampton. Pop. 29,596.

BASINGSTOKE, (Basing, Enclosure,) a market-town and parish of England, in Southampton. It has an ancient church, and a market-house, with a town-hall. There are four charity and free schools. Pop. 3581. 47 miles W. London.

BASLOW, a chapelry in Derbyshire. Pop. 863.

BASMAN, a village of Persia, in the province of Khorasan. Houses 150. Long. 59. 52. E. Lat. 28. 36. N.

BASOUDA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Bilsah. Long. 78. 23. E. Lat. 23. 35. N.

BASQUE ISLAND, a small island in the river St Lawrence, near the coast of Lower Canada.

BASQUEVILLE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy. Pop. 2190. 28 miles N. Rouen.

BASRODE, a town of Flanders, on the Scheldt. Pop. 2150.

BASS, a singular rocky islet of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, about three miles from the south shore, 400 feet high.

BASS'S STRAITS, the channel which separates Australia from Van Diemen's Land.

BASSORA, BUSSORAH, or BASRAW, a city of Asia, in the government of Bagdad, situated on the western bank of the Shat-ul-Arab, about 70 miles from the mouth of that stream, which is navigable hither by vessels of 500 tons burden. The walls, which are washed by the river, are at least 7 miles in circuit, from 20 to 25 feet thick, and mounted with a great number of cannon. They are entered by five gates, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch, which is filled from the river. The city is indifferently built; the streets are irregular, and, notwithstanding the advantage of numerous canals which intersect them, are generally kept in a very filthy state. The English factory is esteemed the finest building in the city; the other public buildings are not particularly handsome. Bassora is inhabited by people originally from a great variety of nations, such as Arabs, Turks, Persians, Armenians, and some Europeans, who reside in the factories belonging to their respective countries. Its commerce is extensive. From the various ports of Hindostan, Bassora receives silk, muslin, linen, white and blue cloth for the clothing of the Arabians, gold and silver stuffs, various metals, sandal wood, and indigo; pearls from

Bahrein, and coffee from Mocha; shawls, fruits, and the precious metals, from Persia, spices from Java, and European commodities from different ports. The latter are scarce and dear, and a decided preference is given to articles of British manufacture, especially broad cloth and watches. The trade with the interior is conducted by means of caravans to Aleppo and Bagdad, whence the goods are conveyed to Constantinople. The situation of the place is unhealthy, occasioned by the inundations of the river; and the peasants are also greatly harassed by tribes of predatory Arabs. Bassora was founded in the year 656. It was taken by the Turks in 1668; by the Persians in 1777; and evacuated in 1778, when the Turks again took possession of the place. They were expelled by the Arabs in 1787, but afterwards recaptured the city. Though it has fallen from its ancient celebrity, Bassora still contains between 50,000 and 60,000 inhabitants. 210 miles S. Ispahan. Long. 44. 46. E. Lat. 30. 32. N.

BASSALEG, a parish in Monmouthshire. Pop. 1664.

BASSANO, a flourishing trading town of Italy, in the Venetian territory, on the Brenta. The trade in silk, cloth, and leather, is thriving. 20 miles W. Treviso.

BASSE TERRE, (Low Land,) the chief town in the island of St Christopher's, in the West Indies, with 800 houses. Long. 62. 36. W. Lat. 17. 24. N.

BASSE TERRE, FORT DE LA, a castle of the island of Guadaloupe, on the west coast.

BASSEE, LA, a town in French Flanders, 5 miles N.W. Douay. Pop. 2450.

BASSEEN, a considerable seaport town on the west coast of Hindostan, on an island which is separated by a narrow strait from the island of Salsette. 27 miles N. Bombay.

BASSENTHWAITE, a township and parish of England, in Cumberland. Pop. 549.

BASSETLAW, a hundred in Notts. Pop. 37,245.

BASSIGNANA, a city of the province of Alessandria, in the kingdom of Sardinia, near the junction of the Po with the Tanaro. It contains 3500 inhabitants.

BASSILDON, a parish in Berks. Pop. 780.

BASSINGBOURNE, a parish in Cambridge-shire. Pop. 1446.

BASTARNICI ALPES, in ancient geography, mountains extending between Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania; called also the *Carpatæ*, and now the Carpathian Mountains.

BASTIA, a town of France, on the island of Corsica, situated on a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is ill built, and has narrow streets, but is defended by a strong citadel, and has a safe harbour. It trades in skins, wine, pulse, oil, and figs; in all of which the surrounding country is very productive. The

stilettoes made here are much valued by the Italians. It was annexed to France in 1768, and, with the exception of a short period after its capture by the English in 1794, has remained ever since in the hands of that power. Pop. 11,290. 33 miles E.N.E. Calvi.

BASTIDE, LA, a town of France, in Quercy, with 1200 inhabitants.

BASTIDE DE CLARENCE, LA, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 2700. 6 miles E.S.E. Bayonne.

BASTIDE DE SERON, LA, a town of France, department of the Arriege. Pop. 2400.—The name also of other small towns in France.

BASTOEN; a small town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg. Long. 3. 42. E. Lat. 50. 6. N.

BASTON, a parish in Lincoln. Pop. 709.

BASWICK, or BERKSWICK, a parish in Staffordshire. Pop. 546.

BATACOLE, a seaport of Hindostan, coast of Malabar. 20 miles N. Barcelore.

BATACOLAI, a small fort and garrison on the east coast of the island of Ceylon, situated on an island in an arm of the sea.

BATALIN, an island on the coast of Celebes. Lat. 1. and 2. S. Long. 124. 0. E.

BATAVIA, a city and seaport on the north coast of the island of Java, the capital of the Dutch East Indies. Batavia, when it was first founded in 1619, was situated at the mouth of the petty river which takes its name from the territory through which it flows. Along the banks of this river, and of another still smaller, (both being navigable for boats of inconsiderable size,) which joins it from the west, the principal population of the town is situated, divided into quarters of mean appearance for the native part, and into more regular streets for the European part. The most respectable part of the European inhabitants have, however, of late years, been driven southwards, and now occupy Molenvliet and Ryswick, two handsome streets in the suburbs, from one mile to two miles distant from the stadt-house, in the centre of the old town. The following are the principal public edifices in Batavia: the stadt-house, a Calvinist church, a Lutheran church, a Portuguese one, some Mahometan mosques, entirely destitute of beauty and elegance; and some Chinese temples. Batavia is noted for its unhealthy climate, which gives rise to a fever, chiefly of the intermittent kind. This fever is brought on by the marsh miasmata generated in the putrid mud-banks, and stagnant canals, which are within two miles of the shore; and is strictly confined to that limit. The population, consisting of Europeans, descendants of Europeans, Arabs, natives of Hindostan, Malays, Javanese, natives of Celebes, Balinese, Sumbavas, natives of the Moluccas, natives of Timur and Bootan, Chinese and their descendants, and slaves, amounts to 47,217. The town of Batavia, captured by the Bri-

fish in 1811, was restored in 1816. Long. 106. 51. E. Lat. 6. 10. S.

BATAVIA, a post-township of the United States, and capital of Genesee county, New York. The village is a busy thriving place. Pop. 6500.

BATCOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 839.

BATE, or BHATTA ISLE, a barren island in Hindostan, at the south-west extremity of the Gulf of Cutch, with a good harbour and a fort. Houses 2060. Long. 69. 19. E. Lat. 22. 27. N.

BATENDA, a district of Hindostan, situated partly in the north-western quarter of the province of Delhi, and partly in the northern extremity of the province of Ajemar.

BATH, a city of England, in Somersetshire, bounded on the N.W. and S. sides by hills of considerable elevation; and intersected by the river Avon, rendered navigable to Bristol in 1727. Bath has long been considered one of the most elegant cities of Europe. The streets and houses are of very superior construction. The Queen's Square, the Circus, Crescents, and Parades, are particularly admired, and have the advantage of being built with a fine freestone from the neighbouring hills. This city has been long celebrated for its medicinal waters, as well as for its various sources of amusement, both for valetudinarians and the votaries of pleasure. The pump-room is a place of fashionable resort; it is frequently enlivened by a band. Bath contains six churches, eight chapels, and also convenient places of worship for the Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Moravians, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Quakers. The cathedral, begun in 1495, is the last and purest specimen of ecclesiastical Gothic architecture in England, and is much admired for its magnificence. The benevolent institutions are numerous. Of these, the chief are, the general hospital, first opened in 1742, for the reception of the sick poor from every part of the kingdom; the City Dispensary, the Casualty, St John's, St Catharine's, and Billet's Hospitals, the Eye Infirmary, and the Puerperal Charity. In addition to these claims on its support, this city may justly boast of many schools for the education of poor children, particularly of a large national one, and another equally meritorious, on the Lancasterian plan. There are various associations and societies, for the promotion of industry and the furtherance of religion. It has likewise a literary institution, established for some years, and likely to attain celebrity. Auxiliary Bible societies, a society for the encouragement of the fine arts, a horticultural society, and a botanical society. The hot springs, to which Bath principally owes its celebrity, were in use among the Romans, who fully appreciated their valuable properties. There are five public baths, four of which are the property, and under the direc-

tion, of the corporation. The temperature of the different springs varies from 93 to 117 degrees of Fahrenheit. Bath is of great antiquity, being known to the Romans under the appellation of *Aquæ Salis*—*Fontes Calidi*. In the 16th century, it is said to have been principally maintained by the fabrication of woollen cloths; and in succeeding years, when the country was restored to peace and tranquillity, and rights and privileges were granted by Elizabeth, great attention was paid to its enlargement and embellishment. In 1750, assembly rooms, on a considerable scale, were built; but these were greatly surpassed both in size and elegance by a new edifice of the same description in 1771. In 1838, they were much improved, and said to be the finest in Europe. The present theatre is suited to the increase of population and visitors; it was first opened in 1805. Pop. 38,063. 107 miles W. London, 12 E.S.E. Bristol. Long. 2. 21. 3 W. Lat. 0. 51. 22. 32. N.

BATH, a town of the United States, in the state of New York, on the Conhocton. Houses 100. 200 miles N. Philadelphia.

BATH, a post-town and port of entry of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on the Kennebeck. Pop. 450. 153 miles N.E. Boston.

BATH, a post-town of the United States, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river. Pop. 1500.

BATH, a village of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson.

BATH, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on the Jackson. It has two hot springs, which are resorted to for rheumatism. Pop. 10,500. 227 miles from Washington.—It is the name also of several townships in the United States.

BATH, a village of Jamaica, noted for a medicinal spring in its vicinity.

BATH EASTON, a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 1783.

BATH FORD, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 870.

BATH FORUM, a hundred in Somersetshire. Pop. 21,109.

BATHARUMPLETHA, in ancient geography, a town in Gallia.

BATHERI, a village of Northern Hindostan, located among the mountains of Serinagur. Long. 78. 30. E. Lat. 30. 49. N.

BATHGATE, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow. Pop. 3593. 18 miles W. Edinburgh.

BATHURST, a flourishing British settlement in West Africa, formed within a few years; on the island of St Mary's, at the mouth of the Gambia, between 13 and 14. N. lat., for the purpose of trade. Pop. in 1836, 1000, besides the garrison. The duties on wax, ivory, gum, gold, and hides, exported to Great Britain, amounted to £11,000 sterling.

BATHWICK, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 4035.

BATISCAN, a tributary of the St Lawrence, in Lower Canada.

BATLEY, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 11,335.

BATLEY, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, seven miles from Leeds. Pop. 4841.

BATOPILAS, a considerable town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Durango.

BATS, or **BATSCH**, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, consisting of an extensive plain between the Danube and the Theiss, extending over 3638 square miles.

BATTALAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore. Long. 75. 6. E. Lat. 31. 48. N.

BATTANTA, a small island in the eastern seas, about the 131st degree of E. long., separated from the island of Salawatty by Pitt's Straits. It is 35 miles in length by 5 in average breadth.

BATTAS, a fertile and populous country in the island of Sumatra, divided into many districts.

BATTECOLLAH, an open town of Hindostan, on the coast of North Canara. It consists of 500 houses. Long. 74. 37. E. Lat. 13. 56. N.

BATTEL, or **BATTLE**, a market-town and parish of England, in the county of Sussex, noted for a manufactory of gunpowder, which goes by its name. Pop. 3000. 6 miles N. Hastings.

BATTERSEA, a village and parish of England, in the county of Surrey, on the Thames, across which is a bridge to Chelsea, in Middlesex. Pop. 5540. 4 miles W. London.

BATTISFORD, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 436.

BATTLE, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 2999.

BATTLEBRIDGE, or **STAMFORDBRIDGE**, a village of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, 10 miles N.E. York. Pop. 385.

BATTU, an island lying off the western coast of Sumatra, 40 miles long and 10 broad on an average, and entirely covered with wood.

BATUA, **BUTUA**, **BUTHOE**, or **BUTHOECE**, in ancient geography, a maritime town of Dalmatia, situated on the Adriatic, now Budoa.

BAUCHERVILLE, a village of Lower Canada, on the St Lawrence, 10 miles N.W. Montreal.

BAUD, a town of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 4640.

BAUERWITZ, a town of Silesia, principality of Jagerndorf. Pop. 1400.

BAUGE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. It trades in cattle, wood, hats, serges, stamin, and combs. Pop. 3400. 20 miles E. by N. Angers.

BAUGE, a town of France, department of the Ain. Pop. 1800.

BAUGNAN, a considerable trading town of Bengal, on the Dummooda. Long. 88. 0. E. Lat. 22. 30. N.

BAULEAH, a large town of Bengal, 21 miles north-east of Moorshedabad,

BAULLE, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, on the Loire. Pop. 1500.

BAUMAN'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1722 by Bauman, who accompanied the Dutch navigator Roggeweji round the world. They are well peopled. Long. 173. 0. W. Lat. 12. 0. S.

BAUME LES DAMES, a town of France, department of the Doubs. Pop. 2200. 16 miles N.E. Besançon.

BAUMGARTEN, a village of Silesia, circle of Balkerhaun. Pop. 1200.

BAUSKE, a small town and village of European Russia, in Courland, 18 miles S. Mittau.

BAUSSET, a town of France, department of the Var. Pop. 3000. 18 miles E.S.E. Marseilles.

BAUTZEN, a town of Saxony, on the river Spree, with a strong castle. The town-hall, the academy, the orphan-house, and house of correction, are all worthy of attention, as well as the ingenious water-machines, and the public walks. There are considerable manufactures of cloth; and the knitting of worsted stockings is carried on with no less spirit. There are, moreover, manufactures of linen, fustian, leather, and paper. Near this place was fought, in June 1813, a bloody battle between the French and the allies, in which the latter were worsted. 30 miles E.N.E. Dresden.

BAUX, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, with a castle on a steep rock. Pop. 3540.

BAVARIA, **THE CIRCLE OF**, formed one of the great divisions of Germany, according to the former constitution of the empire, and was bounded E. by Austria, W. by Suabia, N. by Franconia and Bohemia, and S. by Tyrol. It comprised 16,588 square miles, with 1,300,000 inhabitants.

BAVARIA, formerly a duchy, now a kingdom, one of the most considerable of the secondary states of Europe. It is bounded E. and S. by the Austrian dominions, W. by Wirtemberg and Baden, and N. by several small German states. It is divided into the eight following circles:—

Circles.	Chief Towns.
The Isar,	Munich.
The Lower Danube,	Passau.
The Regen,	Ratisbon.
The Upper Danube,	Augsburg.
The Rezat,	Anspach.
The Upper Main,	Bayreuth.
The Lower Main,	Wurtzburg.
The Rhine,	Speyer.

Bavaria contains at present 32,000 square miles, and 3,999,000 inhabitants. It has risen gradually to its present rank among the nations of Europe. In 1801 it contained only 22,000 square miles, and 2,302,000 inhabitants; but during the prosperity of Bonaparte, Bavaria generally sided with France in her wars with other European powers, and was paid for her attachment by extensive territorial aggrandisements, made chiefly at the

expense of Austria. In 1813, after the defeats of Bonaparte, the king changed his line of policy, and concluded a secret treaty with the allied powers, in which he engaged to furnish a certain number of troops in support of the common cause, and received in return a pledge that the integrity of his territories should be respected. On the side of the Tyrol, the country is rugged and mountainous; the rest of it is a fine level as far as the Danube; to the north of which another chain of lofty granite mountains separates Bavaria from Bohemia. The southern, or upper province, is full of lakes, forests, and tracts of sand; so that the extent of arable land is here comparatively small. The most fertile tracts are to the east of Munich. Lower Bavaria, on the other hand, is abundantly productive in wheat, rye, oats, barley, hops, flax, and fruit. Cattle are bred, particularly swine, which are exported in great numbers to Bohemia and other parts of Germany. The principal wild animals which exist in the mountains are martins, beavers, lynxes, bears, and wolves. Fish abound in most of the rivers and lakes. There is only one iron mine in the whole duchy. The other minerals are salt, vitriol, lime, marble, gypsum, millstone, pit-coal, and various kinds of argillaceous earth. The manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollen and cotton cloths, dye-stuffs, playing cards, glass, earthenware, hardware, paper, &c.; but they are confined to Munich, and one or two other towns. Friedburg is noted for its clocks and watches, and Nymphenburg for its porcelain. In Munich are made very accurate philosophical instruments; and it is here that lithography, or the art of engraving on stone, was first discovered, and has been most successfully cultivated. At Hohen-Aschau, where is a great iron mine, are a number of forges and founderies, the produce of which, with grain, wine, vitriol, salt, and wood, form the chief articles of export.

The form of government in Bavaria is an unlimited monarchy. The succession to the crown is hereditary in the male line, but when it is extinct in all its branches, the supreme power may be vested in a female. The principal sources of revenue, exclusive of the direct taxes, are the excise, customs, tolls, royal domains, forests, and sporting grounds, the salt works, mines, post-office, lottery, stamp-duties, and the tax paid by public functionaries on being admitted into office. The total revenue has not been ascertained with accuracy, but is estimated at about £2,600,000 sterling. Bavaria has long been burdened with a public debt, which was not a little increased by the assumption of the debts of her newly-acquired dominions, by the heavy expenses of her war establishment, and the repeated marches of hostile armies through her territory. The military establishment of Bavaria, including the staff, amounts to between 40,000 and

50,000. The prevailing religion in Bavaria is the Roman Catholic in its worst form, one-fifth only of the inhabitants being Protestants. The Protestants, however, not only enjoy the unrestrained exercise of their worship, but are eligible to civil and military offices.

BAVAY, a small but old town in French Hainault, department of the Nord, anciently the capital of the Nervii. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, stockings, and iron plate. Pop. 1500. 8 miles N.E. Quesnoy.

BAWDESWELL, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 587. **BAWDEY**, a town and parish of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 454.

BAWTRY, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It exports millstones from Derbyshire, and lead and iron manufactures from Sheffield. Pop. 1149. 9 miles S. Doncaster.

BAXADA, a town of the province of Buenos Ayres, on the Parana, near Santa Fe. Long. 60. 44. W. Lat. 31. 44. N.

BAY OF ISLANDS, the name of several bays, in the straits of Magellan; on the W. coast of King George III.'s Archipelago; on the W. coast of Newfoundland; and on the N.E. coast of New Holland, in Lat. 10. 31. S.

BAY OF ISLANDS, a bay on the E. coast of New Zealand. Long. 135. 38. W. Lat. 35. 18. S.

BAYAMO, a town of the island of Cuba. Long. 76. 55. W. Lat. 20. 46. N.

BAYAZID, a city of Turkish Armenia, in the pachalic of Erzerum, surrounded by a wall and ramparts. It contains two churches, three mosques, and a monastery, celebrated for its beautiful architecture, its grandeur, and antiquity. Pop. 30,000. 140 miles E. Erzerum. Long. 43. 45. E. Lat. 39. 24. N.

BAYERSBRUNN, a village of Wirtemberg, district of the Black Forest. Pop. 2230.

BAYERSDORF, a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N. Nuremberg. Pop. 1150.

BAYEUX, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, on the river Aure, department of Calvados. It has a magnificent cathedral, with three towers, besides churches, convents, and a castle. The inhabitants trade in corn, hemp, cattle, woollen stuffs, stockings, lace, and leather. Pop. 10,000. 145 miles W.N.W. Paris.

BAYKUL, a town of Hindostan, province of Canara, 25 miles S. Mangalore.

BAYLA, or **BELA**, a town of Persia, in the province of Mekran, on the river Poorallie. It consists of above 2000 houses, built of mud, on a frame of wood, of which 250 or 300 are inhabited by Hindoos. The streets are narrow; but they are always dry, owing to the elevated rocky situation of the town; and the bazaar is kept very neat and clean. 293 miles N. Kelat. Long. 66. 40. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

BAYONNA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic, 9 miles S.W. Vigo.

BAYONNE, a well built, opulent, and commercial town of France, in Gascony, depart-

ment of the Lower Pyrenees, situated at the confluence of the Nive and Adour. These rivers here form a commodious harbour, two miles from the Bay of Biscay; and divide the town into three parts. A citadel, constructed by Vauban, on the top of an eminence in the suburb, commands both the harbour and the town, which are farther defended by small redoubts. The cathedral is a venerable structure; and the quay is a superb, much frequented promenade: but the most beautiful part of the city is the *Place de Grammont*. A wooden drawbridge which allows vessels to pass, and where a small toll is levied, connects the suburbs with the town. A considerable commerce is carried on at Bayonne with Spain, French and foreign goods being given in exchange for wood, iron, fruit, gold, and silver. The principal objects of the maritime trade are the cod and whale fishery. The hams of Bayonne have long been famous, and its wines and chocolate are exported in great quantities to the north of Europe. The military weapon called the bayonet, takes its name from this city, where it was invented in the seventeenth century. 518 miles S.S.W. Paris. Pop., including the suburbs, 18,660. Long. 1. 24. W. Lat. 43. 29. N.

BAYONNE, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St Lawrence.

BAYREUTH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, chief town of the principality of the same name. It is a fine town, with broad and regular streets, and six gates. The most remarkable buildings are, the old castle, destroyed by fire in 1753, but since rebuilt; the elegant new castle, the manege or riding-house, the barracks, the mint, the Lutheran parish church, the Calvinist church, the Catholic chapel, the hospital church, the *Gymnasium Illustre*, founded in 1664, and the orphan-house, which is on an excellent plan. Here are manufactures of cloth, potters' ware, and tobacco pipes. 164 miles N. Ratisbon.

BAYS, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 2100.

BAYTON, a parish in Worcestershire. Pop. 445.

BAZA, a town of Spain, in Granada. In it are three parish churches, and six convents. The trade in hemp is very considerable. 20 miles N.E. Guadix.

BAZAS, a town of France, department of the Gironde, 30 miles S.E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 4500. Long. 0. 7. E. Lat. 44. 26. N.

BAZIEGE, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 1450. 12 miles S.E. Toulouse.

BAZOUCHES LES GALLERANS, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Pop. 1050.

BAZOUGES, two towns of France, departments of the Mayenne and Sarthe, the one with 1100, and the other with 1200 inhabitants.

BAZZANO, a city of Italy, in the papal de-

legation of Bologna, on the canal of St Giovanni. Pop. about 3450.

BEACHY HEAD, a noted promontory of England, on the coast of Sussex, 27 miles W.S.W. Dungeness. Long. 0. 15. E. Lat. 50. 44. N.

BEACONSFIELD, a market-town and parish of England, county of Buckingham. It consists of four streets arranged as a cross. Pop. 1763. 23 miles W.N.W. London.

BEACUL, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in South Canara. Houses 100. Long. 75. 9. E. Lat. 12. 22. N.

BEAFORD, a parish in Devonsh. Pop. 624.

BEAGHALL, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 563.

BEALNABRACK, a river of Ireland, in the county of Galway, which flows into Lough Corrib.

BEAMINSTER, (the Minster of St Bede,) a town of England, county of Dorset. The tower of the church is nearly 100 feet high. Sail-cloth, also iron and copper goods, are manufactured here; and the town has a weekly market. It has frequently suffered from fire. Pop. 2968. 12 miles W.N.W. Dorchester.

BEAMISH, a township of England, in the county of Durham. Pop. 1848.

BEANE, or **BENEFICIAN**, a river of England, which joins the Lea, between Hertford and Ware.

BEAR CREEK, a river of Kentucky, which runs into Green River.—Another which falls into the Tennessee.

BEAR HAVEN, a commodious harbour formed by the island of Bear, near the mouth of Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork, Ireland.

BEAR ISLAND, an island in Bantry Bay, on the S.W. coast of Ireland, 6 miles long, by 1½ broad. Pop. 2115.

BEAR LAKE, GREAT, a lake in the N.W. part of North America, near the Arctic Circle.

BEARSTEAD, a parish of Kent. Pop. 594.

BEAT, St, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 1050.

BEAUCALRE, a well built trading town of France, on the right bank of the Rhone, department of the Gard, chiefly remarkable for the great annual fair held on 22d July, (St Magdalene's day,) and the five following days. It has a trade in silk, wine, oil, almonds, spices, drugs, leather, wool, cotton, &c. Pop. 9800. 12 miles E. Nismes.

BEADLIEN, a parish in Southampton. Pop. 1298.

BEAUFORT, a town of Savoy, 30 miles E.N.E. Chamberry. Pop. 3000.

BEAUFORT, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Pop. 22,785. Slaves 6568. Chief town, Washington.

BEAUFORT, a district of the United States, in South Carolina, on the sea-coast between Savannah and Combarree rivers. Chief

towns, Beaufort and Coosahatchie. Pop. 55,650. Slaves 20,914.

BEAUFORT, a seaport and post-township of the United States, in Beaufort district, South Carolina, on Port Royal island, at the mouth of the Coosahatchie, 73 miles S. Charleston. 60 N. Savannah. Pop. 3500. Shipping in 1838, 5000 tons. Its harbour is deep and large, and was once a station of the British fleet. Here is a chartered college, with funds of 60,000 or 70,000 dollars.

BEAUFORT, a seaport of the United States, and capital of Carteret county, North Carolina, on Core Sound. Pop. about 1150. 27 miles from Cape Lookout. Lat. 34. 42. N.

BEAUFORT EN VALLEE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. It carries on an active trade in grain, wine, and hemp, with manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, and hats. Pop. 6000.

BEAUGENCY, a town of France, department of the Loiret, on the Loire, over which is a stone bridge. It trades in wine and brandy. 15 miles S.W. Orleans. Pop. 4500.

BEAUGEY, a town of France, department of the Rhone. Pop. 3000. 27 miles N.N.W. Lyons.

BEAULEY, a village of Scotland, county of Inverness. 10 miles W. Inverness.

BEAULEY, a river of Scotland, county of Inverness, which flows into the Moray Frith.

BEAULIEU, a river of England, in Hampshire, which flows into the English Channel.

BEAULIEU, a parish in Southampton. Pop. 1298.

BEAULIEU, (Fine Place,) a town of France, department of the Correze, with 3000 inhabitants.—Also a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Pop. 2500.—3d. A town of France, department of the Loiret, with 380 houses.

BEAUMARCHAIS, a town of France, department of the Gers. Pop. 2000.

BEAUMARIS, (Fine Marsh,) a seaport town and borough of the island of Anglesey, on a spacious bay. Here are a handsome church, with a lofty square tower, and an elegant town-hall, a custom-house, and a free-school. Beaumaris sends one representative to Parliament. Pop. 2497. 23 miles E.S.E. Holyhead.

BEAUMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, with 1400 inhabitants.—Also a town of France, department of the Vienne. Pop. 1250.—3d. A town of France, in Perigord. Pop. 1500.—It is the name of various other small towns and villages in France.

BEAUMONT DE LOMAGNE, a town of France, 28 miles N.W. Toulouse. Pop. 3700. Here are manufactures of coarse cloths, hats, and leather.

BEAUMONT WITH MOZE, a parish in Essex. Pop. 452.

BEAUMONT SUR OISE, a town of France, 20 miles N. Paris. Pop. 2100.

BEAUMONT LE ROGER, a town of France,

in Normandy, department of the Eure. Pop. 1800.

BEAUMONT LE VICOMTE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 2400.

BEAUNE, a town of France, department of the Cote d'Or. It is tolerably well fortified, and has a castle, with five suburbs, and an hospital. It is celebrated for its wines. 20 miles S.S.W. Dijon. Pop. 10,000.

BEAUNE, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Pop. 2150.

BEAUPREU, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 1900.

BEAURIVAGE, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Chaudiere.

BEAUSSET, a town of France, department of the Var. Pop. 3000. 7 miles N.W. Toulon.

BEAUVAIS, an ill built town of France, department of the Oise, situated in a rich valley surrounded by hills. It is fortified; and having never been taken by an enemy, has been called *La Pucelle*. By the English, in 1443, and by the Duke of Burgundy, in 1472, with an army of 80,000, it was ineffectually besieged, on which last occasion the women signalized themselves, under the conduct of Jeanne Laine. It contains flourishing manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, particularly calicoes and serges, along with a fine tapestry work, on the model of those in Flanders. It has, moreover, several bleach-fields, and a considerable trade. Before the Revolution it was the see of a bishop. The cathedral of Beauvais is much admired. There are here also three abbey churches; six collegiate, and three parochial. Pop. 12,800. 30 miles S. Amiens. Long. 2. 19. E. Lat. 49. 25. N.

BEAUVILLE, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2500.

BEAUVOIR SUR MER, a town of France, department of La Vendee. Pop. 2250.

BEAVER, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany river. Chief town, Beavertown. Pop. 26,500.—The name also of several townships.

BEAVER CREEK, a river of the United States, in New York, which runs 35 miles S.E., and falls into Popacton river, a branch of the Delaware.

BEAVER DAM, a creek of the United States, in Georgia, which runs S.E. and falls into Briar Creek, a mile below Jacksonborough.

BEAVER ISLANDS, a chain of islands in Lake Michigan, 40 miles S.W. Mackinaw.

BEAVERTOWN, a post-township of the United States, and capital of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, at the junction of Bigbeaver river with the Ohio, 30 miles below Pittsburgh. Pop. 1050.

BEBBINGTON, a parish in Cheshire. Pop. 2193.

BECAUCOUR, a considerable river of Lower Canada, which joins the St Lawrence 7 miles below Three Rivers.

BECANOR, a town of India, in Asia, seated on the river Ganges. Long. 83. 5. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

BECCLES, a market-town and parish of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the river Waveney. It has an elegant Gothic church, a grammar-school endowed with ten scholarships for Emmanuel College, Cambridge, a town-hall, and a jail. Pop. 3862. 15 miles S.W. Yarmouth.

BECHAN, a tributary of the Severn, in North Wales.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia. Houses 200. 50 miles S. Prague.

BECHTON, a town in Cheshire. Pop. 818.

BECKEN, a town of the Prussian states, 17 miles S.S.E. Munster. Pop. 1460.

BECKENHAM, a parish in Kent. Pop. 1288.

BECKINGTON, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1340. 22 miles S.E. Frome. 104 from London.

BECKLEY, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 1477.

BECKLEY, a parish in Oxfordsh. Pop. 776.

BECKUM, a circle in the Prussian government of Munster, and province of the Rhine, 258 square miles in extent.—Also a town of Prussia, on the Wers, 17 miles S.S.E. Munster.

BECONTREE, a hundred in Essex. Pop. 34,924.

BEDAKSHAN. See *Badakshan*.

BEDALE, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2707.

BEDALE, a market-town of England, in the county of York, on a rivulet which runs into the Swale, near Gatesby. The church is a large structure, and contains some ancient monuments. Pop. 1266. 6 miles from Northallerton.

BEDAMUNAGHUR, a town of Hindostan, near the river Palar, in the Mysore. Long. 78. 24. E. Lat. 12. 58. N.

BEDARIDES, a town of France, 5 miles N. Avignon. Pop. 1700.

BEDARRIEUX, a town of France, department of the Herault. It has manufactures of druggot and other woollen stuffs. Pop. 5440. 33 miles W. Montpellier.

BEDBURG, a town of the Prussian states, 20 miles N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 1400.

BEDGELEERT, or **BETHGELARD**, a parish in Carmarthenshire. Pop. 1071.

BEDDINGTON, a parish in Surrey. Pop. 1429.

BEDELFAGNI, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix. Long. 57. 20. E. Lat. 15. 40. N.

BEDFONT, EAST, with **HATTON**, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 968.

BEDFORD, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. and N.W. by North Hampshire, on the E. by the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Hertford, and on the W. by the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. It is about 36 miles by 22 in extreme length and breadth, 145 miles in circuit, and its superficial area contains about

430 square miles. The surface is in general diversified with low hills and valleys, together with some extensive level tracts: and on the south, a ridge of chalk hills rises to a considerable elevation. The western and eastern parts of the county are in many parts sandy; a ridge of sand-hills passes from east to west nearly through the county; the centre is flat, and three-fourths of the whole are judged to be alluvial soil. Limestone, coarse marble, and imperfect coal, are obtained here; and a variety of petrifications, particularly the cornu ammonis, and different shells, as also petrified wood. Mineral waters exist in different parts. The principal rivers are the Ouse, navigable from Lynn to Bedford; the Ivel, navigable from the Ouse at Tempsford to Biggleswade and Thetford; the Lea, and Ouzel. The manufactures of the county are confined almost exclusively to the plaiting of straw and making thread lace, in which nearly three-fourths of the female population are employed. A few Roman antiquities are occasionally discovered in the county. The remains of both Saxon and Gothic architecture are to be seen in several of the churches, as also a few specimens of stained glass in their windows. This county was the scene of many sanguinary battles between the Saxons and Britons in the sixth century, and again between the Danes and Saxons in the eleventh and twelfth. Bedfordshire sends three representatives to Parliament. Pop. 95,383.

BEDFORD, a town of England, capital of the above county, situated off both sides of the river Ouse, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, erected in 1813, on the site of a very ancient bridge. It contains five churches. The first, St Paul's, is a very handsome Gothic edifice. There are, besides, three Independent meeting-houses. The Methodists have a chapel here, and the Moravians have also had an establishment since 1745. A free grammar-school was founded, and liberally endowed, by Sir William Harpur, a native of Bedford, who had been lord mayor of London, in the sixteenth century. There are a house of industry, erected in 1796, a county infirmary, which was built in 1801, and considerably enlarged in 1827; also a county asylum for the reception of lunatics, built in 1812. The assizes and sessions for the county are held in the shire-hall, an edifice constructed in 1753. Bedford is a borough and corporation by prescription; its earliest charter on record is in 1166. The principal manufacture of this town is lace, and there is a considerable trade in corn, as also in coals, timber, and iron, which are brought by the river from Lynn. There is a corn market on Saturday, a pig market on Monday, and six annual fairs, besides the wool fair established by the agricultural society of the county. Bedford is an ancient place, supposed to be the Bedicauford of the Saxon

Chronicle. It had a castle, whereof the ruins are still perceptible, which stood a siege by King Stephen in the year 1137, and was taken by Henry III. about the year 1224. Pop. 6959. 22 miles S.E. Northampton.

BEDFORD, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 3087.

BEDFORD, a post-township of the United States, in Westchester county, New York, 40 miles N. by E. New York. Pop. 3500.

BEDFORD, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland. Pop. 30,000. Chief town, Bedford.

BEDFORD, a post-township of the United States, Pennsylvania, on a branch of the Juniata. Pop. 3000. 200 miles W. Philadelphia.

BEDFORD, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on James River. Chief town, Liberty. Pop. 31,000. Slaves 6147.

BEDFORD, a county of the United States, in West Tennessee, on Duck River. Pop. 15,000. Slaves 1180. Chief town, Shelbyville.

BEDFORD LEVEL, an extensive tract of land in England, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the isle of Ely, consisting of about 300,000 acres, a large portion of it being marshy ground. About 150,000 acres of this tract are now reclaimed and converted to use.

BEDHAMPTON, a parish in Southampton. Pop. 537.

BEDLINGTON, a parish in Durham. Pop. 2120.

BEDMINSTER, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 13,130.

BEDMINSTER, a township of the United States, in New Jersey. Pop. 3130.

BEDNORE, a town of Hindostan, the capital of the district of Bednore, and formerly the capital of Canara. It is a place of considerable size, and at the time of the Sultan Tip-poo's death consisted of 1500 houses, besides huts. It is said to have been once a splendid and magnificent city, containing 20,000 houses, fortified by natural and artificial defences, but has been greatly reduced in the course of its successive captures by Hyder Aly, the British, and lastly, by Tip-poo. 187 miles N.W. Seringapatam, and 330 S.S.E. Bombay. Long. 75. 6. E. Lat. 13. 50. N.

BEDOUINS, a tribe of predatory Arabs, dispersed over Arabia, Egypt, and the north of Africa, who live in tents, and employ themselves in grazing cattle. They are governed by their own chiefs, somewhat similar to the ancient patriarchal government. See *Arabia*.

BEDRULE, a parish in the centre of Roxburghshire, four miles long and two broad. The land is fertile and well cultivated in the lower part. Rule Bottix was the name of the parish before it was changed to Buth and Bedrule. Pop. 308.

BEDWAS, a parish in Monmouthshire. Pop. 756.

BEDWIN, GREAT, a town of England, county of Wilts. It sends two representatives to parliament. Pop. 2991. 70 miles W. London.

BEDWIN, LITTLE, a parish in Wilts. Pop. 587.

BEDWIN, a village of Hindostan. Houses 150. Long. 74. 43. E. Lat. 13. 49. N.

BEDWORTH, a town and parish of England, county of Warwick. Pop. 3980.

BEE, LOCH, an irregular straggling inlet of the sea, in the north end of South Uist.

BEEDER, capital of a province of the same name, in the Deccan, 73 miles N.W. from Hyderabad. Long. 77. 46. E. Lat. 17. 49. N.

BEEDING, LOWER, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 533.

BEEDING, UPPER, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 589.

BEEFORD, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 894.

BEEFORD, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 731.

BEELY, a chapter in Derbyshire. Pop. 441.

BEEMER ISLAND, a small rocky islet in the Frith of Forth, lying opposite to Queensferry.

BEER FERRIS, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 1876.

BEER, BEERJICK, BIR, or BIRADSCHIK, a decaying town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. 144 miles N.E. Aleppo. Long. 38. 6. E. Lat. 36. 48. N.

BEER, or BERE REGIS, a market-town and parish of England, in the county of Dorset. Pop. 1170. 111 miles W. London.

BEERALSTON, a borough-town in the parish of Beer Ferris, and hundred of Raborough, in the county of Devon, 215 miles from London.

BEERFELDEN, a village in Franconia, county of Erbach.

BEERING'S ISLAND, an uninhabited island in the North Pacific Ocean, 104 miles in length, by 15 in breadth, which is mountainous and sterile. 192 miles N.E. of the harbour of St Peter and St Paul, in Kamschatka. Long. 167 E. Lat. 55. N.

BEERING'S STRAITS, the narrow sea between the west coast of North America and the east coast of Asia, so called from Captain Beering, who, with Tshirikow, sailed from Kamschatka in quest of the New World. These straits vary in breadth from 13 leagues, their width at their nearest approach in Lat. 66., to 100 leagues. The depth of water in the middle of the straits is 29 and 30 fathoms, decreasing gradually as either continent is approached.

BEEROO, a considerable kingdom of central Africa, lying to the north of Bambarra, and west of Timbuctoo.

BEEROTH, a village of Judea, located at the foot of Mount Gabaon, 7 miles from Allia or Jerusalem, on the road to Nicopolis.

BEERSHEBA, or BERSABE, a city in the south of the tribe of Judah, adjoining to Idumea.

BEERTA, a village of the Netherlands, in Dutch Guelders. Pop. 1600.

BEES, St, a parish in Cumberland. Pop. 20,013.

BEES, St, a town in Cumberland. Pop. 517.

BEES HEAD, St, a cape of England, forming the western extremity of the county of Cumberland, in the Irish sea. 3 miles S.S.W. Whitehaven.

BEESKOW, a town in the Prussian states. Pop. 1800. 40 miles E.S.E. Berlin.

BEESTON, a hamlet in Bedfordsh. Pop. 258.

BEESTON, a town in Cheshire. Pop. 434.

BEESTON, a parish in Notts. Pop. 2530.

BEESTON, a chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2128.

BEESTON, with BITTERING, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 702.

BEETHAM, a parish in Westmoreland. Pop. 1639.

BEETHAM, a town in Westmoreland. Pop. 855.

BEFORT, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine, on the small river Hall. It carries on an extensive trade in Burgundy and Champagne wines, as well as in iron and other commodities. 70 miles S.W. Strasburg. Long. 6. 57. E. Lat. 47. 38. N. Pop. 4738.

BEG, LOUGH, (the Little Lake,) an expansion of the river Bann, after it leaves Lough Neagh, between the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, in Ireland.

BEGARD, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2000.

BEGALLY, a parish in Pembrokeshire. Pop. 996.

BEGENDER, a rich and valuable province of Abyssinia, to the east of Dembea. It is 180 miles in length, and 60 in breadth.

BEGHERME, an extensive country, though very little known, in the eastern part of Central Africa.

BEGULDY, LOWER, a parish in Radnor. Pop. 452.

BEGULDY, UPPER, a parish in Radnor. Pop. 591.

BEHABAN, a town of Persia, province of Fars. The walls are about 3 miles in circuit. Pop. 10,000. 153 miles from Schiraz.

BEIGHTON, a parish in Derbysh. Pop. 980.

BEIL, a rivulet in Haddingtonshire, running into the sea at the Bay of Belhaven, 2 miles W. of Dunbar.

BEILD, a small village in the western part of Peeblesshire, and a stage on the principal road from Edinburgh to Dumfries.

BEILSTEIN, a small town of the Prussian states, on the Rhine, 22 miles W. Coblenz. Long. 7. 8. E. Lat. 50. 8. N. There is another town of the same name, 5 miles S. Dillenburg.

BEILSTEIN, a town of Wirtemberg, celebrated for its medicinal bath. Pop. 1250. 14 miles N. Stutgard.—The name also of several other small towns.

BEIN or BEN, (Mountain.) There are 20 or 30 Beins in Scotland. The name Bein Albion means the mountain Albion.

BEIN-DORAN, one of the highest hills on the east side of Argyleshire, parish of Glenorchy, and the place where the last wild deer of that solitary region were seen.

BEIN-GLO, a mountain of Athol, the summit of which reaches 3,725 feet above the level of the sea.

BEINAC, a town of France, 8 miles S. of Tulle. Pop. 1470.

BEINHEIM, a town of France, in Alsace. Pop. 1050. 20 miles N.N.E. Strasburg.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by the province of Tras-los-Montes and Entre Duero e Minho, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Portuguese Estremadura and Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic. Its area is commonly given out at 11,000 square miles, and the population in 1810 was 880,602.

BEIT EL FAKIH, commonly called Beetle-fackie, a town of Arabia, situated on a barren sandy plain, without walls, but having a castle for its protection against the predatory Arabs, wherein the governor resides. It is celebrated for its trade in coffee. 24 miles E.S.E. of Loheia and Nodeida. Long. 43. 23. E. Lat. 14. 32. N.—Beit is the name of various other small towns and villages in Arabia.

BEITH, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, and a small part in Renfrewshire. The manufactures of bleached and coloured thread are carried on here to a considerable extent; and most of the young women in the town are employed in tambouring and flowering muslin for the manufacturers of Paisley and Glasgow. It has only one fair in the year. Pop. 5117. 8 miles N. Irvine.

BEJA, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo. It is a town of some antiquity. Pop. 6000. 72 miles S.S.E. Lisbon.

BEJAPORAM, a town of Hindostan, in Orissa, 90 miles N.W. Vizigapatam.

BEJAPORE, a town of Hindostan, on the Coosey river. Long. 86. 25. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

BEJAPOUR, or **VISIAPOUR,** a province of Hindostan, bounded on the N. and E. by the provinces of Aurungabad and Beder, on the S. by North Canara and the river Toombudra, and on the W. by the sea. It extends about 350 miles in length, by about 200 in breadth. Its chief rivers are the Toombudra, Krishna, Beemah, and Gutputba. The province is traversed by a chain of mountains, a continuation of the western Ghauts, 40 or 60 miles from the sea, which produces a sensible effect on the climate. Its population is calculated at 7,000,000, of which the Mahometans constitute a twentieth part; the remainder are Hindoos.

BEJAPOUR, or **VISIAPOUR** (the Victorious City,) a city of Hindostan, the capital of the above province, situated in a fertile plain. It consists of three towns within each other; the innermost is the citadel, a mile in circuit; the next is the fort, 8 miles in compass, environed by a wall: but a great proportion of the space included is covered with ruins,

and no conjecture can be entertained with respect to the population. The fort is protected by high walls, strengthened by masonry towers, and is surrounded by a ditch. It has 7 gates, 5 of which are in use; and it contains several cannon of enormous dimensions. The citadel is a place of great strength. Several mosques and mausoleums, adorned with all the embellishments of Eastern architecture, are to be seen in Bejapour. Bejapour was besieged by Aurungzebe, and surrendered by capitulation in 1689. Long. 72. 46. E. Lat. 23. 37. N.

BEJAR, a fortified town in Spanish Estremadura, noted for its mineral springs.

BEJETZK, or BESHEZH, a town of Russia, in the government of Twer. Pop. 3100. 48 miles N.N.E. Twer.

BEKES, or BEKESCH, a populous and thriving market-town of Hungary, in the county of Bekesch, on the Black Karosch.

BEKIA, BECOUYA, or BOQUIO, a small island in the West Indies, among the Grenadilles. Lat. 13. 2. N.

BEL-ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Pop. 2500. 35 N.N.W. Cordova.

BELA, a large town of Hungary, in the county of Zips.

BELASPORE, a town of Hindostan, district of Bareilly. Long. 76. 45. E. Lat. 31. 19. N.

BELAWN, a small island in the Sooloo archipelago. Long. 121. 57. E. Lat. 6. 5. N.

BELBEIS, a town of Egypt, near the Syrian frontier. In 1798, the fortifications were strengthened by Bonaparte. Pop. 5000. 35 miles N.E. Cairo.

BELBO, a river in Piedmont, which falls into the Tanaro, near Alexandria.

BELBROUGHTON, a parish in Worcester-shire. Pop. 1459.

BELCASTRO, a small town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the gulf of Squillace.

BELCHAMP, ST PAUL, a parish in Essex. Pop. 808.

BELCHAMP, WALTER, a parish in Essex. Pop. 607.

BELCZ, or BELZ, a considerable town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Zolkien, with a castle. 148 miles E. Cracow.

BELEM, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus. It contains, besides the royal palace, an hospital for decayed noblemen, and a rich monastery of Hieronymites. In the middle of the Tagus is a square tower also called Belem, which is considered the citadel of Lisbon; here vessels pay custom in ascending the river, and on the opposite side is the station for quarantine. 3 miles W. Lisbon.

BELEM, a town in the circle of Leitmeritz, in the Austrian kingdom of Bohemia, on the river Biela, celebrated for its mineral springs.

BELÉNYES, a town in the province of Farther Theiss, in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary. Long. 22. 13. 25. E. Lat. 46. 40. 11. N.

BELESME, a town of France, department of the Orne. Pop. 3100.

BELEZERO, a town in Prussia, and capital

of a province of the same name, located on the south-eastern shore of the White Sea. Long. 36. 10. E. Lat. 61. 50. N.

BELFAST, a seaport town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, built at the efflux of the river Lagan into Carrickfergus Bay, which forms a spacious estuary. An old bridge, about 2500 feet long, and consisting of 21 arches, crosses the river at the east end of the town, and another bridge, built in 1814, about half a mile up the river, on the south side of the town, connects the counties of Antrim and Down. The town is well built, chiefly of brick, and the streets are broad, straight, well paved, and lighted with gas. Its public edifices are two Episcopal churches, both very elegant, seven Presbyterian dissenting meeting-houses, two chapels for the Roman Catholics, who are about 4000 in number, besides churches for other dissenters. There are various charitable institutions, a linen-hall, an exchange, over which is a good assembly room; and barracks for 800 men. Belfast has considerable manufactures of linen and cotton. There are extensive iron foundries and vitriol works; but the manufacture of glass has decreased. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. The chief exports are linen, butter, beef, pork, and oatmeal. Considerable trade is carried on with the West Indies, America, and other parts of the world. Convenient docks have been constructed. There are several commercial and literary institutions; and in 1810, one called the New College, a seminary on an extensive scale, was founded. Belfast is a royal borough, and sends two representatives to the Imperial Parliament. The progress of Belfast in population and commerce, has been remarkably rapid; seeing its population, by the last return, exclusive of Ballymacarret, a large suburb in the county of Down, would cause it to exceed 40,000. 102 miles N. Dublin. Long. 5. 46. W. Lat. 54. 35. N.

BELFAST, a seaport and post-township of the United States, in Hancock county, Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 9 miles from Castine, across the bay. It has a good harbour, and is a place of trade. Here is an academy. Pop. 2500.

BELFORD, a town in the county of Northumberland, England, on the great road between London and Edinburgh. The church is a neat edifice, and was built in 1700. Pop. 1354. 12 miles N. Alnwick.

BELFORD, a parish in Northumberland. Pop. 2030.

BELGARD, a town of the Prussian States, in Farther Pomerania. Pop. 1720. 38 miles N.W. New Stettin.

BELGARD, a village of European Turkey, in Romania, 11 miles N.N.W. Pera.

BELGERN, a town of the Prussian States, in Saxony, on the Elbe, 36 miles N.W. Dresden. Pop. 1800.

BELGIOJOSO, an ancient town of the duchy of Milan, district of Pavia, 6 miles E. Pavia.

BELGIUM long formed the southerly division of one of the kingdoms of Europe, called the Netherlands. It consisted of 17 provinces, 7 of which, the most northern, form what is at this moment called the Kingdom of Holland; and the other 10 belong to what all Europe, since 1830, recognises as the Kingdom of Belgium. This last is bounded on the north by the Dutch Provinces of Limburg, and by North Brabant and Zealand; north-west by the North Sea; south-west and south by the department of Pas de Calais, Nord, Ardennes, and Moselle in France; and on the east by the Dutch portion of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. According to the settlement of the Great Powers of Europe in 1830, it consists of the following provinces:—Limburg, capital of which is Tongres; Antwerp, capital and chief town of which is Antwerp and Mechlin; East Flanders, capital and chief towns, Ghent, Oudenarde, Dendermont, St Nicholas; West Flanders, Bruges, Ostend, Courtray, Ypres, Nieuport. Hainault, Mons, Tournay; South Brabant, capital of the kingdom is BRUSSELS, and chief towns are Louvain, Tirlemont, Namur, Liege, and Verviers. For a description of these several localities, see the articles under the respective heads throughout this work. These provinces consist of 12,000 square miles, and contain a population of 3,560,538 inhabitants. The whole of what is now called Belgium extends from 49. 30. to 51. 40. N. Lat.; and from 2. 30. to 6. 58. E. Long.

The traveller who directs his course towards Belgium, in search of the picturesque in natural scenery, will feel grievously disappointed; seeing, with the exception of one or two districts, the country is uniformly level. But should he go thither in search of social happiness and comfort (a much more attractive motive, we should think,) he cannot fail, as he moves along, to be highly gratified by the extremely good culture and fertility of its fields, the uncommonly rich covering of the meadows, and the numerous groups of well fed oxen that roam at their ease along its plains. His eye will next be caught by the endless succession of barks that move along its canals, transporting all manner of commercial and agricultural produce, and the snug farm-houses, villages, and towns. All these give a pleasing aspect to the scene, and amply attest how much its general population have accustomed themselves to habits of industry, and have secured its appropriate fruits, however seldom gained—wealth and comfort. In respect of climate, soil, and vegetable produce, Belgium resembles much the south of England. Originally it consisted of little more than barren sand, and produced only heath and fir; but owing to the skilful application of manure, this whole country is in a state of the highest cultivation; so much so, indeed, that it has long maintained a successful competition with Lombardy, and along with it has been reckoned the garden of Europe. Fruits of all ordinary

descriptions, corn, flax, wool, hemp, and horses and cattle, remarkable for their size and strength, are its natural productions. In other countries horticulture is pursued as a recreation, it is here a national object. The floral department is quite a passion; and many an extravagant sum—at least what other lands would deem so, have been expended in indulging what has well been called the tulipo-mania! Coal fields, long permitted to repose in silence, have been invaded, and yielded a most lucrative return; as also, mines of iron, lead, copper, calamine, and zinc. The rivers are not of great length; nor can they boast, except the Meuse, of picturesque scenery. The Scheldt, in approaching the ocean, widens and deepens in its course, a circumstance greatly promoted by the resistance borne to its waters by the tide. The various rivers which flow through Belgium, and the canals which connect them with each other, and that great mass of waters, the Rhine, afford a transit unequalled for facility to its merchandise, not only from town to town in all its own provinces, but even to the western regions of Germany, the north of France, and so far as Switzerland. The whole kingdom is intersected with canals—which run along the very streets, and within a few yards of the warehouses, so that the vessels can be loaded and unloaded under the very eye of the merchants. In winter they serve as highways, on which the females especially, mounted on skates fly along, carrying their goods to their respective markets. These canals, we find, have existed since the tenth century; and all historians agree in ascribing to this very circumstance the prosperity of these provinces. Except on the river Meuse, along whose banks marble and stone quarries are found, the houses are generally constructed of brick with slate roofs, the ends of which are directed towards the streets. From the 12th to the 16th centuries Europe possessed not a more commercial people. Trade is now greatly declined, though we find it still celebrated for its lace, lawn, cambrics, and broad cloth. Amidst the agitations of war (and here we find the trophies of many a bloody battle-field), no course of industry could possibly prosper. Since war's alarms have ceased in their borders, and the general peace of Europe has been secured, trade has obtained an impulse not unlike the days of former years; arts and sciences have been devoutly studied; new lines of roads and canals formed, operations never undertaken but by a people laudably desirous to extend the means of their prosperity. Their manners in the northern provinces seem formed on those of their neighbours, the Dutch; and in the southern, resemble much those of the northern departments of France. Universal toleration is one happy feature of that people, and no man on account of his religion is debarred from holding any civil trust to which he is otherwise found eligible; so that there must be no established church among them. The great majority favour the

See of Rome; but the protestant clergy are endowed from the public funds. Education is conducted on the best of principles. Their artists, such as Rubens, Vandyke, Teniers, &c., were honoured to found the Flemish school, and are held in high estimation throughout the world. And as for its architects, we can conceive them men of no ordinary talent and taste, judging as we well may from the numerous cathedrals scattered up and down its provinces, especially that of Antwerp, long admired as one of the finest edifices in Europe.

Our classical readers will recognise in the "rude forefathers" of Belgium what geographers denominate *Gallia Belgica*. Though rude and wild as the aborigines of Australia at this moment, yet such were their bravery and "love of liberty," that Cæsar, than whom no age has produced a warrior more skilful, found their complete subjection to the mistress of the world no easy task. During four centuries no nation for military glory surpassed them in the armies of Rome. After more strange vicissitudes than we can now stay to name, they rose during the middle ages into the utmost importance among the nations of Europe, as a most industrious and prosperous people. We can only note, that successively they passed under the sway of the Duke of Burgundy, Maximilian I., and ultimately Charles V., and on his abdication, they became a portion peculiarly valuable of the Spanish kingdom. This last assignment exposed them to cruelties rarely paralleled. Historic truth bids us not conceal that among them were sent the horrors of the Inquisition, and the monstrous Duke of Alva, as fitting instruments to convert their allegiance to the See of Rome! The whole kingdom was one horrible scene of bloodshed! Amidst sighs and groans, the whole Netherlands longed for some "patriot Tell," or some Washington, or "Bruce of Bannockburn," to deliver them. This they found in William, Prince of Orange, the representative of the noble family of Nassau. The striking events which occurred during that dreadful crisis, might furnish materials for a volume. We can do little more than state, that a "prince of such far-sighted intellect, of a heart so upright, generous, and daring, and of manners so engaging, soon procured for William universal confidence. In addition to his own ample inheritance and influence at home, the German princes furnished him with such aid that ere long this saviour of his country appeared at the head of an army, enlisted, one and all of them, under the glorious banner of civil and religious freedom. This was in 1569; and though the good cause met with rather a few petty disasters at first, yet ere long victory appeared in its favour, and wrought for the whole land, in whose behalf such a noble army appeared, the glorious privilege of independence. On this auspicious event, deputies immediately assembled from the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen,

Overijssel, and Guelderland, at Utrecht, and formed themselves by solemn compact into what has ever since been called the Dutch Republic, destined ever after to attain such eminence in conducting the affairs of Europe. Notwithstanding such a noble example, the Belgian provinces quietly submitted to the Spanish yoke, though thereby they forfeited all their commercial enterprise, as well as independence. Their forms of religion, government, and laws became, of course, totally different. In this state of vassalage, they continued until 1668, when Louis the XIV. of France, profiting by the feebleness of the Low Countries, and meeting with no opposition, soon effected an easy conquest. To another portion of our work it belongs to detail the powerful measures which Holland at that period adopted for checking the ambitious ruler of France. Many a bloody and well-fought field ensued, until wearied out by the bravery of his opponents, Louis gladly sought ease and comfort—and some, indeed, plausibly add, escape from utter destruction—in the peace of Utrecht. The negotiations which accordingly followed, added Belgium, not much for its comfort, to the house of Austria, but which lost them on the victorious Dumourier overrunning its fair provinces, in consequence of which, in 1795, they became annexed to France. The combined Powers of Europe having, in 1815, triumphed over Napoleon at Waterloo, united them after a long separation, to the Crown of Holland, during which they had not contracted many points of mutual resemblance. Over these, in their combined state, the Prince of Orange, who, during a commotion which alarmed more than all Europe, had put British hospitality to the test, was appointed King. An arrangement more miserably constructed, we believe, never was proposed. Those mighty diplomatists who met at Vienna, deemed it a light matter, without consulting the affections of the people more immediately concerned, thus to destine and appropriate kingdoms at their will. Had the allied sovereigns possessed only an ordinary portion of that philosophy which never rests satisfied with itself, unless when consulting the substantial and permanent good of nations, never would they have presumed upon forming an alliance betwixt people so extremely different, not only in their religion, but economical interests, essential habits of mind, and withal, known to be so extremely obstinate in their deeply rooted prejudices and dislikes against each other. Little short of a miracle could have amalgamated such a heterogeneous mass. During the period that this ill-assorted union was ostensibly maintained, the Belgian provinces, as was to be anticipated, from the unequal taxation they were made to sustain, the obvious partiality shown by the Court in appointing to the most lucrative and influential trusts, and not being able meanwhile to resist feeling that their sovereign, who was every whit a Dutchman, viewed his southern

provinces as a subordinate portion of his dominions; all these things rendered it the most natural event that ever depended on human feeling, that they should one and all of them experience the utmost discontentment. Accordingly, certain murmurings did betoken that some eventful crisis was approaching. It did not, however, actually occur, we know, till 1830. Had it occurred sooner, the principles which had restored the Bourbon race, in 1815, to the throne of Henry IV., would have awed them into subjection by an army which would soon have covered all their land. This was the accommodating instrument that kept down rebellion in these fatal times! No sooner had the revolution in France, of 1830, shown all Europe how easily such a tyrannical and hateful monarch as Charles X. could be disposed of, than the opportunity was deemed a most favourable one for enacting the same scenes in Brussels, which only two months previously, a spirited people had so successfully tried in Paris. The seeds of all this, we cannot but think, were sown in 1815, but the fruits could not prudently have appeared sooner. Finding themselves so grievously oppressed, having so long sighed for deliverance, and learning with what joy the movement in Paris had been contemplated by every free nation in Europe, they rose on the auspicious occasion as one man, and effected the independence of their country; and with the consent of the Five Powers, who, ere these days, had got some needful light as to the principles and affections necessary for consolidating nations, the independence of their kingdom was proclaimed, and the name of Belgium was at once given it, as not a little appropriate, seeing, under such a title, their brave but rude forefathers had defied the all-conquering legions of Rome.

That the crown of Holland should, under such circumstances, have been thus justly stripped of its fair southern provinces, excited, we believe, nothing but general joy. We need not say how deeply the British nation should sympathise with the future fortunes of that people, especially since it pleased them to call to the occupation of the highest dignity they had to bestow, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, the once greatly beloved, and then the widowed partner of our own universally lamented Princess Charlotte; as also the uncle of Prince Albert, according to all accounts, so well selected as the future husband of her present Majesty. It was on the 22d July 1831 that Leopold ascended the throne of Belgium, an event which gave that spirited people an importance and dignity among European kingdoms, never before realised. Something, however, far more substantial and permanent than the pride of independent national existence, has been the result. The conduct of the monarch, schooled as he had been for many years among the enlightened statesmen of Britain, has been wise and liberal, cautious and conciliatory. The vessel of the state has

been hitherto piloted through straits and shallows of no ordinary difficulty and danger. Much merit is also due to the extraordinary forbearance of the people, and the political sagacity of their parliamentary leaders. Jealousies, arising from the questioned superiority of Popery, or Protestantism, might otherwise have intruded, and as the history of the world shows, the most fatal results might have followed. It rejoices us, however, to say all good things in their behalf, a character which we would not willingly withhold from the celebrated importance of the resolutions adopted, and the unanimous feeling which prevailed at their adoption. Each party seemed to forget its own *peculiarities* in the national good. The heart of every Briton, it must cheer to know, that with the independence and nationality so ardently longed for, the Belgians started in the mighty course of national independence with a constitution so liberal, that even *our own* country, with all its boasting, has not yet surpassed it. Trial by jury has been established, restrictions on the liberty of the press and right of association have been removed, as well as important reforms in the administration of justice; in prison discipline; in the collection of taxes; in municipal and parochial laws, and in a revised penal code, have taken place. New canals and roads have been formed, two new universities have been founded, and primary schools increased one-sixth. Decennial budgets have been superseded by annual estimates, and a wise economy established in domestic expenditure. Nor should we leave unnoticed that mighty boon, *a complete religious equality before the law*. The monarchy is limited; and the succession confined solely to male heirs, in default of which, the King, with consent of the two Legislative Chambers, nominates his successor; and in further default of which nomination, the throne is declared vacant. The legislative power is vested in the King and two Chambers, commonly called the Senate and House of Representatives. The citizens whose annual taxation amounts to 20 florins (35s.) are constituted electors. The number of deputies is proportioned to the amount of population, in the ratio of one to each 40,000 inhabitants, but in no case to be exceeded. They must be Belgians by birth, or duly naturalized, and in the full enjoyment of all civil and political rights, of at least 25 years of age, residing in the kingdom. By one of the articles of the constitution it is expressly declared that the senators and deputies shall consider themselves as representing the whole nation, and not any particular province. The king has authority to dissolve these chambers, either simultaneously or separately; but the decree ordering such a step must contain a provision convoking the electors within 40 days, and the new chambers in two months. At his pleasure he can appoint and dismiss his ministers, and assign civil and military trusts.

His person is recognised as sacred, and his ministers held responsible for the acts of Government. Until countersigned by one of his ministers, no act even of the king is legal, who by that means becomes responsible.

It has not been in vain that the Belgian Revolution occurred. These reforms, nations long given to boast of their political eminence, well may envy and endeavour to imitate. We regard them at once as the fruits of Belgian acuteness, not less than Belgian spirit. It is because the nation, even in its infancy as an independent kingdom, conducted itself so bravely, that we have trespassed greatly beyond the space allowed us, in recording the above, being, we believe, the first time that any similar work has enlarged so amply, on details which obviously foreshew, that many happy days must be in reserve for a nation growing up to full maturity amongst us under so many hopeful symptoms of future greatness.

BELGOROD, a circle in the Russian government of Kurach. Pop. 32,300.

BELGRADE, a famous town and fortress of European Turkey, in Servia, near the conflux of the Save and Danube. It consists of four parts. First, the Fortress, standing on a steep eminence in the centre of the whole, inclosed with high walls, and commanding the Danube. Second, the Water-side division, lying on the north side, not far from the junction of the two rivers. It is in like manner defended by walls and ditches; has a large market-place, and is the best built part of the town. Thirdly, the Rascian town, in the direction of the Save, is inclosed with walls and palisades; and fourthly, the Palanka, which encircles the fortress on the south and east. The number of mosques in the town is 14. This important fortress was taken by Solyman, the Turkish emperor, in 1522; retaken by the Imperialists, under the elector of Bavaria, in 1688; but again lost in 1690. It surrendered to Prince Eugene in 1717, but was taken by the Turks in 1739. The Imperialists retook it in the year 1789, but were forced to restore it at the peace of 1791. In the year 1806, it was taken by the Servian insurgents. 150 miles S.S.E. Buda, 440 N.W. Constantinople. Long. 20. 10. E. Lat. 44. 43. N.

BELGRADO, a small town of Italy, in Lombardy, on the Tagliamento.

BELGRAM, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude. Long. 86. 3. E. Lat. 27. 13. N.

BELGRAVE, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 2329.

BELHAVEN, a very neat village about a mile west of Dunbar, on the Edinburgh and London road. It gives the title of Lord to a branch of the Hamilton family. This was the residence of the famous Lord Belhaven, who opposed the Union.

BELHELVIE, a parish in the district of Formartin, Aberdeenshire. The appearance is generally flat and improved. Distant from Aberdeen 8 miles. Pop. 1615.

BELIO, in ancient geography, a river of Lusitania, Portugal, now called El Lema.

BELITZ, a town of the Prussian States, in Brandenburg. Pop. 1400. 28 miles S.W. Berlin.

BELL ROCK, or **INCH CAPE**, a dangerous rock on the east coast of Scotland, near the mouth of the river Tay, about 12 miles S.W. Aberbrothock, on which is a light-house, finished in 1811.

BELL'S MILLS, a village near Edinburgh, on the Queensferry road, near which is an extensive distillery belonging to the Haigs of Lochrin.

BELLAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 3550. 38 miles S.E. Poitiers.

BELLAÏO, a considerable village of Italy, in Milan, on the lake of Como.

BELLANO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the lake of Como.

BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 8 miles N.W. Lisbon. Pop. 1250.

BELLASPORE, a regular and well built town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Suttee. Long. 76. 21. E. Lat. 31. 35. N.

BELLEDEFENSE, a town of France, district of the Cotes d'Or. Pop. 1780.

BELLEGARDE, a barrier fortress of France, on the side of Spain, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, on one of the Pyrenean mountains. Pop. 600. 15 miles S. Perpignan.—The name also of several other villages in France.

BELLEISLE, or **BELLEISLE EN MER**, a small island of France, in the Bay of Biscay, on the south coast of Brittany, lying between the mouth of the Valaine and the Gulf of Morbihan. It is about 15 miles long, and from 5 to 12 broad, and is so surrounded by sharp rocks, that there are only three landing places, and these by no means good. Pop. 5570. Long. 3. 5. W. Lat. 47. 17. N.

BELLEISLE, an island at the mouth of the Straits of this name, 21 miles in circuit, and 16 from the nearest land on the coast of Labrador. Long. 55. 15. W. Lat. 51. 58. N.

BELLEISLE, an island of North America, near the east coast of Newfoundland. Long. 55. 35. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

BELLEVILLE, a village of France, 3 miles N.E. Paris. Pop. 2900.

BELLEVILLE SUR SAONE, a neat town of France, department of the Rhone. Pop. 2800.

BELLEY, a town of France, in Burgundy, department of the Ain. Pop. 4200. 38 miles E. Lyons.

BELLHEIM, a town in the circle of the Rhine, subject to Bavaria. Pop. 1500.

BELLIE, a parish partly in Moray and partly in Banffshire, on the Spey, 6 miles long and 4 broad. When the Duke of Cumberland was on his march to meet Prince Charles, in 1746, he remained one night at Bellie. Pop. 2342.

BELLINGHAM, a parish in Northumberland. Pop. 1360.

BELLINGHAM, a town of England, in Northumberland. Pop. 464.

BELLINZONA, a town of Switzerland, capital of Bellinzona district. It is built on two rocks, which form the main pass to St Gothard, on the side of Italy. Pop. 1500.

BELLOVAR, a well built town of the Austrian empire, in Croatia, with 350 houses. 12 miles from the frontiers of Slavonia.

BELLPUCH, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 70 miles N.N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 1200.

BELLUNESE, a mountainous district of Upper Italy, in Lombardy.

BELLUNO, the capital of the foregoing district, stands on a hill between the Ardo and Piave. It has a large suburb called *Campedello*, 14 churches, 5 cloisters, and a large aqueduct, through which water is conveyed into the town across a broad valley. Pop. 4700. 43 miles N. Venice.

BELMONT, a town of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2400.

BELMONT, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop. 1500.

BELOI, a circle in the Russian government of Smolensko, the chief town of which is of the same name, on the Obschia. Pop. 2274. Long. 33. 7. E. Lat. 55. 34. N.

BELOOCHISTAN, (Country of the Belooches,) a country of Asia, located on the north-west of the Indian peninsula. In its most comprehensive acceptation, Beloochistan includes the whole space within Lat. 24. 50. and 30. 40. N., and Long. 58. 55. and 67. 30. E., to which are also to be added, some districts beyond these boundaries. Thus it extends from Seistan and the country of the Afghans on the N. to the Indian Ocean, and from the provinces of Laristan and Kerman on the W., to that of Sind on the E. It consists of five or six divisions, if Sind, whose ruling chiefs and a great proportion of the inhabitants, who are Belooches, be included. 1. The provinces of Jhalawan and Sarawan, together with the district of Kelat. 2. The provinces of Mekran and Lus. 3. Kohistan, or the country of Hills, west of the Desert. 4. The Desert. 5. The province of Cutch Gundava, and district of Hurrund Dajel. The superficial aspect of this extensive country is extremely diversified; and of course the climate in the higher parts is extremely cold, while the heat during the summer season is scarcely supportable in the plains. There is a general scarcity of water. A large proportion of the country is mountainous, and independent of Kohistan; the eastern part is particularly of this description. Gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, and tin, are obtained in this country; also grey marble, rock salt, alum, saltpetre, and sulphur. Vegetables flourish abundantly; and the gardens in the vicinity of the towns produce the finest fruits. All sorts of grain are cultivated. In the northern districts, madder, cotton, and

indigo, are produced, the latter of excellent quality. Assafetida, which is a favourite kind of food among the Belooches, grows among the hills. Trees of a large size are seen, although Beloochistan does not seem generally to be a woody country. The domestic animals are horses, mules, asses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, black cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats, besides fowls and pigeons. They have neither geese, turkeys, nor ducks. The wild animals are lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, wolves, jackals, tiger-cats, wild dogs, foxes, hares, mongooses, mountain goats, antelopes, elks, red and moose-deer, wild asses, &c. which inhabit the mountains, from whence they descend to commit depredations among the flocks. Of birds, they have almost every species to be met with either in Europe or in India. This country is occupied principally by two great classes of inhabitants, namely, the Belooches and Brahoes, differing from each other in their outward appearance, as well as in their manners. These are divided into a great variety of tribes, which it is unnecessary to enumerate. In their domestic life, the Belooches are almost all pastoral; they usually reside in ghedons or tents, made of black felt or coarse blankets, stretched over a frame of wicker work; an assemblage of these constitutes a village, and the people a kheil or society. Though naturally indolent, they are fearless of danger, and in battle fight with great bravery. They are a race of lawless robbers, however, and undertake distant excursions in quest of booty, or for the purpose of carrying off the inhabitants of other countries for slaves. All the Belooches are Mahometans of the Soonee faith, and entertain a great antipathy to other sects. Polygamy is common among them.

The chief town of Beloochistan is Kelat, consisting of about 3750 houses, where the khan or sovereign of the whole country resides. All the subordinate tribes are bound to pay him a certain tribute, and to assist him with a quota of troops, in the event of war. His revenues are moderate, not exceeding £43,000 per annum, a great proportion of which is paid in produce. His power has also declined of late, in consequence of some of the tributary chiefs having declared themselves independent.

BELSEERSK, a circle of the Russian government of Novogorod, extending over 28,722 square miles.

BELPER, a market-town of England, in Derbyshire. It has manufactures of various descriptions, particularly cotton. Pop. 7890. 8 miles from Derby.

BELSHFORD, a parish in Lincoln. Pop. 517.

BELT, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, the name of two narrow straits, which connect the Baltic with the Cattegat. The former lies between the islands of Zealand and Funen, and varies in depth from five to twenty fathoms. The Little Belt separates the island of Funen from

the coast of Jutland; and, at the fortress of Frederica, where the tolls are levied, does not exceed a mile in width: so that the entrance from the Cattegat is completely commanded. In other parts of the strait, however, the water expands in width to an extent of eight or ten miles. The current from the Baltic to the Cattegat is of great strength.

BELTISLOE, a wapentake in Lincolnshire. Pop. 6430.

BELTON, a parish in Lincoln. Pop. 1597.

BELTON, with GRACEDIEU, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 735.

BELTRUM, a village of the Netherlands, in Dutch Guelderland. Pop. 1300.

BELTUBET, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, on the Erne. Distillation and brewing are carried on, and a weekly market is held. Pop. 2150. 77 miles N. W. of Dublin.

BELUNUM, in ancient geography, a town of Rhetia, above Feltria, in the territory of the Veneti, now Belluno, capital of the Belunesi.

BELUS, in ancient geography, a small river of Galilee, at the distance of two stadia from Ptolemais, running out of the Lake Cendevia, at the foot of Mount Carmel.

BELVEDERE (Fine View,) a town of Modern Greece, in the Morea, 65 miles W. Corinth.

BELVEZ, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 3000.

BELZIG, a town of Saxony. 30 miles E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1800.

BEMBATOOKA BAY, a capacious opening in the island of Madagascar, of great depth.

BEMPSTONE, a hundred in Somersetshire. Pop. 7328.

BEN WYVIS, or BEN UAISH, a mountain in the parish of Kiltarn, Ross-shire, long deemed the second for height in Scotland. It was never known to be free from snow until the hot summer of 1826.

BENA, or BENE, a fortified town of Piedmont, district of Mondovi, defended by a castle. Pop. 5020. 28 miles S. Turin.

BENACHAN, LOCH, a small lake, near the southern borders of Ross-shire.

BENAIST, a town of France, on the Loire, with 310 houses. 9 miles E. N. E. Saumur.

BENARES, a large and valuable district of Hindostan, lying on both sides of the river Ganges, located between the 23d and 27th degrees of northern latitude, containing 1200 square miles of fertile soil. It produces all kinds of grain, and a quantity of sugar, indigo, and opium.

BENARES, (the BENAR and ASSEE,) named also CASHY, the capital of the above district, and the most celebrated university of Hindoo learning, located on the Ganges, Long. 83. 1. E. Lat. 25. 30. N. It is about four miles long, by two broad; but the streets are narrow, and many of the houses, which are built of stone, five or six stories high; and, during the religious festivals, the concourse of people

is immense. The bank of the river is entirely lined with stone, formed into flights of steps; and adorned by numerous temples, in the midst of which rises the superb mosque built by the Emperor Aurungzebe, in the 17th century. This city carries on a very extensive trade with all parts of India; and its bankers have been known to grant bills to the confines of Russia. It is the principal mart for the diamonds found in the mines of Bundelcund; and its manufactures of gold and silver lace, silks, and brocades, are carried to all parts of the East. The rajah's palace is at Ramnaghur, on the opposite side of the river, but some miles higher up the stream. There is also a very superb temple on the opposite side of the river, built by Rajah Cheyt Sing. Benares is the residence of the British court of circuit. 460 miles from Calcutta. Pop. 600,000.

BENAVARRE, or BENABARIS, a town of Spain, in Arragon. Pop. 2000.

BENAVENTE, a town of Spain, in Valladolid, at the junction of the Esla and Orviego. Pop. 3000. 20 miles N. Zamora, 37 S. Leon.

BENBECULA, an island of the Hebrides, between the islands of North and South Uist.

BENBURB, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone.

BENIACHALLY, a hill in the eastern extremity of Perthshire, parish of Cluny, 1800 feet in height.

BENCHOACHAN, a hill nearly 3000 feet above the sea, in the parish of Aberfoyle.

BENCOOLEN, the name of a British settlement in the island of Sumatra, which was delivered, with all the other settlements in the island, to the Dutch in 1825. The official name of the fort and town is Marlborough. The town is a petty and inconsiderable place, inhabited by a mixed population of Malays, Javanese, natives of Bengal, Malabar, and Coromandel, and a trifling proportion of Europeans and their descendants. Long. 102. 16. E. Lat. 3. 49. S.

BEN-COWSE, or NIC-COWSE, a fortified village in the southern part of the Algerine territory, 63 miles S.W. Constantina.

BENDER (Port or Harbour,) a small but strong and regularly fortified town of European Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, the capital of the territory of the same name. It is built close by the river, in the form of a crescent, and has a strong citadel on an eminence. In 1770, the Russians took Bender by storm, and reduced the town to ashes. They again took it in 1789, almost without firing a shot; they also made themselves masters of it in the last war, and retained it at the peace of 1812. Pop. before it was taken by the Russians in 1770, 30,000. 100 miles E. Jassy. Long. 29. 36. E. Lat. 46. 50. 32. N.

BENDER DELEM, a town of Persia, province of Fars, on the Persian gulf, 130 miles W. Schiraz. Long. 50. 13. E. Lat. 29. 55. N.

BENDER RICK, or BUNDEER REEG, a small

seaport of Persia, province of Fars, on the northern side of the gulf. Houses 3000. 35 miles N. Bushire.

BENDER RISHIER or **RISCHAHN**, a fortress of Persia, province of Fars, 18 miles S. E. Bushire. Long. 51. S. E. Lat. 29. 18.

BENDOCHY, a parish in Perth. Pop. 780.

BENDORF, a town of Germany, on the Rhine. Pop. 1500. 5 miles N. Coblenz.

BENE, a city of the province of Mondovi, in the kingdom of Sardinia. Pop. 5180.

BENEADI, a town of Upper Egypt, 2 miles long, on the borders of the Desert. Pop. 12,000.

BENEDEN, a parish in Kent. Pop. 1663.

BENEDICT, St, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 964.

BENEDICT, St, a parish in Huntingdonshire. Pop. 773.

BENEDICT, St, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 1424.

BENEDICT, St, a village in Lincolnshire. Pop. 654.

BENEDICT, St, a large market-town of Hungary, 30 miles N. Gran.

BENEFIELD, a parish in North Hampshire. Pop. 519.

BENEGAIN, a mountain in Banffshire, near which the Spey makes a detour at Fochabers.

BENESCH, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 20 miles S. S. E. Prague.

BENESCHAU, a town of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz.

BENEVENTE, a town of France, department of La Creuse, with 1150 inhabitants.

BENEVENTE, a town of the province of Alentejo, in Portugal, on the river Corraya, which here empties itself into the Tagus. Pop. 2500.

BENEVENTO, a city of Italy, chief town of the duchy of the same name, consisting of the town of Benevento, and a small district around it, about 11 miles square. It is included in the kingdom of Naples. It is situated between two narrow valleys, and is several miles in circuit, containing 8 parish churches, 12 convents for monks, and 2 for nuns, with 14,000 inhabitants. No place in Italy, with the exception of Rome, contains so many interesting remains of antiquity. Among other remains, the triumphal arch which was erected in honour of the Emperor Trajan, A. D. 114, is still in good preservation. The cathedral is a clumsy edifice in the Gothic style; and the church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is remarkable for nothing but its antiquity. This city is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been one of the principal towns of the Samnites. Prince Talleyrand, the great French negotiator, was styled Prince of Benevento. 25 miles E. Capua. Long. 14. 38. E. Lat. 41. 7. N.

BENFELD, a town of France, in Lower Alsace. Pop. 1800.

BENFLEET, NORTH, a parish in Essex. Pop. 300.

BENFLEET, SOUTH, a parish in Essex. Pop. 533.

BENFIELDSIDE, a town in the county of Durham. Pop. 534.

BENGAL, an extensive and valuable province of Hindostan, located between the 21st and 27th degrees of N. lat. and between the 86th and 92d degrees of East long.; being in length about 400 miles, and in breadth 300. The fertile soil of Bengal produces every thing requisite for the sustenance of life. In variety of fruits and animals it equally abounds, and yields every article essential to the comfort, or even luxury of man. Its exports are principally rice, cotton, and silk, both raw and manufactured; indigo, sugar, saltpetre, ivory, tobacco, and drugs of various kinds: hemp and flax are also to be procured in great abundance. Its imports by sea are gold and silver, copper and bar iron, woollen cloths of every description, tea, salt, glass and china-ware, wines, and other commodities for the use of its European inhabitants, and a few Arabian and English horses. The south-east districts produce fine elephants, which vary in price from £50 to £1000. Bengal is intersected by the Ganges, the Brahmapootra, Dummooda, and several other rivers, so connected by various streams, and the annual inundations, that there is scarcely a town which does not enjoy the benefits of an inland navigation. The greater proportion of the inhabitants of Bengal are Hindoos. They are very dark, but not so black as the Africans. A tenth of the population may be Mahometans, who are the descendants of the Afghan and Mogul conquerors and Arabian merchants, softened, in the course of time, by an intermixture with Hindoo women, converts, and children, whom they purchased during a scarcity and educated in their own religion. The year is there divided into three seasons, viz. the hot, the rainy, and the cold. During the hot season, the thermometer rises as high as 100 degrees. Bengal was first invaded and conquered by the Afghan Mahometans in A. D. 1203, and continued tributary to the emperor of Delhi till the year 1340. From this period it continued independent till 1538, when it was subdued by Shere Shah, from whose descendants it was conquered by the Emperor Akbar, and continued subject to Delhi, or nominally so, till the year 1757, when it fell into the hands of the English. Under their government, the country is divided into three districts, in each of which there are a provincial court of appeal and circuit, viz. Calcutta, Dacca, and Moorshedabad; besides which, there is a resident English judge, a magistrate, and a collector of the revenues, in the different districts of the country. In Calcutta there is a supreme court of judicature established, to which all the inhabitants of the city of Calcutta, and all Europeans in the country, are amenable. There are five military stations in Bengal, besides

Fort William, viz. Barrackpore, Berhampore, Chittagong, Dacca, and Tajepore; but in each district there is a provincial battalion, for assisting the police and protecting the inland commerce. The civil government of Bengal consists of a governor, (who is also governor-general of India,) and three members of council, one of whom is the commander-in-chief, the other two selected from the Company's civil servants, who are changed every three years. The revenues of Bengal arise chiefly from a land-tax, which in 1838 produced £2,590,000 sterling.

BENGEO, a parish in Herts. Pop. 855.

BENGORE head, a cape of Ireland, on the north coast of the county of Antrim, a little east of Ballycastle. N. lat. 55. 15. W. long. G. 19.

BENGUELA, an extensive territory of Western Africa, to the S. of Congo and Angola, extending from 10. 30. to 16. 15. S. lat.

BENGUELA, NEW, or ST PHILIPPE DE BENGUELA, was built by the Portuguese, and is now the chief centre of their trade upon the African coast. Long. 13. 30. E. Lat. 12. 28. S.

BENHALL, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 668.

BENHAUR, a small district on the south of Linlithgowshire, on a high ground, near Polkemmet, where there are some excellent seams of coal within two or three fathoms from the surface.

BENHOLME, a parish in Kincardineshire, on the sea coast; the seaport is Johnshaven, a thriving village. Pop. 1441.

BENHOPE, a mountain in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire.

BENI, a large and navigable river of the province of Cuzco, in Peru, which enters the Ucayale, a branch of the Amazons.

BENICARLO, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 2300. 85 miles N.E. Valencia.

BENIGANIM, a town in the province of Valencia, in Spain. Its inhabitants cultivate vineyards, producing excellent wine. Pop. 3800.

BENIGNO, ST, a large village of the Saradinian states, on the Malone. Pop. 4500.

BENIN, a kingdom of Western Africa, the limits of which are not very precisely ascertained; but the name seems most properly applied to that part of the coast extending from the Rio Lagos to the Rio Formosa.

BENIN, a city of Africa, capital of the above kingdom. It is said to be 18 miles in circumference. Daily markets are held in the great streets, and separate quarters are allotted to each distinct species of merchandise.

BENIN-DAZY, ST, a town of France, department of the Nièvre. Pop. 1600.

BENISUEF, or BENESOE, a flourishing town of Upper Egypt. 60 miles S. Cairo.

BENIVENOW, a mountain in the southern boundary of Perthshire, parish of Aberfoyle, deemed 3000 feet high.

BENLAVERS, a mountain on the north side of Loch Tay, 4015 feet above the sea.

BENLAGEEN, a mountain in the upper part of the county of Banff.

BENLEDI, a mountain on the north side of Loch Venacher, county of Perth, Scotland, Height 3009 feet.

BENLOMOND, a mountain of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire. Height 3262 feet.

BENMORE, a conical hill, betwixt Loch Dochart and Loch Voil. It rises to an elevation of 3903 feet above the sea.

BENNECKENSTEIN, a town of Saxony. Pop. 2500. 13 miles N. Nordhausen.

BENNET, ST FINK, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 459.

BENNET, ST, Paul's Wharf, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 612.

BENNEVIS, a mountain of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. Height 4370.

BENNINGTON, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Vermont, bounded north by Rutland county, E. by Windham county, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York. Chief town, Bennington. Pop. 25,000.

BENNINGTON, a post-township of the United States, in Bennington county, Vermont. 37 miles N.E. Albany.

BENNINGTON, a parish in Herts. Pop. 631.

BENNINGTON, a parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. 500.

BENNINGTON, LONG, a parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. 982.

BENOIT DU SAULT, ST, a town of France, department of the Indre. Pop. 1100.

BENOWM, the capital of the Moorish kingdom of Ludamar, in Central Africa, on the southern border of the Great Desert. Long. 7. 10. W. Lat. 15. 5. N.

BENREISPOL, a mountain in the district of Sunart, Argyleshire, 2661 feet in height.

BENSHEIM, a town in the grand duchy of Hesse. Pop. 3100.

BENSINGTON, a village and parish of England, county of Oxford. Pop. 1266.

BENTFIELD, a hamlet in Essex. Pop. 505.

BENTHALL, a parish in Salop. Pop. 525.

BENTHAM, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 3957.

BENTHAM, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2179.

BENTHEIM, a county of Hanover, 45 miles long and 18 broad. Pop. 24,000.

BENTHEIM, capital of the above, 32 miles N.W. Munster.

BENTLEY, a parish in Southampton. Pop. 728.

BENTLEY with ARKSEY, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1144.

BENTLEY, GREAT, a parish in Essex. Pop. 978.

BENTLEY, LITTLE, a parish in Essex. Pop. 438.

BENTWORTH, a parish in Southampton. Pop. 592.

BENVOIRICH, a mountain near Loch Erne, Perthshire. Height 3330 feet above the sea.

BENWELL, a town in Northumberland. Pop. 1278.

BENWICK, a hamlet of England, Isle of Ely. Pop. 514.

BEOLEY, a parish in Worcesters. Pop. 673.

BERAR, a large province of Hindostan, in the Deccan, located between the 19th and 21st degrees of N. Lat.

BERAT, or **ARNAUTH BELGRADE**, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with 12,000 inhabitants, the capital of a pachalic.

BERAUN, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Bohemia, extending over 1066 square miles. Pop. 158,500.—Its capital bears the same name. Pop. about 2000.

BERBERA, a district of Africa, extending from the Straits of Babelmandeb to Cape Guardafui. It is the native country of myrrh, incense, and gums.

BERBERA, a large town, capital of the above district. Here an annual fair is held, greatly resorted to by caravans from the interior.

BERBICE, a river of South America, in Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, which rises in the mountains, about 100 miles from the coast, and enters the Atlantic Ocean, in Long. 57. 20. W. Lat. 6. 20. N.

BERBICE, a district of Guiana, which formerly belonged to the Dutch, but is now in possession of Britain, having been finally ceded to this country by the peace of Paris in 1814. It extends from Abarry Creek on the west, to Courantine river on the east, along the sea-coast, about 150 miles. Since coming into the possession of the British, it has been so rapidly improved, that in the course of about eight years, by means of British capital and industry, a tract of country was peopled and brought into a useful state, which appeared by nature to belong to the sea, being a low marshy coast, covered with overgrown timber and underwood, and inundated by every rising tide. Population of Berbice in 1838, whites 670; coloured 240; blacks 25,169. By an act of the 50th Geo. III. the Dutch proprietors resident in Berbice are confined to the Netherlands, both for a supply of European articles, and for a market for their own produce, which must be exported to Europe in Dutch vessels.

BERBICE RIVER, in British Guiana, at the mouth of which is New Amsterdam. It was explored in 1835-36 by Mr Schomburgh, during a laborious journey of many days, through a country varied by hill, dale, wood, and swamps; when he discovered the famous water-lily, which he named Queen Victoria's Lily. The leaves are six feet long, and the flowers 15 inches in diameter. This lily is so remarkable, that an account of it has been published, and a copy is now in the library of the Geographical Society.

BERCEOZE, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, extending over 1680 square miles. Pop. 139,760. Long. 17. 20. 24. E. Lat. 45. 57. 14. N.

BERCHEM, a town of Dutch Brabant. Pop. 1650.

BERCHTESGADEN, a market-town of the kingdom of Bavaria. Pop. 3000. It has an elegant church. 13 miles S. Salzburg.

BERCY, a village of France, department of the Seine, Pop. 1700.

BEREALSTON, a town of England, county of Devon. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and sends two members to Parliament. 215 miles W. London.

BEREZINA, a river of Russian Lithuania, rendered famous by the disastrous passage of the French, in their retreat from Russia in 1812. It rises in White Russia, near Polozk, and falls into the Dnieper. The small town of Berezina is situated on it. Another river of this name runs into the Dnieper.

BEREZINKOI, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, 40 miles E. Tobolsk.

BEREZOV, a Russian town of Siberia, on the Soswa. Here are three churches, built of stone, and a chapel. 598 miles N.N.W. Tobolsk. Lat. 64. N.

BEREZOVSKOI, a town and fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Orenburg.

BERG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded N. by the duchy of Cleves, E. by the county of Mark and the duchy of Westphalia, S. by the Westerwald, and W. by the Rhine. It contains 1188 square miles, with 295,000 inhabitants.

BERG, the chief town of a county of the same name, in the Netherlands. Pop. 700. —It is the name of several other small towns in Germany.

BERG-REICHENSTEIN-KASCHPERSCHBEBOR, a royal mining town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachatitz. Pop. 3000. 20 miles W. Prachatitz.

BERGA, a town of the Prussian states, 16 miles E. Jena.—2d, Of Spain, in Catalonia. —3d, Of Norway, 66 miles E.N.E. Christiania.—4th, Of Switzerland, in the canton of the Ticino.—5th, Of the duchy of Saxony.

BERGAMASCO, a district in Upper Italy, which takes its name from the city of Bergamo. It has the Valteline N.; the Bresciano E.; the Cremonese S.; and the Milanese W. It length is 40 miles, and its breadth 30. Pop. 366,000.

BERGAMO, a city of Upper Italy, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the capital of the above district. It is situated between the rivers Brembo and Serio, and is about half a league in length, including the suburbs. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a rocky hill, and is provided with walls, bastions, and ditches. It is, besides, protected and commanded by a castle, to which there is a covered passage from the city. It contains 13 parish churches, 12 convents for men, and 10 for women. The cathedral contains many valuable paintings. One of the most remarkable edifices in Bergamo is the place for the annual fair, a stone

building, containing more than 600 booths. The charitable institutions are numerous, there being no less than 7 hospitals. The great article of trade is silk; also, wine, iron, and grindstones. The merchants of Bergamo import fine cloths from England, France, and Holland, camlets from Holland and Flanders, and coarse cloths, spiceries, and drugs, from Germany. It is an ancient city, having existed under the Romans. The notable knight Bergami, the travelling attendant of Queen Caroline, was named after this place. 28 miles N.E. Milan.

BERGARA, a city of the province of Guipuscoa, in Spain, on the river Deva. Pop. about 4200. Long. 2. 53. W. Lat. 43. 5. 27. N.

BERGEDORF, a town of Saxony, 9 miles E.S.E. Hamburg. Pop. 2000.

BERGEERA, a city in the province of Guipuscoa, in Spain, on the river Deva. Pop. 4200. Long. 2. 53. W. Lat. 43. 5. N.

BERGEN, a town of Norway, the capital of the bishoprick and government of Bergenhuus, one of the largest and best built places in that country. It lies at the bottom of a long bay, enclosed on all sides by rugged and barren rocks. The houses are in general good, although, from their being founded on rocks, many of the streets are uneven and slanting. It has frequently suffered from fire. The inhabitants, amounting to 15,000, employ themselves chiefly in navigation, trade, and fishing. It is resorted to by the inhabitants of the adjacent province of Norland, who exchange their dried fish and train oil, with the Dutch, English, Swedes, and other nations, for corn. Here is a German church, and three Danish parochial churches. There is also an hospital for the reception of persons infected with leprosy, and a town-school. 270 miles S.W. Drontheim. Long. 7. 14. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

BERGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in North Holland, 3 miles N. Alkmaar,

BERGEN, a town in the electorate of Hesse, 6 miles N.N.W. Hanau.

BERGEN, the capital of the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, at the end of a small lake. Pop. 1600. 13 miles N.E. Stralsund.

BERGEN, a county of the United States, in New Jersey, on the Hudson, opposite New York. Pop. 35,000. Chief town, Hackensac.

BERGEN, a township of the United States, in Bergen county, New Jersey, 3 miles W. New York. Pop. 5050. Here is an academy.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, (Bergen-the-Town,) an important fortress and town of Dutch Brabant, not far from the Easter Scheldt, with which it has communication by a canal. Population of the town 4800. It was stormed by the British in 1814. 18 miles N.N.W. Antwerp.

BERGENHUUS, the name given to the most westerly province of Norway, or the bishoprick of Bergen. It lies W. Aggerhuus.

BERGERAC, a handsome town of France,

department of the Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, which separates it into two parishes. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, there were no fewer than 40,000 Calvinists in this town and neighbourhood. That impolitic measure proved a death-blow to the prosperity of Bergerac. The trade at present consists in wine, brandy, corn, &c. The chief manufactures are earthenware, paper, woollen caps, and other stuffs. Pop. 8760. 48 miles E. Bourdeaux.

BERGEYK, a village of Dutch Brabant, with 1340 inhabitants.

BERGHEIM, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 2400.

BERGHOLT, EAST, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 1360.

BERGHOLT, WEST, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 786.

BERGONIUM, the name of a place about two miles north of Oban, Argyleshire, said to have been at one time the ancient capital of Scotland. The existence of such a place has caused considerable discussion.

BERGOO, an extensive territory in the interior of Africa, having Darfur E., Begherme W., and Bornou N.

BERGUES, a town of France, department of the Nord, on the river Colme. The principal articles of trade are corn, butter, cheese, and thread. Pop. 6000. 5 miles S. Dunkirk.

BERGUM, a village of the Netherlands, in West Friesland. Pop. 1200.

BERGZABERN, a town of Bavaria, 6 miles S.S.W. Landau. Pop. 2000.

BERKELEY, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 531.

BERKELEY, a hundred in Gloucestershire. Pop. 26,848.

BERKESWELL, a parish in Warwickshire. Pop. 1450.

BERKHAMPESTEAD, LITTLE, a parish in Herts. Pop. 450.

BERKHAMPESTEAD, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, on the Bulborn. It consists of two principal streets, at the N.E. end of one of which are the remains of an ancient castle, of an elliptical form, defended on the N.W. by a double, and on the other side by a triple moat. At present it has a weekly market. Pop. 2369. 26 miles N.W. London.

BERKLEY, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 3899.

BERKLEY, a market-town of England, in the county of Gloucester, on the Little Avon. Pop. 960. 19 miles N.N.E. Bristol.

BERKLEY, a post-township of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts, on Taunton river. Pop. 3050.

BERKLEY, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on the Potomac, W. of the Blue ridge. Pop. 25,000. Slaves 1529. Chief town, Martinsburg.

BERKLEY'S SPRINGS, a post village of the United States, in Berkley county, Virginia,

on the Potomac, 110 miles above Washington. The waters of the springs are warm, and much resorted to.

BERKOFDSCHA, or **BERGOVACS**, a city in the government of Sofia, in Turkey in Europe, on the south side of the Balkan mountains, near the celebrated mine of Kerus. Pop. 2500.

BERKS, a division in Berkshire. Pop. 1064.

BERKS, or **BERKSHIRE**, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, from which it is separated by the river Thames, E. by Surrey, S. by Hampshire, and W. by Wiltshire. Its figure is very irregular. It is 48 miles in length, 28 in breadth, though in one part contracted to 7; 208 in circuit; and contains a superficial area of about 476,160 square acres, or nearly 744 square miles. Of this, 255,000 acres are arable, and 30,000 waste, the remaining pasture occupied by meadows, sheep-walks, woods, buildings, roads, and rivers. Berkshire is watered by the Thames, Kennet, Loddon, Ock, Aubourn, and Lambourn. Chalk abounds here in deep beds, and strata of fossil shells are found below the surface. A considerable portion of the eastern part of Berkshire is occupied by Windsor Forest, which is estimated to be 56 miles in circuit, including a great part of Bagshot Heath. In many other places this county is well clothed with timber, particularly oak and beech. It is divided into 20 hundreds, and contains 148 parishes, and 12 market-towns. Berkshire was formerly one of the principal seats of the clothing manufacture, which was carried on until the middle of the seventeenth century; but it has since entirely declined. Cotton, sacking, paper, and blankets, are manufactured in different places, and also silk on a small scale; and there are extensive works for the manufacture of copper. Berkshire is traversed by Roman roads, and is said to have contained three Roman stations. Traces of Roman antiquities have been frequently found. Pop. 145,289.

BERKS, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. Pop. 75,000. Chief town, Reading.

BERKSHIRE, a county of the United States, in Massachusetts, the west part of the state. Pop. 50,500. Chief town, Lenox. It is crossed from N. to S. by the Green Mountains. Quarries of marble are opened in Stockbridge, Sheffield, Lanesborough, and other places.—The name also of several townships.

BERLAIMONT, a town of French Flanders, with 1600 inhabitants.

BERLEBURG, a town of the Prussian states, in the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1750. 70 miles E. Cologne.

BERLICHINGEN, a village of Wirtemberg. Pop. 1120.

BERLIKUM, a village of Dutch Brabant. Pop. 1600. 3 miles E. Bois-le-Duc.

BERLIN, the capital of the Prussian states, situate on the Spree, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, and one of the most beautiful cities of Europe. The circumference of its walls and palisades is about 11 English miles, and the entrance is through 15 gates. The streets are for the most part broad and straight, and the squares regular and spacious. The population made a rapid progress during the last century. In 1661 it was only 6500, while in 1803 it was 153,000. Berlin is indebted for its chief embellishments to the celebrated Frederick II., who is supposed to have expended yearly, in the improvement of this city, 400,000 dollars. The city is made up of five distinct towns:—1. *Berlin Proper*, founded in 1163, and containing 39 streets. Among the most remarkable buildings in this part of the city, are the post-office, the governor's house, and the council chamber; the Calvinist parish church, and the Joachimsthal academy; the garrison church, built in 1722, and adorned with the portraits of Generals Schwerin, Keith, Winterfield, Zeithen—and Von Kleist, the poet. Here also is deposited a quantity of colours and other trophies taken in the field. The other buildings here are the Lutheran parish churches of St Nicholas and St Mary, the Brandenburg county meeting-house, the Jewish synagogue, the new guard-house, the French church, the united Berlin and Coln Lutheran academy, the royal arsenal, from which the whole Prussian army is supplied with clothing; Frederick's Hospital, in which above 800 children are educated gratis; the porcelain manufactory; the seminary for cadets, in which 224 young noblemen are instructed in language, sciences, and the field exercises; the new theatre, &c. In the suburbs are to be seen the large workhouse, the new mint, the public storehouse, the summer palace of Mop Bijou, with its pleasure gardens, the extensive hospital of La Charite, the sugar refineries, and the hospital of invalids, built in 1748, and fitted to contain above a thousand inmates. Across the main branch of the Spree, between Berlin Proper and Coln, there is a fine freestone bridge, of five arches, and 160 feet in length, ornamented with the statue of the Elector Frederick William. 2. *Coln, or Cologne on the Spree*.—The most remarkable edifice here is the royal castle, 430 feet in length, and 276 in breadth. In this castle is also to be seen the cabinet of antiquities, minerals, and medals, with the museum of natural and artificial curiosities. Near the castle stands the magnificent cathedral, opened for public worship in 1750, belonging to the Calvinists. The remaining objects worthy of notice are the new custom-house, the royal mews, the gallery of paintings, the military school, in which 15 young noblemen are educated for a military life at the expense of the state; the market-place, the new tilt-yard, &c.—3. *Frederickswerder, or Frederick's Island*, contains

the medical college, the old custom-house, the old mint, the royal hunting-lodge, in which is at present the royal bank, the palaces of the Margrave Von Schwede and the Prince of Prussia, the royal arsenal and foundery, the stamp-office, &c.—4. *Dorotheenstadt*, or *New Town*, contains, among other public buildings, the royal academy of sciences, with its elegant hall, library, and cabinet of medals; the observatory, the anatomical theatre, &c.—5. *Frederickstadt*, founded by the Elector Frederick III. in 1688. Here are also the principal courts of law, the gold and silver fabrics connected with the orphan-house at Potsdam, the porcelain manufactory, the magnificent palace of the grand master of the order of Malta, the palace of Count Reuss, the Jerusalem, Trinity, and French churches, and the Bethlehem church, belonging to the Lutherans of Bohemia. The principal manufactures of Berlin are in silk, serge, fustian, muslin, camlets, and other woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs; also stockings, carpets, embroidery, jewellery, bronze, iron and steel, black and white lead, borax, vitriol, dye-stuffs, (particularly Prussian blue,) tobacco, wax, starch, powder, soap, leather, hats, clocks and watches. Berlin was taken by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, and was occupied by Bonaparte in 1806, after the battle of Jena. 25 miles E. Brandenburg, 45 N.W. Frankfort on the Oder, 75 S.W. Stettin, 300 N. by W. Vienna. Long. 13. 22. 0. E. Lat. 52. 31. 45. N.

BERLIN, a township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts. Pop. 1050.—2d, In Washington county, Vermont, on Onion river, opposite Montpelier. Pop. 2500.—3d, In Hartford county, Connecticut. Pop. 3555.—4th, In Rensselaer county, New York. Pop. 3800.

BERLINCHEN, a small town of the Prussian states, 36 miles N.N.E. Custrin.

BERMONDSEY, a parish in Surrey. Pop. 29,741.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, a small village of the United States, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, on a point of land at the confluence of the Apomatox with James River. On this peninsula, 2 miles S.W. of the village, is City Point.

BERMUDAS, or SOMERS' ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, in number about 400, but for the most part so small and barren, that they have neither inhabitants nor name. They extend from N.E. to S.W. about 45 miles. They were discovered by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, in the year 1522. The largest of these islands is St George, which is 16 miles long and two in breadth; St David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Long Island, Bird Island, and Nonesuch. On the first there is a town, containing 500 houses; the two following have some villages, and throughout the others there are only some scattered farms. The island of St George has different ports and two castles. But the whole group is so completely hemmed

in with rocks, that no other fortification is necessary, it being with difficulty that a vessel of 10 tons burden can enter the roads. The temperature is so good that a perpetual spring prevails, except during the middle of summer when the heats are oppressive. The number of white inhabitants in these islands is estimated at 5462; that of the blacks at 4919. They cultivate Indian tobacco, legumes, and fruit. The English first established themselves here in 1612. The north point of these islands lies in Long. 63. 28. W. Lat. 32. 34. N.

BERN, a canton of Switzerland, formerly the largest in the republic, but now reduced. Its present boundaries are Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne on the E.; Aargau and Solothurn on the N.; the Jura mountains, Friburg, and Vaud, on the W.; and the Valais on the S. It is divided into 24 upper bailiwicks, and comprehends 3872 square miles, and 215,000 inhabitants.

BERN, the capital of the foregoing canton, stands on the declivity of a hill near the Aar. It is large, in part fortified, and has some beautiful edifices. The three principal streets are furnished with piazzas on both sides. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, founded in the year 1471, a beautiful Gothic edifice; the church of the Saint Esprit, the council-house, the arsenal, the great hospital, the new orphan-house, the town library, and cabinet of medals and antiquities, the economical society, and the concert hall. Here are manufactures of crape, silk, linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs, leather, clocks, and watches. 75 miles N.E. Geneva. Long. 7. 26. E. Lat. 46. 56. N.

BERNANG, or BERNEGG, a village of Switzerland, 7 miles E.N.E. Appenzel.

BERNARD, GREAT ST, a mountain of the Alps, in Switzerland. Height 11,000 feet.

BERNAU, a town of the Prussian states, 14 miles N.N.E. Berlin. Pop. 1600.

BERNAY, a town of France, department of the Eure. It trades in corn, cattle, cider, and flax, with manufactures of paper, wax candles, linen and woollen cloths. Pop. 6470.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany, 24 miles S. Magdeburg. Pop. 2500.

BERNCASTEL, a town of the Prussian states, 18 miles E.N.E. Treves. Pop. 1270.

BERNERA, a fertile island, about five miles in circumference, lying in the Sound of Harris, in the Hebrides.

BERNERA, or BARNERA, an island of the Hebrides, in Loch Bernera, within the isle of Lewis, on its western side.

BERNIER'S ISLAND, a small isle near the mouth of Sharks' Bay, on the western coast of New Holland. Lat. 24. 50. S.

BERNSDORF, a village of Silesia, in the circle of Hirschberg. Pop. 1550.

BERNSTADT, a town of Silesia, 20 miles E. Breslau. Pop. 2350.—Also of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia. Pop. 1600.

BERGE, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, extending over 1680 square miles, and contains 139,750 inhabitants. Long. 17. 20. 24. E. Lat. 45. 51. 14. N.

BEROLA NUOVA, a market-town in the Austrian town of Lombardy, in the delegation of Brescia, located on the river Strene, and contains 4450 inhabitants.

BERRE, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 16 miles N.W. Marseilles. Pop. 2000.

BERRIDALE, or **BERRYDALE**, a village on the east coast of Caithness, near which are the remains of Berridale Castle, at one time the residence of the Sutherlands of Langwell.

BERRIEW, a parish in Montgomeryshire. Pop. 2429.

BERRINGTON, a parish in Salop. Pop. 684.

BERROW, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 469.

BERROW, a parish in Worcestershire. Pop. 507.

BERRY POMEROY, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 1186.

BERRY ARBOR, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 794.

BERSCH or **BITCHE**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace. Pop. 1400. 34 miles N.W. Strasburg.

BERSHAM, a town in Denbighshire. Pop. 1240.

BERSTEAD, SOUTH, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 2190.

BERTHIER, a village and seigniory of Lower Canada, on the river St Lawrence. Houses 80. Population of the seigniory 9500.

BERTHOUD, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 9 miles N.E. Bern.

BERTIE, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the Roanoke, at its entrance into Albemarle Sound. Pop. 11,218. Slaves 6059. Chief town, Windsor.

BERTINERO, a city in the delegation of Feri, in the Papal dominions of Italy. Pop. about 4000. Long. 12. 2. 30. E. Lat. 44. 8. 34. N.

BERTIOGA, a small seaport on the coast of the Brazils, about 15 miles S. St Sebastian.

BERVIE, or **INVERBERVIE**, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine, situated on the sea coast, at the mouth of a stream called Bervie, which forms a small harbour for fishing boats. It is a royal borough, and it unites with Forfar, Arbroath, Brechin, and Montrose, in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. 1137. 13 miles N. E. Montrose.

BERWICK, a hamlet in Carmarthenshire. Pop. 802.

BERWICK, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the county of Haddington; E. by the German ocean; W. by the county of Mid-Lothian; S. by Roxburghshire, and the river Tweed. It extends in extreme length 31 miles, and in breadth 19, but the mean di-

mensions are computed at 26 miles by 17, and its superficial area contains about 446 square miles, or 285,440 English acres, of which upwards of 100,000 are arable, and 185,000 are in hill and pasture. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Whiteadder or Whitewater, and Blackadder or Blackwater, both of which are tributary to it; the Leader, Eden, and the Eye, a small stream flowing into the sea at Eyemouth. The surface of the country is unequal, unless on the banks of the rivers. No minerals of importance have hitherto been discovered. Small quantities of lime have been obtained near Foulden and at other places, and gypsum in the parish of Chirside. The county is in general bare of wood; but some of the proprietors having made extensive plantations, this deficiency will in time be supplied. The hilly tracts are not waste and unprofitable, being converted into extensive sheep pastures. Agriculture in all its branches is carried to great perfection in Berwickshire; and it is on its agriculture that its prosperity depends. Its manufactures are quite inconsiderable; that of paper, made at two extensive works, is the only article of exportation. The only harbour, properly so called, is at Eyemouth, which has been improved at great expense, and is private property. Sends one member to Parliament. Berwickshire consists of 31 parishes, and its principal towns are Dunse, Greenlaw, Lauder, Eyemouth, and Coldstream. Pop. 34,048.

BERWICK, a township of the United States, in York county, Maine, on Salmon-fall river. 14 miles N. W. York.

BERWICK, a post-township of the United States, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, a town and county in itself, on the Tweed, within half a mile of its confluence with the German ocean. It was formerly the chief town in the county of Berwick, and the theatre of many sanguinary conflicts between the English and Scottish armies; but was finally ceded to England in 1502. All its ancient privileges were confirmed, and several new ones conferred by James VI., on account of the loyal reception given him by Berwick on his accession to the English crown. The town is surrounded by walls, upon which a considerable number of cannon were formerly placed, but which were removed upon the peace that followed the battle of Waterloo. The bridge over the Tweed contains 15 arches, and measures 1164 feet long, and 17 wide. The town-house is a handsome structure, with a stately spire 150 feet high, where there is a chime of 8 bells. The barracks, with the storehouse, form a handsome square, and are capable of accommodating 600 men. The borough sends two members to Parliament. Besides the church, which is a spacious building without a spire, there are four places of worship for Presbyterians. The Baptists, Me-

thodists, and Catholics, have each a chapel; the United Secession two—the Relief church also two. There are no manufactures of any importance carried on in the town. Its chief trade consists in exporting corn, pork, eggs, and salmon. A new pier was begun in 1811; and forms a good breakwater, besides improving the harbour; it now stretches a considerable way into the sea. Pop. 8920. Market days, Wednesday and Saturday; and a fair annually, for the sale of horses and black cattle, on the Friday of Trinity week. 336 miles N. W. London, 56 S. E. Edinburgh. Long. 1. 45. W. Lat. 45. 48. E.

BERWICK, NORTH, a burgh and parish of Scotland, in the county of Haddington, situate on the coast of the frith of Forth, with a small harbour, but with very little trade. A little to the south stands North Berwick Law, and two miles east are the ruins of Tantallan Castle. It unites with Haddington, Dunbar, Lauder, and Jedburgh, in returning a member to Parliament. Pop. of the parish 1824. 23 miles E. of Edinburgh.

BERWICK, SOUTH, a post-township of the United States, in York county, Maine, 12 miles N. W. York. Population in 1838, 7500.

BESANÇON, a large, ancient, and well-built city of France, on the river Doubs, which nearly surrounds it, dividing it into two parts, joined together by a bridge. It has six gates, and is strong both by nature and art, having been fortified by Louis XIV., and being, besides, protected by a citadel standing on a sharp rock. The university, which was dissolved at the Revolution, was re-established in the form of a lyceum and college in 1801. It has manufactures of arms, woollen stuffs, silk stockings, linen, calico, leather, hats, clocks, and watches. The trade consists in corn, wine, cattle, cheese, iron, pins, &c. Pop. 28,200. The learned institutions of this place are, an academy of sciences, a literary and military society, and an academy of painting and sculpture, founded in 1778. It is an ancient place, being known to the Romans, and a few of the streets still preserve Roman names. The library here contains some rare manuscripts and a valuable collection of coins and medals. 235 miles S. E. Paris. Pop. 30,000.

BESIGHEIM, a town of Wirtemberg, with 1960 inhabitants. 23 miles N. Stutgard.

BESOU, an arrondissement of the department of the Upper Saone, in France, containing 10 cantons, 239 communes, with 106,670 inhabitants, extending over 905 square miles. Long. 5. 4. E. Lat. 47. 37.

BESSARABIA and **BOUDZAIC**, or **BOUDSIAC**, two small provinces of Russia in Europe, lying on the Black sea, between the northern mouth of the Danube and the Dniester, and bounded to the west by Moldavia, of which they once formed a part.

BESSE, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 2000.

BESSE, a town of France, with 1580 inhabitants. 18 miles N. E. Toulon.

BESSE-COURTENVAUX, or **BESSI**, a town of France, 3 miles S. St Calais. Pop. 1800.

BESSINES, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 2510.

BESSON, a town of France, department of the Allier. Pop. 2900.

BESTHORPE, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 542.

BESZPRIM, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, near the Great Lake of Patten, the south-east part of which is included within it. It comprehends 1517 square miles. Pop. about 151,868. Long. 17. 47. 48. E. Lat. 47. 5. 8. N.

BETANZOS, a city of Spain, in the province of Galicia. Pop. 2700. Long. 8. 41. 58. W. Lat. 43. 19. 30. N.

BETCHWORTH, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 1100.

BETELFAGUI, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix. See *Beit-el-fakih*.

BETHAGLA, or **BETH-HOGLA**, in ancient geography, a town of the tribe of Benjamin. In Jerome's time, there was a village called *Agla*, ten miles from Eleutherapolis, towards Gaza, supposed to be Bethagla.

BETHANY, a small village of Palestine, two miles S. Jerusalem.—Also a town of Palestine, 15 miles N. of Jerusalem.

BETHARAN, in ancient geography, a town of the Paræa, on the other side of Jordan.

BETHAVEN, in ancient geography, a town of the tribe of Ephraim. It is also a name given to Bethel, by Hosea, after the establishment of idolatry in Jeroboam's time. Bethaven was also a distinct town, on the south-east of Bethel.

BETHERSDEN, a parish in Kent. Pop. 973.

BETHLEHEM (House of Bread), a town of Palestine, situated on a mountain entirely covered with vines and olives; although the latter are decreasing, being destroyed amid the continual feuds of the inhabitants. This town is remarkable as the birth-place of Christ. There is a subterraneous grotto, in which are an altar and a fine picture, enriched by numerous silver and crystal lamps. The convent is a great solid structure, rather resembling a fortification, and includes three religious houses for Franks, Greeks, and Armenians; but in 1807 it had only 10 monks, of whom seven were Spaniards. The number of visitors to this place has increased by steam navigation. The inhabitants, who amount to 500 families, are active and industrious. 6 miles S. Jerusalem.

BETHLEHEM, a post-township of the United States, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Lehigh. Pop. 3000.—2d, Of Albany county, New York, on the Hudson. Pop. 7500.—3d, Of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on a branch of the Raritan. Population 1738, 9500.—The name of several other townships and villages.

BETHLEHEM, EAST, a town of the United

States, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela. Pop. 3540.

BETHLEHEM, North America, a settlement of the Moravians, or United Brethren, with an extensive church, on a prominent situation, and much frequented in the summer months.

BETHNALL GREEN, ST MATTHEW, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 62,018.

BETHUNE, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Here is made excellent cheese, in which, as in corn and flax, a tolerable trade is carried on. There are, besides, manufactures of linen. The houses and streets are of mean construction, but the market-place is large and regular. Pop. 6940. 134 miles N. Paris.

BETISBOOKA, a considerable river in Madagascar, which affords water communication with the capital.

BETLEIS, a town of Armenia, in Kurdistan, situate in a fine and highly cultivated valley, producing fruit, grain, and honey. Population of the town and neighbourhood, 26,000 Kurds, Turks, Armenians, and Syrians.

BETLEY, a parish of England, county of Stafford. Pop. 870.

BETTENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, 6 miles W. Meiningen. It has manufactures of linen. Pop. 6520.

BETTENHOVEN, a town of the Prussian states, 8 miles E. Juliers. Pop. 1800.

BETTIAN, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan, and formerly reckoned a strong fortress. It is now a moderately sized town. Long. 84. 40. E. Lat. 26. 47. N.

BETTOOR, a flourishing town on the Ganges. Long. 80. 5. E. Lat. 26. 52. N.

BETTOORIAH, a district of Hindostan, province of Bengal, 100 miles long by about 20 broad, situated on the N.E. bank of the Ganges.

BETTWS, a parish in Carmarthenshire. Pop. 830.

BETTWS, a parish in Monmouthshire. Pop. 890.

BETTWS-IN-RHOS, a parish in Denbighshire. Pop. 912.

BEUKELSDYKE, a village of the Netherlands. Pop. 4300.

BEUTELSPACH, a town of Wirtemberg, 3 miles S.E. Stutgard. Pop. 1500.

BEUTHEN, a town of Silesia, 32 miles N.E. Ratibon. Pop. 1500.

BEUTHEN, LOWER, a town of Lower Silesia, on the Oder. Pop. 2400.

BEUZEVILLE, a village of France, department of the Eure. Pop. 2450.

BEVELAND, NORTH AND SOUTH, the name of two islands of the Netherlands, in the province of Zealand, formed by the divided branches of the Scheldt.

BEVEREN, a town of Flanders. Pop. 4930.

BEVERLEY (the Lake of Beavers,) a town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, situate near the river Hull. It is about a

mile in length: the principal streets are broad, well paved, and the whole town is neat and clean. The church of St Mary is a Gothic structure, beautifully ornamented. There are some fine sepulchral monuments in the church. Besides, there is the minster, formerly a collegiate church. There is a very commodious edifice, in which are held the sessions for the East Riding of the county. A theatre and assembly rooms were erected some years ago. The market place is very spacious, occupying four acres. This town has a good free school, with two fellowships, six scholarships, and three exhibitions to St John's College, Cambridge; also a charity school, workhouse, and seven almshouses. It holds two markets weekly, which are copiously supplied. The principal trade of Beverley consists in corn and coals. It sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 8302. 9 miles N.W. Hull.

BEVERLEY, a town of York county, Upper Canada, S.W. York.

BEVERLEY, a post-township of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, N.N.E. Boston. Pop. 10,550.

BEVERWYCK, a village of North Holland, on the Wyckermeer. Pop. 1648. 9 miles N. Haarlem.

BEVILACQUA (Drinkable Water,) a town of Italy, 28 miles S.W. Padua.

BEYERUNG, a town in Germany, in the diocese of Paderborn, located at the confluence of the rivers Beve and Weser, in Long. 9. 30. E. Lat. 51. 40. N.

BEWDLEY, or BEULIEU (Fine Site,) a town of England, county of Worcester, on the Severn. It contains a neat church, built in 1748, besides several meeting-houses. A considerable trade is carried on in salt, malt, leather, and iron ware. It returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 3908. 14 miles N. Worcester.

BEWCASTLE, a parish in Cumberland. Pop. 1336.

BEWERLY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1310.

BEXHILL, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 1931.

BEXLEY, a parish in Kent. Pop. 3206.

BEYNHURST, a hundred in Berkshire. Pop. 3424.

BEZIERS, a well built town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It carries on a trade in almonds, olive oil, muscadell wine, brandy, corn, nuts, soda, wool, and silk; and has manufactures of cotton, calico, fustian, and other stuffs; also of earthenware, brandy, and leather. The academy of sciences here was founded in the year 1723. Besides the cathedral, it has a collegiate church, several religious houses, and two hospitals. Pop. 14,140. 38 miles S.W. Montpellier.

BHADRINATH, a town and celebrated temple in Serinaghur, Hindostan, which is an object of pilgrimage from all parts of India. Long. 79. 8. E. Lat. 30. 43. N.

BHANPOORA, a large town of Mulwa, be-

longing to Holkar, on the Rewa river. Long. 75. 50. E. Lat. 24. 31. N.

BHATGONG, a city of Nepaul, and once the residence of an independent dynasty. It contains a palace and 12,000 brick houses.

BHIND, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. Long. 78. 47. E. Lat. 26. 43. N.

BHURTPORE, a fortified town of Hindostan, in the province of Agra, stormed by the British in 1826. Long. 77. 28. E. Lat. 27. 13. N.

BIALA, a town of Galicia, circle of Myslenicz, on the river of the same name. Pop. 2720.

BIALOGROD, a small town of Russia, in the government of Wilna. Pop. 1500.

BIALYSTOCK, a well built town of European Russia, in the government of Grodno. Pop. 5000. 24 miles N. Bielsk.

BIANA, an ancient city of Hindostan, formerly capital of the province of Agra. Long. 77. 16. E. Lat. 26. 56. N.

BIBERACH, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Riess, in Suabia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Ulm.—The name of several other small towns and villages.

BIBERSTEIN, a small town of Switzerland, canton of Berne.

BIBERY, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 950.

BIC, a small island in the river St Lawrence, 153 miles below Quebec.

BICANEER, a town of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name. Long. 73. 30. E. Lat. 28. 55. N.

BICCARINO, a city in the province of Capitanata, in the kingdom of Naples, the seat of a bishop, now joined with Troja. It stands on the river Vagana. Pop. about 4000.

BICESTER, a market-town and parish of England, county of Oxford, situate on a tributary of the Charwell. The chief trade carried on is in malt liquors. Pop. 2868. 41½ miles from Oxford.

BICKENHILL CHURCH, a parish in Warwickshire. Pop. 725.

BICKER, a parish in Lincoln. Pop. 712.

BICKERSTAFFE, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 1309.

BICKLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire, hundred of Roborough. Pop. 466.

BICKNOR, ENGLISH, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 598.

BIDACHE, a town of France, in Gascony, on the Bidouse, 16 miles E. Bayonne. Pop. 2350.

BIDASSOA, (the Way to the West,) a river which rises in the Pyrenees, and falls into the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia.

BIDDEFORD (by the Ford,) a seaport town of England, in the county of Devon, occupying both sides of the Torridge, which is crossed by a bridge of 24 Gothic arches. There are a church here and two large meeting-houses; also a custom-house and a fine quay. A great quantity of earthenware is manufactured and exported to Wales; and a

manufacture of woollen stuffs and carpets is carried on. Ships of war, and vessels of inferior size, are built here. It exports grain and cargoes of oak bark. Pop. 4846. 40 miles N. Exeter.

BIDDEFORD, a seaport of the United States, in York county, Maine, on Saco river, opposite Saco, 28 miles N.E. York. Pop. 3015.

BIDDENDEN, a parish in Kent. Pop. 1658.

BIDDULPH, a parish in Staffords. Pop. 1987.

BIDFORD, a parish of Warwickshire. Pop. 1268.

BIDOURLE, a small river of France, which falls into the Mediterranean, E. Montpellier.

BIDOUSE, a river of France, which joins the Adour near Bayonne.

BIDSCHOW, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Bohemia. It extends over 902 square miles, containing 234,600 inhabitants.

BIDSTONE, a parish in Cheshire. Pop. 3434.

BIEDENKOPF, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse, 15 miles N.W. Marburg. Pop. 2600.

BIELAU, a town of Silesia, circle of Reichenbach. It contains four Catholic and Lutheran churches. Pop. 6700.

BIELD, a small village of Scotland, in Peebles-shire.

BIELEFELD, a town of the Prussian states. It has manufactures of leather, soap, woollen stuffs, linen, and thread, along with excellent bleaching grounds. Pop. 5500. 25 miles E. Munster.

BIELEW, a town of Russia, in Europe, government of Thoula, on the Oka. Houses 500.

BIELGOROD, an old town in European Russia, government of Kursk. Houses 1800.

BIELITZ, a duchy in the Austrian government of Moravia and Silesia. Pop. 10,300.

BIELLA, a town of Piedmont, 35 miles N.N.E. Turin. It contains 4 churches. Pop. 8250.

BIELOPOLGE, a town of European Russia. Pop. 9050. 555 miles S.S.E. St Petersburg.

BIELOSERSK, a town of European Russia, in the government of Novgorod. Pop. 2800. 220 miles E.N.E. Novgorod.

BIELSK, or **BIELCZ**, a town of European Russia. Pop. 2830. 108 miles E.N.E. Warsaw.

BIENNE, a well-built town of Switzerland, canton of Berne. Pop. 2670.

BIERFLIET, a town of the Netherlands, situated on an island of the same name, 20, miles N. Ghent. Pop. 1100.

BIERLEY, NORTH, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 7254.

BIERTON with **BROUGHTON**, a parish in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 605.

BIETIGHEIM, a town of Wirtemberg, 15 miles N. Stutgard. Pop. 2200.

BIG SANDY RIVER, a river of North America, which falls into the Ohio, in Lat. 38. 30. N.

BIGAN, an arrondissement of the department of the Gard, in France, 550 square miles in extent, and containing 60,349 inhabitants.

BIG-BONE CREEK, a river of the United States, Kentucky, which falls into the Ohio.

BIGEURY, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 578.

BIGBURY BAY, a bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire.

BIGDRY RIVER, a tributary of the Missouri, in Lat. 49. N.

BIGGAR, a town and parish of Lanarkshire, extending in length about six miles, and 3½ in breadth. The surface is partly hilly, and partly level; with heathy muirs and fertile fields interspersed. The soil is in general poor and thin, and a considerable portion of it covered with natural grass. A large tumulus, and the vestiges of three Roman camps, are in the parish. Tradition reports a severe and bloody engagement to have taken place in the vicinity of the town, betwixt the Scots under Sir W. Wallace, and the English army. Pop. 1915.

BIGGAY, a small island of Scotland, in Shetland.

BIGGLESWADE, a parish and market-town of England, in the county of Bedford, on the river Ivel. The church is a handsome Gothic structure. It has a great weekly market on Wednesday for grain, and it has five fairs yearly. Pop. 3226. 24 miles N. Hertford.

BIGGLESWADE, a hundred in Bedfordshire. Pop. 9696.

BIGHORN RIVER, a river of North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and falls into the Yellow Stone River, Lat. 47. N.

SIGNALL END, a parish in Staffordshire. Pop. 432.

BIJANAGHUR, or **ANNAGOONDY**, a ruinous city of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded territories, situated on the river Toombudra, once the capital of a great sovereignty. Long. 76. 37. E. Lat. 15. 14. N.

BIJGHUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Agra, taken by the British in 1803.

BILBOA, a town of Spain, capital of Biscay Proper, on the Ybaichalval, six miles from the sea. It has a spacious harbour, and five parish churches, and carries on an extensive commerce in wool. The other exports are iron, chesnuts, olive oil, saffron, and wine. The imports are stock-fish, Baltic hemp, materials for ship-building, ship stores, cocoa, sugar, coffee, linen, English woollen manufactures, drugs, French wines, &c. Pop. 15,000. 220 miles N. Madrid.

BILEDULGERID (the Country of Palm-trees,) the usual name given to an extensive region of Africa, situate immediately to the south of Algiers and Tunis. It forms the transition from the fertile plains of Barbary to that desert of sand which covers so great an extent of interior Africa.

BILESUR, a town of Hindostan, in Bejaupour. Long. 73. 45. E. Lat. 17. 53. N.

BILGHEY, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 192 miles N.W. Seringapatam.

BLITZ, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the river Biala. Pop. 3369.

BILLACH, a circle in the Austrian province of Laybach and Trieste. The capital of the circle is a city of the same name, on the river Drau, or Drave.

BILLERICAY, a market-town within the parish of Burstead, in the hundred of Barnstaple, and county of Essex, 2½ miles from London.

BILLESDON, a town and parish of England. Pop. 908. 8 miles E. Leicester.

BILETON, an island in the Eastern Seas, 50 miles long by 45 broad, between Sumatra and Borneo. Long. 108. E. Lat. 3. S.

BILLIGHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circle of the Rhine, 15 miles S.W. of Spires. Pop. 1200.

BILLINBOROUGH, a parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. 831.

BILLINGE, **CHAPEL END**, a chapter in Lancashire. Pop. 1279.

BILLINGE, **HIGHER END**, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 676.

BILLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circle of the Lake of Constance, and duchy of Baden, containing 3500 inhabitants. The bailiwick of Billingen contains 12,300 inhabitants.

BILLINGHAM, a parish in Durham. Pop. 1212.

BILLINGHAM, a town in Durham. Pop. 401.

BILLINGHAY, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 1787.

BILLINGHURST, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 1540.

BILLINGTON, a chapelry and village of Lancashire. Pop. 1089.

BILLOM, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 5200.

BILLS, a rock on the west coast of Ireland, 6 miles W. of Clare Island. Long. 10. 1. W. Lat. 53. 52. N.

BILMA, a town situate in the heart of the African Desert, being the capital of the wandering tribe called the Tibboos.

BILSAH, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Mulwah, on the Betwah. The town is not very extensive, but contains some good streets. Long. 77. 50. E. Lat. 23. 33. N.

BILSDALE MIDCABLE, a township and chapelry in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. 759.

BILSEN, a town of the Netherlands. Pop. 1950. 14 miles N. Liege.

BILSHAFFEN, a magistracy in the circle of the Lower Danube, in the kingdom of Bavaria, comprehending 258 square miles, with 22,200 inhabitants.

BILSTEIN, a thriving town in the duchy of Westphalia, Lower Rhine. Pop. 36,880.

BILSTON, a town of England, in the county of Stafford. It has great iron works, and numerous manufactures for japanned enameled goods, and iron ware. The Birmingham and Staffordshire Canal runs through this town. Pop. 14,492. 11 miles N.W. Birmingham.

BILSTON, a parish of England, in Warwick. Pop. 463.

BILTON, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 894.

BILTON and **HARROWGATE**, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2812.

BIMLIPATAM, a village and seaport of Hindostan, 35 miles S.S.W. Cicacole.

BIMSING, a town of Hindostan, circar of Cicacole, 12 miles S. Vizianagram.

BIN OF CULLEN, a hill in Banffshire, Scotland. It is about a mile S.W. the town of Cullen, and forms a conspicuous landmark at Sea.

BINAROS, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, with 1100 houses. 30 miles S.E. Tortosa.

BINASCO, a small but strong town of Italy, 10 miles S.E. Milan.

BINBROKE, **St GABRIEL**, a market-town and parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. 616.

BINBROKE, **St MARY's**, a market-town and parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. 414.

BINCH, a town of the Netherlands. Pop. 3800. 12 miles E.S.E. Mons.

BINDRABUND, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Jumna. Long. 77. 34. E. Lat. 27. 34. N.

BINFIELD, a hundred in Oxfordshire. Pop. 8607.

BINFIELD, a parish in Berks. Pop. 1045.

BINGAZI, a seaport of Barca, in Africa, formerly a large and beautiful city, and still containing 5000 inhabitants, with an excellent harbour. Long. 20. 0. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

BINGEN, a town in the grand duchy of Hesse, on the Rhine. Pop. 2700. 30 miles S. Coblenz.

BINGHAM, a hundred in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 12,442.

BINGHAM, a town and parish of England, county of Nottingham. Pop. 1738.

BINGLEY, a town and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Population, including the town of Micklethwaite, 8037. Pop. of parish, 9256.

BINHILL, a lofty hill standing about a mile south of Cullen, in Banffshire, which serves as a landmark at sea.

BINNING, a suppressed parish in Linlithgowshire, joined to the parish of Linlithgow. The oldest son of Lord Haddington takes his title from this place.

BINSTED, a parish in Southampton. Pop. 964.

BINWY HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the north-west coast of the county of Mayo. Long. 9. 36. W. Lat. 54. 20. N.

BIORIO, a considerable river of the kingdom of Chili, which enters the Pacific, two leagues from the Bay of Conception.

BIOGRAĐ, a decayed place of Dalmatia, 18 miles S.E. Zara.

BIOLLE, a town of Savoy. Pop. 1040. 12 miles N. Chambery.

BIOLLO, a town of Piedmont, with 1900 inhabitants. 8 miles E. Biella,

BIORNEBORG, a maritime town of European Russia, 65 miles N. Abo.

BIR, a town on the banks of the Euphrates, which has been proposed as a station for a route to India, by steam navigation. It has a numerous population.

BIRBROOM, a district in the province of Bengal, situate about Lat. 24. N.; being 85 miles long by 30 broad.

BIRCH, a parish in Essex. Pop. 764.

BIRCHINGTON, a small seaport town and parish of England, in the isle of Thanet, Kent, Pop. 843.

BIRD ISLANDS, the name of various islands, discovered by navigators, chiefly in the eastern seas, and the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

BIRDBROOK, a parish in Essex. Pop. 515.

BIRDFORD, a wapentake in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 12,316.

BIRDHAM, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 486.

BIRE, an arrondissement of Calvados, in France, nearly 364 square miles in extent. Pop. 86,715.

BIRKDALE, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 518.

BIRKENHEAD, a chapelry in Cheshire. Pop. 2569.

BIRKIN, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 873.

BIRLING, a parish in Kent. Pop. 502.

BIRMINGHAM, a market-town of Warwickshire, beautifully situated on the river REA, at its junction with the Thames. It is 109 miles, by Coventry, from London, and including the hamlets of Deritend and Bordesley, is itself two miles in length. Notwithstanding its great population, continued smoke, and noxious metallic effluvia, by a comparison with the bills of mortality in other cities, it may be deemed one of the healthiest towns in England. The town is so ancient as the reign of Alfred; obtained a regular charter from Edward III. in 1251, and we know how severely it suffered from the plague in 1665. It was only, however, from the reign of Charles II., that we are wont to date the era of its continued prosperity. The lower part of the town is inhabited chiefly by manufacturers; the upper part is fairly and commodiously built. Though consisting only of one parish, it has three churches of the Establishment, St Martin's, St Philip's, (which last contains 2000 sittings,) and Christ Church. There are also five chapels under the authority of the Establishment, which severally bear the names of St Bartholomew, St Mary, St Paul, St John, and St James. Among the dissenting churches, we find two for Roman Catholics, three for Independents, four for Baptists, three for Methodists, two for Unitarians, two Jewish synagogues, and one for Quakers. For extent and efficiency, its charitable institutions are not easily surpassed. We have here a large workhouse, an hospital, a dispensary, a school for the deaf and dumb; four extensive free schools, King Edward the

VI's free school, erected in 1707, blue-coat school, educating 1500 boys, the most effective establishments on the plan of Bell and Lancaster, together with others patronised by all the respective religious denominations. Here also we have a spacious hotel, with an elegant assembly room, a theatre, and a place of amusement on the principle of Vauxhall, London, called Duddenstone Gardens; a spacious library, museums of natural and artificial productions, commodious baths, and barracks extending over five acres. Birmingham claims, as it is likely long to do, a superiority of skill in its artisans, in the variety, extent, and excellence of its hardware manufactures. These consist, for the most part, of such articles as, individually, appear unworthy of being named, but which astonish and dazzle by their magnitude, when half the world is thereby supplied. Before the Revolution, the skill of its artists was restricted to exceedingly coarse iron ware. But William III. having given them an order for the supply of fire-arms, so speedily and satisfactorily was it executed, that it brought them at once into the most distinguished public notice—a distinction of which its citizens have been able ever since to boast. In no place have muskets, swords, and other small arms been so extensively fabricated. During the last war, 15,000 muskets were furnished weekly for Government supply. It also became famous for its manufacture of buttons, one shop alone having furnished them to the amazing amount of £800 per week! In general terms, we may well say, it supplies every thing useful and ornamental that can be fabricated from iron. This is done by an endless variety of the most ingenious and complicated devices. Here the ponderous steam-engines and metal-rolling mills are manufactured; as also pins, buttons, and toys. It has long been called the toy-shop of Europe. In this way are operations, of the most laborious as well as minute and delicate description, performed. A coining-mill sets in operation eight machines, which in their turn strike off in an hour 40,000 pieces of money. Here, indeed, industry is turned to such account, that not only women but even children, a few years old, assist in the operations. Twelve thousand pins can be cut and pointed in an hour; and 50,000 heads rounded off in the same space of time. The art of staining glass is done here to great perfection. It is a curious fact, as we learn from the very latest accounts, that at the Assay Office last year, 25,000 wedding gold rings were assayed and marked! The steam power employed is equal to 3436 horses, and the number of steam engines are 240, 65 of which are high pressure. In the first 35 years after the introduction of steam, only 42 worked; in the next 15 years, 73 were erected; in the last eight years, to 1838, not less than 120. Consumption of coal 240 tons each day, the number of persons

employed 5200 males, and 1762 females. The Saving Bank, established in 1827, had in 1836, £47,362 of deposits. Being situated in the centre of England, in the very vicinity of extensive coal fields, and having now such commodious and comparatively reasonable means of conveying its goods, not only by canals but railways, with the utmost expedition to the best markets, Birmingham may well calculate on a most enlarged and continued increase to its trade. Foreign markets can now be more cheaply supplied; and no town, it is now understood, can furnish articles on more reasonable terms. All this we should hope is sober calculation; the more especially will it be found so, when we consider the enlightened, enterprising character of its citizens, under whose auspices, not only the arts, but even letters are known to be cultivated with ardour. Notwithstanding, amidst such a multitude of citizens, the most of them usefully employed, we grieve to say there have been found both in former, as well as later times, instances of ignorance, discontent, and profligacy rarely paralleled. In 1791, property to the amount of £60,000 was destroyed by an infuriated mob, and in our own times, under the influence of the worst principles, not only has property been destroyed to a large amount, but even the blood of its citizens has been wantonly shed. Gladly do we hope that better times should befall that large and enlightened, and otherwise prosperous city. The known patriotism and religion of the place, will, we trust, ere long interfere, and restore universal peace and harmony amongst all its citizens. We have only farther to add, that Birmingham has three markets weekly, and two annual fairs; and from the amount of its population and influence, sends two members to Parliament. In 1700 it consisted only of 30 streets, now it contains 300. Population in 1800, 73,670—and in 1831, 146,986! 62 miles N. W. Oxford; 87 N. Bristol; and 109 N. N. W. London.

BIERNBAUM, a circle in the Prussian government of Posen, at one time part of Poland. It is extended over 545 square miles. Pop. 26,923.

BIERNAGHUR, an ancient city of Gujerat, in Hindostan, now a heap of ruins.

BIRR, a town of Ireland, King's County.

BIRR-NOW, called *Parson's Town*, the largest town of the King's County, Ireland, on the Little Broma river. Pop. 5406. 86 miles W. by S. Dublin.

BIRS, a river of Switzerland, which rises in Mount Jura, and falls into the Rhine, near Bale.

BIRSAT, a parish of Scotland, in Orkney. Pop. 1652.

BIRSE, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1476.

BIRSEN, a town of European Russia, in the government of Wilna. Long. 23. 50. E. Lat. 55. 16. N.

BIRSTALL, a chapelry, county of Leicestershire, England. Pop. 393.

BIRSTALL, a parish, West Riding, Yorkshire, England. Pop. 24,103.

BIRSTWITH, a town, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. 747.

BIRT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. Pop. 3692.

BIRTERBUY BAY, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. Long. 9. 50. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

BIRTLE with **BAMPFORD**, a town of Lancashire, England. Pop. 1653.

BIRTLEY, a town, county of Durham, England. Pop. 1520.

BIRTHN, a river of England, which falls into the Usk, near Usk, in Monmouthshire.

BISACCO, a city in the Principato Ulteriore, in the kingdom of Naples. Pop. 3340.

BISCARA, a town of Algiers, capital of the province of Zaab, 150 miles S. S. E. Algiers.

BISCAY, in the extended acceptance of the word, comprises the three provinces of Alavá, Guipuscoa, and Biscay Proper. On the east it is separated by the Bidassoa from France; on the north it is bounded by the bay of Biscay; on the west by Las Montañas de Santander; and on the south by Burgos. Pop. 310,000.

BISCAY PROPER, a canton, or district of the foregoing province, is inclosed by the Bay of Biscay, Old Castile, Alavá, and Guipuscoa. Pop. 120,000.

BISCAY, BAY OF, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies between the island of Ushant in France, and Cape Ortegal in Spain, having the Spanish province of Biscay to the south. It washes the whole west coast of France, and the north coast of Spain.

BISCAY, BAY OF, a bay of Newfoundland, between Cape Pine, and Cape Race.

BISCAY, NEW, one of the provinces in which the kingdom of Mexico, or New Spain, was formerly divided, and which now forms part of the intendency of Durango.

BISCHORSBURG, an open town in East Prussia. Pop. 1600. 5½ miles S. Königsberg.

BISCHORSHEIM, a market-town of France, in Alsace. Pop. 1550.—Also a town of Baden, 64 miles S. E. Mentz. Pop. 1700.—It is the name of several other small towns and villages in France and Germany.

BISCHOFSLACK, a town, with a decayed castle, in Upper Carniola, 72 miles N. N. E. Trieste.

BISCHOPSTEIN, a town of East Prussia. Pop. 2220. 42 miles S. Königsberg.

BISCHOPSWERDA (Bishop's Island,) a town of Saxony, 20 miles E. Dresden. Pop. 1800.

BISCHOPSWERDER, a town of Prussia, 63 miles S. S. E. Dantzic. Pop. 1140.

BISCHOP-ZELL (Bishop's Cell, or Chapel), a town of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau, 12 miles S. Constance.

BISCHWEILER, a well built and flourishing town of France, in Alsace. It has manufactures of cloth, madder, tobacco, and leather. Pop. 4800. 10 miles N. of Strasburg.

BISEGLIA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, near the coast of the Adriatic. Pop. 10,600.

BISENTZ, a town of Moravia. Pop. 2550. 14 miles S. W. Hradisch.

BISHAM, a parish in the county of Berks. Pop. 771.

BISHBESH, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Nile. It appears to be the ancient Bubaste, and still exhibits stupendous remains of antiquity. 40 miles N. E. Cairo.

BISHERRA, a village of Syria, remarkable for fine wooded scenery.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, a cluster of dangerous rocks off the coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales, on which a lighthouse was erected in 1777.

BISHOP-AUCKLAND, a market-town, county of Durham, England. Pop. 2859.

BISHOP-MONCKTON, a chapelry, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. 576.

BISHOP-THORNTON, a chapelry, West Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. 614.

BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, a town and parish of Durham, England. Pop. of former 14,462; of latter 16,590.

BISHOP-WILTON, parish of the East Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. 831.

BISHOP-WILTON, with **BELTHORPE**, a town of the East Riding of Yorkshire, England. Pop. 626.

BISHOP'S-CANNINGS, a parish of Wilts, England. Pop. 3350.

BISHOP'S CASTLE, a town and parish of England, in the county of Salop. It is an ancient corporation, and has sent members to Parliament ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Pop. 2007. 16 miles S. S. W. Shrewsbury.

BISHOP'S CLEVE, a parish, county of Gloucestershire, England. Pop. 1642.

BISHOP'S CLEVE, a town in Gloucestershire, England. Pop. 550.

BISHOP'S FROOME, a parish in Herefordshire, England. Pop. 948.

BISHOP'S HULL, a parish of Somersetshire, England. Pop. 1155.

BISHOP'S ISLAND, a small island near the west coast of Ireland. Long. 9. 35. W. Lat. 52. 38. N.

BISHOP'S ISLANDS, a chain of small islands, among the Scots Hebrides.

BISHOP'S LOCH, a beautiful little lake in the parish of New Machar, Aberdeenshire.

BISHOP'S LOCH, a small lake, near to Monkland, Lanarkshire, from whence flows a tributary to the North Calder Water.

BISHOP'S LYDEARD, a parish, county of Somerset. Pop. 1295.

BISHOP'S MIDDLEHAM, a parish in Durham. Pop. 837.

BISHOP'S NYMPTON, a parish, county of Devon. Pop. 1116.

BISHOP'S STOKE, a parish in South Hampshire. Pop. 1026.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, a town and parish of England, in Hertford, on a navigable canal,

which communicates with the river Lea. It is built in the form of a cross, and consists of four principal streets, directed to the cardinal points, which are kept very clean by means of the river. The church is a venerable Gothic structure. Fronting it, in the centre of the High Street, is the free-school, a neat edifice; and there are several well endowed alms-houses for aged persons. The principal manufacture of the place is malt, of which large quantities are sent to London; and there is a good weekly market for corn. The vestiges of a castle, built by William the Conqueror, on an artificial mount, are to be seen here. Pop. 3958. 30 miles N. London.

BISHOP'S SUTTON, a parish in South Hampshire. Pop. 527.

BISHOP'S TACKBROOK, a parish, Warwickshire. Pop. 674.

BISHOP'S TAWTON, a parish, Devonshire. Pop. 1641

BISHOP'S TEIGNTON, a parish, Devonshire. Pop. 1085.

BISHOP'S WALTHAM, a town and parish of Southampton. Pop. 2181.

BISHORSIDE, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1843.

BISHOPSTON, a parish, county of Wilts. Pop. 688.

BISHOPSTON, a parish in the hundred of Downton, county of Wilts. Pop. 663.

BISHOPTON, a parish, county of Durham. Pop. 512.

BISHOPTON, a town, county of Durham. Pop. 423.

BISHOPSTONE, a parish, Gloucestershire. Pop. 476.

BISHOPSTHORPE, a parish, East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 445.

BISIGNANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 145 miles S.E. Naples.

BISLEY (the Woody Lea,) a town and parish in the county of Gloucester. Pop. 5896.

BISLEY, a hundred, Gloucestershire. Pop. 19,776.

BISNEE, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. Long. 90. 46. E. Lat. 26. 28. N.

BISNEE, a town of Bootan, 186 miles E. Moorshedabad.

BISPHAM, a town and parish in Lancashire, the united Population of which amounts to 1512.

BISSAGOS, a group of small islands, in number about 16, which lie off the western coast of Africa, between the Gambia and Sierra Leone, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. These islands are inhabited by a tall and intrepid race of men, fond of war.

BISSAO, one of the largest islands of the Archipelago of the Bissagos. It is 40 miles long by 30 broad. Long. 14. 10. W. Lat. 11. 24. N.

BISSENPRAG, a place of pilgrimage in the mountains of Northern Hindostan. Long. 79. 39. E. Lat. 30. 36. N.

BISSOLEE, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. Long. 74. 42. E. Lat. 32. 22. N.

BISSOULY, a province of Delhi, Hindostan, ruined in 1774 by the invasion of the Rohillas. Long. 78. 50. E. Lat. 28. 20. N.

BISSUNTPORE, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal. Long. 87. 25. E. Lat. 23. 4. N.

BISSUNTPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Long. 84. 40. E. Lat. 25. 40. N.

BISSUNTPORE GOLAH, a town of Bengal, district of Purneah. Long. 87. 52. E. Lat. 25. 20. N.

BISTAM, a town of Persia, 240 miles N.N.E. Isphahan. Long. 54. 30. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

BISTRITZ, or BISTRITZA, a town of Moldavia, on a river of the same name, 20 miles S.W. Jassy.

BISTRITZ, a town of Transylvania, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 4600. 256 miles E. Vienna.—Also a small town of Moravia, 8 miles E.S.E. Prerau.

BISTRITZA, a river in Austrian Galicia, which falls into the Dniester at Mariempol.

BITFORD, a town in the county of Warwick, 101 miles N.W. London.

BITHYNIA, an ancient kingdom of Asia, formerly known by the names of Mysia, Mygdonia, Bebrycia, Mariandynia, and Bithynia.

BITONTO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, in a beautiful valley, about 8 miles from the Adriatic. 118 miles E. by N. Naples.

BITSCH or BERSCH, a fortified town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2700. 18 miles E. Wissembourg.

BITTURG, a town of the Prussian states. Pop. 1640. 11 miles N.E. Luxemburg.

BITTERFELD, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda. Pop. 2000.

BITTERLEY, a parish in the county of Salop. Pop. 1194.

BITTERN and POLLACK, a tithing in Southampton. Pop. 703.

BITTON, a hamlet in Gloucestershire. Pop. 2258.

BITTON, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 8703.

BIX, a parish in Oxfordshire. Pop. 409.

BIZERTA, or BENZERT, a town in the kingdom of Tunis, 30 miles N. Tunis.

BLAADINGEN, a town in the province of South Holland, in the Netherlands, on one of the branches of the Maes. Pop. 6700.

BLABY, a parish in the county of Leicestershire. Pop. 1840.

BLACK CALLERTON, a town in Northumberland. Pop. 438.

BLACK CREEK, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, runs into the Pedee, in Liberty county.

BLACK FOREST, a forest of Germany, in Suabia, reaching from north to south between Orltean Brigau, part of Wirtemberg, and the principality of Furstenburg, towards the

source of the Danube, as far as the Rhine, above Bale. It is part of the ancient Hercynian Forest.

BLACK HEAD, a cape on the east coast of Ireland, at the north entrance into Belfast Lough.—2d, On the south coast of Ireland, on the west side of Kinsale harbour.—3d, On the west coast of Ireland, on the south side of the entrance into Galway Bay.—4th, On the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, 6 miles W.S.W. Stranraer.—5th, Of England, off the coast of Cornwall. Long. 5. 4. W. Lat. 50. 1. N.

BLACK LAKE, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, rises in the north-west part of the state, and joins the Saline, 8 miles N.E. Natchitoches.

BLACK LICK, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which joins the Big Walnut, 9 miles above its entrance into the Scioto.

BLACK LOCH, a small lake on the south of Brother Loch, on the south-eastern extremity of Renfrewshire.

BLACK RIVER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib.

BLACK RIVER, a river of the United States, in Vermont, runs into Lake Memphremagog.—2d, Another runs into the Connecticut at Springfield.—3d, In New York, runs into Lake Ontario, above Sackett's Harbour, in Hungary Bay, after a northerly course of 120 miles.—4th, In North Carolina, joins Cape Fear river on the east, 23 miles above Wilmington.—5th, In Ohio, runs into Lake Erie, 30 miles E. Sandusky Bay.—6th, In the Michigan territory, runs into Lake Michigan, north of the river St Joseph's.—The name of various other insignificant streams.

BLACK RIVER, BIG, a river which rises in the heights near the sources of the Gasconade, and falls into White River, 50 miles below the town of St Lawrence, in about Long. 92. W. Lat. 36. N.

BLACK ROCK, a small island near the south-east coast of Ireland.

BLACK ROCK, a considerable village of Ireland, on the south side of Dublin Bay, much resorted to for sea-bathing.

BLACK ROD, a chapter in Lancashire. Pop. 2591.

BLACK TORRINGTON, a hundred in Devonshire. Pop. 19,492.

BLACK TORRINGTON, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 1083.

BLACK WARRIOR, or **CABO**, a river of the United States, in Alabama, enters the Tombigbee from the east, 80 miles above St Stephen's.

BLACKADDER, a tributary stream to the Whittadder, in Berwickshire. It rises in some mossy grounds in the Lammermuir district. It is an excellent trouting stream; but no salmon.

BLACKAUTON, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 1477.

BLACKBALL HEAD, a cape on the S.W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51. 32. N. Long. 9. 55. W.

BLACKBOURN, a hundred in the county of Suffolk. Pop. 14,267.

BLACKBURN, a market-town of England, in Lancashire, on the Derwent, which is crossed by four stone bridges. The town is irregularly built; it contains nine places of worship, a free grammar-school, a charity-school for girls, one national and one Lancasterian school, and several Sunday schools. The manufactory of calicoes, or cotton goods, is very extensive. There are now two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, and five annual fairs. Pop. 27,091. 24 miles from Manchester.

BLACKBURN, a small stream in Liddesdale, falling into the Liddel, and forming, during its course, several beautiful cascades.

BLACKBURN, a good fishing stream, falling into the Almond, in Linlithgowshire.

BLACKBURN, a village in the parish of Whitburn, located on a stream of the same name on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow. It has a large cotton-mill, a wool-carding-mill, and a flax-mill.

BLACKBURN, a hundred in Lancashire. Pop. 168,057.

BLACKBURN, a parish in Lancashire. Pop. 59,791.

BLACKFORD, a parish in the county of Perth, district of Monteith. This parish is well wooded and watered, with some lochs. The village of Blackford lies on the road from Doune to Perth. 9½ miles north from Dunblane. Pop. 1918.

BLACKFORD HILL, a romantic height on the south of Edinburgh, about a mile from the outskirts of the town. On the south side it is rocky and precipitous. It is divided from Braid's Hill on the south by a ravine, through which runs Braid's Burn.

BLACKFRIARS, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 1152.

BLACKHEATH, a hamlet of England, on an open and elevated situation, at the north-west extremity of the county of Kent. In the vicinity is Morden College, an hospital erected by Sir John Morden, several years preceding his death, in 1708, for the reception of decayed merchants. Many fine villas stand on the heath, the scene of some remarkable transactions in history. Princess Caroline, afterwards Queen of England, resided here some years.

BLACKHEATH, a hundred in the county of Surrey. Pop. 8681.

BLACKHOUSE HEIGHTS, a range of hills dividing the upper part of the vale of Yarrow from Tweeddale.

BLACKLEY, a chapelry in Lancs. Pop. 3020.

BLACKMORE, a parish in the county of Essex. Pop. 648.

BLACKNESS, a village of Scotland, in the county of Linlithgow, on the southern banks of the Forth. 15 miles W. Edinburgh.

BLACKPOOL, a straggling village of England, on the coast of the county of Lancaster.

BLACKROCK, a post village of the United States, in Niagara county, New York, on the Niagara, 2 miles below Buffalo.

BLACKSHIELDS, a small village, and a stage, 12 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, and a good posting town.

BLACKSIDE END, a hill in Kyle, Ayrshire, parish of Sorn, 1560 feet above the level of the sea.

BLACKSOD POINT, a cape of Ireland, county of Mayo, at the entrance into Blacksod Bay. Lat. 54. 6. N. Long. 9. 52. W.

BLACKSTONES, a village, county of Kerry, Ireland.

BLACKWALL, a hamlet of England, county of Middlesex, adjoining to London, on the east side of the Thames.

BLACKWATER, a rivulet in Perthshire, which being joined with the Ardlie, the Ercht is formed.

BLACKWATER, a river of England, in the county of Essex, which flows into Blackwater Bay.—2d, Also a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which joins the Stour near its mouth.—3d, A river of Ireland, which falls into the sea at Youghall Bay.—4th, A river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh.

BLACKWATER, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, and which flows into the Contacook, in Hopkinton.

BLACKWATER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, joins Nottoway river, 5 miles above the boundary of North Carolina.

BLACKWATER TOWN, a market and post-town of the county of Armagh, Ireland, on the river Blackwater. Pop. 510. 82 miles from Dublin, and 7 from Armagh.

BLACKWELL, a parish in Derbysh. Pop. 432.

BLACKWOOD and CROWBOROUGH, a township in Staffordshire. Pop. 527.

BLADEN, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the south side of Cape Fear river. Pop. 10,050. Slaves 1985. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

BLADENOCH, a river in Wigtonshire, rising in the hills which separate Galloway from Carrick, and after a winding course to the S.E., emptying itself into the Bay of Wigton.

BLADENSBURG, a post township of the United States, in Prince George's county, Maryland, on the east branch of the Potomack, at the forks.

BLADON, a parish in Oxfordshire. Pop. 585.

BLAEN HONDDAN, a parish in Glamorgan-shire. Pop. 1029.

BLAEN PENAL, a chapter in Cardiganshire. Pop. 543.

BLAEN PORTH, a parish in Cardiganshire. Pop. 695.

BLAENAYRON, a village of England, in Cardiganshire. Pop. 304.

BLAGDON, a parish in Somersets. Pop. 1109.

BLAIN, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire. Pop. 3000.

BLAINE and DYFFRYN, a parish, Brecknockshire, Wales. Pop. 939.

BLAIR-ATHOL, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Perth. Pop. 2384.

BLAIR-GOWRIE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Perth, from which it is distant 17 miles. Pop. 2644.

BLAIR-LOGIE, a small village in the parish of Logic, Stirlingshire. It has a neat little church, and an old castle in its neighbourhood.

BLAIZE, CAPE, on the coast of West Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico.

BLAKELEY, a post-township of the United States, in Mobile county, Alabama, on the Tensaw, or Eastern outlet of Mobile river, six miles from Mobile bay, 10 E.N.E. Mobile. Lat. 30. 43. N. It is a new town.

BLAKENEY, a village and parish in Norfolk. Pop. 924.

BLAKESLEY, a parish in Northampton. Pop. 829.

BLAMONT, a town of France, department of the Meurthe. Pop. 1860.

BLANC BERRY, LE, a town of France, department of the Indre, situated on the Creuse, which divides it into two equal parts. Pop. 3850. The trade of the town consists in wine and fish.

BLANCHARD, HIGH, a chapelry, county of Northampton. Pop. 454.

BLANCKENBERG, a town of Flanders, between Ostend and Sluys. Pop. 1920.

BLANCO, CAPE, the most westerly point of the coast of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese in 1441. Long. 16. 58. E. Lat. 20. 47. N. The name of various other capes in different parts of the world.

BLAND SOUND, the sea communicating between Uist and Yell islands.

BLANDFORD, or BLANDFORD FORUM, a neat and well built town and parish of England, in the county of Dorset, on the river Stour, noted for an extensive manufacture of shirt buttons. It has frequently suffered from fire. Pop. 3109. 103 miles W. of London.

BLANDFORD, a town in Oxford county, Upper Canada, on the Thames.—2d, A post-township of the United States, in Hampden county, Massachusetts, 16 miles W. Springfield. Pop. 3013.—3d, A township in Prince George county, Virginia.

BLANDFORD, NORTH, a division, Dorsetshire. Pop. 6089.

BLANDFORD, SOUTH, a division, Dorsetshire. Pop. 12,814.

BLANE, a small river in Stirlingshire, having its source in Earl's Seat, one of the Lennox Hills. It flows through a valley to which it gives the name of Strathblane. In its course several beautiful cascades are formed.

BLANES, a small seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a small harbour. 34 miles N.E. Barcelona.

BLANKENBERG, a town of the Prussian States, 20 miles S.E. Cologne.

BLANKENBURG, the chief town of a principality of the same name in Germany. Pop. 2700. 9 miles S. Halberstadt.

BLANKENESE, a village of Denmark, on the Elbe. Pop. 2000. 9 miles from Hamburg.

BLANKENHAYN, a town in Thuringia, Saxony. Pop. 1840. 9 miles S.W. Jena.

BLANTYRE, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Lanark. Pop. 3000.

BLARNEY, a village of Ireland, county of Cork. Houses 90. 5 miles W. Cork. Pop. 405.

BLAS, SAN, a seaport of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, province of Guadalajara, at the mouth of the Santiago. Long. 105. 2. W. Lat. 21. 32. N.

BLASKET'S, or FERRITER'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islets in the Atlantic Ocean, near the W. coast of Ireland.

BLATCHINWORTH, a chapelry, Lancashire. Pop. 4221.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Wirtemberg, situated on the Ach. Pop. 1750.

BLAXHALL, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 525.

BLAYE, an old town of France, in Guienne, on the Gironde. Pop. 4700.

BLAZEY, St., a parish, county of Cornwall. Pop. 2155.

BLAZEY BAY, a bay in the English Channel, on the coast of the county of Cornwall.

BLEADON, a parish, county of Somerset. Pop. 599.

BLECHINGDON, a parish, Oxfordshire. Pop. 641.

BLEDLAW, with **BLEDLOW RIDGE**, a parish in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 1135.

BLEICHERODA, a town of the Prussian states. Pop. 1900. 9 miles S.W. Nordhausen.

BLEISWYK, a village of the Netherlands, in Holland, with 1200 inhabitants.

BLEKINGEN, a province of Sweden, in South Gothland, having Smaland on the north, Schonen on the west, and the Baltic on the south and east. It is 100 miles long, and 26 broad. Pop. 67,200.

BLEKODE, a bailiwick in the province of Luneburg, and kingdom of Hanover, taking the name from its capital, a town of 1510 inhabitants, on the Elbe.

BLENERVILLE, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, which carries on an extensive corn trade with Liverpool. Pop. 449.

BLENHEIM, or BLINDHEIM, a village of the Bavarian dominions, in the circle of the Upper Danube, which gives name to a great battle fought in its vicinity, on the 13th August 1704, by the English and Imperialists, under the Duke of Marlborough, with the French and Bavarians, who were completely defeated. 8 miles S.W. Donawerth.

BLERE, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Pop. 2680.

BLESSINGTON, a market-town of Ireland, county of Wicklow. Pop. 400. 26 miles S. by W. Dublin.

BLETCHINGLY, a town and parish in Surrey. Pop. 1203. 20 miles S. London.

BLETCHLEY, a parish, Buckinghamshire. Pop. 1254.

BLEWBURY, a parish, county of Berks. Pop. 630.

BLEYSTADT, a small mining town of Bohemia, 75 miles W. Prague.

BLIDESLOE, a hundred, county of Gloucester. Pop. 2945.

BLIDWORTH, a parish, Nottinghamshire. Pop. 901.

BLIESCASTELL, a town of the Prussian States, 5 miles W. Deux-Ponts. Pop. 1300.

BLIND HARBOUR, a bay on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

BLISSINGEN, a fortified city on the south side of the island of Walcheren, in the province of Friesland. Long. 3. 28. 16. E. Lat. 51. 26. 37. N.

BLISLAND, a parish, county of Cornwall. Pop. 644.

BLITHFIELD, a parish, Staffordshire. Pop. 488.

BLOCK ISLAND, off the coast of Rhode Island, 24 miles S.S.W. Newport. It is about 7 miles long and 4 broad. Pop. 722. Long. 71. 30. W. Lat. 41. 8. N.

BLOCKHOUSE, a parish, county of Worcester. Pop. 1243.

BLOCKLEY, a town, Worcesters. Pop. 1158.

BLOCKLEY, a parish, Worcestershire. Pop. 2015.

BLOFIELD, a hundred, county of Norfolk. Pop. 5290.

BLOFIELD, a parish, county of Norfolk. Pop. 1092.

BLOIS, an ancient city of France, in the Orleansnois, department of the Loire and Cher, on the Loire, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge. The streets are narrow, and many of the houses low. The castle stands on a rock overhanging the river. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the Jesuits' college (now a provincial school) and the Episcopal palace, the terrace of which affords a very pleasant walk. The trade of the town consists in wine, brandy, corn, wood, and fruit; there are manufactures of serge, stamin, and other cloths, as well as of hardware and glass. Pop. 15,000. 109 miles S.S.W. Paris.

BLOMENDAAL, a pleasant village of the Netherlands. Pop. 1060.

BLOMOE, a small island of European Russia, in the Gulf of Bothnia. Long. 20. 52. E. Lat. 60. 31. 55. N.

BLOODY FARLAND POINT, on the north-west coast of Ireland, county of Donegal. Long. 8. 11. W. Lat. 55. 9. N.

BLOWITZ, a market-town of Bohemia, 10 miles S.S.E. Topel. Pop. 1260.

BLOXHAM, a hundred, county of Oxford. Pop. 8706.

BLOXHAM, a parish, county of Oxford. Pop. 1573.

BLOZHEIM, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 1500.

BLUDENZ, a small city in the Austrian province of Tyrol, on the river Ill, containing about 1500 inhabitants.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Australia, north-west of the British settlement of Sydney.

BLUE RIDGE, the easternmost ridge of the Alleghany mountains, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, about 130 miles from the Atlantic, and rising to the height of 4000 feet.

BLUE STONE, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Kenhaway, in Giles county.

BLUEFIELDS BAY, a bay on the south-west coast of the island of Jamaica.

BLUEWATER, a river of the United States, in the Missouri, which runs north into the Missouri, 9 miles below Kansas river.

BLUNDESTON, a parish; Suffolk. Pop. 517.
BLUNHAM, a parish, county of Bedford. Pop. 961.

BLUNTISHAM, a parish, county of Huntingdon. Pop. 674.

BLURTON and **LIGHTWOOD FOREST**, a chapelry, county of Stafford. Pop. 849.

BLYMILL with **BRINGTON**, a parish, county Stafford. Pop. 566.

BLYSOOG, a river of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which joins the Tivy.

BLYTH, a parish, county of Notts. Pop. 3735.

BLYTHBURGH, a town and parish, county of Suffolk. Pop. 579.

BLYTHER, a seaport town in the county of Northumberland, at the mouth of the river Blythe. The trade is in coals. Pop. 1769.

BLYTHER, four rivers of England; one runs into the German Ocean, near Southwold; another into the sea at Tame, county of Warwick; another into the sea at Blythe, county of Northumberland; another into the Trent, about 5 miles E. Ragley.

BLYTHING, a hundred, county of Suffolk. Pop. 24,177.

BLYTON with **WHARTON**, a parish, county of Lincoln. Pop. 551.

Bo, a cluster of six or seven islands in the Eastern Seas, lying east-south-east of the southern extremity of Gilolo. Long. 126. 25. E. Lat. 1. 27. S.

BOAD, a town of Hindostan, in Orissa, on the river Mahanuddy, 100 miles W. Cuttack. Lat. 20. 32. N. Long. 84. 10. E.

BOBBIO, a walled town of Italy, on the Trebbia, at its conflux with the Bobbio. Pop. 3500. 24 miles S.S.E. Pavia.

BOBER, a river of Lower Silesia, which falls into the Oder, near Crossen.

BOBERSBERG, a small town of the Prussian states, 6 miles S. Crossen, 70 E.S.E. Berlin.

BOBILEE, a town and fortress of Hindostan. Lat. 18. 25. N. Long. 83. 31. E.

BOBINGEN, a town of the Bavarian states, 9 miles S. Augsburg. Pop. 1400.

BOBINGEN, a bailiwick in the circle of the Neckar, and kingdom of Wirtemberg. It

extends over 88 square miles, with 24,150 inhabitants.

BOBRYSK, a small town of European Russia, on the river Berezina.

BOCA CHICA (Narrow Entrance,) a narrow passage into the port of Carthage.

BOCA DEL DRAGO, the strait of the Atlantic Ocean which divides the island of Trinidad from the continent of America.

BOCAS DOS, RIO DE, a large river of South America, in Brazil, which falls into the Tocantines.

BOCAYREM, a town of the province of Valencia, in Spain, containing 5850 inhabitants.

BOCHNIA, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Galicia, noted for its salt mines.

BOCHTHEIM, a town, the chief of a canton on the Rhine, in the duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, containing about 2000 inhabitants.

BOCKHOLT, a town of the Prussian states, 36 miles W.S.W. Munster. Pop. 2600.

BOOKING, a parish of England, county of Essex, on the River Kant. Pop. 3128.

BOCKUM, a circle in the Prussian government of Arnsberg, and province of Westphalia, extending over 136 square miles, with 28,801 inhabitants.

BOCZKI, a town of European Russia, in the government of Grodno. Pop. 1600.

BODDAM, a fishing village, 5 miles south of Peterhead, on the coast of Aberdeenshire.

BODEBERN, a parish in the county of Anglesea, Wales. Pop. 1085.

BODEGRAVEN, a village of the Netherlands, between Leyden and Werden. Pop. 1700.

BODENHAM, a parish in Herefordshire. Pop. 998.

BODENWERDER, a town of Brunswick, on the Weser, 8 miles N. Bevern. Pop. 1300.

BODICOTT, a chapelry in Oxford. Pop. 779.

BODIO, a village of Switzerland, canton of the Ticino.

BODMIN, a market-town and borough of England, in the county of Cornwall, consisting at present principally of one wide street, extending nearly a mile from east to west. It has a spacious church, a county jail, and a bridewell. The principal manufacture carried on is in serge. Bodmin has had the privilege of returning members to Parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. Population of parish 3782. 9 miles S. Camelford.

BODROG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and falls into the Theiss, at Tokay. It gives name to a county.

BODRUN, a seaport and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, 15 miles S. Smyrna. Long. 26. 35. E. Lat. 38. 16. N.

Boe, a river of European Russia, which issues from a lake on the N. frontier of Podolia, and joins the Dnieper near Otchakov.

Boe, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut. Long. 71. 30. W. Lat. 41. 36. N.

BOG, or **BOG of GIGHT**, a small town of Scotland, situated near the mouth of the river Spey, in Long. 2. 23. W. Lat. 57. 48. N.

BOGALCUND, a district of the province of Gundwana, in Hindostan, in the 25th degree of N. Lat.

BOGENDORF, a large village of Silesia. Pop. 1300.

BOGENSEE, a town of Denmark, on a bay in the island of Funen.

BOGGAR, a town of Hindostan, province of Behar. Long. 84. 30. E. Lat. 27. 10. N.

BOGHARD, a province of the kingdom of Sardinia, extending over 504 square miles, with 105,937 inhabitants.

BOGIE, a rivulet rising in the lower Grampians, between Aberdeen and Banffshire, running through the beautiful valley of Strath-bogie, falling at length into the Deveron, below Huntly.

BOGILCUND, a district of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, situated about the 24th degree of north latitude.

BOGLION, a market-town of the Austrian empire, 27 miles S.S.E. Trieste.

BOGLIPORE, the capital of a district of the same name, on the Ganges. It is a handsome and flourishing town. Long. 86. 58. E. Lat. 25. 13. N.

BOGNA, a small river of Upper Italy, which falls into the Tosa, near Domo d'Ossola.

BOGNOR, a village of England, on the coast of Sussex, 6½ miles S. Chichester.

BOGODUCHOW, a town of European Russia, in the government of Charkov. Pop. 6800. 84 miles N.N.W. Charkov.

BOGORODITZK, a town of Russia in Europe. It consists of eight principal, and six cross streets. Pop. 5000. 456 miles S.S.E. St Petersburg.

BOGORODSK, a small town of European Russia, 28 miles E. Moscow. Pop. 560.

BOGOTO, the capital of New Granada. It was visited by Mr J. Seward in 1836-7, who thus describes the manner of living. "There are only three or four families," he says, "who enjoy any thing like comfort in the whole place. The great body of the community are wretchedly poor, and so much are they attached to their habits, that a change from poverty to riches makes no alteration in their mode of life."

BOGOTO, **RIO DE**, a large river of South America, in the new kingdom of Granada, which rises near the city of Santa Fe, and falls with a thundering noise down a narrow outlet, near the farm of Tequendama, which gives name to this remarkable fall.

BOGUSLAW, a circle in the Prussian government of Kiew. Long. 30. 49. E. Lat. 49. 32. N.

BOGUTSCHAT, a circle in the Prussian government of Werenesk. Long. 40. 35. E. Lat. 50. 5. N.

BOGWANGOLA, a prosperous trading town of Bengal, in Moorshedabad, on the Ganges. Long. 88. 29. E. Lat. 24. 21. N.

BOGWANPORE, a town in the province of Behar, Hindostan. Long. 83. 46. E. Lat. 25. N.

BOHAIN, a town of France, in Picardy, on the Scheldt. Pop. 2550.

BOHARM, a parish belonging partly to the county of Banff, and partly to that of Moray, on either side of the Spey. Pop. 758.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the Austrian dominions, and situated nearly in the heart of Germany. This kingdom comprehends that tract of country which has Bavaria on the W., the kingdom of Saxony on the N., Silesia and Moravia on the E., and Austria Proper on the S.; stretching from Lat. 48. 30. to 51. 5. N., and from Long. 12. to 15. 60. E. Its greatest length is 200 miles, its greatest breadth 180, and its superficial extent about 20,000 English square miles. It is separated by the river Moldau into two parts nearly equal. The other principal river is the Elbe. It has been divided since 1751 into the sixteen following circles, exclusive of the metropolis: Prague, which ranks as a separate district; Buntzlau, Koniggratz, Bitschow, Chrudim, Czaslau, Budweis, Tabor, Prachin, Pilsen, Klattau, Saatz, Elnbogen (including the small district of Egra,) Leitmeritz, Rakonitz, Beraun, and Kaurzim. Bohemia is surrounded on every side by high mountains. The soil is fertile, however, and yields corn, pulse, hops, flax, hemp, fruit, and all kinds of garden vegetables, in abundance. Saffron is produced in a smaller proportion; and wine, though made of an excellent flavour, is raised but in small quantities. Nearly one-third of the country is covered with woods, which furnish all kinds of game, particularly pheasants. The fishing in the rivers is likewise very productive; pearls are found in the Ottawa, and occasionally in the Moldau. It formerly had mines of gold; and still has mines of silver, tin, iron, quicksilver, cobalt, zinc, arsenic, bismuth, calamine, antimony, sulphur, saltpetre, vitriol, alum, and pit coal; garnets, sapphires, topazes, hyacinths, chrysolites, amethysts, opals, chalcodones, cornelians, and agates, are also found. The Bohemian diamond is a species of rock crystal. This country abounds likewise in marble, alabaster, porphyry, jasper, asbestos, serpentine, gypsum, and moonstone, as well as in porcelain-earth and granite. Mineral waters are found in various situations. Bohemia has manufactures of yarn, linen, cambric, veils, thread, lace, stockings, ribbons, printed linen, waxcloth, woollen stuffs, glass, mirrors, glass pearls, garnets, and other minerals (exclusive of metals); also other manufactures, such as cotton and silk stuffs, hats, paper, leather, wooden articles, musical instruments, alum, vitriol, gunpowder, &c. Besides these, there are exported great quantities of metals, both raw and wrought, vegetable products, cattle, and wool. The principal articles of import are salt, wine, colo-

nial products, spirituous liquors, silk, Spanish wool, cotton, quicksilver, iron, lead, hardware, jewels, trinkets, and dye-stuffs. The established religion of Bohemia is the Roman Catholic, which, after the banishment of the Hussites and Protestants, in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, was almost the only one in the kingdom except the Jewish. The total number of dissenters from the Church of Rome is about 100,000, of whom 46,000 are Jews, 34,000 Calvinists, 11,000 Lutherans, and the remnant of the Greek church and other persuasions. Pop. in 1837, 3,783,636.

BOHEMIA, a river in Maryland, United States, which runs into Elk river.

BOHMENKIRCH, a market town of Wirtemberg, amid the Suabian Alps. Pop. 1400.

BOHOL, or **BOOL**, one of the most southern of the Philippine islands.

BOINITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, county of Neitra, remarkable for its baths and quantity of saffron that grows about it.

BOIS DE SOIGNIES, the forest of Soignies, in the Austrian Netherlands, and province of Brabant; several miles S.E. Brussels, near where the battle of Waterloo was fought.

BOIS-LE-DUC (Duke's Wood or Forest,) a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, situated at the conflux of the rivers Dommel and Aa. The town is entered by four gates, and is approached by water at three openings. The cathedral church, built in 1366, is one of the finest structures in the Netherlands. Of the four parish churches, there is only one now appropriated to divine service, namely, that of St Catharine, the others being used as granaries and warehouses. A considerable trade is carried on, particularly in corn; they have also manufactories of knives and needles. Commerce is greatly promoted by the many canals which pass through the town. It surrendered in 1794 to the French under General Pichegru; in 1814, to the Prussian General Bülow. 42 miles S.S.E. Amsterdam.

BOISDAN, LOCH, a deep inlet of the sea, at the south-east end of South Uist.

BOISSESSON D'AUMONTEL, a town of France, department of the Tarn. Pop. 3000.

BOITZENBURG, a town of Germany, 38 miles E.S.E. Hamburg. Houses 230.

BOJADOR, CAPE, stretches far into the Atlantic, beyond the southern limit of the kingdom of Morocco. It is very tempestuous. Long. 14. 20. W. Lat. 26. 16. N.

BOJANO, a town of Naples, 42 miles N. Naples.

BOJANOWA, a town of the Prussian states, grand duchy of Posen. Pop. 2700.

BOLABOLA, or **BORABORA**, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean. Long. 151. 52. W. Lat. 16. 32. N.

BOLAM, a parish in the county of Northumberland. Pop. 608.

BOLBEC, a handsome town of the department of the Lower Seine, on a hill washed by

the little river Bolbec. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton. Pop. 6900. 7 leagues E.N.E. Havre.

BOLD, a town of Lancashire. Pop. 866.

BOLDON, a parish in the county of Durham. Pop. 855.

BOLDRE, a parish in Southampton. Pop. 2111.

BOLSKINE and **ABERTARFF** form a small and distinct parish in Inverness-shire, 24 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. In this parish is the celebrated Fall of Foyers. The military road from Inverness passes through it. Pop. 1829.

BOLI, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. 140 miles E. Constantinople.

BOLINGBROOKE, a town of England, county of Lincoln. Pop. 725.

BOLINGBROOKE, a soke in the county of Lincoln. Pop. 11,259.

BOLIVIA, that portion of South America now so honourably distinguished, as we shall afterwards find, forms what was long called Upper Peru. Once it belonged to Buenos Ayres, and when a constituent part of that viceroyalty, it comprehended the extensive districts of Charcas, Potosi, La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. But having, along with the other portions of Peru, secured, on the 9th December 1824, their independence, it was ultimately agreed, with the consent of all the neighbouring States, that they should erect themselves into a separate and independent republic. From all the above named provinces, deputies were sent in August 1825 to Chusquisaca, its capital, to take the future destinies of their country under solemn consideration. After issuing the usual declarations of independence, they proceeded to select a befitting name for their infant republic; and though a name is not unfrequently *vox et preterea nihil*, yet in the instance before us, when we consider the enterprise of the hero who had such a prominent share in leading them to glorious victory over the proud and cruel masters that for centuries had ruled themselves and their forefathers with a rod of iron, we need not wonder that a generous people should so spontaneously have fixed upon the designation which it now bears. Who had displayed such enterprise in their behalf, and stood so deservedly high in their affections, as the renowned Bolivar? In honour of such a hero, as well as in order to furnish a permanent proof of their gratitude, and that they duly appreciated the spirit of liberty, under whose influence he had marched and effected such a memorable triumph over the haughty legions of Spain, they called their infant republic **BOLIVIA**.

The territory to which this honourable name now so rightfully belongs, extends from 12. to 23. of S. lat., and from 57. to 71. of W. long. from London, bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil, on the east by Brazil, on the south by Buenos Ayres and Chili, and on

the west by the Pacific Ocean and Peru. It was divided by the constituent congress into six departments, Potosi, Chusquisaca, La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, and Oruro; which again are subdivided into provinces, of which the names and characters shall be explained as they occur throughout this work.

In the western and central provinces, Bolivia is extremely mountainous, but as we approach towards the east, it gradually assumes a less elevated aspect, and ultimately terminates in extensive plains on the confines of Brazil. The Andes, those gigantic mountain piles which impart such dignity, not unmixed with awe, to the whole of South America, branch out near Potosi into two separate chains of vast magnitude, and in their course inclose extensive valleys or table-lands. In the western Cordilleras especially, elevations not less than 13,000, nay, 18,000 feet above the level of the sea, raise their lofty summits to the skies; here are also several active volcanoes. The eastern chain far exceeds them in elevation; the summit of the Sierra Nevado d'Illimani, to the east of La Paz, being, according to Pentland, 24,000 feet; and the Sierra Nevado de Sorata is 25,000 feet above the level of the sea. Scarcely need we add, that the Cordilleras in this district rise to the region of perpetual snow. Cities we find here elevated far above the ordinary level of the clouds; villages which would overtop the pinnacles of the Jungfrau and Shreikhorn; and cottages as high as the top of Mount Blanc. The city of Potosi is 13,000 feet high; of Puni, 12,832, and the post-house of Pati, 14,402! In the next place, we are interested in the peculiarities of its valley ground, or table-land. The mountains already named separate into two great longitudinal ridges, which run parallel to each other, and bound an immense inter-alpine valley or table-land, called the valley of Desaguadero, that includes the great lake of Titicaca. With the exception of Thibet, it forms the most elevated table-land on the globe. Thibet, however, presents nothing but mountain pasture, fit only for the hardiest of sheep; whereas that of the New World presents, as we have already hinted, populous and industrious cities, and abounds in numerous herds of cattle, llamas, guanacos, and sheep, and is covered with harvests of maize, rye, barley, and wheat, at an elevation which has nothing to surpass it for all these strange peculiarities in any other region of the globe. The very surface of the lake Titicaca is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in extent is 4448 square marine leagues, being twenty times that of Geneva. On its banks we find numerous goodly cities and villages, with a rich and fertile country; and it contains, besides, several islands. It has been estimated at 240 miles in circumference, and is found in some places to be 70 fathoms deep. We record these facts with greater satisfaction, as facilities so important will likely promote ere

long a pretty lucrative course of navigation along its extended shores. It forms the most elevated scene for navigation perhaps in the world. The rivers on the western declivity of the Cordillera, which flow into the Pacific, are found of little use except to supply the arid plains through which they pass with a partial irrigation. Those on the eastern declivity are of such importance as to form a communication with large navigable rivers which bend their mighty course towards the Atlantic. In the vicinity of La Paz, the Paro or Beni commences its course; and near Cochabamba, the Guapey sweeps round the southern and eastern Cordillera of the same name, in order to mingle its waters with the Mamore, which in their united state, flowing north-east, lose their waters in the mighty Marañon or Amazons. The Pilcomayo rises near Potosi and Chusquisaca, and the Vemejo, in the valley of Tarija, bend their course towards the north-east, at a considerable distance from each other, until, reaching the Paraguay, all of them assume the name of Río de la Plata, which forms, when it reaches the ocean, an estuary 150 miles broad. Facts such as these abundantly attest what mighty uses, under the influence of steam-navigation, may yet be made of these rivers, which water during such an extensive course cities so populous, and regions so immense, and so noted for their abundant fertility. What must it be when the merchants of Europe, of the world we should rather say, obtain a regular access to these countries, and in exchange for their respective articles of traffic, carry off all that the inhabitants can spare of their agricultural and commercial produce? Nay, what must it be when all the republics of South America become fully acquainted with their own mighty resources, and discover that their land is yet fitted to become the garden and storehouse of the world? The animals to which the Bolivians feel themselves most indebted, are the guanaco, the llama, the alpaca, and the vicuna, all said to resemble very much in their habits the camel of Africa. The structure of their stomach enables them to toil long and severely, like the camel, without a supply of water. The guanaco and llama have their feet so constructed, as to be able to pass with surprising celerity over the most rugged and uneven paths. They frequent the dry and arid Cordillera of the Andes, and appear in numerous herds. The young are easily tamed, and are not long in becoming domestic, and exceedingly fond of their keepers. The llama is easily maintained, and of great hardihood, though we dare say the expeditious traveller would prefer the horse or mule. Under a load of 150 lbs., they have been known to scamper over rocks and precipices at 15 and even 20 miles a-day, to the great hazard doubtless of their masters. They are noted for being sure-footed, and docile. However, we find them complained of as comparatively

weak, slow in their paces, and when fatigued, lying down with great composure under their burden, and no influence can rouse them until sufficiently recruited. A number of spare ones are always needed to supply their place. The llama is in great requisition for its flesh and skin. According to Gregorio de Bolívar, four millions have been annually killed, and 300,000 are employed in transporting ore from the mines of Potosí. The flesh is savoury only when young, and the Indians value their wool as a suitable material for hats and various kinds of woollen stuffs. Their skin, when tanned, is useful for shoes and harness. The vicuña, a smaller animal, is valued chiefly on account of its fleece, which is found to be long and fine in its texture, and is much employed in the making of hats and warm clothing. It generally delights to dwell in regions where stormy winter reigns in all its horrors. Notwithstanding, it is remarkably timid, and not extremely servicable as a beast of burden. The chinchella is found among the mountainous districts; and, as its skin is covered with an exceedingly fine and delicate fur, it is much sought after as an article of commerce. Here also we find the tapir, the jaguar, the leopard, horses, asses, and mules; as also a great variety of birds and fishes, which will be found described in our other articles on South America. The vegetable produce of Bolivia varies, according to the elevation of the district. In mountainous regions covered with perennial snows, little else is visible but a scanty vegetation, consisting of rushes and short wiry grass. Such is the character of the surface, even near the towns of Potosí and Oruro. But as we descend to the level of the lake Titicaca and La Paz, the vegetation assumes a more varied and vigorous aspect; the extensive plains are found clothed with the most abundant crops. The cocoa plant, a source of great wealth, grows in La Paz. It is much relished by the Indian tribes, who always carry it along with them as an article of nourishment. In the vicinity of Chusquisaca and Cochabamba, we find a district sometimes called the Garden of Bolivia, and which supplies the more elevated mining districts with necessities and luxuries that their own ungenial clime does not yield. Proceeding to a lower elevation easterly, we find immense forests; and still farther east, vegetation is as various and exuberant as in the tropical regions. Nowhere, indeed, will the geologist find ampler fields for inviting his researches, as hitherto they have been but very partially explored. The metalliferous mountains near Potosí and the Western Cordillera, are, according to Humboldt and Pentland, of trachytic porphyries. Our geological friends we cannot invite to scenes apt to be more gratifying to themselves, and so apt, under the inspection of intelligent and industrious men, to conduct to the discovery of additional mines; as also, to aid in suggesting more facile and

economical methods for carrying forward those mining enterprises already projected; and perhaps, by a fortunate discovery of coal and other auxiliaries, so likely to abound in such colossal structures, thereby advance Bolivia to that position of importance among the nations which it seems so well entitled to obtain. Those skilled in such arts have recommended the introduction of improved methods of mining and metallurgy, which, if done, several have assured us, would prove an ample source of remuneration. Their roads are every thing but suitable for extensive commercial purposes. They are little better than tracts fitted exclusively for horses and mules; and as they traverse steep and wind round mountains, the course they take is found to be both tedious and perilous. At all events, for goods so transported, the consumer must pay an exorbitant price; in many instances it must diminish their consumption; disadvantages to which that country is still liable, the removal of which there is every hope its enlightened government will take under consideration, as one of their most important duties. The commerce of Bolivia consists almost exclusively in the precious metals, which are readily tendered in exchange for articles of necessity and luxury. Those rude and simple fabrics produced by the Peruvian Indians are all necessary for their own domestic purposes; and their agricultural produce, and herds of cattle, are all consumed by the mining population. Cocoa to the amount of £200,000 worth is exported annually from La Paz to the other parts of Bolivia and Peru. Cattle and mules, previous to the revolution, formed a most extensive article of traffic with the upper provinces of Peru and those of La Plata. The province of La Salta alone supplied from 60,000 to 80,000 annually, a pretty enviable source of profit, we should think. The war of independence greatly desolated these regions, and suspended the working of the Bolivian mines. Such circumstances have almost annihilated this lucrative traffic. As soon as these commotions subside, it may be expected to revive with increasing vigour, especially as the number of intelligent and enterprising population from all lands emigrating thither, must give it a new and unprecedented impulse. Under such a vigorous management as we hope to see adopted, these fair and fertile regions will be found remunerating the husbandman and the merchant to an extent of which we have no conception. Many districts this country furnishes, which, owing to the rigorous climate and lamentable deficiency of vegetation, we would contemplate as little fitted for the abode of civilized and industrious men. But upon a narrower survey, we find, to our great surprise, this deficiency amply compensated by the extent and value of their mineral stores—a fact which sufficiently accounts for the actual existence of populous and industrious cities at

an elevation greater than we find man choosing to dwell in any other clime. The wildest and most mountainous climes of Bolivia have, accordingly, acquired an importance for their stores of gold and silver, and other mineral productions, which is still denied to far fairer and more fertile lands. Gold and silver, so attractive even in wise men's eyes, and for the possession of which no toil is spared, are there found in the utmost abundance, though professional men have told us, that, owing to the expense, the mines are not wrought to the extent of which they are capable. The colossal mountain of Illimani is understood to contain abundance enough to satisfy the most enlarged cupidity. On the lake so called, reposing at its base at an elevation of 1500 feet above the level of the sea, gold has been found in its native state. An Indian, in the 17th century, was so fortunate as to find, near La Paz, a mass of native gold, said to have been detached by lightning from its summit, that was purchased for 11,260 dollars, in order to be deposited in the Natural History Museum of Madrid, as one of the most valuable of its curiosities! By far the greater portion, however, is collected from washing out the river sand, which the mountain streams carry down in minute particles so mixed. The mines of Potosi are considered not inferior to the richest in the world. Copper is also abundant; enormous masses of native copper have been found crystallized in the form of perfect cubes. Besides ores of lead and tin, we find regions where saltpetre, and brimstone, and salt abound. It is unfortunate, owing to the tedious and expensive mode adopted, much is lost in the necessary operations.

Limited though our space is, we must say something about those Indian tribes who profess to trace their noble origin to forefathers who lived during that "golden age" in their history, as they imagine, the days of the Peruvian Incas. Notwithstanding many powerful means that have been employed for their extermination, they still exist in great numbers. We find them comparatively civilized; and judging from the excessive care they take to preserve the language, manners, and even the dress of their ancestors, they cannot but be viewed as a distinct, and somewhat peculiar race. Having long been obliged to submit to Spanish oppression, it is not to be wondered at, when we consider the cruelties which this involves, that we should find them a mild, and passive, and seemingly a heartless people. That, however, they are capable of daring deeds, their patriotic conduct during the insurrection of Tupac Amaru, amply testifies. To kindness and justice they have long been strangers; though no people, as we learn from General Miller, feel more gratefully when it is done them. By a mild treatment so much did he win upon their good graces, that his name is still a sufficient passport with the

whole nation. Owing to their numbers, union of purpose, and energy of which they are known to be capable, they are apt, it has been surmised, eventually to exercise a powerful, perhaps injurious influence in the country. In tending their flocks, and in ploughing their fields, according to a rude and primitive mode of culture doubtless, they are most industrious. The women spin, knit, and weave the coarser fabrics; and besides pounding the maize, a most laborious operation, engage in all the domestic occupations. They live on vegetable food, especially potatoes and maize; from which last an inebriating liquor called chicha, of which they are too fond, is prepared. Though small in stature, yet they are robust and muscular. No people in America could easily match them as pedestrians; when enlisted as soldiers, they have been known in three days to perform a march of 117 miles.

Speaking of what we know of the past religious history of Bolivia, we have too little good to say. The repetition of a few unmeaning formal prayers, and the performance of a round of ceremonies equally empty and vain, make up all the burden which the Bolivians have hitherto taken of their professed duty to God. These are scarcely the shadow—the substance they cannot be, of what is meant. Some honourable exceptions there may be; but what has the clergy been generally but a perfect disgrace to their sacred order? Ignorant of the veriest elements of knowledge—of Christian knowledge more especially—how could such men properly be teachers of others? But when, in addition to this, historic truth, however willing otherwise we might be, loudly calls upon us not to conceal, notwithstanding vows of celibacy, their immoralities among the weaker sex, and the extortion practised in the name of religion too, at baptisms, marriages, and funerals, among the ignorant, inoffensive, and indigent Indians, in consequence of which their incomes were frequently eight times greater than the usual amount:—well may we with horror contemplate such a scene. Religion, pure and undefiled, never was placed in a more polluted and noxious atmosphere. A greater libel upon truth never was advanced than that such men should have been appointed teachers of heavenly wisdom; a sure proof that the Pontiff who missioned them, notwithstanding all his boasting, had, at least in these assignments, little title to infallibility. In spite of all these unhallowed influences, we doubtless find individuals, here and there, noted for their virtuous and amiable deportment. As free and unrestricted religious toleration exists under the new order of things, the progress of truth, aided of course by a holier instrumentality, shall, we are fully convinced, yet repair the mighty damage that for ages has been done. On both sides of the Atlantic measures are in operation which will yet cause the "desert to blossom as the rose"—a scene

which may appear even in Bolivia far sooner than expected; it being one of the most hopeful symptoms of our times, that the friends of a sound moral and religious education have found their way to these regions; and when we recollect the efficacy of their plans in other quarters of the globe far more barbarous, we feel assured that nothing there can frustrate their most sanguine hopes. Nor can we record a more cheering fact, than that revenues which long had been destined to maintain monastic institutions, have been alienated to support seminaries of education. Throughout the whole republic of Bolivia, Lancasterian schools are forming; and here and there colleges are erecting. The university which had long existed at Chusquisaca has lately sustained important improvements in the course of education prosecuted, and in the number of branches taught. The most approved institutions elsewhere have been the model. Under the presidency of General Miller in Potosi, a college for the study of mineralogy was established, and found extremely serviceable for these mining districts.

The Bolivians are reported to be kind and courteous to strangers; and, considering their lack of the means of education and moral training, their ladies sustain a most agreeable conversation—their manners are lively without being flippant, and their dress displays considerable taste.

Our laudable partiality for a clime, where, besides its manifold novel physical attractions, the spirit of freedom so vigorously sprung up, that after centuries of unparalleled oppressions, it succeeded in banishing from its shores the haughty and cruel instruments that caused them, would induce us on other occasions, whatever might be our success, to pen a volume on a theme so mighty. Bolivia, like all the Spanish American settlements, has a history whose annals might be written in blood, and has, moreover, a fame on account of its merited struggles in behalf of its sacred liberties, that ought to be published in every land. Notwithstanding, for such an object we need not say we have not sufficient space; a mere outline alone we can offer—enough, however, we trust, to induce our indulgent readers to apply, as soon as may be, to those sources, where, on such eventful topics, the amplest information can be had.

As Bolivia long formed the upper division of Peru, its history during the three first centuries after it became known to Europeans, is dark and dismal. Leaving that period for consideration in which these two formed one united viceroyalty, until we come to Peru, properly so called, our present article should close with a recital of those measures which caused Bolivia, the upper region of Peru, to appear on the map of the world as a separate and independent republic. Never had a settlement so many weighty grievances to deplore—all brought upon its comparatively

innocent, and at all events unoffending population, by the mother country. We dwell not at present on the doleful scenes of carnage and blood which those monsters of iniquity produced who first disturbed the comparatively felicitous state of those of the Indian tribes which lived under the Peruvian Incas. Like a troop of fiends from Pandemonium, these Spanish invaders butchered in thousands its aborigines; after which they sat down upon the fertile plains of Peru, and luxuriated in all manner of vicious indulgence on the vast spoil they had, in violation of all humanity and justice, secured. Those of the inhabitants who remained were forced, without fee or reward, without even the necessities of life, to toil in their cold and damp mines, to tend their numerous flocks, and to plough their fields, all which they performed with a diligence and an endurance of woes unparalleled in the annals of slavery. From the time of Columbus to the present century, that is, during 300 long and dismal years, things remained in this doleful state, and whatever might be their sighs and groans, no efforts were successfully made for their freedom. It is not to the Spanish regimes, however, of what may be justly called a dark and barbarous age, that we must look for their only oppressors. Though the same system of carnage and blood did not exist, yet even long after the present century had gone a good way in its course, oppressions, we should think infinitely more to be dreaded, prevailed. These viceroys and captains-general, with all their crew of subordinate minions sent from Spain to hold official stations among them, being invested with political influence, so far from supreme control, revelled in reality, without any responsibility, in every species of venality and cruelty. Justice and truth were bought and sold; the most important actions at law were issued in favour of those most liberal in parting with their gold. This might have been so far tolerated, had the mother country contemplated them with the anticipated natural affection. It was her policy, however, to prevent her children from rivalling her in fortune and in fame. In a country so befitting the growth of the vine, the wine trade might have soon raised them to affluence. Its culture, on pain of the severest penalties, she peremptorily prohibited. Manufactories that might have rendered them important among the nations, were placed under similar restrictions. They durst not, on pain of death, load a ship for a foreign port but Old Spain and its dependencies, nor durst any foreign ships land on their shores—all this doubtless that the mother country might grow rich on their spoils, and that no other land should be allowed to perceive the full extent of their woes. Moreover, cargoes of merchandise, the refuse of Spanish shops, were forced upon them, a half civilized race, whose simple and homely wants demanded no

such supply; for which, notwithstanding, they had to give bullion in barter; and we can easily tell on whose side the balance of profit would fall. To crown the sum of their miseries, over them, we should but cannot say, in spiritual matters, was placed a priesthood selected from the most infamous description of monks in Spain. The amount of their ignorance and superstition may be easily conjectured, when, according to the *Quarterly Review*, (VII.,) before 1810, there was only one old crazy printing-press in all the vast regions betwixt Lima and Monte Video. It was in the hands of these monks too, who would not permit one single volume to circulate without their *imprimatur*. One would have thought that this was a land doomed to perpetual thralldom and woe. Notwithstanding its being so hermetically sealed, as we may well say, against the entrance of any thing hopeful, somehow, in a way which it may not be easy precisely to point out, the principles of liberty, fostered doubtless by their woes having increased past all endurance, spontaneously sprung up. On that eventful era in the history of mankind, which augured nothing but ruin to every oppressor of his brother man—an era which delivered the Anglo-American colonies from the unrighteous edicts of their mother country, and which witnessed the extraordinary crisis of the French Revolution—tidings thereof soon reached the South American provinces. In these, their inhabitants beheld, to their utmost joy, a people, not half so oppressed as themselves, vindicated by every land of freedom for the efforts they had so heroically made in the removal of their grievances. We have been told that such works as “Paine’s Rights of Man” had been clandestinely imported, and that their perusal was greatly promoted, and an importance given the sentiments they diffused, by the dire anathemas of the priesthood against all in whose possession a single stray copy should be found. Rarely have pains and penalties against the diffusion of knowledge, and the principles of civil and religious liberty, enjoyed a more felicitous fate! In whatever way it might originate, we now do know, that the spirit of liberty did appear amongst that oppressed people, and from the *Spanish y ke they resolved to be free*. Many, doubtless, were the attempts, not always under prudent management, which the ardour of men, having long hopelessly sighed for deliverance, induced them to try; and many a noble spirit fell a sacrifice to the fury of their oppressors. The first hopeful movement was effected on the 19th April 1810, by the spirited inhabitants of Venezuela, and in July following, by the inhabitants of New Grenada;—in all which countries new governments, republic in every essential, were happily formed, but which, with reluctance, we must refrain describing more particularly. One fact, however, lies directly in our way. Bolivar, afterwards so

renowned both in “the tented field” and the senate, was a native of these northern provinces. He seems to have imbibed from his cradle an unconquerable desire to rid his country of the fearful domination of Old Spain. Under the joyous emotions caused by the late happy movements, he gladly undertook a mission to England, in order “to move to tears” the British Cabinet at the recital of Spanish oppression, and to supplicate their aid in effecting a deliverance. Contrary, however, to their wont, these sages regarded a strict neutrality their wisest policy. Leaving in disgust the land of boasted humanity and freedom, he returned to his own, just beginning to sip its sweets, and, nothing daunted, he joined the army of Independence, resolved, as he was appointed colonel, either to conquer or fall ere he should see so fair a country, and so beloved as South America, held in slavery. Inviting though we perceive the theme is, we must not stay now to relate what befell that noble army under the consummate policy of Bolivar during many a long year, until, in 1819, the independence of his country was completely effected; and how auspiciously the provinces of Venezuela and New Grenada were united in one republic, under the name of COLOMBIA. It is more in our course to dwell on the well-known fact, that for the sake of preventing the peace of these regions from being disturbed, it was deemed expedient to expel the Spaniards from their dominion in Peru. For this purpose, Bolivar united himself with General San Martin, who had shown the utmost heroism in Chili, and who had marched an army into Peru, having a similar object in contemplation. Bolivar had taken along with him those heroes who had won such triumphs in behalf of Colombia; and, as he marched into Lima on the 1st September, the royalists consulted their safety by flight. The inhabitants hailed his arrival with the most enthusiastic joy; and, as the best proof of their sincerity, they placed under his control the resources of their country. On 13th November 1823, under the sanction of a Congress specially summoned from the provinces of North and Lower Peru, of which Lima is the capital, a republican constitution was adopted. The enemy being still in the country, hurried Bolivar away from scenes of politics to those of stern and necessary war. From Lima he marched on the 3d December, at the head of 5000 of his Colombian heroes, to Pativila and Huaras. In July they had increased to 6000, under the immediate command of General Sucre, who was in due time joined by 4000 Peruvians under the command of General Miller; both of which divisions advanced to meet the foe from Huaras to Pasco. During this march they endured uncommon hardships, arising from the severity of the season. Meeting the enemy on the plains of Junim, (6th August,) Bolivar was once more successful. On which favourable

result, having left the main army under Generals Sucre and Miller, he returned to his political duties in the capital, where, having met with Congress, he aided them in reorganizing their infant republic, as it was designed to be. At their urgent request he accepted of the dictatorship; but no entreaty could persuade him to accept of a million of dollars also offered—their unlimited confidence in him being all the gratitude he was desirous to have. While matters were advancing so auspiciously in the capital, the glad news arrived of a decisive victory having been gained by Generals Sucre and Miller, on the 9th December, at Ayacucho, over the royalists, and which exposed them to an irreparable loss both of men and means—an event which happily closed for ever the dominion of Old Spain over her South American colonies, and raised the fair and fertile regions so called to the glorious privilege of being independent; a privilege, however, not obtained for nothing—one hundred thousand men bought it with their blood! On this Bolivar resigned the dictatorship, having gained the end for which it was accepted; and, as a very natural course, he set out, in company with Generals Sucre and Miller, on a visit to the provinces of South or Upper Peru. The whole expedition was one continued triumph. After a banquet given him, verily, on the top of the far-famed Cerro of Potosi, he spoke only the truth when he exclaimed, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, that “the value of all the riches buried in the Andes beneath his feet, was nothing compared to the glory of having borne the standard of Independence from the sultry banks of the Orinoco, to fix it on the frozen peak of this mountain, whose wealth has excited the envy and astonishment of the world.” After a few weeks spent in thus diffusing more widely the principles which animated his own breast and that of his colleagues, he visited Chusquisaca, the capital of Potosi. We formerly stated, that, in honour of such a man, the Congress named their infant republic BOLIVIA, and begged him not only to accept the dictatorship, but to draw up for their use a regular code of laws. The purse of a million of dollars which they gratefully offered, he doubtless accepted—but on condition that therewith he might promote the honour of a cause which lay nearer his soul—“making freemen of slaves;” a thousand thereby partook accordingly of this first of human blessings in Bolivia. To Lima he returned, loaded with more honours than conquering heroes are wont to obtain; and on the 25th of May 1826, he presented the famous Bolivian code before those for whom it was prepared. To the appendix to the Memoirs of General Miller, we refer for a faithful transcript of the whole. It has even been understood as well calculated to insure by its provisions the liberty, the prosperity, and happiness of the community; the only serious

imputation being its recommending a limited monarchy, which is somehow curiously disguised under republican forms. Time, we despair not, will remove much of this unseemliness,—as we are convinced that we could not excite the wrath of a Bolivian more than to say that he was not under a pure and genuine republic. The moment the congress sanctioned this code, General Sucre, a man otherwise mild, and sagacious, and generous, the meritorious conqueror besides on the field of Ayacucho—than whom no public man in the country had fewer enemies, was with great propriety raised to the presidency. At his instigation means were adopted for the extension of a sound and liberal education, the removal of many gross inconsistencies in the church, such as alienating the monastic funds for promoting education—plans, also, for the improvement of agriculture, of operations in mining, as also a wise economy in the revenue, prospered greatly during the tenor of his office. Having formally resigned it with honour, on the 28th July 1828, General Santa Cruz was elected in his stead, who, according to all accounts, seems to be a man of larger ambition, having, it has been alleged, designs of uniting the two original departments of that empire under one great republic, over which, of course, he would be called to preside. We cannot in these remarks be more particular. We have thrown out, general as our survey must needs have been, such a statement of facts, we trust, as will greatly rejoice every friend of liberty. A republic in Bolivia does at this moment exist, from whose future conduct we feel ourselves warranted to indulge the most sanguine hopes. Having behaved so bravely, and, we would not scruple to add, wisely during its infancy—its feeblest and most perilous days—what may be expected when, on the accession of maturer wisdom and strength, it shall be found perceiving its youthful follies, and under loftier impulses from the spirit of liberty, adopting those measures which can alone cause their country to increase in anticipated prosperity and lustre? In the department of Potosi the population is 315,000; in Chusquisaca, 156,000; in Oruro, 90,000; in La Paz, 400,000; in Cochabamba, 435,000; in Santa Cruz, 320,000; being a total in Bolivia of 1,716,000.

BOLIVIAN ANDES, that portion of the Andes which lie in the province of Bolivico. They are of great height; according to Pentland, 18,000 feet above the level of the sea. Sometimes they exhibit a chain of fiery points. Their sides are covered with perpetual snow.

BOLKENHAYN, a town of Silesia. Pop. 1350. 10 miles N.W. Schweidnitz.

BOLL, a small town and castle of Switzerland, 10 miles S. Friburg.

BOLLEBEC. See *Bolbec*.

BOLLENE, a town of France, 10 miles N. Orange. Pop. 4060.

BOLLEN FEE, a town in Cheshire. Pop. 1784.

BOLLINGTON, a town in the county of Chester. Pop. 2685.

BOLNEY, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 635.

BOLTIER, a rocky narrow pass in the Highlands of Braemar.

BOLOGNA, the second city, in point of magnitude and opulence, in the Ecclesiastical States. It is six Italian miles in circuit, and stands at the foot of the Apennines, between the rivers Savena and Rino, in a rich and fertile valley. Here is a number of elegant churches and cloisters, which are adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings. The palace, the residence of the Pope's legate, and of several other persons of distinction, is more remarkable for size than for beauty. Among the other public edifices may be noticed the two towers, Degli Asinelli and de Garisendi; the former 371 feet in height; the latter originally 130 feet in height, but now reduced to nearly 70. Bologna is of considerable note in Italian history, from the number of illustrious families of which it is the residence. It was, too, the seat of the school of Caracci, who restored a correct taste in painting, after Michael Angelo and Raphael. Here is a famous university, which had the honour of first drawing the attention of Europe to the Roman law. Bologna contains manufactures of cloth, silk stockings, and other stuffs; satins, damasks, taffeta, velvet, gauze, crape, and linen. The other products of Bologna and its environs are fruit, wine, the well-known soap-ball, cheese, oil, and honey. The French entered this city in 1796. It is now restored to the Pope. 180 miles N.N.W. Rome.

BOLOGNESE, or **LEGATION OF BOLOGNA**, a province of Italy, in the Pope's dominions, having the Ferrarese on the N., Romagna on the E., Tuscany on the S., and Modena on the W. Pop. about 200,000.

BOLSCHAIK REKA, a river of Kamschatka, which falls into the sea of Ochotsk, in Lat. 54. 52. N.—The town and fortress of Bolscheretsk, consisting of 37 houses, and 235 inhabitants, is situated on its banks. Long. 157. E. Lat. 53. N.

BOLSCHERETSK, a town and fortress of Kamschatka, formerly the capital of that peninsula, and the seat of the government. Long. 157. E. Lat. 53. N.

BOLSOVER, a town of England, county of Derby. Pop. 1429. 5 miles E. Chesterfield, and 148 N. London.

BOLSWAARD, a very old town of the Netherlands, in West Friesland. It has a trade in butter and woollen stuffs. Pop. 2800.

BOLTON, a parish in Haddingtonshire, 6 miles long and 2 broad. Bolton stands on the road leading from Haddington to East Linton. In Scottish history it makes some figure. Pop. 322.

BOLTON, a parish in Cumberland. Pop. 1245.

BOLTON, a market-town and parish in Lancashire. Pop. 63,034.

BOLTON, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 671.

BOLTON, a town of Richelieu county, Lower Canada, on Lake Memphremagog, S.E. Montreal. Pop. 2050.

BOLTON BY BOWLAND, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1174.

BOLTON UPON DEARNE, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 596.

BOLTON LOWSIDE, a township in Cumberland. Pop. 893.

BOLTON LE MOOR, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, consisting of two townships, Great and Little Bolton. The increase of this town has been principally owing to its manufacture of fustian, muslin, and calico; also quiltings, counterpanes, and cotton yarns. Two markets are held here on Saturdays and Mondays, and two annual fairs. Besides its ancient and handsome parish church, there is a modern church and chapel in Little Bolton, and a new and elegant Gothic church on the south side of Great Bolton, nine dissenting chapels, a Catholic chapel, and a grammar school. There are a town-hall, dispensary, public library, and news-room, besides other charitable and useful institutions. Population of Great Bolton 28,299, of Little Bolton 12,896. The united population is now estimated at 41,195. 11 miles N.W. Manchester.

BOLTON PERCY, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 993.

BOLTON LE SANDS, a parish in Lancashire. Pop. 1781.

BOLTON LE SANDS, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 695.

BOLUS HEAD, a cape of Ireland, at the extremity of Iveragh, in the county of Kerry. Long. 10. 12. W. Lat. 51. 44. N.

BOMBA, (Fine Bay,) a port on the coast of Biscay, 7 leagues E. Cape Razatin. Lat. 6. 10. S.

BOMBAY, an island on the west coast of Hindostan, containing the city of the same name, which is the capital of all the British settlements on that side of the peninsula. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and about 1 mile broad, is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait; and it forms, along with the neighbouring islands of Colabah, Salsette, Butcher's Island, Elephanta, and Caranja, a commodious and well-sheltered harbour. Near the southern extremity of the island of Colabah, which is separated from that of Bombay by a narrow strait, stands the lighthouse, which is of a circular form. It rises from the sea to the height of 150 feet, and shows its light at the distance of 21 miles.—The city of Bombay is about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is surrounded by strong fortifications. The castle is a regular quadrangle, with numerous works, particularly towards the sea; and

the whole is encompassed by a broad deep ditch, which can be floated at pleasure. In the centre of the town is the Green, a large open space, which is surrounded with many large and well built houses. Here is the English church, an extremely handsome edifice; to the left of which is the government-house, which has a showy and magnificent appearance; on the right is the bazar or market-place; and at the entrance to this street stands the theatre, which is a handsome building. This part of the town suffered greatly by fire. Besides the English church, there are numerous temples for the worship of the Hindoos, mosques for the Mahometans, and a synagogue for the Jews. The Portuguese Roman Catholics have also several chapels; and a Presbyterian church has been lately established for the benefit of the Scots resident in Bombay.

From the situation of Bombay, it commands an extensive commerce with the countries situated in the Persian and Arabic gulfs, with both the western and eastern coasts of India, as well as with the islands in the eastern ocean, and with China. Of the trade to China, the principal commodity is cotton-wool: the other articles of which the trade of Bombay consists, are sandal-wood and pepper, the produce of Malabar and the other adjacent countries; gums, drugs, and pearls, from Arabia, Abyssinia, and Persia; elephants' teeth, corne- lians, and other produce, from Camboy; storks' fins, birds' nests, and other articles, from the Maldivé and Laccadive islands. With Europe also, and with different parts of America, Bombay carries on a considerable trade. The imports from Europe are principally articles for the use of the natives and Europeans, consisting mostly of the finer manufactures of Europe, piece-goods, and treasure. The art of ship-building is carried to great perfection by the Persees, who are accounted excellent ship-carpenters. There are excellent rope-walks, which are equal to any in England, with the exception of the King's yard at Portsmouth; and the dockyard is large and well-contrived, and has abundance of naval stores, together with large quantities of timber for building and repairing ships, and forges for all kinds of smiths' work. The new dock, constructed by Major Cooper, is a truly magnificent work, both as to design and execution.

The inhabitants of this island are estimated to amount to 220,000, of whom about three-fourths are Hindoos, 8000 Persees, 8000 Mahometans, and 3000 or 4000 Jews; the Portuguese are also found in considerable numbers. The Persees are an active and industrious race, and have attained to a high degree of consideration and opulence. Besides the Persees, many considerable Portuguese, Armenian, and Hindoo merchants, reside at Bombay, who, along with property, have acquired the reputation of great integrity.

Bombay was obtained by the Portuguese in 1530; it was ceded to Britain in 1661, and transferred to the East India Company in 1668, 620 miles N.W. Seringapatam, 770 from Madras, and 1308 from Calcutta. Long. 72. 57. E. Lat. 18. 56. N.

BOMMEL, a town in Dutch Guelderland, on an island formed by the Maese and the Waal. Pop. 2900. 7 miles N. Bois-le-Duc.

BOMMELWAERT, an island of the Netherlands, in Dutch Guelderland, which is formed by the waters of the Maese and the Waal, and is about 15 miles long and 6 broad.

BOMMENE, NEW, a small fortified place of the Netherlands, province of Zealand.

BONA, a considerable seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, with a commodious harbour. It was one of the settlements of the French African Company, established during the reign of Louis XIV.; but the intercourse with this coast having been interrupted by the revolutionary war, England, in 1805, obtained the cession of Bona and the other ports belonging to the African Company. When the French had taken possession of Algiers, Bona soon came into their hands, and now remains so. 66 miles N.N.E. Constantina. Long. 7. 45. E. Lat. 36. 52. N.

BONANZA, a town of Spain, the harbour of Seville, near the mouth of the Guadalquivir.

BONATI, a city, the capital of a district of the same name, in the Principato Citeriore of the kingdom of Naples. Pop. 3480.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of New Granada, province of Pompayan, the staple port of the province, 90 miles west of Bali. Long. 75. 18. W. Lat. 3. 50. N.

BONAVENTURE, an island, or rather barren rock, of Lower Canada, in the district of Gaspe.

BONAVISTA, (Beautiful Sight,) the largest of the Cape de Verde Islands, next to St Jago, being about 48 miles in circumference. Northern side, according to Captain Cook. Long. 22. 59. W. Lat. 16. 15. N.

BONAVISTA, CAPE and BAY OF, lie on the east side of Newfoundland. The cape lies in Long. 52. 32. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

BONAWASI, a small town of Hindostan, in North Canara. Houses 500. Long. 75. 8. E.

BONDER, an island in the eastern seas, about 25 miles in circuit, lying off the north-eastern extremity of Cerani. Long. 128. 5. Lat. 53. S.

BONDORF, the chief town of a county of the same name in Suabia, 28 miles N. Zurich.

BONDOT, a kingdom of Central Africa, on the western bank of the Faleme.

BONGATE, a parish in Westmoreland. Pop. 1264.

BONGATE and LANGTON, a town in Westmoreland. Pop. 645.

BONGHIR, a town and district of Hindostan, 24 miles E. from Hydrabad.

BONHILL, a parish in Dumbartonshire, on the banks of the river Leven. The village of Bonhill lies on the east side of the river,

5 miles from Dumbarton. On the road to Drymen, there is a monumental stone to Smollett. Pop. 3874.

BONI, an island in the eastern seas, on the N.E. coast of Waygiou.

BONI BAY, called Bruggess Bay by the Europeans, a spacious bay of the eastern seas, on the south coast of the island of Celebes.

BONIFACIO, a neat seaport of Corsica, on the S. coast. It is tolerably fortified. Pop. 2500. 92 miles S. by W. Bastia.

BONIFACIO, CAPO DI, the south-east point of the island of Corsica.

BONIN ISLANDS, in the East Indies. They are small and remarkable. The central island is named Kasor, and the largest in the cluster Peel. These islands are well wooded and watered. Lat. 27. 44. to 26. 30. N.

BONKLE and PRESTON, a united parish in Berwickshire, on the eastern confines of the Lammermuir hills. The uplands are poor, but the lower are fertile. Pop. 748.

BONN, a neat town of the Prussian states, in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, on the left bank of that river. It has four parish churches. It was taken in 1703 by Marlborough. 14 miles S.S.E. Cologne.

BONNAT, a town of France, department of La Creuse. Pop. 2050.

BONNE, a town of the Sardinian states, 10 milés E.S.E. Geneva. Pop. 2000.

BONNEJEUX, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. Pop. 2500.

BONNEE RIVER. This river is formed by the stream of the Soank, which rises in Hindostan, in the district of Chuta Nagpoor and the Burkee river, which it joins in Long. 84. 50. E. Lat. 21. 43. N.

BONNET DE JOUX, St, a town of France, in Dauphiny, with 1320 inhabitants.

BONNET ISLANDS, five small islands in the Mergu Archipelago. Lat. 10. 29. N.

BONNETTE CHATEAU, St, a town of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2500.

BONNET LA RIVIERE, St, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 1120.

BONNET LASCHAMPS, St, a village of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 1350.

BONNET, St, a town of France, 37 miles N. Grenoble. Pop. 1500.

BONNETABLE, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 4880.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire, on the Loire. Pop. 1750.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, 14 miles N.E. Annecy. Pop. 1000.

BONNEIGHEIM, a town of Wirtemberg, near the Neckar. Pop. 1800.

BONNINGTON, a small village, having flour mills, on the road from Edinburgh to Newhaven. The Water of Leith is here crossed by a small bridge.

BONNINGTON, a small village, lying about 2 miles west of Ratho, county of Edinburgh.

BONNYRIGG, a small village above Lasswade, about 7 miles south of Edinburgh.

BONOA, a small island in the Eastern Seas, Long. 128. 12. E. Lat. 2. 59. S.

BONONIA, in ancient geography, a town of Gallia Belgica, supposed to be the *Portus Icius* of Cæsar, and the *Gessoriacum* of Mela, and to have had three different names. This Bononia corresponds to the modern *Boulogne*. Long. 1. 30. E. Lat. 50. 40. N.

BONONIA was the name also of a town in Pannonia Inferior, between Moursa to the north-west, and Taurinum to the east; and there was another in Bononia, in Mœsia Superior, on the Danube, now *Bodon*, in Bulgaria.

BONONIA, a town of Italy in Gallia Cispadana, and probably so called by the Gauls, as there was a Bononia in Gallia Belgica.

BONSALL, a town and parish in the county of Derby. Pop. 1315.

BONST, a circle in the Prussian Government of Posen, and at one time part of Poland. It extends over 408 square miles. Pop. 33,530.

BONTHEIN, a town and district of the island of Celebes. Long. 120. 9. E. Lat. 5. 20. S.

BONY, a kingdom in the island of Celebes, extending from the river Chimrana to the river Salenica.

BOOBY ISLAND, a small island in the West Indies, near St Christopher's. It is the name also of two rocky islets.

BOODICOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 30 miles S.E. Bangalore.

BOODROOM, or BOUDRON, a small town of Asia-Minor, in Caramania, situated at the head of a deep bay. Many relics of antiquity are to be observed here, and in the vicinity. Long. 27. 20. E. Lat. 37. N.

BOOGEBOOGE, a town of Hindostan, and capital of the province of Cutch. It has a good trade. Long. 69. 45. E. Lat. 23. 15. N.

BOOKHAM, GREAT, a parish, county of Surrey. Pop. 890.

BOOM, a town of Brabant, on the Nethe, 10 miles S. Antwerp. Pop. 3430.

BOONAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea. Long. 38. E. Lat. 40. 44. N.

BOONDY, a town of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer. Long. 75. 30. E. Lat. 25. 28. N.

BOONE, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Pop. 6500. Slaves 650.

BOORGOO, a large kingdom in the interior of Africa, bounded on the east by the Niger, and on the south by Eyeo or Garriba, on the west by Dahomey, and on the south by Gourma.

BOOROO, an island in the Eastern Seas, between the 3d and 4th degrees of N. Lat. 75 miles long by 38 broad.

BOOROOJIED, a city of Persia, province of Irak. Pop. 12,000.

BOOSA, a small city in Africa, described by Captain Clapperton, by the walls of which the river Niger flows.

BOOSHALLA, an insular cluster of basaltic pillars, near the isle of Staffa.

BOOSHATTER, formerly the city of Utica,

famous for the retreat and death of Cato. Lies about 7 miles inward from Porto Feirineti, in the bay of Tunis.

BOOSNAH, a town and district of Hindostan, in Bengal. Long. 89. 39. E. Lat. 23. 32. N.

BOOTAN, an extensive region of Northern Hindostan, lying within Bengal and Thibet, principally between the 26th and 28th degrees of N. lat., supposed to be 200 miles from E. to W. and 90 from N. to S. Notwithstanding this country is very mountainous, and many parts of it extremely cold, it is still productive and highly cultivated, the slope of the mountains being cut into terraces for this purpose. As it is situated without the tropics, it is free from the periodical rains; and the climate is in general moderate, calculated to bring forth both European and Asiatic fruits and vegetables. Chief towns, Tassissadon, Poonakha, Wandepore, Ghassa, and Murichom.

BOOTH GOLDSHAW, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 763.

BOOTH, HIGHER AND LOWER, two townships of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 4307, and 2178.

BOOTHBAY, a post-township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine. Pop. 3015.

BOOTHBY GRAFFO, a wapentake, county of Lincoln. Pop. 7843.

BOOTLE, a parish, county of Cumberland. Pop. 737.

BOOTLE WITH LINACRE, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 1133.

BOOTON, an island lying off the S.E. extremity of the island of Celebes, 85 miles in length by 20 in breadth.

BORAL, a town and small territory of Hindostan, province of Malwah. Long. 77. 70. E. Lat. 23. 17. N.

BORFINGEN, a town of Suabia, on the Eger. Pop. 1600. 28 miles N.N.E. Ulm.

BOPPART, a town of the Prussian States, 8 miles S. Coblenz. Pop. 1500.

BOQUES CREEK, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which joins the Scioto.

BORAS, a town of Sweden, in West Gothland, on the river Wiska. Pop. 2000.

BORBA, a town of Portugal, province of Alentejo. Pop. 2700.

BORCK, a town of the Prussian States, Grand Duchy of Posen. Pop. 1300.

BORCKELOE, a village of Dutch Brabant, 42 miles W.N.W. Munster. Pop. 1000.

BORD, a town of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 1800.

BORDEN, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 771.

BORDENTOWN, a township of the United States, Burlington county, New Jersey.

BORDES, Les, a town of France, department of the Arriege. Houses 350.

BOREHAM, a parish, county of Essex. Pop. 991.

BORHOLM, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the west coast of Mainland.

BOBERAY, two of the smaller Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland.

BORGAN, a town in the bailiwick of Rombal, in Norway. Pop. 4864, including the island.

BORGHETTO, a small town of Italy, province of Lodi, on the river Lambro.—Also a large village on the Mincio, to the north of the town of Mantua.—The name also of several other small places in Italy.

BORGHOLM, a fortress of Sweden, on the west coast of the island of Oeland.

BORGHOLZHAUSEN, a town of Westphalia. Pop. 1000.

BORNE, a Lake of the United States, in Louisiana, communicating with Lake Ponchartrain, 40 miles long, by about 15 broad.

BORGO, an old seaport town of the Russian dominions, government of Finland. Long. 25. 40 E. Lat. 60. 23. N.

BORGO FRANCO, a town of Piedmont, province of Ivrea. Pop. 1400.

BORGO DI SESIA, a populous town of Italy, Duchy of Milan, 50 miles N.N.E. Turin.

BORGO DI ST SEPOLCRO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, 48 miles E.S.E. Florence.

BORGO DI VAL DI TARO, a small town of Italy, 23 miles S.W. Parma.

BORGO DI VAL SEGANA, a handsome market town of Tyrol, on the river Brenta.

BORGOFORTE, a small town of Italy, in the Duchy of Mantua, 7 miles S.S.W. Mantua.

BORGUE, a parish in Kirkeudbright, 10 miles long, and 7 broad. It at one time consisted of two parishes. It is both agricultural and pastoral. Pop. 894.

BORGWORM, or VAREM, a small town of the Netherlands, 10 miles W. Liege.

BORJA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, 34 miles W.N.W. Saragossa. Pop. 3000.

BORISSOGLEBSK, a town of European Russia, government of Jaroslav. Pop. 3000.—Also a town of European Russia, in the government of Tambow. Pop. 3000.

BORISSOW, a small town of European Russia, on the Berezina, 36 miles E. Minsk.

BORISTHENES, or BORYSTHENES, in ancient geography, the largest river in Sarmatia Europæa. It is now called the Dnieper, or Nieper.

BORKEE, a town of Westphalia, 30 miles W. Munster. Pop. 2400.

BORKUM, an island of Hanover, on the coast of East Friesland, situated between the mouths of the East and West Ems, 12 miles in circumference.

BOREANAPARK, a small village south of the Earn, parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

BORELAND, a small village, lying half a mile north of Dysart, Fife.

BORMES, a town of France, department of the Var. Pop. 1320.

BORMIA, or BORMIDA, the name of two rivers in Piedmont, which join the Tanaro.

BORMIO, a town of Italy, at the influx of the Fredolfo into the Adda. Pop. 1000. 30 miles S.E. Coire, 45 N.W. Trent.

BORNA, a town of Saxony, 12 miles S.S.E.

Leipzig. It has manufactures of wool and earthenware.

BORNBAUM, a circle in the Prussian government of Posen, formerly a part of Poland. It is extended over 543 square miles, with 26,923 inhabitants.

BORNEO, an island of Asia, which, next to New Holland, is the largest of any in the known world, extending about 800 miles in length, by 700 in breadth. The climate is in general temperate: on the west coast heavy rains prevail from November until May; and the thermometer ranges from 82 to 94 degrees. Violent earthquakes also are sometimes experienced. The coast, for 10 or 15 miles inland, is mostly marshy, a circumstance which renders the climate unhealthy to Europeans. Part of the island is mountainous: in the centre is an extensive ridge called the Crystal Mountains, from the abundance of crystal found among them. Borneo, Banjarmassing, and Passmir, are the principal rivers. Gold is found among the sand in all the rivers in considerable abundance. There are also diamond mines. In the rivers the finest diamonds in the Indies are found, being washed down by the torrents, some of them weighing from 20 to 40 carats. Iron, copper, and tin, also abound; and pearls, and mother-of-pearl shells are obtained on the northern coast. The vegetables of this island are numerous and valuable, consisting of delicious fruits, pepper, the camphor-tree, and one which produces a kind of resin called dammen. A breed of large cattle, called lisang, frequents the north part of the island, and flocks of deer and wild hogs feed on the spacious plains; but the most singular quadruped, if such it may be called, inhabiting Borneo, is the ouran-outang, an animal bearing an intimate resemblance in figure and propensities to the human species. The salangane, or swallow which constructs an edible nest, and bird of paradise, are common here. This island, according to Mr Hunt, enjoys a singular felicity in the absence of any ferocious animal, though the dense woods would afford abundance of shelter. Borneo is inhabited by various races, who are generally of the most barbarous habits, and have many cruel and superstitious customs. A man is considered unfit for matrimony, or any important function of life, till he has imbrued his hands in the blood of at least one fellow-creature. Many Chinese are settled here, who carry on a very active commerce, and engross the whole trade of the island; and the coast is inhabited by a mixture of Malays, Javanese, and the natives of Celebes. The total population is calculated at more than three millions. Borneo is divided into several districts, governed by independent sovereigns, who frequently wage war with each other. Several of the European powers have endeavoured to establish colonial settlements in Borneo; but, with the exception of the Dutch, none of these have had any permanent success. During the

late war, the British trade was infested by piracies from this island. An attack was in consequence made on Sambas in the year 1812, which failed, and the British were repulsed with considerable loss. A new attempt was made in 1813, and attended with complete success. Long. from 109. to 119. E. Lat. 4. N. to 7. 25. S.

BORNEO, a seaport, and capital of the kingdom of Borneo, on the north-west part of the island, ten miles distant from the sea. The houses, which occupy the banks on both sides of a river, are supported on posts, and are ascended by stairs; and the chief communication is by means of boats in front of the houses. The Sultan of the kingdom of Borneo resides here. Considerable trade is carried on between Borneo and China in black wood, exported for furniture, clove-bark, camphor, canes, pepper, dammen, and birds' nests. Pop. 10,000. Long. 114. 44. E. Lat. 4. 56. N.

BORNHEIM, a town of the Prussian states, between Bonn and Briel. Pop. 1100.—Also a village of Germany, one mile N.E. Frankfurt; also a small town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 8 miles N.E. Dendermonde.

BORNHOLM, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 100 miles from the outermost point of Zealand, in length 30 miles, and in breadth 20. Long. 15. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

BORNOS, a town of Spain, province of Seville, with about 3000 inhabitants.

BORNOU, an extensive kingdom in the interior of Africa. The most correct information which we have received of this great African kingdom is from Major Denham and Captain Clapperton, by whom it was visited in 1823. Bornou is at present comprehended within the 15th and 10th parallel of N. Lat. and the 12th and 18th of E. Long. It is bounded on the north by part of Kanem and the desert; on the east by the Lake Tchad; on the south-east by the kingdom of Loggun, and the river Shary, which divides Bornou from the kingdom of Begharmi on the east; on the south by Mandara, an independent kingdom; and on the west by Soudan. The commerce of Bornou is chiefly carried on by the merchants of Fezzan, who set out from Mourzouk, which forms a central point for the interior commerce of Eastern Africa. The country produces little; and has no great trade, being rather an entrepot for the transit of merchandise between more mercantile countries. It has also been for years back the scene of destructive wars which have discouraged industry. The people are poor and simple in their habits. The imports into Bornou consist of brass and copper for the currency of the country, valued at about four shillings sterling a-pound; Imperial dollars, which, compared with the dollars of Spain, are nearly as 16 to 15; red woollen caps, check linens, light coarse cloth, baize, barakans, or alhaiks, small Turkey carpets, small

plain carpets of Merurata, silk, wrought and unwrought, tissues, and brocades, sabre blades, Dutch knives, scissors, coral beads, small looking-glasses, and Gooroo nuts from the south of the Niger. The exports are slaves, gold, and civet.

BORNOU, a large city, capital of the above empire. The population does not correspond with its extent, as the houses are built in the most straggling manner. Long. 22. 57. E. Lat. 24. 32. N.

BORODINO, a village in Russia, near the Moskwa, about 90 miles W. Moscow, remarkable for the great battle fought there, on 7th September 1812, between the French and Russians.

BOROUGH, a hamlet, county of Caermarthen. Pop. 4173.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a borough and town, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 950.

BOROVITSCHI, a town of European Russia, government of Novogorod. Pop. 2600.

BOROWSK, a town of European Russia, in the government of Moscow, on the Pretwa. Pop. 1600. 60 miles S.W. Moscow.

BORRIANA, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. Pop. 4000. 21 miles from Valencia.

BORRODALE. See *Cumberland*.

BORROWSTONNESS, or **BO'NESS**, a parish in the county of Linlithgow. Pop. 3081.

BORROWSTOUN, a posting village, on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, parish of Reay.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, frequently abbreviated to **Bo'ness**, a seaport town of Scotland, county of Linlithgow, on the southern bank of the river Forth, where it is between three and four miles wide. The town is irregularly built, but has one of the safest and most commodious harbours in the Frith of Forth. The principal manufactures carried on here are sal-ammoniac, salt, vitriolic acid, pottery, and distilling. There are extensive collieries, which afford fuel both for home consumption and export, which have been wrought during centuries, and penetrate far beneath the bed of the river. Most of the trade of Borrowstownness has, in consequence of the navigable canal between the rivers Clyde and Forth, at the termination of which Grangemouth is situated, been transferred to Grangemouth. Pop. 2809. 18 miles W. of Edinburgh.

BORSET, or **BORSETT**, celebrated for its baths, a place about half a league from Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany.

Borson, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, extending over 1332 square miles.

BORTHEN, a circle in the Prussian government of Munster, and province of the Rhine. It is on the frontiers of the Netherlands, and extends over 307 square miles.

BORTHWICK, a parish on the south of the county of Edinburgh. The cultivation is good. The road from Edinburgh by Fushiebridge, passes through it. Pop. 1473.

BOSA, a small seaport on the west coast of Sardinia, with a good harbour and a castle.

BOSBURY, with **UPLEADON**, a parish, Herefordshire. Pop. 1061.

BOSCA REGALE, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, with 3650 inhabitants.

BOSCAWEN, a post-town of the United States, New Hampshire. Pop. 1829.

BOSCO, or **BOSCHI**, a town of Piedmont, 5 miles S.E. Alessandria. Pop. 2660.

BOSHAM, a village and parish of England, county of Sussex, on an arm of the sea. The church is a spacious Gothic structure. Pop. 1181. 3 miles W. Chichester.

BOSHUANAS, a numerous class of tribes who inhabit a large territory in the interior of Southern Africa.

BOSJESMANS, or **BUSHMEN**, a race of Hottentots who inhabit the sides and valleys of the Sneeuwberg, or Snowy Mountains, which form the northern boundary of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSKOOP, a village of the Netherlands, province of Holland. Pop. 1340.

BOSLEY, a chapelry, county of Chester. Pop. 597.

BOSMERE AND CLAYDON, a hundred, county of Suffolk. Pop. 12,956.

BOSNA, a river of European Turkey, in Bosnia, which discharges itself into the Sava.

BOSNA-SERAJO (*Seraglio of Bosnia*), a town of European Turkey, the capital of Bosnia. It is meanly built, with the exception of a few of the public offices. The old citadel, which stands at some distance from the town, is surrounded with thick walls, turrets, and bastions, planted with 80 cannon. Here are manufactures of lances, daggers, and other arms; there is likewise a considerable trade, chiefly with Dalmatia. Exclusive of the Turkish inhabitants, there are 100 Greek, and 500 Catholic families, the latter of whom have a bishop. Pop. 12,000. 118 miles W. Belgrade, 230 S. Vienna.

BOSNIA, a country of the south of Europe, subject to the Turks; separated from Slavonia on the north by the Sava, from Servia on the east by the Drino, from Dalmatia on the south by a ridge of mountains, and from Croatia on the west by the Verbas. Its area contains about 13,200 square miles. It is full of mountains, but contains intervening fruitful fields and vineyards, especially in the north. The total number of native inhabitants does not exceed 80,000; that of the Turkish militia is reckoned at 50,000.

BOSPHORUS (*the Passage of the Cow*), or **STRAIT OF CONSTANTINOPLE**, the narrow sea which forms a communication between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, about 1 or 1½ mile broad, and 20 miles long. The one called the Thracian Bosphorus (Channel of Constantinople,) connects the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora, with the Euxine, which again communicates with the Palus Mæotis, or Sea of Asoph, by means of the

other called the Cimmerian Bosphorus, (Straits of Caffa.)

BOSRA, a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus, 50 miles S. Damascus.

BOSSAL, a parish, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1375.

BOSSINEY, or **TREVENNA**, a town, county of Cornwall, England. It sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 1050.

BOSSUT, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 6 miles from Mons.

BOST, a city of Persia, capital of a territory near the province of Seistan. Lat. 32. 30. N. Long. 64. 45. E.

BOSTAN, a town of Natolia, 50 miles N.N.W. Marasch.

BOSTON (St Botolph's Town,) a seaport and market-town of England, in the county of Lincoln, situated on both sides of the river Witham, near its influx into the sea. It is an ancient town, and was formerly rich in monastic and religious institutions, though scarcely a vestige is now left of the six friaries and three colleges which it once contained. The parish church, dedicated to St Botolph, is a noble Gothic structure, justly admired for its elegance and simplicity. It was founded in 1309. Besides the church, there is a handsome chapel of ease erected in 1820, and ten dissenting chapels for general and particular Baptists, Independents, Methodists of different degrees, Quakers, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians. The theatre is a new and commodious building, neatly fitted up, and well adapted for dramatic representations. There are five free schools, viz. the grammar school, founded in the reign of Queen Mary; a blue-coat school for both boys and girls; one for the education of the children of poor freemen; one for educating poor children, on the plan of Mr Lancaster; and another established on the principles of Dr Bell. Boston contains two public subscription libraries and newsrooms; the town is lighted with gas, well paved, and clean. The market-place is spacious; and the markets, which are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, are well supplied. The neighbouring sea yields great plenty of fish; and a considerable traffic is carried on in shrimps, immense quantities of which are sent to London. A new market was erected by the corporation in 1828, for butter and fowls, over which are elegant assembly rooms. A considerable quantity of poultry is also sent to London. Since the inclosure of the neighbouring fens, large quantities of oats are annually shipped for London. Boston is a corporate town, being incorporated in 37th Henry VIII., and has sent two members to Parliament (with only one intermission) since the 11th of Edward III. In the year 1804, a handsome iron bridge of one arch was erected over the Witham, in the place of the former wooden one. There are four annual fairs. Pop. 11,240. 36 miles S.S.E. Lincoln. Long. 0. 25. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

BOSTON, a seaport of the United States, and capital of Massachusetts, in Suffolk county, and the largest town in New England. It is pleasantly situated at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay, on a peninsula of an uneven surface, 2 miles long, and in the widest part about 1 mile wide. The harbour is one of the best in the United States. It has a sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels at all times of tide, and is accessible at all seasons of the year. The entrance is well defended by Fort Independence and Fort Warren. The houses in the older part of the town are plain, and the streets generally narrow and crooked; but in West Boston, and in several streets recently laid out, the private buildings are more splendid than in any other town in the United States. In 1817, there was erected on each side of Market Street, a block of brick stores more than 400 feet in length, and 4 stories high; and on Central Wharf, another immense pile of buildings was completed the same year, 1240 feet long, containing 54 stores, 4 stories high, having a spacious hall in the centre, over which is erected an elegant observatory. Among the public buildings are the state-house, which is built on an elevation, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country; the new court-house, built of stone; Faneuil Hall, where all town-meetings are held; a theatre; an almshouse; a customhouse; and 28 places for public worship, 11 of which are for Congregationalists, 4 for Episcopalians, 4 for Baptists, 2 for Methodists, 3 for Universalists, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Friends, a New Jerusalem church, and the Seamen's Chapel. Among the benevolent institutions are the general hospital, founded in 1818, which has been richly endowed by the liberality of the state and of individuals; and an hospital for the insane, the buildings of which are situated in Charlestown. There are also several extensive libraries. Boston is very extensively engaged in commerce. The population in 1800 was 24,937; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, more than 43,000; and now, (in 1839,) nearly 100,000. 210 miles N.E. New York, 300 N.E. Philadelphia, 436 N.E. Washington, and 300 S.S.E. Montreal. The country in the immediate vicinity is fertile and populous, and connected with the capital by fine roads. The Middlesex canal opens a water communication with the interior of New Hampshire. There are four bridges connecting Boston with the adjacent towns. Charles river bridge, which connects it with Charlestown on the north, is 1503 feet long, 42 broad, and stands on 77 piers. West Boston bridge, connecting it with Cambridge port on the west, is 3483 feet long, and stands on 180 piers. Craigie's bridge is between these two, and connects it with Cambridge. A bridge and dam were commenced in 1818 across the bay on the south-west side of the town, the object of which is to open a new

avenue, and also to create a water-power sufficient to put in operation extensive tide-mills, and other water-works. The country around Boston is the admiration of every traveller of taste; and the view from the dome of the statehouse surpasses any thing of the kind in the United States.

BOSWELL'S ST., a parish in Roxburghshire, beautifully cultivated. A great annual fair is held here on the 18th July. Pop. 701.

BOSWORTH (St Botolph's Town.) a town of England, county of Leicester. The church is spacious, and has a beautiful spire. Pop. 1212. About 3 miles from the town is Bosworth field, where was fought, in 1458, the memorable battle between Richard III. and the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

BOSWORTH HUSBAND, a town of England, county of Leicester, 14 miles S. Leicester. Pop. 910.

BOTAL TOBAGOSIMA, an island in the Chinese sea, south of Formosa. Lat. 21. 57. N. Long. 117. 21. E.

BOTANY BAY, a bay on the south-east coast of New Holland, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770. It has since been converted into a British settlement for the reception of exiled criminals. The climate is salubrious, the soil fertile, and the settlement flourishing. The colony consists of four districts, Sidney, Paramatta, Hawkesbury, and Newcastle, and it has two dependencies, Hobart's town and Port Dalrymple, on Van Diemen's Land, about 300 miles distant. For particulars, see Australia, Sidney, &c. &c.

BOTCHARDGATE, a town in the county of Cumberland. Pop. 4161.

BOTESDALE, a market-town and parish of England, county of Suffolk. Pop. 655.

BOTETOURT, a county of the United States, in Virginia, W. of the Blue Ridge. Pop. about 25,000. Slaves 2275. Chief town, Fincastle.

BOTER LOCH, a small fresh water lake in the north of Lanarkshire, in the parish of Durness.

BOTHAL DEMESNE, a town in the county of Northumberland. Pop. 227.

BOTHAL, a parish in the county of Northumberland. Pop. 755.

BOTHEKNAR, a parish in Stirlingshire, lying in the Carse of Falkirk. Carronshore lies in this parish. Pop. 905.

BOTHNIA, an extensive province in the north of Europe, which is divided into East and West by a gulf of the same name. The eastern division was ceded to Russia at the peace of Frederickshamm in 1809. East Bothnia lies on the east bank of the gulf; a chain of mountains separates it, on the other side, from the provinces of Archangel and Olonetz; it has Finland on the south, and Lapland on the north. Its length is 300 miles, and its breadth from 60 to 210. The population is proportionally small, not exceeding 70,000. The soil is remarkably fertile, but somewhat low and marshy towards the

coast. The chief towns are Cafnaa, Ulea, Brahestad, Carleby, Jacobstadt, Wasa, and Christianstadt. West Bothnia, which belongs to Sweden, reaches, on the west side of the gulf, from the borders of Angermanland to Tornea. It is divided into the four districts of Umea, Pitea, Lulea, and Tornea; so called from their chief towns. The inhabited part has been estimated at nearly 400 English miles in length, and 100 in breadth; yet the population, including a part of Lapland, is only 46,000.

BOTHNIA, GULF OF, is that part of the Baltic which separates Sweden from Finland. It begins at the island of Aland, and extends 360 miles in length, and 135 in extreme breadth, to Tornea, between Lat. 60. 20. and 65. 50. N.

BOTHWELL, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Lanark, on the Clyde. Here, in 1679, the Scottish Covenanters were completely routed by the royal forces. Pop. of the parish 5545.

BOTLEY, a parish of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 722.

BOTLOE, a hundred in Gloucestershire. Pop. 6822.

BOTOLPH, ST., a parish in the county of Cambridge. Pop. 759.

BOTOLPH, ST., a parish in the county of Essex. Pop. 2560.

BOTOLPH, ST., Without Aldersgate, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 3994.

BOTOLPH, ST., a parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. 614.

BOTOLPH, ST., Aldgate, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 9615.

BOTOLPH, ST., Without Aldgate, or **EAST SMITHFIELD LIBERTY**, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 3453.

BOTOLPH, ST., **BISHOPSGATE**, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 10,256.

BOTRIPHNIE, a parish in Banffshire, about 24 miles west of the county town. Pop. 721.

BOTTA, a small town of Italy, in the states of Parma, 4 miles N.N.W. Placentia.

BOTTESFORD, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 1320.

BOTTISHAM, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 1302.

BOTTLEHILL, a post-township of the United States, in Morris county, New Jersey, 16 miles N.W. Elizabethtown.

BOTTOSCHANY, a city in the province of Moldavia, in European Turkey. It is situated on a river of the same name, which falls a little below into the Siena. Pop. 4200.

BOTTWAR, a town in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, with 2000 inhabitants.

BOZEN, or **BOZEN**, a celebrated trading town of the Austrian empire, in the district of the same name in the Tyrol. It is situated on the Bisach, and is noted for its excellent wine. Pop. 8000. 27 miles N. Trent.

BOTZENBURG, a small town of the Prussian states, 47 miles N. Berlin.

BOUCHAIN, a well-founded town of France, in Hainault, on both sides of the Scheldt. Pop. 1200. 7 miles N.N.E. Cambray.

BOUCHOUX, a town of France, department of Jura. Pop. 1900.

BOUDRY, a town of Switzerland, on the river Reuse, 14 miles S.W. Neuchâtel.

BOUGAINVILLE'S ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 6. S. Long. 155. 20. E.

BOUGHTON ALUPH, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 492.

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 1390.

BOUGHTON GREAT, a town, county of Chester. Pop. 900.

BOUGHTON MALHERBE, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 478.

BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 1025.

BOUGLON, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2480.

BOUILLON, the chief town of a duchy of the same name in France, on the Semois, now in the department of Ardennes. It is small, but neatly built, and has a castle. 50 miles S.E. Namur.

BOUIN, a small fruitful island of France, department of La Vendée. It has a town of the same name with 2000 inhabitants.

BOUEJIAH, a considerable seaport in the eastern part of the kingdom of Algiers. It is fortified. The port is large, formed by a neck of land that runs out into the sea. 80 miles E. Algiers. Lat. 36. 42. N. Long. 5. 10. E.

BOUEJPORE, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Lat. 25. 36. N. Long. 84. 9. E.

BOULAY, a town of France, in Lorraine, 12 miles E. by N. Metz. Pop. 3000.

BOULOGNE, an old seaport town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais. The town is divided into Upper and Lower: the latter lies on the shore, is better built, and considerably more populous than the other, which stands on an eminence, 150 paces distant. The harbour is now nearly choked up with sand. In order to remedy this, dams were constructed in 1739, and the harbour has of late years been deepened. The inhabitants of Boulogne carry on an active trade in fresh and salt fish, especially herrings and mackerel, which are caught in great numbers off the coast; also in coal, salt, fresh, and salted butter, soap, and earthenware, as well as in the linen and woollen stuffs manufactured in the town. Pop. 17,750. 30 miles from New Romney, in Kent, and 22 S. Calais.

BOULOGNE, a handsome village in the department of the Seine. Pop. 3325.

BOULOGNE, a town of France, 40 miles S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 1500.

BOULOIRE, a town of France, province of Maine, with 1500 inhabitants.

BOUNDBROOK, a post-township of the United States, in Somerset county, New Jersey,

on the north side of the Raritan, 7 miles above New Brunswick.

BOURBON, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 400 miles to the east of Madagascar. The island is composed of two mountains; the smallest is the southern one, in which the volcanic fires are still raging. A great part of the island is a complete volcanic desert, destitute of every kind of vegetation. In other parts, however, the soil is fertile, the air is pure, the climate delicious, and the sky always beautiful. Coffee has long been the staple product of Bourbon. The tobacco grown here is also of good quality. It is subject to violent hurricanes. The population has been variously stated from 20,000 to 90,000. Lat. 21. S. Long. 55. 20. E.

BOURBON, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, lying between Licking and Kentucky rivers. Pop. 39,000. Slaves 4169. Chief town, Paris.

BOURBON, L'ARCHAMBAUD, a town of France, department of the Allier. Pop. 2900.

BOURBON LES BAINS, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne. Pop. 3400.

BOURBON-LANCY, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire. Pop. 2400.

BOURBON-VENDEE, formerly La Rochesur-Yon, then Napoleonville, a handsome little town in La Vendée. Pop. 2600.

BOURBOURG, a town in French Flanders, 9 miles S.W. Dunkirk. Pop. 2280.

BOURBRIAC, a town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 3000.

BOURDEAUX, one of the largest and most opulent cities of France, department of the Gironde, on the Garonne, 16 leagues from its mouth. The town in the interior is not remarkably handsome, the streets being for the most part crooked, narrow, and badly paved; but it has a number of handsome edifices. The most remarkable public buildings are the exchange, the ancient *Hotel des Fermes*, the palace founded by Bonaparte in 1810, an elegant theatre, the old townhouse, and the palace, first occupied by the Dukes of Guienne, and afterwards by the parliament. The cathedral is a structure of great antiquity, and the other churches are also interesting; but many of them were greatly injured during the Revolution. The institutions in literature are, the university, which was founded in 1441, and consists of two colleges, with a lyceum; the academy of arts and sciences, instituted in 1712, which has a library of 20,000 volumes, and a yearly distribution of prizes in natural philosophy; and the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, founded in 1670, and revived in 1768. There are 14 sugar refineries, glasshouses, and manufactories of earthenware, woollen stuffs, and lace. Wine and brandy are exported in great quantities to Britain, Ireland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, and other northern states. Vinegar, plums, raisins, chestnuts, walnuts, wood, turpentine, cork, honey, and

hams, are also exported. The principal imports are, from England, woollen stuffs, tin, lead, coal, herrings, salted flesh, leather, dye stuffs, and different kinds of provisions; from Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, staves, deals, timber for shipbuilding, hemp, pitch, copper, and cheese. A great trade is also carried on with the colonies. 325 miles S.W. Paris. Pop. 95,000. Lat. 44. 50. 15. N. Long. 0. 33. 59. W.

BOURDEAUX, a village of France, department of the Drome. Pop. 1350.

BOURDEILLE, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 1560.

BOURÉ EN BRESSE, a town of France, department of the Ain. Pop. 8200. It stands on the Reissouse, and carries on a trade in grain, cattle, and hides. 260 miles S.E. Paris.

BOURG LASSIC, SUR MER, D'OISANS, and **DE PEAGE**, four towns of France, in Auvergne, Guienne, departments of the Isere and of the Drome, with above 2000 inhabitants each.—**BOURG LA REINE**, and **BOURG THEROUDE**, two towns in the department of the Seine and the Eure. Pop. 750 and 900.

BOURG ST ANDEOL, a town of France, on the Rhone. Pop. 400.

BOURGANEUF, a town of France, department of La Creuse. Pop. 2000.

BOURGES, a large and handsome town of France, department of the Cher. It stands on a rising ground, between the rivers Evre and Auron, which here unite their streams. The only public buildings of note are the fine Gothic cathedral, and the great tower, formerly used as a state prison. It has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs, as well as of stockings, caps, and other articles of clothing. The chief objects of trade are corn, wine, cattle, wool, hemp, and cloth. Pop. 18,500. 155 miles S. Paris.

BOURGNEUF, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire. Pop. 2250.

BOURGOIN, a town of France, department of the Isere. Pop. 3600. 25 miles E.S.E. Lyons.

BOURGUEIL, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Pop. 3350.

BOURHAMPOOR, a city of Hindostan, and the ancient capital of the Khandesh province, in the Mahratta territories, located on the north-west bank of the Zuptee. Lat. 21. 19. N. Long. 76. 18. E.

BURN, a parish in Cambridgesh. Pop. 767.

BURN MOOR, a town in the county of Durham. Pop. 938.

BURNE, a market town and parish, county of Lincoln. Pop. 2589.

BURNE, a town in Lincoln. Pop. 2355.

BOURO, one of the Molucca islands, the largest next to Ceran, and the most westerly of the whole. It extends about 75 miles in length by 38 in breadth, and is exceedingly fertile, producing large quantities of rice and sago floor; oranges, lemons, citrons, other fruits, and pepper. 55 miles W. Amboyna.

Their fort stands in Lat. 3. 24. S. Long. 12. 4. E.

BOURTANG, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Groningen. 12 miles S.S.W. Winschoten.

BOURTH, a town of France, department of the Eure. Pop. 1640.

BOURTON, a chapelry in Dorsetshire. Pop. 810.

BOURTON, GREAT and LITTLE, a hamlet in Oxfordshire. Pop. 563.

BOURTON ON THE HILL, a parish in the county of Gloucester. Pop. 553.

BOUSCH, a town of Egypt, near the Nile, supposed the ancient Ptolemais.

BOUSSA, a town of Central Africa, on the Niger, east of Timbuctoo, near which, according to report, Mungo Park was killed.

BOUSSAC, an arrondissement of the department of the Creuse, in France, extending over 370 square miles. The capital is a market-town of the same name.

BOUSSY, a town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Hainault. Pop. 1900.

BOUTON, an island near the south-east coast of Celebes, about 85 miles in length, by 20 to 30 in breadth, high and woody.

BOUVINES, a fortified town of the Netherlands. Pop. 600.

BOUXWILLER, a small town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 3560.

BOUZIER, an arrondissement of the department of the Ardennes, in France, extending over 519 square miles. The capital is a market town of same name.

BOUZONVILLE, a town of France, 18 miles S.E. Thionville. Pop. 1400.

BOVEY, NORTH, a parish, Devonshire. Pop. 609.

BOVEY, TRACEY, a parish, Devonshire. Pop. 1697.

BOVINGDON, a chapelry, county of Herts. Pop. 962.

BOW ISLAND, seen by Captain Cook, in Lat. 18. 4. S. and Long. 140. 51. W. It is of coral formation, 30 miles long, and 5 broad. On one side well wooded.

BOW, or NYMET TRACEY, a parish, Devonshire. Pop. 962.

BOWDEN, a parish in Roxburgh, within which is a portion of the Eildon Hills. There are here considerable Roman remains. The small village of the same name, lies in a low situation, or dean, through which a rivulet passes to the Tweed. Pop. 1010.

BOWDEN'S EDGE, a town, Derbyshire. Pop. 1067.

BOWDEN LITTLE, a parish, Northamptonshire. Pop. 346.

BOWDEN MAGNA, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 3346.

BOWDON, a parish, Cheshire. Pop. 8200.

BOWDON, a town, Cheshire. Pop. 458.

BOWER, a parish in Caithness, 7 miles in length and 3 in breadth; here stands a stone, 8 feet in height, supposed to be connected

with the ancient worship of the Scandinavian deities.

BOWES, a parish, N. R. of York. Pop. 1145.

BOWES, a town, N. R. of York. Pop. 899.

BOWLING, a parish, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 5958.

BOWLING GREEN, a post village of the United States, and capital of Caroline county, Virginia, 48 miles N. Richmond.—2d, A post village and capital of Warren county, Kent, about 30 miles E. Russellville. It has a bank. Pop. 155.—3d, A township of Licking county, Ohio, east of Newark.

BOWMONT WATER, a small river in Roxburghshire, which passes through Northumberland, and joins the river Till at Wooler.

BOWMORE, a seaport village in the island of Islay, in Argyleshire, on the bay of Lochindale.

BOWNESS, a parish, county of Cumberland. Pop. 1196.

BOX, a village and parish of England, county of Wilts, where there is a medicinal spring. Pop. 1550.

BOXFORD, a town and parish of England, county of Suffolk. Pop. 1088.

BOXFORD, a parish, county of Berks. Pop. 628.

BOXGROVE, a parish, county of Suffolk. Pop. 778.

BOXLEY, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 1391.

BOXTED, a parish, county of Essex. Pop. 832.

BOXTEL, a market-town of the Netherlands, 5 miles S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2650.

BOYADEL, a large village of Silesia, with 1550 inhabitants.

BOYLE, a town of Ireland, county of Roscommon, on a river of the same name, crossed by two fine bridges, on one of which is a statue of King William III. The linen manufacture flourishes in this neighbourhood, and the town has now a population of 4000. 107 miles N.W. Dublin, and 23 S. of Sligo.

BOYLE, a post township of the United States, Ontario county, New York. Pop. 2860.

BOYNDIE, a parish in Banffshire, on the sea coast, between Banff and Portsoy. It is partly hilly and pastoral, and partly agricultural. There is a thriving village called Whitehills built on one of the creeks. Pop. 1501.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's county, and running north-east by Trim and Cavan, falls into the Irish Channel, four miles below Drogheda; noted for the memorable battle fought near it in 1690.

BOYNE, a rivulet in Banffshire, flowing through a district called by its name, falling into the sea on the coast of Banff.

BOYTON, a parish, county of Cornwall. Pop. 557.

BOZEAT, a parish, county of Northampton. Pop. 812.

BOZOULS, a town of France, province of Rouergue. Pop. 2310.

BRA, a town of Piedmont, on a hill on the Stura, opposite to Cherasco. It produces a

superior kind of silk. Pop. 10,400. 10 miles S.E. Carmagnola.

BRABANT, **DUCHY OF**, one of the most important provinces of the Netherlands, is bounded N. by Holland and Guelderland, W. by Zealand and Flanders, S. by Hainault and Namur, and E. by Liege and Guelderland. Brabant was conquered in 1794, and confirmed to France by the treaties of Campo Formio (1797,) and of Luneville (1801.) It now became divided into the departments of the Deux-Nethes towards the north, and the Dyle towards the south. They also united Dutch Brabant to their empire in 1810, forming it, with part of Guelderland, into the department of the Mouths of the Rhine. Brabant now forms a central and highly valuable portion of the new kingdom of the Netherlands. The principal places in it, exclusive of the four chief towns of the quarters, are Tirlemont, Arschoot, Diest, Gemblours, Judeigne, Nivelles, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, and Eyndhoven.

BRABOURNE, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 664.

BRACADALE, a village and parish of Scotland, in the isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Pop. 1769.

BRACCIANO, a small town of the Ecclesiastical state, patrimony of St Peter, on a lake.

BRACHT, a village of the Prussian states, 6 miles W. Cologne. Pop. 2000.

BRACK, or **BRACKE**, a bailiwick in the Duchy of Oldenburg. Pop. 6108. The chief place of the same name is located on the Weser. Pop. 1100.

BRACKEN, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Pop. 6500. Slaves 358. Chief town, Augusta.

BRACKLEY, a borough of England, in Northamptonshire. Pop. 2107.

BRACKLEY, **ST JAMES**, a parish, Northamptonshire. Pop. 908.

BRACKLEY, **ST PETER**, a parish, Northamptonshire. Pop. 1199.

BRADFIELD, a town and parish of England, county of Essex. Pop. 964.

BRADFIELD, a chapelry of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 5504.

BRADFIELD, a parish in Essex. Pop. 964.

BRADFORD (Broad Ford,) a market-town and parish of England, county of Wilts, on the Avon, which is here crossed by a bridge. The streets are narrow and irregular, but contain some good buildings. The church is spacious, and contains several monuments. There is also a charity school and an almshouse. It has manufactures of superfine broad cloth. Two weekly markets are held here, and two annual fairs. Pop. 10,102. 7 miles S.E. Bath.

BRADFORD, a market-town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated on one of the tributary streams of the river Aire. Here is an endowed free grammar school, founded as early as the reign of Edward VI.,

and chartered by Charles II. Besides the parish church, which is a large and stately edifice, there is a new church, eight meeting-houses for Protestant dissenters, and one Roman Catholic chapel. Manufactures of worsted stuffs are carried on here. There are also large iron-works near the town. Coal is very plentiful and cheap, and great quantities are sent by the canals into Craven. In the vicinity, also, are got flags and slate, of excellent quality, of which there is a considerable export. There are two weekly markets, and three annual fairs. Pop. 23,233. 10 miles W. Leeds.

BRADFORD, a parish, county of Somerset. Pop. 525.

BRADFORD, a parish, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 76,996.

BRADFORD ABBAS, a parish in Dorsetshire. Pop. 595.

BRADFORD, GREAT, a hundred in Wiltshire. Pop. 11,604.

BRADFORD, NORTH, a hundred, county of Salop, Wales. Pop. 26,867.

BRADFORD, SOUTH, a hundred, county of Salop, Wales. Pop. 37,982.

BRADFORD, WEST, a township, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 522.

BRADFORD, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, formerly Ontario. Chieftown, Meansville.—2d, A post-township in Orange county, Vermont, on the Connecticut. Pop. 3060.—3d, A post-township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Pop. 2900.—4th, (EAST,) a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 2945.—5th, (WEST,) In Chester county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 3450.

BRADFORD, a post-township of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, on the south side of the Merrimack, opposite Haverhill, 10 miles above Newburyport. Vessels of considerable burden are built here, and great quantities of leather shoes are made for exportation. Bradford academy is highly respectable, and contains at present above 120 pupils. Pop. 3405. 28 miles N. Boston.

BRADING, a village and parish of England, on the isle of Wight. Pop. 2227.

BRADLEY, a hundred in Gloucestershire. Pop. 5316.

BRADLEY, GREAT, a parish in the county of Suffolk. Pop. 527.

BRADLEY HAVERTOE, a wapentake of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 11,919.

BRADLEY-IN-THE-MOORS, a parish in the county of Stafford. Pop. 731.

BRADLEY, NORTH, a parish of England, county of Wilts. Pop. 2477.

BRADLEY'S BOTH, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 614.

BRADNINCH, a town and parish of England, county of Devon, consisting chiefly of one irregular street, nearly a mile in length. Pop. 1524. 6 miles N.E. Exeter.

BRADPOLE, a parish in Dorsetshire. Pop. 1018.

BRADSHAW, a hamlet of England, in the county of Lancaster. Pop. 773.

BRADSHAW'S EDGE, a township of England, in the county of Derby. Pop. 1786.

BRADWELL, a township of England, county of Derby. Pop. 1153.

BRADWELL-NEAR-THE-SEA, a parish in the county of Essex. Pop. 956.

BRAELAW, the capital of the same name, in the Russian government of Podolia. It is located on the river Bug. Pop. 1200. Lat. 48. 52. N. Long. 28. 51. E.

BRAEMAR, a mountainous district of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Pop. 1808.

BRADWORTHY, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 1027.

BRAIDHILLS, several low hills south of Edinburgh. At one time these hills were covered with whins, now they are all nearly under cultivation. On the banks of Braidburn stands the Hermitage of Braid.

BRAFFERTON, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 872.

BRAGA, a neat city of Portugal, the capital of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with 13,000 inhabitants. 80 miles N. Coimbra.

BRAGANZA, a town of Portugal, province of Tras los Montes. Pop. 2900.

BRAHILOW, a large town of European Turkey, in Walachia. It stands with its strong citadel on a steep bank of the Danube. The trade in corn with Constantinople, as well as the sturgeon fishery, is considerable.

BRAHMAPOOTRA (the Offspring of Brahma,) the largest river in India, and known in Thibet by the name of the Sanpoo. It joins the Megua in Lat. 24. 10. N., after a course computed at 1650 miles, mostly through territories unknown to Europeans.

BRAHMINABAD, a celebrated city of Hindostan. Lat. 24. 46. N. Long. 67. 50. E.

BRAHMOOT MOUNTAINS, a chain of high lands, so called by Colonel Pottinger from the Brahoos, a people who inhabit them.

BRAILS, a parish in the county of Warwick. Pop. 1272.

BRAILSFORD, a parish in Derbys. Pop. 780.

BRAINE, a town of France, department of the Aisne. Pop. 1300.

BRAINE L'ALEU, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Pop. 2520.

BRAINE LE COMTE, a town of the Netherlands. 16 miles S.S.W. Brussels. Pop. 3000.

BRAINTREE, a town and parish of England, county of Essex. Pop. 3422.

BRAITHWELL, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 745.

BRAITHWELL, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 455.

BRAKEL, a circle in the Prussian government of Minden, and province of Westphalia, extending over 134 square miles. Pop. 21,201.

BRAMBANAN, a village of Java, nearly in the centre of the island, located at the foot of a range of mountains on the north, that run east and west to a great extent.

BRAMBER, (RAPE OF,) in the county of Sussex. Pop. 30,113.

BRAMCOTE, a parish in the county of Nottinghamshire. Pop. 562.

BRAMFIELD, a parish in the county of Suffolk. Pop. 667.

BRAMFORD, a parish in the county of Suffolk. Pop. 874.

BRAMSFORD, a village in Stirlingshire, about a mile north of Falkirk. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the Carron works.

BRAMHALL, a town in the county of Chester. Pop. 1401.

BRAMHAM, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S. W. Wetherby. Pop. 2403.

BRAMLEY, a parish in the county of Surrey. Pop. 842.

BRAMLEY, a chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 7039.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the county of Cumberland. Pop. 3345.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the county of Huntingdon. Pop. 1064.

BRAMPTON, a town of England, county of Cumberland, on the Irthing. It holds two markets weekly, and two annual fairs. Pop. 2842. 6 miles N. Carlisle.

BRAMPTON, a town of England, county of Derby. Pop. 3595.

BRAMPTON BIERLOW, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1310.

BRAMSHAW, a parish in South Hampshire. Pop. 799.

BRAMSHOTT, a parish in South Hampshire. Pop. 1210.

BRAN, a small river in Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Tay.

BRANAU, a well-built and fortified town of the Austrian empire, on the Inn. Houses 290. 60 miles N.E. Munich.

BRANCASTER, a parish in the county of Norfolk. Pop. 851.

BRANCEPETH, a parish in the county of Durham. Pop. 1449.

BRANCH and DOLE, a hundred in Wiltshire. Pop. 8560.

BRANDENBURG, MARK, or MARQUISATE OF, the most important of the Prussian states, has Brunswick and Hanover on the west, Mecklenburg and Pomerania on the north, the grand duchy of Posen on the east, and Silesia, with a part of Saxony, Anhalt, and Magdeburg, on the south. The whole is about 200 miles long, and 110 broad. Pop. 1,100,000.

BRANDENBURG, an old town of the Prussian states, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel, which divides it into the old and new towns. It has manufactures of cloth and fustian: there are, besides, many stocking weavers and knitters, and a coloured paper work. 31 miles W. Berlin.

BRANDESTON, a parish in the county of Suffolk. Pop. 569.

BRANDON, a town of England, county of

Suffolk, on the Lesser Ouse. It has a trade in corn, malt, coals, and timber; and there are four annual fairs. Pop. 2065. 78 miles N.N.E. London.

BRANDON, a post-township of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont, on Otter creek. Pop. 2500.

BRANDON BAY, on the west coast of Ireland, between Tralee Bay and Brandon-head.

BRANDON HEAD, a cape of Ireland, on the west coast of the county of Kerry. Lat. 52. 17. N. Long. 10. 1. W.

BRANDON and MARSTON, a hamlet in the county of Warwick. Pop. 589.

BRANDBURTON, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 611.

BRANDBURTON, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 585.

BRANDY POTS, a cluster of small islands in the St Lawrence, 103 miles below Quebec.

BRANDYWINE, a township of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, a river of the United States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and falls into Christiana Creek, at Wilmington: noted for a bloody battle in 1777, in which the Americans were defeated.

BRANE, two rivers of South Wales; one runs into the Usk, the other into the Towy.

BRANFORD, a post-township of the United States, in New Haven county, Connecticut. Pop. 3015.

BRANNFELS, a town in the Prussian province of Coblenz, circle of Weblan Bromrefels, containing about 1500 inhabitants.

BRANNSBERG, a circle in the Prussian government of Königsberg, and province of East Prussia, extending over 392 square miles, and containing 30,863 inhabitants.

BRANSCOMBE, a parish in the county of Devonshire. Pop. 829.

BRANSK, a town of European Russia, government of Grodno. It contains 180 houses. Pop. 1150.

BRANSTON, a parish of Lincoln. Pop. 859.

BRANT, a river of North Wales, in Anglesey, which runs into the Menai straits.

BRANTOME, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 2460.

BRANTREE, a township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, on a bay. Pop. 3500. 8 miles S. Boston.

BRARA, a village of Italy, near the Adige. Pop. 2000.

BRASCHIN'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which joins Salt river.

BRASLAV, a town of European Russia, 76 miles N.N.E. Wilna.

BRASPARS, a town of France, department of Finisterre, with 2320 inhabitants.

BRASSINGTON, a township of England, county of Derby. Pop. 714.

BRASSOS, a river of Mexico, which takes its rise in 34 N. Lat. and 105 W. Long., and discharges itself into the gulf of Mexico, in 28. 40. N. Lat., after a course of 700 miles.

BRASTED, a parish in Kent. Pop. 964.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a post-township of the United States, in Vermont. Pop. 3110.

BRATTON, a township of England, county of Wilts. Pop. 1237.

BRATTON'S RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the Missouri.

BRATTON CLOVELLY, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 787.

BRAUGHIN, a hundred in the county of Hertford. Pop. 17,827.

BRAUGHIN, a village and parish of England, county of Hertford. Pop. 1266.

BRAUNAU, a well built and fortified town of the Austrian empire, on the Inn. Houses 290. 60 miles N.E. Munich.

BRAUNAU, a town of Bohemia, circle of Koniggratz, with 2450 inhabitants.

BRAUNSTON, a parish in the county of Northampton. Pop. 1380.

BRAUNTON, a hundred in the county of Devon. Pop. 21,974.

BRAUNTON, a town and parish of the county of Devon. Pop. 2047.

BRAVA, a seaport town on the eastern coast of Africa. Lat. 1. 12. N. Long. 44. 10. E.

BRAWDY, a parish in the county of Pembroke, Wales. Pop. 768.

BRAY, a village and parish of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames. Pop. 3480.

BRAY, a small seaport town of Ireland, county of Wicklow. Pop. 2029.

BRAY HEAD, a cape on the E. coast of Ireland, county of Wicklow.

BRAYTON, a parish, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1612.

BRAZIL, an extensive country, comprehending the whole Portuguese territories in South America. It extends from the mouth of the great river Amazons, to the 35th degree of S. lat.; its length is 2000 miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. is nearly the same. Towards the S., however, it is contracted within much narrower limits. On the E. Brazil is bounded by the Atlantic ocean; on the W. by Peru and Paraguay, although the respective limits of those countries are not exactly defined; to the N. the great river Amazons presents a sufficiently distinct and conspicuous boundary; and to the S. the Plata seems in like manner to form the natural boundary; but the Spanish dominions from the S.W. encroaching beyond this river, prevent the Portuguese territories from approaching to within 100 miles of its eastern shores. The following are the capitania or general divisions:—Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro, St Paul, Rio Grande, Goiás, and Matto Grossa. A finer country than Brazil, one blessed with a more genial climate, or a more fertile soil, more happily diversified with wood and water, and with abundance of navigable rivers, or more famed for its precious produce of gold and diamonds, is not to be found on the surface of the globe. It comprises within its bounds

all the most valued productions of the earth. All the diversity of the vegetable tribes, which in other regions of the world are scattered far asunder, are found concentrated in this favoured country. Towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 3000 to 5000 or 6000 feet above the level of the sea; and in these temperate regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, and generally for all sorts of tropical produce. In the northern parts and in the neighbourhood of the Amazons, intense heats prevail; in the higher parts, and towards the south, the climate is more temperate, and even cold, the thermometer falling as low as 40 degrees. The interior of Brazil forms in general a vast and impenetrable forest, the trees of which are closely interwoven with brushwood, and with innumerable shrubs and creeping plants, which cling round them to their summits, and which, being generally adorned with the most beautiful flowers, give a peculiar and rich appearance to the scenery. These inaccessible forests afford a haunt to innumerable apes, and other wild animals, such as the jaguar, the wolf, the saratu, which has the appearance of a fox, the opossum, the sloth, the porcupine, the ounce, the tapir, about the size of a cow. Insects and reptiles abound in most parts, as well as some dangerous snakes. Of birds, there is the most splendid variety. These forests abound in the greatest varieties of useful and beautiful wood, well adapted for dyeing, for cabinet-work, or for shipbuilding. There are some woods which have the property of hardness in a superior degree, and others which are very heavy, and have a peculiar fragrance. The most precious produce which is to be found in Brazil is gold and diamonds; and there is perhaps no greater obstacle to its improvement, than the blind eagerness of the inhabitants to search for these hidden treasures. The land in Brazil almost every where yields an abundant produce. Maize, beans, cassava root, which is generally used as bread by all ranks, are very generally cultivated; also wheat and other European grain; and where the farmer has a sufficient supply of provisions, and has the means, he grows coffee, and prepares for cultivating and manufacturing sugar. But all these various advantages are neglected. Mining is the favourite pursuit; and so much has this prejudice affected the national manners, that a person engaged in mining is universally considered as of higher rank than a husbandman. The precious produce of gold and diamonds, for which Brazil has been so long celebrated, abounds in almost all the higher regions of the interior, and they are chiefly found in the beds of the mountain torrents, where the stream is most rapid. Through the country of Minas Geraes, which is one of the eastern provinces of Brazil, runs

a ridge of mountains, in which those streams have their rise, which running to the S.W. fall into the Parana, or turning to the S.E. are carried by the Rio Francisco into the Atlantic. All those streams, more especially near their sources, have been found rich, both in gold and diamonds; and most of the towns in the interior of Brazil have grown out of settlements established by bands of adventurers, who, braving the perils of the desert, and the hostility of its savage inhabitants, have penetrated into those unfrequented regions, in quest of the rich produce they were supposed to contain. Almost all the towns in the interior, such as St Paul's, near the source of the Tiete, and containing about 15,000 inhabitants, and Villa Rica, near the source of the Paraiaba, were originally mining stations; also the village of Paracatu, containing 1000 inhabitants, about 300 or 400 miles N.N.W. Rio Janeiro; and Villa Boa, 80 miles W. Paracatu. On the river Cuiba, about 1000 miles into the interior, are situated the most western mining stations that are to be found in Brazil. They are established near the town of Cuiba, which is large, and is estimated to contain 30,000 inhabitants. The mines were discovered in 1718, and were long celebrated for the quantity of gold which they produced, which was estimated at about 500 lbs. annually. All the head waters of the other great rivers, which flow northward, and fall into the great river Amazons, such as the Chingu, the Topayos, and the Madeira, are found productive of gold; and on the river Arinos, which flows into the Topayos from the west, some establishments for collecting gold were begun in 1747.

The inhabitants of Brazil are equally intent upon exploring the country for diamonds and other precious stones, as for gold. The old Portuguese government, however, dealt more hardly with its subjects in the case of diamonds than of gold, the latter having been only subjected to a tax of one-fifth, while there was an absolute prohibition on the sale of diamonds by any private adventurer whatever; and if he was detected with this commodity, he was subjected to all the penalties of imprisonment, or banishment, and sometimes of death. The district of Cerro do Frio, or of the Cold Mountains, in which the diamond works are established, consists of a range of rugged mountains that have a northerly and southerly direction, and are generally estimated to rise 4000 or 5000 feet above the level of the sea. The tract of country termed the diamond ground, extends about 50 miles from north to south, and about 25 from east to west. Nearly in the middle of it, in a barren country, stands the town of Tejuco, which contains about 6000 inhabitants. The diamond works, by which the town is chiefly supported, are in the neighbourhood. The principal establishment is situated on the river Jijitonhonha, which falls

into the Rio Grande; there are others situated on the Rio Velho, a branch of the Francisco, and on the Rio Pardo, as well as on various other smaller streams, which have their rise in this elevated country. Notwithstanding all the severities practised to prevent a contraband trade, there is little doubt that both gold and diamonds are smuggled in great quantities. The great value which they contain in such a small bulk, peculiarly fits them indeed for being the objects of an illicit trade. Under the old government of the mother country, the public revenue was raised by the most oppressive taxes, by transit duties, imposed at certain ferries in the interior, on the passage of goods, which operated most injuriously, and by a heavy duty on salt, which is absolutely necessary in this country for the feeding of cattle. All commodities which passed into the gold or diamond districts, were subjected to a duty of 2d. per lb.; and a tithe in kind was imposed on cattle, poultry, and agricultural produce. In many parts the taxes were farmed out to the highest bidders; these again subset them to underfarmers, who, for their own private emolument, imposed heavy exactions on the people.

Brazil was discovered by Pedro Alvarez Cobral, a Portuguese navigator; but it was not till about the year 1549 that the Court of Portugal sent a governor to regulate and superintend the affairs of the new colony. The possession of Brazil was long contested between the Portuguese and the Dutch; the latter were, however, at last driven from the country in 1660, of which Portugal has since retained possession.

In those days, the Government knew not how valuable a region had come into their possession. They knew that it abounded in the most precious productions of the vegetable world, and that few climes surpassed it for fertility and beauty. But they knew not that "within the bowels of the harmless earth" there lay concealed vast treasures, ere long calculated to render their country great and glorious in the eyes of the surrounding nations. About the years 1700 and 1720, a band of Portuguese adventurers discovered where some of the most precious mineral deposits lay concealed; and, in 1728, it was actually found that this land abounded also in some of the most valuable diamonds,—discoveries which fairly supplied the colonial administration of those times with such resources as made them resolve on removing the seat of government, in 1773, from Bahia to Rio Janeiro. It has been complained that, notwithstanding all these great natural advantages, the colony established there, for the long period of 250 years, had not prospered as might have been anticipated. This has been imputed to the assignation of larger tracts of land to proprietors than they had provided either labourers or capital to cultivate. But we would at once seek for a sufficient cause in the well known fact, that the

mother country would permit no vessel from foreign ports to convey one single article of merchandise into those of Brazil; nor the Brazilians to trade with any other people but her own sons. And we would, above all, seek for it in the manner in which all posts of honourable and lucrative occupation, were exclusively reserved for certain privileged classes, without at all respecting the possession of Brazilian merit or wealth. It was this which very naturally originated and maintained discontentment, throughout all the regions of that otherwise fair and flourishing clime, against the policy of their European masters. These arrangements the Brazilians felt never so sorely as when they found that the United States of North America had so successfully triumphed over the inquisitorial edicts of their fatherland. Nothing, however, was done for effecting an escape from this thralldom, until Bonaparte formed the daring scheme of taking possession of the peninsula. As a first step he at once declared war against Portugal; on which King John VII., with the royal family, forthwith left Europe for the Brazils, where they arrived on the 22d of January 1808. The first act of his Majesty was one which must have rendered him exceedingly popular; *he opened the ports to all nations.* It turned out, for reasons which will be found detailed elsewhere, that Portugal ultimately received little damage from Napoleon. Notwithstanding, even after his inglorious downfall on the field of Waterloo, the royal family returned not immediately to Europe. So enamoured was his Majesty, as well he might, of his transatlantic dominions, that he erected them into a kingdom; and in a season of unwonted joy proudly gave himself out to the world as the King of Portugal, Algarve, and Brazil. Many years did his Majesty continue to enjoy the affection and honours of his American dominions; nor are we at all aware that he would ever have thought of changing his royal residence, had it not been the revolution which broke out in Portugal in 1820, by which the constitution of Spain was adopted. The moment the news thereof crossed the Atlantic, they were hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. The same constitution was proclaimed by the inhabitants of Pernambuco, and shortly afterwards in Bahia and Pará. And as it was not to be supposed that the spirited population of Rio-Janeiro, where the Court resided, would remain unaffected when such auspicious matters were passing all around them, the King proclaimed the above constitution himself, on the 26th February 1821; and having done so, set sail for Europe, leaving Pedro, his eldest son, regent and successor. Notwithstanding these better times, the Cortes of Portugal could not conceal their avaricious designs upon Brazil, presuming to lay similar restrictions upon their commerce as heretofore. On these hints being unceremoniously tendered, the Brazilian deputies returned in high dudgeon. The mo-

ment this was reported in their native land, a spirit accordingly originated of great discontentment, which we now do know paved the way for their ultimate national independence. The Cortes were not long until they followed up these hints, not by organizing anew the administration of Brazil, but actually took upon them to recall the Prince Regent; and all this without so much as acknowledging that the Brazilians could have any interest whatever in the matter, more than they had been a parcel of slaves. These orders, however, the Prince Regent, at the instance of his subjects, obeyed not—an act which at once involved a declaration of war against the mother country. It was, therefore, that public measures were adopted for expelling from these regions every vestige of Portuguese dominion. This was done in the complete expulsion of the military; after which Brazil was permitted to enjoy its merited triumph, without so much as one single external foe to conspire against its independence. The Prince Regent was, on the 13th May, proclaimed protector and perpetual defender of Brazil. The general procurators of the province were immediately summoned to take under consideration the new form of government that should be adopted, a task which with suitable humility they declined, as involving matters too high for their wisdom, and which therefore demanded a full convocation of deputies, chosen by the people. Meanwhile, the Regent, with all convenient speed, in conformity with the general wish, proclaimed Brazil an independent kingdom; and over its high destinies, on the 12th October 1822, he assumed the title of Emperor; and on the 1st of December he was duly crowned. The provincial deputies assembling on the 30th May 1823, the anniversary of the discovery of their country, appointed a committee for drawing up a constitution; which was done on the 30th of August. His Majesty not approving of several of its provisions, it was on the 12th November finally dissolved, and a new one was forthwith summoned. This one was more successful; and according to the constitution agreed upon, Brazil was declared a hereditary monarchy, limited by a popular assembly; the legislature to consist of two separate houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies; the first to be chosen by the Emperor, and the second by the people. The Catholic religion to be the religion of the state; all denominations, however, to be tolerated. In the year 1826, the King of Portugal departed this life, leaving, of course, the Emperor of Brazil as his successor. As the inhabitants of Brazil felt in no ordinary degree alarmed lest they should be again placed under the despotism of the mother country, so, to remove all such fears, Don Pedro resigned the Portuguese royalty in behalf of Maria his daughter, projecting meanwhile to have her joined in the holy bands of matrimony with his brother Don Miguel.

About this time, also, the war with Buenos Ayres was conducted with activity, but with various success. It ultimately led to the peace of 1828, in which the Emperor relinquished his claims upon the Banda Oriental, and the Seven Missions on the Paraná, which, it was mutually conceded, should form independent republics, the former to be called Uruguay Oriental, and the latter Corrientes. It was about this time that great disputes occurred between the Emperor and his Chamber of Deputies, which latter had imbibed too much of the democratic spirit to render them passive agents in the hands of their sovereign. For reasons which appeared sufficiently justifiable to few but himself, Don Pedro prorogued the Chamber of Deputies on the 12th March 1831, an event which led to the most extraordinary results. Twenty-four of its members, residing at Rio Janeiro, were bold enough to remonstrate with the Emperor, and even to demand the dismissal of his Ministers. This increased the dissatisfaction of the people, who also demanded of the Emperor to adopt a similar course. On this being refused, a tumultuous populace assembled on the 6th of April, in front of the palace, bent on making good their claims. Instead of conciliating, the Emperor called out the military to disperse them. As the people, however, had not adopted the position they then held on light grounds, "to do or die" was their watchword; therefore, such measures as the above prevailed nothing to overawe them. It must have been this firmness which alarmed the Emperor, for on their refusal he issued a proclamation, by which he abdicated the throne in favour of his son, and on the 7th left Brazil, after having appointed a guardian to his successor, who was under age. The Chamber of Deputies then adopted a more decided course in public affairs, and appointed a regency of three persons. On a crisis seemingly so propitious, it was thought in other nations that Brazil would have been changed into a republic. Still, however, many adherents of the royal family, who had been won over to their interests in consequence of their residence there, opposed this measure. Between them and the democratic party there have originated many contentions, though for several years past no state in South America has become more tranquil. There can be little doubt, however, but that throughout all the provinces of South America, so long under European influence, things are rapidly verging towards a republican form of government.

The trade between Portugal and Brazil was long subjected by the government at home to all the usual restraints imposed by the colonial system of Europe. But the Court of Portugal having, in 1806, emigrated from Europe, and being powerfully aided by Great Britain, a commercial treaty was afterwards concluded, by which all the ports of the Brazils were opened to the vessels and produce of

Britain, on payment of a duty of 15 per cent. Several insurrections have broken out in Brazil, against the authority of Portugal, with various success. The result is likely to be, that it will, along with the other states in South America, form an independent government of its own. White population, 200,000; blacks, 600,000. According to other accounts, the whole population is 420,000.

BRAZZA, an island in the Adriatic, in Dalmatia, belonging to Austria. It is about 30 miles long, and from 6 to 9 broad; and contains 20 villages, with 15,000 inhabitants.

BREA HEAD, a cape on the south-west coast of Ireland. Lat. 51. 50. N. Long. 10. 16. W.

BREAMOR, a parish in South Hampshire. Pop. 600.

BREAHA, a town and parish of England, county of Cornwall. Pop. 5149.

BREADALBANE, a district in the western part of Perthshire, in the circle of the Grampian mountains. The chief proprietor is the Marquis of Breadalbane, whose zeal in improving the Highlands is well known.

BRECEY, a town of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 2100.

BRECHIN (Face of the Declivity,) a town of Scotland, county of Forfar or Angus, on the side of a hill rising from the northern bank of the river Esk, which is here crossed by a good bridge of two arches. A bishop's see was founded at Brechin about the year 1150, and well endowed by King David I.; and there are the remains, partly entire, of an ancient cathedral, 166 feet in length by 61 in breadth. The steeple is a fine square tower, with battlements on the top. It is surmounted by a sexagonal spire, and is 120 feet in height. Adjoining the church is an ancient round tower, commonly called the little steeple, which is 103 feet high. There are here both an English chapel and one of the Scots Episcopal persuasion, besides two places of worship for the United Secession, Antiburghers, and one for the Methodists. Brechin is a royal burgh, and unites with Forfar, Arbroath, Bervie, and Montrose, in sending a representative to Parliament. Linen is the staple manufacture. There is a weekly market here, and several fairs annually. Brechin is an ancient place, having probably been built, like other towns, around its monastery. Lord Panmure's house is here. Pop. 6508. 8 miles W. Montrose.

BRECKENRIDGE, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Pop. 6430.

BRECKNOCK, a county of South Wales, bounded N. by the county of Radnor, W. by Cardigan and Caermarthen, S. by Monmouth and Glamorgan, and E. by Hereford, together with Monmouth. It is mountainous in its surface, and extends about 35 miles in length by 30 in breadth; and contains a superficial area of 731 square miles. About a third of

the whole is entirely waste, and unfit for cultivation. The county is watered by the rivers Wye, Uske, Irvon, and Tawe; as also the Taaf, which rises here. There are copper and lead, abundance of iron, and great quantities of coal and limestone, in Brecknockshire. The other exports are woollen cloth, wool, worsted stockings, timber, iron, cattle, sheep, swine, butter, and cheese. Brecknockshire is divided into 6 hundreds, and 67 parishes. It contains 4 market-towns, Brecon or Brecknock, Builth, Crickhowel, and Hay. One member is returned to Parliament by the county, and another by the principal town. Pop. 47,763.

BRECON, or **BRECKNOCK**, the county town of Brecknockshire, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Uske and Honddu, or Hondey, the former of which is crossed by one bridge, and the latter by three. It is irregularly built, consisting principally of three streets, and the houses in general are of very indifferent structure. Here are three parish churches, St John's, St David's, and St Mary's, within the precincts of the ancient wall, and four places of worship for dissenters from the established religion. The old market-house stands near the middle of the town. It has also an arsenal. The principal manufactures are of cloth and cotton stockings. It has two markets weekly, and four fairs annually. One representative is returned to parliament. Pop. 5020. 62 miles W. Gloucester.

BRECKONHILL, a hamlet in the county of Cumberland, England. Pop. 510.

BREDA, a large and strong town of the Netherlands, on the navigable river Merck, near the influx of the Aa, having an easy communication with the sea. The great church is an elegant structure, and remarkable for its tower; the height of the spire is 362 feet. The townhouse is a regular and spacious building. The town is of a triangular form, with a gate at each angle. Since the repair and augmentation of its works in the seventeenth century, it has been accounted one of the strongest places in the Netherlands; its natural position, in the midst of a marsh, contributes materially to its defence, and the adjoining country can be laid under water by means of sluices which communicate with the Merck. It is further protected by a large castle, constructed by William, prince of Orange, afterwards king of England; the ramparts are lined with rows of trees. Breda was in former times a place of commerce, and had extensive cloth manufactories; but there only remains now little beyond a few manufactures of stockings, carpets, and hats, and several breweries. Pop. 11,000. 22 miles S.S.E. Rotterdam, 48 S. Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 35. 23. N. Long. 4. 46. 36. E.

BREDBURY, a town in the county of Chester. Pop. 2374.

BREDE, a parish in the county of Sussex. Pop. 1046.

BREDE, a river of England, which rises in Sussex, and joins the Rother, near Winchilsea.

BREDGAR, a parish in Kent. Pop. 512.

BREDON, a parish in Worcestersh. Pop. 1325.

BREDON, a town of France, department of the Cantal. Pop. 1700.

BREDSTEDT, a town of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick. Pop. 1500.

BREE, a town of the Netherlands, in the principality of Liege, with 1200 inhabitants.

BREEDON, a parish in Lincolnsh. Pop. 2656.

BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, in Suabia, chief town of a country of the same name. Pop. 2000.

BREGENTZ, a rapid river of Suabia, which falls into the lake of Constance.

BREGGIO, a small town of the Sardinian states, 18 miles N.E. Nice. Pop. 930.

BREHAL, a town of France, in Normandy. Pop. 1370.

BREHAR, or **BRYER**, one of the Scilly islands, situated west of the Land's End.

BRIGHTMET, a township in the county of Lancaster. Pop. 1026.

BREISACH, a bailiwick in the duchy of Baden, on the Rhine, containing 13,215 inhabitants.

BREITENBACH, a market-town of Saxony, 14 miles S. Erfurt. Pop. 2000.

BREMEN, a duchy in the kingdom of Hanover, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, and having Hadeln on the E. and Luneburg with Verden on the S. It has an extent of 2068 square miles, and 170,000 inhabitants. In the low grounds, along the banks of the rivers, the soil is excellent. In the central part, on the other hand, it is rather arid. The principal manufactures are linen, ropes, and sailcloth; there are likewise along the river a few yards for shipbuilding.

BREMEN, one of the four free cities of Germany, lies in the duchy of the same name, and is divided by the Weser into the old and new towns, both of which are fortified. The buildings most deserving of notice are the cathedral, the exchange, and the townhouse. The principal street is of great length, and, like the greater part of the town, is well built and paved. The trade of Bremen is in part founded on its manufactures of refined sugar, cotton, woollen cloths, dye stuffs, &c.; but chiefly on the exportation of the products of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and the importation of such foreign goods as find a market in these parts of Germany. 54 miles S.W. Hamburg. Lat. 53. 4. 45. N. Long. 8. 48. 3. E.

BREMGARTEN, a small town of Switzerland, 10 miles W. Zurich, 20 N. Lucerne.

BREMHILL, a parish in the county of Wilts. Pop. 1535.

BRENCHLEY, a town and parish of England, county of Kent. Pop. 2602.

BRENDOLA, a spacious market-town of Italy, in the district of Vicenza.

BRENETS, a village of Switzerland, 10 miles N.W. Neuchâtel.

BRENO, a town of Upper Italy, district of Bresciano. Pop. 2000. Lat. 56. 3. N. Long. 10. 14. E.

BRENT WITH WRINGTON, a hundred in Somersetshire. Pop. 4828.

BRENT, South, a town and parish of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1248.

BRENTA, a river of Italy, which loses itself in the Adriatic, a little S. of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town and parish of England, county of Middlesex, on the Thames. Brick-making, malting, distilling, and pottery, are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. 7 miles W. London. Pop. of New and Old town, 4359.

BRENTWOOD, a township of England, county of Essex. Pop. 1642.

BRENTZ, a river of Wirtemberg, which gives name to the town of Brentz. Pop. 750.

BREOCK, St, a parish in Cornwall. Pop. 1450.

BREREHURST, a hamlet in Staffordshire. Pop. 900.

BRERETON WITH SMETHWICK, a parish in Cheshire. Pop. 661.

BRESCIA, a large city of Italy, the capital of the district called from it the Bresciano, or county of Brescia. It stands on the Garza, and contains 12 parish churches and 30 convents. The cathedral is a large edifice, built of a fine white stone found in the neighbourhood. This town is surrounded with walls, ditches, and bastions, and the ramparts are lined with trees. It contains several handsome squares and streets; there is also a variety of fountains; and on the outside of the walls are to be seen the remains of an ancient aqueduct. The castle is built on a rising ground, but, though strong, it is commanded by the neighbouring hills. There is here a number of presses for making oil from linseed; and there are also manufactures of arms. The other articles of trade are silk, flax, wool, linen, and wine. Pop. 48,000. 54 miles N. Parma, 106 W. Venice. Lat. 45. 32. N. Long. 10. 14. E.

BRESCIANO, a district of Upper Italy, in Lombardy, which takes its name from the city of Brescia, and formerly belonged to the republic of Venice. It is bounded N. by Bormio and Trent, E. by the lake of Garda, the Veronese, and the duchy of Mantua, S. by the same duchy and the Cremonese, and W. by the Cremasco, the Bergamasco, and the Valteline. It has an extent of 65 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Pop. not less than 500,000.

BRESLAU, the capital of Silesia, is situated in a principality of the same name, on the Oder, at the influx of the small river Ohlau, which runs through the town. It is divided into the old and new towns, contiguous to which are five suburbs; one standing on an island in the Oder. It is surrounded with

strong walls and other fortifications, and has six large and six small gates. There are here 26 Catholic and 8 Lutheran churches; also a church for the Calvinists. The cathedral of St John, built on an island outside of the town, has 17 chapels. A Catholic university was instituted here in 1702. There is also an academy, and the town contains both a Jewish and a Calvinist school. The number of hospitals and other charitable institutions is 16; there are likewise several establishments for poor students. The staple article of trade is linen, printed cottons, calico, chintz, woollen stuffs, silk, Turkish yarn, and thread. 130 miles E. Dresden. Lat. 51. 6. N. Long. 17. 2. 18. E.

BRESSAY, one of the Shetland islands, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 3 broad, separated from the mainland of Shetland by Bressay sound, a fine harbour. Lat. 60. 14. N. Long. 1. 12. W.

BRESSINGHAM, a parish in the county of Norfolk. Pop. 655.

BRESSUIRE, a town of France, department of the Deux-Sevres. Pop. 1950.

BREST, a well known seaport of France, the chief station of the French marine, and one of the best harbours in Europe, is situated on a bay on the west coast of Brittany, in the department of Finistère. Brest was an insignificant village until 1631. It was subsequently fortified, and received the privileges of a city. The greater part of the town lies on a hill, and has narrow, winding, and dirty streets; in the suburb of Recouvrance, however, the streets are broad and regular, and the houses very handsome. The harbour, situated between this suburb and the town, is in the form of a long canal, and is capable of containing 16 ships of the first and second rank, 24 of the third, and 16 of the fourth, with 26 fire-ships and other small vessels. On a steep rock at the entrance stands the citadel, which is defended towards the land by strong outworks. Opposite to it is a stately tower, which serves, with the citadel and several batteries, to protect the harbour. The principal public buildings and objects of curiosity in the town, are the barracks, rope-walks, cloth manufactories, forges, and founderies; the immense naval arsenal and dock-yard; the two quays which encompass the harbour; the house of correction, and the winter lodging of the galley-slaves; the hospital, the theatre, the two marine academies, the one founded in 1752, the other in 1810; and the fine walk called *le Cours*. Pop. 26,360. 127 miles W. Paris. Lat. 48. 23. 14. N. Long. 4. 28. 45. W.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, department of the Eure.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, department of the Oise. Pop. 2000.

BRETHERTON, a town in Lancash. Pop. 828.

BRETON, CAPE, a large island in the gulf of St Lawrence, North America, about 109 miles in length, and from 20 to 84 in breadth,

It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called the gut of Canso, about a league wide, and is about 60 miles from Newfoundland, the intervening space forming the entrance into the gulf of St Lawrence. This island derives its importance from the fisheries carried on in the adjoining seas, to which the possession of a port in the island became necessary. For this purpose, Louisburg, which is the best harbour of the island, is well adapted. The harbour of St Peter's also, at the west end of the island, is a convenient station for carrying on the fishery. The peltry trade carried on from this island is very inconsiderable. Greater advantages are derived from the coal-mines which are situated near the entrance of the harbour, the working of which, and the fishery, are the chief employment of the inhabitants. This island was first taken possession of in August 1713, by the French. It was finally ceded to the British in 1763.

BRETON, CAPE, a cape on the east coast of the island of the same name. Lat. 45. 55. N. Long. 59. 40. W.

BRETT, a river of England, county of Essex, which falls into the Stour.

BRETEN, a town of Germany. Pop. 2500. 18 miles S.E. Spires.

BRETTON, MONK, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1394.

BRETTON, WEST, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 588.

BREUGHTON BRANT, a parish in the county of Lincoln. Pop. 627.

BREWARD, ST, or SIMONWARD, a parish in Cornwall. Pop. 627.

BREWHAM, SOUTH, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 573.

BREWOD, a town of England, county of Stafford. Pop. 3799.

BREWSTER, a post-township of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on Barnstable Bay, 16 miles E. Barnstable. Pop. 2110.

BRIANÇON, a town of France, department of the Upper Alps, 50 miles E.S.E. Grenoble. Pop. 2850.

BRIANSK, a town of European Russia, government of Orel, with 4000 inhabitants.

BRIAR CREEK, a river of North America, which falls into the Savannah, in Georgia.

BRIARACHAN, a small river in the north-west of Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Moulin, and joins the Tay.

BRIARE, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Pop. 1650.

BRIAVELL'S, ST, a hundred in Gloucestershire. Pop. 16,092.

BRIAVELL'S, ST, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 1124.

BRICK, a river of Ireland, county of Kerry, which runs into the Cashin.

BRICKENDON, a liberty in Hertfordshire. Pop. 765.

BRICKHILL, GREAT, a parish in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 776.

BRICKHILL, LITTLE, a parish in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 514.

BRICKY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Bay of Dungarvan.

BRIDE, a river of Ireland, which falls into the Blackwater, in the county of Waterford.

BRIDE, ST, or BRIDGET, ST, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 6360.

BRIDE, ST, a parish in Glamorganshire. Pop. 922.

BRIDEKIRK, a modern village, 4 miles north of the town of Annan, Dumfriesshire.

BRIDEKIRK, a parish in Cumberland. Pop. 1902.

BRIDESTOWE, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 907.

BRIDFORD, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 529.

BRIDGE, a parish in the county of Kent. Pop. 543.

BRIDGEND OF DUMFRIES, now called Maxwelltown, is a clean little town on the western side of the Nith, connected with Dumfries by two bridges, one extremely handsome, and the other more than 700 years old. It has all the appearance of a prosperous and thriving place.

BRIDGEND OF PERTH. See Kinnoul.

BRIDGEFORD, EAST, a village and parish of England, county of Nottingham. Pop. 938.

BRIDGEND, a market-town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 20 miles W. Cardiff.

BRIDGENESS, a small seaport town of Scotland, 17 miles W. Edinburgh.

BRIDGENORTH, a small borough town of England, county of Salop, divided by the Severn into the Low and High towns. The two places are connected by a stone bridge, which has six arches. Out of the red sandstone hill on which the upper town stands, a great number of houses are excavated, and several caves, which were formerly used as cellars. Over these the inhabitants have gardens, through which the smoke, rising from the subterraneous dwellings, gives a singular and striking appearance to the aspect of this part of the town. It was surrounded with walls, part of which still remain. The castle was reduced to a heap of ruins by Henry II. In the reign of King John, the present terrific edifice was built on the site of the former structure. The square tower, a part of which, leaning 17 feet beyond its perpendicular, is almost the only relic left. At each extremity of the High town stand the churches of St Mary Magdalene and St Leonard. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and six fairs yearly. Immense quantities of excellent malt are made here, equal, if not superior, to any other place in the kingdom. It is an ancient royal borough, and sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 5065. 20 miles E.S.E. Shrewsbury.

BRIDGEPORT, a seaport and borough of the United States, in the township of Stratford, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. Stratford, $17\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. New Haven. Pop. 2335. It has a bank and two houses of pub-

lic worship, one for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists. Shipping in 1838, 3000 tons.

BRIDGET, St, a parish in the county of Chester. Pop. 766.

BRIDGET, St, BECKERMET, a parish in Cumberland. Pop. 574.

BRIDGETOWN, a small village, parish of Kinghorn, Fife, near the west side of Kirkcaldy.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital city of the island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies. It lies in the Bay of Carlisle, which is four miles in breadth and three in length. It is reckoned one of the finest cities in the West India islands. The streets are wide, and the houses lofty. It has very convenient wharfs for lading and unlading of merchandise, with some strong forts and castles for defence. Its shops and magazines are well stored with all kinds of European productions; and it is filled with Englishmen and other foreigners, who come here to reside. Bridgetown has suffered at different times, both from fires and hurricanes. It was burned down in April 1668. The greatest part of it was again burned in 1756, 1766, and 1767. Bridgetown had scarcely recovered from the effects of these dreadful conflagrations, when it was torn from its foundations by the storm of 10th October 1780, when 4000 of the inhabitants perished! Lat. 13. 10. N. Long. 58. 38. W.

BRIDGETOWN, a post-township of the United States, and capital of Cumberland county, New Jersey, on Cohanzie Creek, 20 miles above its entrance into Delaware Bay, and 50 S.E. Philadelphia. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons. Shipping in 1838, 24,493 tons. Here are a court-house and a jail, a bank and an academy.—2d, Of Queen Anne county, Maryland, on the west side of the Tuckahoe, 8 miles E. Centreville.—3d, Of Kent county, Maryland, on Chester river, 18 miles above Chester, 45 E. Baltimore.

BRIDGEWATER (for Burg-Walter, *i. e.* the Burgh of Walter de Douay,) a town of England, county of Somerset, situated 12 miles from the sea, on the river Parrot, over which there was formerly a stone bridge. An iron bridge was erected over the river in 1796. The streets are wide and well paved; but the houses are irregularly built. In this respect, however, great changes have been made. The public entrance to the town, and its interior aspect, have been improved, by cutting new roads, and removing old buildings. Besides the parish church, which is a spacious and handsome building, with a lofty spire, there are places of public worship for Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, Methodists, Independents, Unitarians, and other dissenters from the established faith. A new market-house was erected about two years ago, which is an elegant building. The assize hall has also been considerably improved. In front of

it a handsome building has been erected, part of which forms the Guildhall; the other part is for the accommodation of the judges of assize. There is a charity school, in which about 250 children are educated. Three markets are kept weekly, and there are four annual fairs. Its traffic is chiefly in coals, timber, salt, iron, and farm produce. Bridgewater is a borough, and sends two representatives to Parliament. A new canal has lately been completed to Taunton. Pop. 7807. 10 miles N.N.E. Taunton.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of the United States, in Somerset county, New Jersey, 3 miles N. Boundbrook. Pop. 6000.—2d, Of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 22 miles S. Boston. Pop. 10,000. Large quantities of hardware, nails, &c., are manufactured here. There is an academy in the south parish.—3d, A post-township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack, 28 miles N.N.W. Concord. Pop. 3000.—4th, A township in Windsor county, Vermont, 17 miles N.W. Windsor. Pop. 3015.—5th, A post-township in Oneida county, New York, 12 miles S. Utica. Pop. 3050.—6th, In Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 4500.

BRIDLINGTON, a market-town and parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 5637.

BRIDLINGTON and QUAY, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 4792.

BRIDPORT, a division of Dorsetshire. Pop. 25,343.

BRIDPORT, a neat seaport town in the English Channel, in the county of Dorset, distant about a mile from its harbour. It lies between two branches of the river Brit, and consists principally of three spacious streets, and has been greatly improved in its general appearance within these few years. It is a place of great antiquity. The church, dedicated to St Mary in 1362, is a large Gothic edifice, in the form of a cross. The tower is 72 feet high. There are three almshouses, and an endowed charity school, besides many other benevolent institutions. The chief manufactures are in cordage, sailcloth, nets, and twines of all descriptions. The vessels also built in the harbour are in great repute. The different sects of Unitarians, Independents, and Quakers, have each their respective places of worship, which are neat and commodious. Besides these, there is a chapel for the Wesleyan Methodists. Two markets are kept here weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, and two annual fairs. This borough was incorporated in the reign of Henry III., and the charter has been confirmed by subsequent sovereigns. It is governed by a recorder, two of the aldermen denominated bailiffs, and a town-clerk, all chosen by the members of the corporation. Bridport sends two members to parliament. The present number of electors is about 505. Its harbour has been greatly improved, so that it now admits ships of from

200 to 300 tons burden. Pop. 4242. 15 miles W. Dorchester.

BRIDSTOW, a parish, Herefordshire. Pop. 596.

BRIE, **COMPTE-ROBERT**, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Pop. 2600.

BRIEG, a well built and populous town of Silesia, in a principality of the same name, on the Oder, over which there is a stately wooden bridge. It has 8700 inhabitants, and an elegant ducal castle. Here are also various workhouses, and establishments for the poor. It has manufactures of hats, stockings, and woollen stuffs. 24 miles E. Breslau.

BRIEG, a handsome town in the Valais, on the Rhone, 28 miles E. Sion.

BRIEL, or **BRIELLE**, a town of the Netherlands, on the isle of East Voorn, not far from the mouth of the Maese. It has a good harbour. It was here where the Dutch laid the foundation of the republic in 1572. It is a handsome well-built town, and strongly fortified. Pop. 3200. 13 miles S.W. Rotterdam.

BRIENNE, a town of France, department of the Aube. Houses 3200.

BRIESCLIFFE with **EXTWISTLE**, a town in Leicestershire. Pop. 1755.

BRIETZEN, a town of the Prussian states, 32 miles E. Berlin. Pop. 4000.—Also another small town, 34 miles S.W. Berlin.

BRIEUC, or **BRIEUX**, St, a well-built town of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. It has a trade in grain, flax, thread, linen, woollen, cattle, honey, wax, paper, leather, and iron, and has manufactures of earthenware, and thriving fisheries. Pop. 9000. 200 miles W. Paris.

BRIEV, an arrondissement of the department of Moselle, in France, extending over 474 square miles, with 56,112 inhabitants.

BRIGA, La, a thriving town of the Sardinian states, county of Nice. Pop. 2900.

BRIGHAM, a parish, county of Cumberland. Pop. 7040.

BRIGHAM, a town, county of Cumberland. Pop. 503.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, or **BRIGHTON** (Bright-helm's town,) a seaport town of England, in the county of Sussex, situated at the bottom of a bay formed by Beachy Head and Worthing Point, in the English Channel. Until very recently, it was inhabited by little more than a few families of fishermen. It has rapidly increased, however, and is now one of the most fashionable places of resort, particularly for sea-bathing, in the kingdom. Brighton occupies an eminence gently declining towards a lawn called the Steyne, which is frequented as a promenade. It consists of a number of streets, most of them composed of new, commodious, and elegant houses, specially adapted for the accommodation of strangers, in addition to its permanent population. Besides the parish church, a chapel-royal was lately erected in the centre of the town. There are also several

other places of public worship, being the chapel of St James, a meeting-house for the Presbyterians, Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists, Arminians, Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, and Jewish synagogue. Brighton contains several free schools, and a school of industry, where a number of indigent females are educated.

There are, besides, numerous charitable institutions. A new theatre, elegantly fitted up, and in the season well attended; and there are two assembly-rooms, both of considerable size and elegance, besides some other places of amusement. Six pieces of heavy cannon are mounted on a battery at the west side of Brighton. An elegant mansion, called the Marine Pavilion, was erected here for the Prince of Wales in 1784, and now occupied by the Queen, near the north-west corner of the Steyne. A chain-pier has been erected at an expense of £27,000, extending 1200 feet into the sea. The promenades of Brighton render a residence here particularly agreeable. From its various attractions, the town is usually crowded during the summer season. Pop. 40,634. 54 miles S. London.

BRIGHTLING, a parish, county of Sussex. Pop. 656.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, a parish, county of Essex. Pop. 1784.

BRIGHTSIDE BIERLOW, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire, adjoining to Sheffield. Pop. 8968.

BRIGHTWALTHAM, a parish, county of Berks. Pop. 442.

BRIGHTWELL, a parish, county of Berks. Pop. 578.

BRIGHTWELL'S BARROW, a hundred, county of Gloucester. Pop. 7159.

BRIGNOLLES, a town of France, department of the Var. In the neighbourhood are raised excellent plums. Pop. 5850. 20 miles N. Toulon.

BRIGSTOCK, a parish, county of Northampton. Pop. 1167.

BRIHUEGA, a small town of Spain, province of Toledo. 40 miles E.N.E. Madrid.

BRILI, a parish, Buckinghamshire. Pop. 1283.

BRILLEY, a parish, Herefordsh. Pop. 539.

BRILOW, a circle in the Prussian government of Arnberg and province of Westphalia, extending over 376 square miles, with a population of 29,082 inhabitants.

BRIMFIELD, a parish, Herefordshire. Pop. 581.

BRIMINGTON, a town, Derbyshire. Pop. 759.

BRIMSNESS, a headland, on the south-western coast of Caithness, on which stands Brims Castle.

BRIMSTREY, a hundred, county of Salop. Pop. 21,065.

BRINDISI, an ancient and celebrated seaport of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, near the entrance of the gulf of Venice. Its harbour is now nearly choked up. It contains

5900 inhabitants, has two churches, and two convents, and is the see of an archbishop. 180 miles E. Naples.

BRINDLE, a town and parish of England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 1558.

BRINGHURST, a parish, Leicestershire. Pop. 782.

BRINGTON, a parish, Northamptonshire, Pop. 887.

BRINKLOW, a parish, Warwickshire. Pop. 949.

BRINKWORTH, a parish, county of Wilts. Pop. 1417.

BRINNINGTON, a town, county of Chester. Pop. 3987.

BRINON L'ARCHEVEQUE, a town of France, department of the Yonne. Pop. 2400.

BRINSMADE'S ISLAND, a large island, well wooded, discovered, in May 1839, by Captain Wood; situated in Lat. 15. 37. S. Long. 175. 23. W. It appeared to be well peopled, and very fertile.

BRIOUDE, a town of France, departn.ent of the Upper Loire, on the river Allier. Pop. 5400.

BRISACH, NEW, a town and strong fortress of France, in Alsace, near the Rhine, opposite to the town of Breisach, in Baden. 33 miles S. Strasburg. Pop. 1800.

BRISGAU, an extensive tract of land in the south-west of Suabia, belonging for the most part to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

BRISLINGTON, a parish, Somersetshire. Pop. 1294.

BRISTOL, a city and county of England, between the counties of Gloucester and Somersetshire, situated on the river Avon, which here receives the Frome, and is navigable for ships of great burden down to the Severn, at Kingroad, where commences the Bristol Channel. The river is crossed by a bridge originally constructed 500 years ago, and rebuilt in 1768; it consists of three wide and lofty arches. The town is irregularly built, consisting of about 600 streets and lanes. It was constituted a bishop's see by Henry VIII., and part of a monastery founded in the reign of Stephen, in 1140, has been converted into a cathedral, which, in its present mutilated state, is 175 feet long, the tower being 130 feet high, square, and ornamented with four pinnacles. The church of St Mark, opposite the cathedral, was formerly collegiate; it is the mayor's chapel. All the churches are neat, beautifully decorated, and most of them have many handsome monuments. This city has long been celebrated for its many well-conducted and extensive charities. Amongst the charitable institutions, are a spacious infirmary, a Magdalene, a blind asylum, a Friend and Samaritan society, a society for the loan of linen to women in parturition, and also one for distributing flannel clothing among poor women. It also contains many large Alms-houses and Charity schools. The Exchange in Corn Street is a fine edifice, of

Grecian architecture, 110 feet in front, and 148 deep. A structure called the Commercial Rooms, for the use of the mercantile interest, was erected in 1809. An elegant and convenient Theatre was built in 1766; and in Prince's Street is an Assembly Room, with a fine front. Its other remarkable public buildings are the Merchants' Hall, Council-house, Guildhall, a large and convenient Custom-house, and a new Jail. Bristol contains a vast number of dissenting meeting-houses, and places of worship for almost every kind of religion. Very considerable manufactories of glass and sugar are carried on in this city; there are also large distilleries, and brass works, the largest in England; and near the city is a manufactory of pins and other articles, on a great scale. Soap and vitriolic acid, in large quantities, and earthenware, are likewise made. Bristol has long been engaged in a very extensive foreign trade, chiefly with the West Indies. Within the last two years, a new spirit of enterprise has been started in Bristol. The city seems to have called forth all her energies, and taken the lead in steam navigation. The ship, the Great Western, was the first that crossed the Atlantic to America, and thus took the lead of the steam navigation to the United States. There is now the grand Western Hotel, the Great Western Railway, &c. &c. In consequence of these enterprises, Bristol is fast regaining her former exalted position; for within a few years, she has entered into some vast undertakings requiring an outlay of capital of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, which are expected to put Bristol on the foremost ground, to be the leading commercial city in England. Its commercial connexions with Ireland are very extensive; and it now has a considerable share of the East India trade. Bristol returns two members to parliament; who are elected by the freemen and freeholders of the city, now amounting to about 9856; and it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, and 28 common councilmen, with inferior officers. The city was erected into an independent county in 1872, by Edward III., and has since been endowed with various privileges and immunities. About a mile west of Bristol, close to the river, stands the village of the Hot Wells, celebrated for a tepid spring which has been found a powerful specific in various maladies. An act of parliament was obtained in 1803 for improving the harbour; and in the year 1809 the undertaking was completed, at the expense of nearly £600,000. Bristol is mentioned, about the year 430, among the fortified cities of Britain, and also by Nennius about 620. In the reign of Henry II. it was a rich and flourishing place. Pop. 117,016. 117 miles W. London. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 2. 46. W.

BRISTOL, a post-township of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, 13 miles E.

Wiscasset. Pop. 9000.—2d, Of Addison county, Vermont, 25 miles S.W. Montpelier. Pop. 1179.—3d, A county in Massachusetts, bounded N. by Norfolk county, E. by Plymouth county, S. by Buzzard's bay, W. by Rhode Island. Pop. 37,168. Chief towns, Taunton and New Bedford.—4th, A county in Rhode Island, bounded N. and N.E. by Massachusetts, W. by Narraganset bay, E. by Mount Hope bay. Pop. 37,168. Chief town, Bristol.—5th, A seaport and capital of Bristol county, Rhode Island, on the east shore of Narraganset bay, 13 miles N. Newport, 15 S. Providence. It has a safe and commodious harbour, and is a place of considerable trade. Shipping in 1831, 9368 tons. Pop. 2693. Lat. 41. 35. N.—6th, A post-township in Hartford county, Connecticut, 16 miles W. Hartford. Pop. 1428.—7th, A post-township in Ontario county, New York, 10 miles S.W. Canandaigua. Pop. uncertain.—8th, A borough and post-township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, opposite Burlington, 20 miles above Philadelphia. Pop. 1636.—9th, A town in Trumbull county, Ohio, 12 miles N. Warren.

BRISTOL BAY, a large bay in the North Pacific ocean, on the west coast of North America.—Also, a river which empties itself into the above bay.

BRISTOL CHANNEL, a portion of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Great Britain, lying between the south coast of Wales and the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, in England, into which the Severn flows.

BRISTON, a parish in the county of Norfolk. Pop. 1037.

BRIT, a river of England, which runs into the sea, 2 miles S. Bridport.

BRITAIN, commonly called **GREAT BRITAIN**, the most considerable of the European islands, is situated between Lat. 50. and 58½. N. It is bounded N. by the North Sea, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the English Channel, and W. by St George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. From north to south it extends about 580 miles in length; its greatest breadth, from the North Foreland in Kent to the Land's End in Cornwall, is about 370, and its superficial area is computed at 87,502 square miles. Its whole coast is deeply penetrated by bays, creeks, and estuaries, which afford many safe and commodious harbours. The principal navigable rivers in the island are the Thames, Severn, Humber, and Mersey, in England; and the Forth, Clyde, Tay, Tweed, Dee, and Don, in Scotland. In different parts of the country, namely, in the north-west of England, and in the west of Scotland, numerous lakes are to be found; and in the more populous parts of the island, the system of canal navigation is brought to unrivalled perfection.

The surface of the island is mountainous towards the north, and flatter in the southern parts. It is traversed by several chains of

considerable length and altitude. The minerals produced are granite, porphyry, schistus, limestone, and very beautiful marble. Coal is produced in abundance; as also lead, iron, copper, tin, and small quantities of silver. In the mountains of Scotland are found great variety of transparent and coloured crystals; and real topazes have been found, as well as the beryl and garnet; and the well-known spars which are produced in Derbyshire are well adapted for ornamental purposes. Fossil salt is extracted in large quantities from pits in Cheshire and Worcestershire; but the mineralogy of Britain is so diversified, that a simple enumeration of the substances would far exceed the limits allotted to this article. A considerable portion of the mountainous districts of the country is barren, and irreclaimable by any efforts of the cultivator: the greater part, however, is fertile, and in favourable seasons abundant harvests are produced. The vegetable productions of Britain exist in considerable variety; these, however, are chiefly the products of art, only a small proportion of them being indigenous. Every species of fruit requires the most careful culture to attain perfection, and under the cold and variable climate of this northern island, the produce of the orchard is always precarious. The zoology of Great Britain presents no remarkable features.

The manufactures of Britain are various and extensive, comprehending every possible variety of fabric into which the rude material can be fashioned by the hand of art. The most important are those of wool, cotton, linen, silk, leather, glass, pottery, the working of metals, such as iron, copper, and tin. The manufacture of silk has been recently greatly extended. Every species of leather is manufactured, and very good imitations are made both of Turkey and of Morocco leather. The commerce of Britain consists, generally speaking, in the export of her own manufactured produce for the raw produce of less opulent and improved countries; and there is no country in the world with which her merchants do not maintain an intercourse.

In Great Britain, literature, science, and all the liberal arts, keep pace with the advancement of commerce. Eight principal universities are established in Great Britain; and other subordinate seminaries, both public and private, exist in every part.

The constitution of Great Britain is an hereditary monarchy. The king, lords, and commons, constitute the Legislature; and their joint consent is necessary to the passing of every law. The lords are created by the sovereign, from whom all political honours flow. In the legislative body, they vote in a house distinct from the commons, to which belong, 1st, All the nobility of England who have attained the age of 21, and who labour under no disqualification; 2dly, 16 peers from Scotland, who are the representatives of the

peerage of that country; and 3dly, 28 from Ireland, as the representatives of the Irish peerage. There are, besides, 27 spiritual lords of England, and 5 are sent from Ireland. The House of Commons consists of 658 members, namely, 500 representatives from England and Wales, 53 from Scotland, and 105 from Ireland.

The established religion in England is Episcopacy; in Scotland, Presbyterianism. Universal toleration prevails; and so long as the wellbeing of society is preserved, no one can be disturbed on account of his religious tenets. In England, the pressure of tithes for the support of the clergy falls heavy on property; but in Scotland the burden is comparatively light, both because the number of ecclesiastics is small, and the amount of the tithes or tithes has long been ascertained by a fixed valuation.

Great Britain contains many flourishing cities and towns. - London, the metropolis, according to the last census, contains a population of1, 474,069
 Edinburgh and Leith, 162,156
 Glasgow, 202,426
 Manchester, 182,812
 Liverpool, 165,175
 Birmingham, 146,986
 Bristol, 108,016
 Leeds, 123,393
 Plymouth, 75,534
 Aberdeen, 69,772
 Norwich, 61,110

Colonies in all quarters of the world are dependent on the British islands. Of these the principal are two military posts in Europe—Gibraltar and Malta: in Asia, the whole Indian peninsula, from about the 23d degree of north latitude to Cape Comorin; the island of Ceylon, Australia, and others in the Eastern and Southern oceans: the Canadian territories, Newfoundland, and West India islands in America: the Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, and Goree, in Africa. The population of the British islands and their dependencies is calculated to exceed 100 millions of men; of whom about 40 millions inhabit the Eastern hemisphere. Those of Europe, excluding Malta, the Ionian Isles, and Gibraltar, are computed as follows:

England,13,089,338
 Wales, 805,236
 Scotland, 2,365,807
 Army and Navy, 277,017
 Total in Great Britain 16,537,398
 Ireland about 7,734,365
 Isle of Man, 40,081
 Scilly Islands, about 2,400
 Guernsey, 20,827
 Jersey, 28,600
 Alderney, &c., about 1,700

Total,24,365,371

BRITAIN, LITTLE, a township of the United States, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

BRITAIN, NEW, a township of the United States, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

BRITAIN, NEW, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, consisting of several islands of different dimensions. Lat. 1. 30. to 6. 50. S. Long. 148. 5. W.

BRITAIN, NEW. The country lying round Hudson's Bay, or the country of the Esquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of New Britain, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada.

BRITFORD, a parish of England, county of Wilts. Pop. 838.

BRITHDIR, a hamlet in Glamorganshire. Pop. 792.

BRITTANY or BRETAGNE, one of the largest provinces of France, occupies the north-west corner of the kingdom. It contains 1775 square leagues, and about 2,300,000 inhabitants, and is now divided into the five following departments, all large and populous:—

Departments.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Lower Loire	450,827	Nantes.
Ile et Vilaine	600,000	Rennes.
Finisterre	520,000	Quimper.
Morbihan	490,423	Vannes.
Cotes du Nord	595,620	St Brieuc.

Total population
 in 1838 2,656,870

BRIVES, a neat town of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 5850. Lat. 45. 10. N. Long. 1. 36. E.

BRIVIO, a small town of Upper Italy, 18 miles N.N.E. Milan.

BRIX, or BRIEX, a royal town of Bohemia, 40 miles N.W. Prague. Pop. 2600.

BRIX, a town of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 2600.

BRIXEN, a town of the Austrian empire, in the Tyrol. It has five gates, an Episcopal palace, a magnificent cathedral, and a parish church. Pop. 3800.

BRIXHAM, a seaport of England, county of Devon, on Torbay. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishery, for which they have about 100 vessels, which carry their cargoes to London, Bath, or Bristol. Pop. 5015.

BRIXTON, a hundred in the county of Surrey. Pop. 245,860.

BRIXTON, a parish in Devonsh. Pop. 796.

BRIXTON, a parish in South Hampshire. Pop. 641.

BRIXWORTH, a parish in the county of Northampton. Pop. 973.

BROACH, a city, and capital of a district of the same name, situated on the Narbuddah river, about 25 miles from the sea. Lat. 21. 46. N. Long. 73. 14. E.

BROAD BAY, a bay on the coast of Maine, in North America. Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 65. 19. W.—(CREEK,) the name of several rivers in the United States.—(KILL,) a river which runs into Delaware Bay.

BROAD BLUNSDON, a chapelry in the county of Wilts. Pop. 699.

BROAD HINTON, a parish in the county of Wilts. Pop. 684.

BROAD HINTON, a liberty in the county of Wilts. Pop. 519.

BROAD RIVER, an arm of the sea on the east coast of North America, which extends along the west and north-west sides of Beaufort or Port-Royal island, on the coast of South Carolina, and receives the river Coosa from the north-west.—2d, A river in Georgia, which runs into Savannah river, between Petersburg and Lisbon.

BROADALBIN, a post-township of the United States, Montgomery county, New York.

BROADCLIST, a parish in the county of Devon. Pop. 2085.

BROADHAVEN, a bay on the Atlantic, on the west coast of Ireland.

BROADHEAD'S CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Delaware.

BROADHEMBURY, a parish in the county of Devon. Pop. 849.

BROADLAW, a mountain 2800 feet above the sea, in the southern part of Peebles-shire.

BROADSTAIRS, a village of England, county of Kent, in the island of Thanet, much resorted to for sea-bathing. 2 miles N. Ramsgate.

BROADSEA, a small village lying on the sea-coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire.

BROADWATER, a hundred in the county of Herts. Pop. 17,043.

BROADWATER, a river of England, in Cumberland, which falls into the Irish sea.

BROADWATER, a village and parish of England, county of Sussex. Pop. 4576.

BROADWAY, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 103 miles S. Dublin, and 9 Wexford.

BROADWAY, a parish in the county of Worcester. Pop. 1517.

BROADWELL, a parish in the county of Oxford. Pop. 793.

BROADWINSOR, a parish in the county of Dorset. Pop. 1570.

BROADWOOD WIDGER, a parish in the county of Devon. Pop. 879.

BROCKENHURST, a parish, county of Southampton. Pop. 841.

BROCKFORD and WITHERINGSETT, a parish of England, in the county of Suffolk. Pop. 1001.

BROCKLEBANK and STONEBAISE, a town, county of Cumberland. Pop. 603.

BROD, a town of Slavonia, 110 miles W. Belgrade. Pop. 1400.—Several other small towns in Hungary, Bohemia, &c.

BRODERA, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, district of Champoneer. Lat. 22. 13. N. Long. 73. 24. E.

BRODY, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Brody or Zloczów. Pop. 15,000. of whom 13,000 are Jews.

BROEK, a flourishing village of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Pop. 750.

BROICH, a village of the Prussian states, 3 miles from Eschweiler. Pop. 1500.

BROKEN ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the bay of Bengal. Lat. 19. 58. N. Long. 92. 56. E.—Also two small islands on the coast of New Guinea and in the bay of Bengal.

BROMBERG, a town of the Prussian states. Here are manufactures of leather, stockings, and linen stuffs; and a trade is carried on in corn, wool, timber, and leather. 30 miles N. W. Thorn.

BROMFIELD, a hundred, county of Denbigh, Wales. Pop. 26,459.

BROMFIELD, a parish, county of Salop. Pop. 630.

BROMFIELD, a town, county of Salop. Pop. 517.

BROMHAM, a township and parish of England, in Wiltshire. Pop. 1556.

BROMLEY, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent. Pop. 4002.

BROMLEY ABBOTS, a market-town and parish of Stafford. Pop. 1621.

BROMLEY, GREAT, a parish, county of Essex. Pop. 697.

BROMLEY REGIS, a parish, county of Stafford. Pop. 629.

BROMLEY, ST LEONARD, a parish, county of Middlesex. Pop. 4846.

BROMPTON, a parish, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1337.

BROMPTON, a chapelry, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1510.

BROMPTON BIERLOW, a town, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1462.

BROMPTON PATRICK, a parish, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1051.

BROMPTON REGIS, a parish, Somersetshire. Pop. 802.

BROMPTON ON SWALE, a town, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 455.

BROMSGROVE, a town of England, county of Worcester, on the Salwarp. The church has a handsome tower and spire. It has a weekly market, and two fairs annually. Pop. 8612.

BROMIZY, a circle in the Russian government of Moscow, extending over 1478 square miles, with a population of 176,500.

BROMYARD, a town of England, county of Hereford. The church is a handsome edifice. Pop. 2938.

BRONDOLO, a decayed town of Italy, 12 miles S. Venice.

BRONI, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, with 2900 inhabitants.

BROMINGTON, a township, county of Flint. Pop. 729.

BRONTE, or BRONTI, a market-town in the island of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, bestowed with its territory on Lord Nelson, in 1798, in reward of his naval exploits.

BRONX CREEK, a river of the United States, in New York, which joins East river in West Chester.

BROOKBOROUGH, a small post-town of the

county of Fermanagh, Ireland. Pop. 475. 93 miles N.W. from Dublin.

BROOKE, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Pop. 10,500. Slaves 332. Chief town Wellsburg.

BROOKE, a parish, county of Norfolk. Pop. 736.

BROOKFIELD, a handsome town in New England. This place has undergone various changes of fortune. It was attacked by the Indians, but stoutly defended by the inhabitants for three days, until they were compelled to retreat, but not till after all the buildings but one had been destroyed. The Indians had 80 of their number slain.

BROOKFIELD, a township of the United States, in Orange county, Vermont.—2d, A post-township in Worcester county, Massachusetts.—3d, In Fairfield county, Connecticut, 6 miles N.E. Danbury.—4th, In Madison county, New York. Pop. 9010.

BROOKHAVEN, a post-township of the United States, in Suffolk county, New York, on Long Island. Pop. 7500.

BROOKLAND, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 434.

BROOKLYN, a post-township of the United States, and capital of Windham county, Connecticut. Pop. 2400.—2d, In King's county, New York, on Long Island. Pop. 7400.

BROOKVILLE, a post-township of the United States, and capital of Franklin county, Indiana. It was laid out in 1811.

BROOM LOCH, a capacious bay in the north-west coast of Ross-shire, near Ullapool.

BROOME, a parish, county of Norfolk. Pop. 504.

BROOME, a county of the United States, in New York, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 5010. Chief town Chenango.—2d, A post-township in Schoharie county, New York, 35 miles S.W. Albany. Pop. 3050.

BROOMFIELD, a parish, county of Cumberland. Pop. 2342.

BROOMFIELD, a parish, county of Essex. Pop. 747.

BROOMFIELD, a parish, Somersetshire. Pop. 503.

BROOS, or **BROS**, a free town of Transylvania, with 6000 inhabitants.

BRORA, a village of Scotland, county of Sutherland, on the sea-coast.

BRORA WATER, a river in Sutherlandshire. In its progress it forms Brora Loch, 4 miles long, and nearly one broad. The banks of the lake are beautifully wooded and surrounded with meadows.

BROSELY, a town and parish of England, county of Salop, on the Severn. Here are extensive iron-works. A weekly market is held here. Pop. 4299. 146 miles N.W. London.

BROSNA, two rivers of Ireland, one of which, distinguished by the epithet *little*, in the King's county, flows into the Shannon.

BROTHERCROSS, a hundred, county of Norfolk. Pop. 4143.

BROTHERS, a cluster of small islands in the straits of Babelmandeb. Lat. 12. 10. N. Long. 43. 19. E.—The name also of several small islands in the Eastern seas.

BROTHERS' VALEY, a township of the United States, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 2600.

BROTHERTON, a parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1623.

BROTHERTON, a township, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1482.

BROTLOCK, a river of Scotland, in Forfarshire, which runs into the sea at Aberbrothock.

BROTTON, a parish, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 470.

BROUETTE, a river of the United States in Indiana, which joins the Wabash.

BROUGH, a parish, Westmoreland. Pop. 1882.

BROUGH, a market-town, Westmoreland. Pop. 966.

BROUGHSHANE, a post-town of the county of Antrim, Ireland. Pop. 1611. 137 miles N. Dublin.

BROUGHTON, a town, Denbighshire. Pop. 1266.

BROUGHTON, a parish in the western parts of Peebles-shire, 4 miles long, and 3 broad. The village of same name, is a very pleasant place. Pop. 299.

BROUGHTON, a market-town and chapelry, Lancashire. Pop. 1375.

BROUGHTON, a chapelry of Lancashire. Pop. 620.

BROUGHTON, a town, Lancashire. Pop. 1589.

BROUGHTON, a parish, Lincolnshire. Pop. 915.

BROUGHTON, a parish, Northamptonshire. Pop. 533.

BROUGHTON, a parish, Oxfordsh. Pop. 538.

BROUGHTON, a parish, South Hampshire. Pop. 897.

BROUGHTON-ASTLEY, a parish, Leicester-shire. Pop. 726.

BROUGHTON-GIFFORD, a parish, county of Wilts. Pop. 735.

BROUGHTON-GREAT, a town in Cumberland. Pop. 523.

BROUGHTON-NETHER, a parish, Leicester-shire. Pop. 415.

BROUGHTY FERRY, a village of Scotland, on the Tay, 4 miles E. Dundee.

BROW HEAD, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

BROWN, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on the Ohio. Chief town, Ripley.

BROWNSVILLE, a post-township of the United States, and capital of Jackson county, Illinois. 40 miles S.E. Kaskaskias.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, a town and university in North America, is said to be in a very thriving state, and promises soon to be one of the best establishments for learning in the Union. There has lately been imported a fine collection of books from England, with a

variety of scientific instruments. The college is divided into two edifices, and stands each on lofty eminences, surrounded with gardens and nurseries. The town abounds with delightful private residences. The New Town, on the west side of the river, has a fine appearance, more elegant than the old, and altogether it has the sprightliness of an improving city. The number of inhabitants is considerable, and fast increasing. Pop. 506.

BROWNSVILLE, a borough and post-township of the United States, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela. Next to Pittsburg, it is the most considerable place in the western part of the state. It has a bank and printing-office, and in its vicinity numerous mills, and abundance of coal. Here is a flourishing steel manufactory. Population (including Bridgeport,) estimated in 1838, at 5000. 33 miles S. Pittsburg.

BROXBURN, a village in Linlithgowshire, formed along the Edinburgh and Glasgow road.

BROXBURN, a parish, county of Herts. Pop. 2144.

BROXSTOW, a hundred, county of Notts. Pop. 65,299.

BROXTED, a parish, county of Essex. Pop. 694.

BROXTON, a hundred, county of Chester. Pop. 16,415.

BRUAR WATER, a considerable stream in Athole, Perthshire, tributary to the Garry. Its falls, nearly 200 feet in height, have been celebrated in the poems of Burns.

BRUCEHAVEN, a small village in Fife, on the coast of the Forth, parish of Limekilns.

BRUCHSAL, a well built town in the Grand Duchy of Baden, 11 miles S.E. Spire. Pop. 6900.

BRUCK, a market-town of Bavaria, 17 miles N.N.W. Anspach.

BRUCK ON THE LEYTHA, a town of Lower Austria, with 300 houses.—The name of several other small towns in Germany.

BRUE, a river of England, county of Somerset, which falls into the Bristol Channel.

BRUFF, a market and post town of the county Limerick, Ireland. Pop. 1890. 133 miles S. W. Dublin.

BRUGES (Bridges), a large and opulent city of the Netherlands, with a number of canals centring in it, about six miles from the sea. In the 14th century it was one of the greatest places of commerce in Europe, but towards the end of the 15th century began to decline. It still carries on a considerable trade with Ostend, Sluys, Ghent, and the north of Europe. The principal public buildings are the town-house, the exchange, and lycee, formerly the celebrated convent of the Downs de Dunes, and the church of Notre Dame, with its elevated spire. In the church of Notre Dame, the tombs of Charles the Brave and his daughter, Mary of Burgundy, are preserved with great care. Bruges carries

on a considerable trade in grain; and when the ports of England are open, immense quantities are bought and sold here, every Saturday, for exportation. A good deal of coarse lace is made here by the female population, and there is some trade in linen. 33 miles N.E. Dunkirk. Lat. 51. 12. 33. N. Long. 3. 13. 33. E.

BRUGGEN (Bridges), a town of the Prussian states, 6 miles N.E. Ruremonde. Pop. 1900.

BRUGUIERE, LA, a town of France, in Languedoc, with 4000 inhabitants.

BRUHL, or BRUEL, a town of the Prussian states, 6 miles S. Cologne. Pop. 1950.

BRUMATH, a market-town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2700.

BRUMMEN, a parochial village of the Netherlands. Pop. 2400.

BRUNN, the capital of Moravia, and the chief town in a circle of the same name, strongly fortified. It has manufactures of fine cloths, silk stuffs, hair cloth, and soap. Among the public buildings are the parish church of St James, the meeting-house of the States, the town-house, the palace of Prince Lichtenstein, and the extensive manufactories in the suburbs. 100 miles S.E. Prague.

BRUNNEN, a neat and populous town of Switzerland, 2½ miles S.W. Schweiz.

BRUNSHAUSEN, a village of Hanover, duchy of Bremen, on the Elbe.

BRUNSWICK, a large and fortified town of the Brunswick states, the capital of the principality of Wolfenbutterl, on the river Ocker. The principal public buildings are 12 churches, the large public wine-cellars, the exchequer, the meeting-house of the diet, the mint, the opera-house, new town-house, the arsenal, and the cathedral of St Blasius, with the tombs of deceased members of the royal family. The manufactures are wool, yarn, linen, porcelain, pasteboard, paper-hangings, and a variety of chemical preparations. 47 miles W.N.W. Magdeburg.

BRUNSWICK, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of Cape Fear river. Pop. 9055. Slaves, 2254. Chief town, Smithville.

BRUNSWICK, a township of the United States, in Brunswick county, North Carolina, on Cape Fear river, 30 miles above its mouth, 17 below Wilmington.

BRUNSWICK, a post-township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine, on the south-west side of the Androscoggin. The falls of the Androscoggin furnish many valuable seats for mills and manufactories. Bowdoin college was founded in this town by the legislature of Massachusetts, and endowed by them with grants of land in Maine. It was incorporated in 1794, and came into operation in 1802. It resembles Harvard college in its mode of instruction and government. It has a president, two professors, and two tutors. A chemical apparatus, an excellent philosophical apparatus, and a very respectable mi-

neralological cabinet, belong to the college. Pop. in 1838, 5500. 30 miles N.E. Portland.

BRUNSWICK, a seaport of the United States, and capital of Glynn county, Georgia, on Turtle river, 80 miles S.S.W. Savannah.

BRUNSWICK, a township of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York. Pop. 4050.—2d, A county in Virginia, between Nottaway and Meherrin rivers. Pop. 30,000. Slaves, 9368.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, a city of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the south-west bank of the Raritan. It contains a court-house, jail, college edifice, and five houses for public worship; one for Dutch Reformed, one for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, one for Methodists, and one for Baptists. The situation of the town is low, but not unhealthy. The Queen's college was founded in this city by ministers of the reformed Dutch church, for the education of their clergy, and incorporated in 1770. For a long period its prospects were gloomy, and its success discouraging. In 1810, a theological seminary was established in the city, by the general synod of the Reformed Dutch churches, and to a certain extent connected with the college. The two departments, however, are maintained wholly by different funds, and are amenable to different tribunals. The college edifice is of stone, three stories high, and unfinished. The exercises of the college have for some time past been suspended, and the building appropriated to the accommodation of theological students. The library contains 1500 or 1600 volumes. The theological department has two professors, and about 50 students. Pop. in 1838, including the township, 12,000. 16 miles N.E. Princeton, 33 S.W. New York, 57 N.E. Philadelphia.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, one of the four British provinces in North America, bounded S. by the Bay of Fundy, W. by the United States and part of Lower Canada, N. by Chaleur Bay, E. by the Gulf St Lawrence.

BRUNY'S ISLE, an island on the south-east coast of Van Diemen's Land, about 30 miles in length, and of very irregular figure. Lat. 43. 21. S. Long. 147. 29. E.

BRUSH CREEK, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, in Adam's county.

BRUSSELS, a large and handsome city, the capital of the new kingdom of Belgium, is situated in Brabant, on the river Senne or Sienne. Its circumference is said to be seven English miles, and it has seven gates. The ramparts, which are planted with trees, now form most beautiful walks around the city. It has extensive suburbs, consisting of several villages, joined to the city by a continuity of streets. Brussels contains seven parish churches within the walls, and is divided into eight sections. It has also eight public squares of great beauty and elegance. Its chief ornaments, however,

are its public walks, no city in Europe possessing one superior to that which is called the Green Alley, or to the great interior square called the Park. In the great market place stands the *Hotel de Ville*, an old but handsome edifice in the Gothic style. Its turret is 364 feet in height, and surmounted by a gigantic figure of St Michael, in copper, 17 feet high. The church of St Gudule is a magnificent structure, containing no less than 16 chapels, adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings. The chapel of Notre Dame is likewise an elegant building; and the church of the Capuchins was one of the finest that order possessed in Europe. There are, besides, within the walls, several elegant mansions belonging to noblemen. The opera-house is a stately edifice in the Italian style, built in the year 1700. The public fountains are in number 20, and are all embellished with sculptures. There are, besides, numerous charitable foundations. A central school was established in Brussels by the French government. Here there is a library containing nearly 130,000 volumes, mostly saved from suppressed convents; an extensive and valuable collection of paintings, a cabinet of natural history, small, but select. Brussels is celebrated for its manufacture of lace, camlets, and carpets; also of carriages. The other articles made here are ticking, various kinds of cotton and woollen stuffs, silk stockings, galoons, earthenware, &c. It carries on considerable trade, not only with the interior of the Netherlands, but with foreign countries, by means of the canals which bring it into communication with the Scheldt. This city owed its origin to St Gery, bishop of Cambray, in the commencement of the 7th century. Pop. in 1836, 95,000. 23 miles S. Antwerp, 155 N.N.E. Paris. Lat. 50. 50. 59. N. Long. 4. 22. 15. E.

BRUTON, or BREWTON, a town of England, in Somersetshire. Stockings and some woollens are manufactured here. Pop. 2223.

BRUTON, a hundred in the county of Somerset. Pop. 4490.

BRUTUS, a post-township of the United States, in Cayuga county, New York, on the Erie canal. Pop. 2223.

BRUTZ, a village of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 2300.

BRUYERES, a town of France, department of the Vosges. Pop. 2100.

BRYAN, a county of the United States, in Georgia, separated from Chatham county by Ogeechee river. Pop. 5010.

BRYMBO, a town in Denbighshire. Pop. 1116.

BRYNCROES, a parish in Carnarvonshire. Pop. 910.

BRZECZANY, an open town of Austrian Galicia. Pop. 4377.

BRZESC, or BRSESTZ LITOV, a town of European Russia, government of Grodno.

BUA, a small but fruitful and populous isl-

and of the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia. Lat. 43. 20. N. Long. 16. 30. E.

BURWITH, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1358.

BUCCARI, a market-town of the Austrian empire, on the east side of the Gulf of Venice. Pop. 3000. 6 miles E. Fiume.

BUCHANNAN, a parish in the western extremity of Stirlingshire, 18 miles long and 6 broad. Pop. 787.

BUCHAN, a district in Aberdeenshire. It gives the title of Earl of Buchan to a branch of the Mar family.

BUCHANNESS, the most eastern point of Scotland. Lat. 57. 25. N. Long. 1. 43. W.

BUCHANY, a small village on the road to Callander, near Doune.

BUCHAREST, a large town of European Turkey, in Walachia, the capital of the province, on the Dombrowitz. The houses are for the most part wretched clay huts, with the exception of several stately edifices of stone. The prevailing religion is the Greek, and the town is the seat of an archbishop. There are here various classical schools. 250 miles N.N.W. Constantinople. Lat. 44. 29. N. Long. 25. 51. E.

BUCHEN, a town in the grand duchy of Baden. Pop. 1800.

BUCHWEILER, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2700.

BUCK, a circle in the Prussian government of Posen, formerly part of Poland, extending over 371 square miles. Pop. 30,170.

BUCKBY, LONG, a parish in Northamptonshire. Pop. 2078.

BUCK CREEK, a river of America, which runs into the Ohio. Lat. 37. 56. N. Long. 86. 44. W.

BUCK'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland. Lat. 36. 46. N. Long. 84. 25. W.

BUCK'S HARBOUR, a bay of the Atlantic, on the south coast of Maine, west of Machias Bay. Lat. 44. 42. N. Long. 63. 34. W.

BUCKDEN, a parish in Huntingdonshire. Pop. 1095.

BUCKEBURG, a city, the capital of the dominions of the Prince of Schauenburg-Lippe, containing 2120 inhabitants. Lat. 52. 15. 47. N. Long. 8. 57. 21. E.

BUCKENHAM, NEW and OLD, two parishes of England, county of Norfolk. Pop. of the former 795; of the latter 1201.

BUCKFIELD, a post-township of the United States, Oxford county, Maine. Pop. 1251.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 2445.

BUCKHAVEN, a small fishing town of Scotland, county of Fife. Pop. 1363.

BUCKHILL, a hill standing between Aberdeen and Banffshires, 2377 feet above the sea.

BUCKHOWBANK, a township in Cumberland. Pop. 668.

BUCKIE, a large fishing village on the coast of Banffshire, parish of Rathven. Pop. 1000.

BUCKINGHAM, a hundred in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 10,500.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of England, bounded N. by Northamptonshire, E. by the counties of Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex, S. by Berkshire, and W. by the county of Oxford. It is about 45 miles in length by 18 in breadth, and is 138 in circuit. Its superficial area is computed at 748 square miles, or 478,720 square acres, of which 328,000 are arable and in pasture, and 20,000 in wood. The principal rivers are the Thames and the Ouse. The south-eastern part of the county is hilly. The other parts of the county, particularly the vale of Aylesbury, are noted for fertility. Good marble is quarried near Newport; and there are fuller's earth pits at Wavendon, on the borders of Bedfordshire, about 2 miles N. of Woburn. Ochre is obtained at Brill, and used for painting; and also small quantities of amber. Buckinghamshire is celebrated for corn and cattle, which are its principal produce. The chief manufactures of the county are lace and paper. Buckinghamshire is divided into 8 hundreds, containing 200 parishes and 15 market towns. Eight members of Parliament are returned from this county. Antiquities, occasionally discovered, such as a Mosaic pavement, coins, and fragments of arms, prove that the Romans have been established here. Pop. 146,529.

BUCKINGHAM, a town of England, and the county town of Buckinghamshire, is situated on the Ouse, over which there are three stone bridges. The buildings, which are principally of brick, are scattered over a considerable surface. The church, which occupies an elevated site, was built in 1780. Its tower and spire are 150 feet high. Calvinists, Independents, Methodists, and Quakers, have also places of worship. The new town-hall is a large brick building, at the top of which is a gilt swan, the borough arms. The town is governed on the principles of the Reform Act. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the making of white thread lace. There are a weekly market and ten annual fairs; and the vicinity of the celebrated gardens at Stowe adds much to the advantage of its inhabitants. Pop. of the town and parish 3610. 26 miles N.E. Oxford.

BUCKINGHAM, a county in Lower Canada, chiefly in the district of Three-Rivers.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on James river, and extending south to the Appomattox. Pop. 35,000. Slaves 11,675. Chief town, New Canton.—2d, A post-township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 3500.

BUCKINGHAM, a town in York county, Lower Canada, on the Ottawa river, N.W. Montreal.

BUCKLAND, a township of the United States, in Hertford county, 18 miles S.E. Quebec.—

2d. In Franklin county, Massachusetts, 10 miles S.W. Greenfield. Pop. 2115.

BUCKLAND, a parish in the county of Buckingham. Pop. 510.

BUCKLAND BREWER, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 1096.

BUCKLAN with CARSWELL, a parish in Berkshire. Pop. 946.

BUCKLAND DENHAM, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 532.

BUCKLAND, near DOVER, a parish in the county of Kent. Pop. 834.

BUCKLAND MONACHORUM, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 1274.

BUCKLAND, NEWTON, a parish in Dorsetshire. Pop. 786.

BUCKLAND, ST MARY, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 646.

BUCKLAND, WEST, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 793.

BUCKLEBURY, a parish in the county of Berks. Pop. 1300.

BUCKLOW, a hundred in Cheshire. Pop. 42,942.

BUCKLYVIE, a village in Stirlingshire, noted for its annual and weekly fairs of black cattle.

BUCKNALL, a town in Staffords. Pop. 574.

BUCKNELL, a parish in the county of Salop. Pop. 465.

BUCKMINSTER, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 842.

BUCKOU, a considerable town of the Prussians, 28 miles E. Berlin.

BUCKRAE, a town of Hindostan, province of Oude. Lat. 26. 4. N. Long. 85. 10. E.

BUCOVAR, a small circle in the Austrian kingdom of Hungary, surrounding the city of the same name, extending over 266 square miles. Pop. 6300. Lat. 45. 21. 9. N. Long. 18. 55. 20. E.

BUDA, a city of Hungary, the capital of the lower division of the country, on the west bank of the Danube. It is divided into four quarters, one of which has communication, by an immense bridge of boats across the Danube, with the opposite town of Pest. The castle of this place was chosen by the Emperor Louis I. as his place of residence. Here Mathias I. founded a celebrated library, which was destroyed by the Turks in 1526. A Greek school is established here, where both ancient and modern Greek are taught. Buda is famous for its baths. Pop. 30,000. 125 miles E.S.E. Vienna. Lat. 47. 29. 44. N. Long. 19. 2. 30. E.

BUDAVON, a town and district of Hindostan, in Delhi. Lat. 28. 4. N. Long. 78. 58. E.

BUDBROOK, a parish in the county of Warwick. Pop. 467.

BUDDENNESS, a sandy headland off Forfarshire, on the north side of the Frith of Tay, on which have been erected two lighthouses to guide the mariner.

BUDE, a small village and seaport of England, county of Cornwall, in the Bristol channel, 222 miles W. London.

BUDEAUX, St., a parish in Devons. Pop. 669.

BUDEL, a village of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, with 1900 inhabitants.

BUDIN, a town and castle of Bohemia. Houses 170. 20 miles N. Prague.

BUDLEIGH, EAST, a town and parish of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 2044.

BUDLEIGH, EAST, a hundred in Devonshire. Pop. 20,266.

BUDLEIGH, WEST, a hundred in Devonshire. Pop. 3047.

BUDOCK, a parish in Cornwall. Pop. 1797.

BUDRUCK, a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa. Lat. 21. 7. N. Long. 86. 26. E.

BUDWEIS, a mining town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle of the same name, on the Moldau. It has manufactures of cloth and saltpetre. Pop. 4600. 66 miles S. Prague.

BUDWORTH, GREAT, a parish in the county of Chester. Pop. 15,955.

BUDWORTH, GREAT, a town in Cheshire. Pop. 586.

BUDWORTH, LITTLE, a parish in the county of Chester. Pop. 621.

BUENAIRE (Fine Air,) one of the Leeward islands in the West Indies, 52 miles E. Curacao. Lat. 12. 26. N. Long. 67. 36. E.

BUENAVENTURA, a Spanish settlement and mission on the coast of New California. Lat. 34. 16. N. Long. 241. 2. E.

BUENAVENTURA, a seaport of South America, 200 miles W. Santa Fe de Bogota. Lat. 3. 56. N. Long. 76. 42. E.

BUENOS AYRES, (Fine Gales,) under the Spanish rule, was one of its most valuable South American viceroalties; and, besides the provinces belonging to the republic so called, comprehended those of Upper Peru, now Bolivia; Paraguay, and the Banda Oriental. Immense for one jurisdiction as these territories appear, they were but a portion separated from that of the old Viceroy of Peru, whose nominal authority at one time extended from Guayaquil to Cape Horn, not less than 55 degrees of latitude, and comprising almost every habitable climate under the sun, innumerable nations speaking various languages, and every production which even the most luxurious contemplate as necessary for their wants. When that eventful era occurred in which the colonial system was overthrown, and native governments of their own free choice succeeded Spanish despotism, these regions received the name of the United Provinces of South America, or not unfrequently the Argentine Republic, comprising, however, only that space, vast enough no doubt, (with the exception of the Paraguay and the Banda Oriental, which have become separate and independent states,) lying betwixt Brazil and the Cordillera of Chili and Peru, and extending from the 22d to the 41st degree of south latitude. Generally speaking, we may describe this young republic as bounded on the north by Bolivia; on the west by Chili; on the east by Paraguay, the Banda Oriental,

and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the south by the Indians of Patagonia, containing about 726,000 English square miles, and a population approaching to 700,000. This vast territory is now subdivided into 13 provinces, assuming to govern themselves independently of each other, though for all general and national purposes confederated by conventional agreement. Geographers have given three distinct general designations to these provinces, 1st, The Littorine, or eastern, comprehending Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé to the west, and Entre Rios and Corrientes to the east of the river Parana; 2d, The central or northern on the high-road to Peru, namely, Cordova, Santiago del Estero, Tucuman and Salta, to which may be added Catamarca and Rioja; 3d, Those to the west of Buenos Ayres, which once constituted the Intendancies of Cuyo, are San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan—all of which now form the Confederation of the United Provinces of La Plata.

The Rio de la Plata is the chief river in this immense tract of country. The Paraguay, by which name it is distinguished in the upper part of its course, runs nearly in the centre of the American continent, from north to south; and it receives from the mountains of Brazil the two great streams of the Parana and the Uruguay, while from the west it receives the Pilcomayo, the Vermejo, and the Salado, which flow down the eastern declivity of the Andes. At Buenos Ayres, which lies about 200 miles from its mouth, the Rio de la Plata is 30 miles broad, and the shore being little elevated, the eye can seldom reach from one side to the other. This vast estuary of fresh water is not, however, useful in proportion to its extent, being deformed by rocks and sandbanks, and rendered of dangerous navigation, not only by its shoals and shallows, but likewise by the impetuous torrents of wind which sweep at intervals over the vast plains of the *Pampas*, to the S.W. of Buenos Ayres, whence they are called *Pamperos*, and rush down the wide opening with unequalled fury. The only part in which ships of any burden are perfectly secure from them, is Monte Video, although the ports of Maldonado, Barragon, Buenos Ayres, and Colonia, afford anchorage more or less secure. In a country so extensive, the climate is various. In the plains the heat is extreme; in ordinary summer weather, the thermometer rises to 85 degrees, and in the hottest weather to 100. In winter it was generally reckoned cold weather when the thermometer fell to 45; but in some seasons it has been known to fall to 30. At Buenos Ayres, and generally on the coast, the winds are frequently violent. The westerly wind, sweeping over the boundless plains of the interior, rushes down upon the coast in the most tremendous hurricanes. The climate is moist; and, during summer, rains are common, and are fre-

quently accompanied by the most dreadful thunder and lightning. The whole republic is one vast and uniform plain. Such is the extreme flatness of the country, that it has been calculated by barometrical observations, that the river Paraguay, in its course from north to south, does not fall above one perpendicular foot for the space of 400 miles. This flat country is covered with lakes. Of these, the celebrated lake of Los Xarayes is 330 miles in length, and in breadth 120 miles, but so shallow that it is not navigable in any part, except for canoes and small craft. There are various other lakes in Paraguay, of the same description as that of Xarayes. The principal characteristic of the other numerous lakes which appear on the plains of Tucuman, to the south of Buenos Ayres, and of the rivers which communicate with them, is, that they are more or less impregnated with salt. There is in these regions an immense tract of land, the soil of which is saturated with fossil salt. This territory is about 600 or 700 miles in length, and about 150 in breadth, in which there is neither rivulet, lake, nor well, which is not brackish. The boundless plains into which this country is spread out, present a vast expanse of waving grass, extending for 900 miles, with few interruptions either from wood or from any eminence. Here are situated in endless succession, *estancias*, or breeding farms, generally about six miles distant. Innumerable herds of oxen, flocks of sheep, droves of asses and mules, and deer, are continually in view. Some one hundred years ago the plains were so covered with cattle, that travellers were accustomed to send people on before to clear the road. And ever since the Spanish invasion, till lately, they were common property. Innumerable herds wandered about unvalued and unowned, and belonged only to those who would take the trouble to hunt them down for their skins and tallow—their carcases were of no value; and sometimes as much substantial animal food has been left on the *Pampas* to be devoured by tigers, and wild dogs, and ravens, as would have fed an European army. The herds now seen are the property of individuals. These regions afford, besides, a haunt to numerous herds of deer, as well as to a great abundance of ostriches, armadillos, partridges, wild geese, ducks, and other game; and towards the frontiers of Chili, guanacoes and vicuñas are seen in considerable numbers. In these trackless deserts there are no landmarks or traces by which the road can be discovered for many hundred miles, and the route is therefore pursued by the compass. Long journeys on the *Pampas*, if not travelling post, is to take along with one a number of spare horses, which are driven on before, as a sort of moving relay. General Miller, in nine days, travelled in this way 1000 miles, a thing quite common. Their horses are from 14 to 15 hands high, have plenty of bone, and are swift—and

their food is pasturage alone; yet one horse has been known to travel in 15 hours thirty-five leagues. Covered carts or caravans are also used, which are made almost as commodious as a house, with doors to shut, and windows on each side. From Buenos Ayres to Potosi and Lima (2832 miles,) a road has been established, which is much more frequented than the route from Buenos Ayres to Chili, as also more commodious. As there are no tribes of wild and unsubdued Indians in that tract, it is free from the danger of such incursions; and in 1748, regular stages were fixed all the way, post-houses were erected, and relays of horses and carriages were provided. These carriages are covered waggons, drawn by oxen; but all kinds of merchandise, and the treasure that is conveyed from the mines of Peru to the banks of the Plata, are principally transported on the backs of mules. This route from Buenos Ayres to Potosi, which is 1617 geographical miles, and from Potosi to Lima, which is 1215 miles more, passes over the highest ridges of the Andes, and presents fatigues and sufferings to the inexperienced traveller, of which previously he is little aware. In a few hours he suddenly passes from the scorching heat of the unsheltered plains, to the perpetual winter which reigns amid the snowy summits of the Andes; and the wealth of the most robust European is undermined by the effect of this violent transition. As some compensation, however, he is free from the incredible swarms of locusts, crickets, mosquitoes, ants, singing-toads, frogs, serpents, and crocodiles, which are called into life and vigour by the warmer climate of the lower regions. The abrupt and frightful precipices into which the principal ridges of the Cordillera rise, are another source of difficulty to the traveller; also the passage of the rivers, which are dangerous, both from the declivity of the ground, which renders them extremely rapid, and from the sudden melting of the mountain snows, which causes them unexpectedly to swell and to overflow the adjacent grounds. In these mountainous regions many brooks and torrents are, as it were, imprisoned between high and perpendicular banks, and roar and foam, in unfathomable and dark abysses, till they break out and extend over the plains; and by the quick accumulation of those mountain torrents, many an unhappy traveller has been swept away with his mule, to meet certain destruction amid the glens and precipices through which the stream takes its rapid course. To facilitate the progress of the traveller in these difficult roads, rope bridges have been generally constructed across the rivers, over which the traveller passes on foot, and the mule being fastened to the bridge by thongs round his body, is safely transported over the impetuous torrent. The valleys which are interspersed among the mountains of secondary

elevation, though many of them more elevated than the Pyrenees, are found, from their sheltered situation, to furnish a climate so temperate as that European fruits are regularly produced. The most perfect specimens of wheat, apples, peaches, cherries, plums, &c., abound. Having such extensive natural pastures, large quantities of sheep and cattle of the first quality are reared by the inhabitants. It is surprising to find the perfection in which the lower valleys produce maize, cocoa, olives, sugar-canes, grapes, oranges, citrons, and figs. The favourite beverage of the inhabitants, called Paraguay tea, (said to be a species of *ilex*,) is here most abundant, and proves a productive article of commerce, as not less than £120,000 worth is annually exported. It is in universal use throughout South America. Owing to the mountainous and lofty aspect of the western provinces, the climate prevents all vegetation. But as a full compensation they contain inexhaustible mineral treasures; silver, and not unfrequently gold, being dug from the mines, or washed out from the sands which the mountain torrents deposit in the valleys. In our article Potosi, will be found a more particular account of these valuable depositories of wealth.

It is little justice we can here pay to a region abounding in such various and interesting specimens of the animal creation. An animal called the jaguar, little inferior in size and ferocity to the Asiatic tiger; another not so large, but equally fierce and cruel! called the cougar; and a third, somewhat less fierce, though not so large as the African lion, are all found in that country. The anta, or danta, in size somewhat betwixt the buffalo and the elk, of the size of an ass, without horns, and its head long and tapering, is met with in the plains and forests of Paraguay. In all districts tatooes or armadilloes abound, besides various kinds of deer, racoons, foxes, rabbits, goats, &c. Several quadrupeds are found which resemble the polecat, the ferret, and the martin of Britain, but far more powerful. Horses and horned cattle have increased amidst such fertile plains most astonishingly. Numbers of wild hogs are also met with; and wild dogs, which have sprung from such of the domestic race as had been left by their masters in the woods. Among the domestic animals we find the lama, nearly four feet in height, and in form much resembling a camel, of great use as a beast of burden; and the paco, or vicuña, which bears the same resemblance to the former animal as the ass does to the horse—both of which seem to enjoy the most mountainous regions of the Andes, though covered with incessant frost and snow. Birds are exceedingly numerous; among the most remarkable of which is the ostrich, or emu, bred in the Pampas, measuring from head to foot six feet in height—a timid creature, notwithstanding

this, and its being fleetest than the swiftest dogs. Ostriches, according to General Miller, are sometimes seen in coveys of 20 or 30, gliding elegantly along the gentle undulations of the plains, at half a pistol-shot distance from each other, like skirmishers. Though easily domesticated when young, yet they are troublesome inmates, as they go stalking about the house and swallow small articles within their reach. Contrary to the general opinion, they are most careful of their eggs. The condor is found in the higher regions, and vultures of the carrion species are not infrequent, as well as many others famed for their beautiful plumage and harmonious notes. Great varieties of fish abound in such extensive rivers. The dorado, or gold fish, is much esteemed, and is nearly six feet long. The paku is deemed a most delicious fish, and is broad and thick, resembling turbot. The corvino, found in the La Plata, where the salt and fresh waters begin to mingle, is also held in high relish. It is about the size of an ordinary cod, and in shape resembles a carp, which is true also of the boga and savallo. The pejerreyes, or king's fish, is a species of smelt, or sparring, which in all respects it much resembles. The lisa resembles the mackerel, though of a less beautiful colour. They are caught in large shoals at the mouth of the La Plata. The mungrullo is the largest fish found in this river, skin smooth, and mouth wide, and weighing, some of them, a hundred-weight. The zurubo is next in size; its head is all bone, and one-third of its whole length; the skin is smooth and spotted, like a tiger. The pati is not much less, and equally prized. Of amphibious animals, turtles are rarely found; sea lions and seals abound at the Isle de Lobos, off Monte Video; and caymans, or alligators, very large and voracious, abound in all the rivers. In such a country reptiles and insects may be expected to prevail, matured as they must be in astonishing numbers and variety by the heat of the sun, amidst the damp forests, and on the rank soil of the borders of rivers. Fire-flies and glow-worms are common; while innumerable swarms of ants and mosquitoes penetrate the most secret recesses of every dwelling, to the great annoyance of their inmates; nor are there wanting those pests of the insect tribe, wasps, scorpions, centipedes, and locusts. Various are the species of serpents. The boa-constrictor, the most enormous of them all, frequents swamps and forests; and a species smaller, but still sufficiently hurtful, such as snakes, vipers, &c., abounds among the long grass. Vegetable productions are also found in large profusion. The trees furnish timber of great solidity and hardness, and when polished it is extremely beautiful. The medical world is indebted to these climes for not a few of its gums, barks, woods, and roots, from those trees. Valerian, sarsaparilla, ginger, and various pungent and aromatic roots, grow

there spontaneously in the utmost abundance. And at the foot of the mountains Cordova and Yacanto, and in other parts of Tucuman, a shrub is found, said to bear a striking resemblance to the Oriental tea-plant.

Sir Woodbine Parish, who resided many years at Buenos Ayres, has just published an account of the city and neighbourhood. Sir Woodbine says, he was surprised that the Zoological gardens of London contained so few of the specimens of the zoology of South America, and that the fossil remains found in the alluvial soils indicate that at one period this country had been occupied by a race of animals now extinct,—he mentions the glyptodon, the remains of which have been lately discovered, also the remains of the megatherium. These afford to the naturalist and the scientific inquirer a great range of observation.

But we must now hasten to give some account of the history of this wonderful region. The spirit of naval adventure excited by the valuable discoveries of Americus Vesputius, imparted a powerful impulse to brave men, throughout the whole world, to go out in search of other unknown regions. At that time the fertile banks of the La Plata nourished a race wild and savage, and as little known to the civilized world as if they had existed in some remote planet. Under the powerful influence of adding some fair field, somewhat like America, to their dominions, the Court of Spain fitted out an expedition, in 1516, and intrusted its high destinies to Juan Dió de Solís, grand pilot of Castile. He was the first adventurer from the Old World, who entered the La Plata; but having fearlessly ventured too far, the Indians very naturally put him and the most of his crew to death; on which the remainder, to avoid a similar fate, returned to their native clime. With the exception of a fruitless attempt made by the Portuguese, these regions existed in all their aboriginal quietude, until Spain, still dreaming of nothing but adventure, dispatched Sebastian Cabot on a grand voyage of circumnavigation. He was ordered to direct his course through the Straits of Magellan. In his progress thither he chanced to anchor in the mouth of the La Plata, and hearing tales that would have bewitched less sordid hearts than that of a Spaniard, regarding the riches and beauty of the regions which that gigantic stream watered, it seemed a motive sufficiently justifiable for him, to renounce his original design, and explore a country where silver and gold so plentifully abounded. Having secured large pieces of these precious metals, he sent them home for the inspection of his avaricious sovereign, on sight of which his departure from the original design was not only promptly pardoned; but a grand armament was fitted out to effect a complete conquest of these golden regions. It was long ere this fleet was ready. Meanwhile, a fort which Cabot had erected on the

Parana, was destroyed by the natives, and almost every Spaniard massacred; the few who remained took flight to the Brazilian coast. The long-projected expedition under the command of Don Pedro de Mendoza was dispatched at length, consisting of 14 vessels, carrying 72 horses, 2500 Spaniards, and 150 Germans, Flemings, and Saxons. Selecting a spot on the southern banks of the La Plata, somewhat more than 200 miles from the ocean, he there founded a city on the 2d of February 1535, and which, on account of the fine gales which there prevailed, he called Buenos Ayres. Famine and disease, and the hostility of the natives, rendered the settlement by no means comfortable. It was accordingly deemed advisable to search for some more eligible situation. While engaged with this view, the Governor was attacked by a disease so fatal, that on the voyage home, which he found necessary to undertake, he died, having however, before his departure, appointed Ayoles, his lieutenant, to go in quest of other regions. This new governor proceeded far to the westward, having marked, meanwhile, his course by shedding, to a fearful extent, the innocent blood of the natives. In this way he came in contact, unopposed, with nations in possession of the gold and silver of which he went in quest, with which, after visiting the province of Chiquitos, and even so far as Peru, he returned completely loaded. On the death of Ayoles, Don Alvarez was appointed to the supreme command. He was one of those men who permitted not his followers to gratify their thirst for devastation and plunder;

"Nor would endure that any should control
His free-born brethren of the southern pole."

Restrictions upon their rapacity such as these, created no small murmuring, which ultimately rose to such an extent, that, owing to one accusation after another, orders arrived from the mother country for his deposition, and for his being conducted home as a prisoner. Irala, who had all along sighed and plotted for the attainment of the mastery, succeeded in being appointed his successor; his government, however, was a complete contrast to that of his predecessor. The valour and intrepidity he displayed in establishing the first signal proofs of the Spanish dominion on the banks of the La Plata, formed its only redeeming qualities. Necessarily omitting many things odious to humanity, which occurred during his sway, we come down in its history so far as 1547, when events of great importance occurred for that country—the erection of Assumption, one of its earliest settlements, into a bishopric; and the mission, in 1554, of Bishop Francis Petre de la Torre, who sailed from Spain along with three vessels, having ecclesiastics and soldiers, and arms and ammunition on board. The bishop moreover, was authorized to institute, on his arrival, certain regulations respecting the *encomiendas* and services of the Indians. This

was the more necessary, as the tyrants whom the mother country had deputed to bear rule amongst them, had exposed them to the most oppressive labours and bondage. Towns had been built for no other purpose but as places where the Indians in thousands were collected, and exposed to all the usage of galley-slaves. Under this work of devastation, the inhabitants, meanwhile, were every year diminishing; they were advancing with fearful rapidity towards total extermination. In the province of Guayra they had founded Ciudad Real, and had exposed within its walls to the most extreme oppression, not fewer than 47,000 of the Indians. Some years afterwards, having extended their dominion over the province of Chiquitos, 60,000 were similarly exposed. Not contented with these powerful sources of wealth, they were busy projecting other conquests; and in due time would have, it is sufficiently known, soon extinguished the whole. All humane men allowed that not an Indian would have been left; such were the measures of extermination adopted among the people of these fair climes, to which, as its aboriginal inhabitants, they had, in the eyes of righteous Heaven, the best right. The regulations formerly alluded to, came just in time to save that interesting people not only from the hands of their "cruel taskmasters," but for a nobler destiny. In due time (1586,) the Jesuits arrived from Brazil to propagate their faith, and to do many good works in Paraguay. We meddle not at present with the exclusive faith of these professed heralds of the cross. It is enough for our purpose that few missionaries ever so sedulously ministered in their holy calling, and attacked those whom they essayed to proselytize, with a more persuasive tongue. In few instances do we find their labour and contempt of danger and scorn, while so engaged, surpassed. With a boldness only surpassed in our times by a Howard and an Elliot in their respective fields of benevolence, do we find them searching out these "savage clans, and roving barbarians," not only in cities, but amidst the mountain recesses of their country. They taught them the first rudiments of knowledge, arts, and science, besides habits of sobriety and industry. The same persuasive influence they successfully employed with their haughty masters, in obtaining the alleviation of their bondage. It was little to be wondered at, that so many of that rude but simple-hearted people should have contracted an affection for men who were the first they had ever seen, that treated them as immortal beings, who did so much to alleviate their present ills, and to point out the means of being transported ere long to a blessed eternity. This comparatively felicitous state of things prospered until the Mamelukes, from Brazil, in 1630, unexpectedly invaded their territories, and nearly obliterated all the efforts of the above-mentioned pastoral labours. Having seen thousands upon thousands exposed to

the sword of these ferocious men, the remnant fled, along with their religious instructors, to the banks of the Uruguay, where there existed more peaceful missionary stations. This event gave no small joy to the Spaniards, seeing they had long contemplated the settlements of the Jesuits as a grievous encroachment upon their property. On this account they refused them all assistance. Of this course they lived heartily to repent, as these Mamelukes, disappointed by the disappearance of the Indians, most unmercifully unsheathed the sword against them, and after devastating their fairest regions, and razing Ciudad Real and Villa Rico to the ground, they carried off their inhabitants. In this emergency, friendless and unprotected, a deputation of their number suing for aid, was dispatched to the Spanish court. Orders were immediately given to embody and arm the Indians; an arrangement which at once terrified the Mamelukes, and which on several occasions was found afterwards of mighty importance to the Spaniards.

By this time the Spaniards had extended their dominion over the vast plains which stretch out betwixt the Paraguay and Chilian Cordilleras. Also about this time (1580,) Buenos Ayres was re-established as a most convenient locality for a harbour. Erelong, notwithstanding they were very fiercely as well as naturally attacked by the Indians, the first settlers increased so much in population and wealth, that their city became the capital of the viceroyalty. A new province, distinct from Paraguay, had been portioned out, and named Rio de la Plata, now Buenos Ayres. The Portuguese ventured upon a settlement on the left bank of said river; but, after many keen struggles for pre-eminence, it was finally ceded in 1778 to Spain. Every day added to their prosperity, as an ample and flourishing dependency of the Spanish crown. Notwithstanding, amongst those haughty and unprincipled chiefs who crossed the Atlantic, solely intent on wealth and dignity, animosities crept in; and accordingly, during the first half of the last century, the annals of Buenos Ayres abound in the foulest deeds of treachery and bloodshed. These were checked by Zabal, in 1735, the then governor, possessed, all admit, of no ordinary wisdom. During these commotions, our good friends the Jesuits had increased to an incredible amount of influence and wealth. They even had been objects of great envy to the colonists. It is said, on good authority, "Who can stand before envy?" This, even the Jesuits found they could not do. Afraid that their growing greatness might render them formidable rivals to the government, their enemies carried reports, whether well-founded or not we shall not say, to the Court of Madrid, concerning (*inter alia*) the vast influence they had acquired over the Indians; and their being supposed to instigate the Guarrie to revolt—all which ultimately issued in an order for their complete expulsion forth-

with from the Spanish settlements. Their missionary stations were converted into regular Spanish settlements, called Presidencies; and other orders of ecclesiastics succeeded to their spiritual trusts.

The affairs of a viceroyalty so extensive as that of Peru, had been found exceedingly difficult to conduct. The Spanish court, in 1778, resolved to disjoin it from the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Tucuman, Los Charcos, and Cuyo, erecting them into a separate viceroyalty, with Buenos Ayres for its capital. Nothing important enough to disturb the prosperous current of affairs happened till 1806. From motives which we would not be understood as justifying, a British squadron, "bent on open war," appeared unexpectedly at the mouth of the La Plata. Regions so tempting had excited the covetous eye, we know, of many a fair, and, as they believed themselves, honourable empire; but Britain, though claiming a sway over regions so immense, that "on her dominions the sun never sets," was the first which for more than a century had dared to rob the spoilers of their ill-gotten gains. A fleet deemed sufficient to attain this object, under the command of the gallant Major-General Beresford and Sir Home Popham, landed their forces on the 25th June 1806, about 12 miles from the capital. And so feeble was the opposition offered, that the very next day these conquering heroes marched triumphantly into the capital, and proceeded, in behalf of his Britannic Majesty, to appropriate a vast quantity of booty, both in specie and colonial produce. Never was a triumph so short-lived! In a few days, the vanquished discovered that most cowardly they had fled before a most inconsiderable force. Under this conviction they rose as one man for the expulsion of the foe. Besides a regular band, consisting of 1000 strong, from Monte Video, there assembled, under Colonel Liniers, an armed mob of 20,000 men, who, in the utmost pitch of patriotic exultation, marched against their invaders, at that time occupying their favourite city; and, without venturing to detail all the heroic actions then done, we may just in one word say, that they not less justly than gloriously triumphed. The enemy, amidst sad confusion and loss, were glad to escape from the possession of their "late-sprung power," to the other side of the La Plata. And though afterwards they received an addition to their forces under the command of General Whitelocke, who conducted themselves bravely as became the soldiers of Britain; yet on some account, for which the General himself got little honour, they were forced to listen to the following haughty dictation from the triumphant Buenos Ayreans:—"That the British in two months should evacuate La Plata, and that a mutual interchange of prisoners should take place." In this way were the romantic hopes of many a British merchant completely

dissipated. On the first intelligence of such a fair field of wealth and greatness opening up as the regions of the La Plata, and on the prospect of an army being sent from Britain to secure their possession, the manufacturer viewed it as opening up a mart absolutely inexhaustible; and in the sure hope of realizing these expectations, speculations amounting to many millions had been undertaken! Had General Whitelocke been less rash and less unskilful, who knows but these regions, abounding in inexhaustible deposits of silver and gold, might at this moment, could we have forgotten the rapacity which led on to the forcible possession of our neighbours' goods, have formed one of the most honourable and precious appendages of the British realm?

On that memorable occasion, when the haughty ruler of France subjugated their mother country, an alarm was produced throughout all its dependencies, that soon they also would have to bow to his tyrannical yoke. That this was well-founded, appeared sufficiently evident from the emissaries sent throughout all these territories to conciliate their favour in behalf of Joseph, his beloved brother, as their sovereign; requisitions which at once consummated their abhorrence of the man and his measures. Linniers, the governor, perchance overawed by the expressed wish of him who had caused the haughtiest monarchs to tremble, felt strongly inclined, as a means of securing protection and a loftier dignity, to aid his proposal. Public duty, however, from a quarter whose claims could not well be disobeyed, called him forth to take a prominent step in a measure precisely opposite in its tendency. Notwithstanding his Gallic propensities, instructions he received from the Council of the Indies, placed him in a most unpleasant dilemma. These bore that Ferdinand VII. should be proclaimed; an order which was executed with no ordinary solemnity and public rejoicing. It is impossible to imagine how the haughty Ruler of France would feel when he heard of such an event, and when moreover he heard that even they despaired to express their thoughts in the very language which the French people usually employed. But doubtless the most affecting thing of all, and which sufficiently proved how anxiously they wished to gall him, was their opening the capacious mart of their country to all Portuguese—nay, even to British vessels! Matters continued in this state until the 25th May 1810, when an arrangement, with the consent even of the viceroy, was made in the government of this country to the following effect:—A public meeting had been summoned, to take the state of things under review,—by them it was at once resolved to appoint a superior junta, which should exercise the powers of government until the establishment of a general junta for the viceroyalty. The members elect bound themselves by solemn oath to

maintain the integrity of that part of the American possessions in behalf of Ferdinand VII. They also decreed an enlargement of the military, so that they might be complete in all their requisite defences. By such measures, “they meant,” as the spirited address of the junta most provokingly bore, “to teach the general oppressor of Europe that the American character opposed to his ambition a still stronger barrier than the immense ocean which had hitherto set bounds to his enterprises.” We would not wonder but the sagacious reader will discover, in such bold language as this, the germs of something strongly decisive in favour of a more complete independence. There can be little doubt but that such movements taught them to think as became the natives of a soil so expanded in itself, and so rich in all its productions, that they ought not to be long a dependency to any one clime upon the face of the earth. Several other motives, we understand, politicians assigned for it; but we humbly think that what afterwards took place, issued from no other principle but what any people beginning to taste the pleasures of knowledge must entertain, when contemplating “the glorious privilege,” and sweets “of being independent.” They had not been inattentive to the movements of many nations, which had, by an effort as natural as it was just and bold, become, even after they were long past the age of manhood, their own masters; and which never prospered so mightily as when acting for themselves. Somewhat like these views, we should think, sufficiently explain how natural it was for such a people to shake off their dependence upon a monarch whose residence was not only beyond “the Atlantic wave,” but who, from being so much under the eye, and even the counsel of their most hateful foe, might gradually expose them to encroachments upon their liberties, which ere long, amidst “chains and slavery,” they might see good cause hopelessly to deplore.

Things being thus otherwise so propitious, the press, set in motion by a band of exceedingly shrewd and fearless citizens of Buenos Ayres, attacked most unmercifully certain institutions which, during three centuries, had been upheld by the regime of the mother country, proving incontestably, had any proof been needed, that not only had it been, but still was, one continued scene of the most cruel exaction and oppression. An outline of these will be found in our article BOLIVIA. It was this last circumstance which operated so successfully in favour of the national independence they so ardently longed to realize; an event which in 1810, we have the great satisfaction to record, happened upon the banks of the La Plata, embracing, as the noble spirit gradually diffused itself, all the varied population which we find located on all its tributary streams. Had our space permitted us, we would have had many a tale to tell, equally eventful as any which ever oc-

curred in any land struggling for its freedom, of the valorous Buenos Ayreans, over whose proud capital the flag of independence first began to float in the pure and joyous breeze; how successfully they contended for its honour when pretensions to trample it in the dust were made by the Monte Videans and others throughout the provinces, still wedded, through interested motives, to the old regime; how, amidst all the various fortunes of war, they conducted it in triumph, as a spectacle never before seen throughout the extended Pampas of their native country, until, amidst acclamations from an enraptured multitude, they beheld it floating triumphantly over the walls of Cordova and Tucuman; nay, unsullied was it conducted over the mountain summits of the Cordillera, until it was, to the wonder of all lands, and to the utmost joy of the free, beheld waving over the far distant table-lands of Peru! Thus for the first time, in the memory of man, was the tree of liberty (to change our figure) planted throughout all these vast territories; not less than 2000 miles in length (even moderately estimated) and 1000 in breadth, did it cover with its salutary shade; and so firmly had it taken root, as was sufficiently apparent from the freshness and expanse of its foliage, that never did it seem planted in so congenial a soil. And all this was done by the spirited citizens of Buenos Ayres, who, as soon as they had shaken off the Spanish yoke themselves, went forth throughout all the provinces to agitate and struggle in behalf of the same good cause. So glorious was their progress that, according to General Miller, "the small band who left the banks of the La Plata for the above-mentioned purpose, celebrated the anniversary of the first revolution (so cordial had their reception been) amidst the ruins of the palace of the Incas of Tiaguanaco, on Lake Titicaca, the north-west boundary of the viceroyalty, six hundred and ninety leagues from Buenos Ayres!" We are not certain if brave and patriotic men ever so speedily obtained such extended and secure triumphs. Had a work so felicitous advanced even half so far, it must have gratified every friend of freedom, and been more than its original projectors dared to hope that they would see realized. It is true, amidst the transactions of that agitating era, we find much in looking at their internal administration, not at all to their credit. One set of governors after another for many years, was scarcely installed until opposing factions plotted and effected their fall. To what could this be owing but the acknowledged inexperience of this young republic?—indiscretions, we all know, inseparable from youth, and not infrequently, when passion and self-interest "the wavering balance shake," from mature age itself. Over similar scenes, well do we know, in almost all portions of their annals, has the historian of France and Britain at no very remote intervals to pause and

weep. Like heroes, the inhabitants of these provinces aided each other against the common enemy; as one man they erected, in 1812, the standard of independence, stamped their current coin with the signet of republicanism; and, even in reference to sentiments and laws, they had no very keen contentions. But the moment they entered upon the all-important duty of electing office-bearers to put these laws into execution, the spirit of faction lamentably intruded; so that on not a few occasions there was an actual capitulation of office in the course of a few weeks. This is the only vexatious thing which we have discovered in the annals of that people. Happily, however, matters assumed a more felicitous aspect. As our favourite Buenos Ayreans, whatever aspect the political sky might assume, rested not in the mighty work of agitation, there had been attracted, meanwhile, to these provinces a host of emigrants from Europe and the United States of America, who, as they entertained no very reverent emotions for Spanish domination, and, besides, being pretty strong in their republican partialities, proved most efficient auxiliaries. These two agencies united, were enough to produce the meeting of that general congress of deputies from all the provinces, which in 1816 assembled at Tucuman. The utmost harmony reigned; not a whisper was breathed but in favour of national independence; and lest the world might mistake their object, they issued, ere they closed their eventful proceedings, one of the most remarkable political documents ever penned; detailing in a list of twenty-eight articles the tremendous oppressions which all Spanish America had suffered from the mother-country, and the powerful motives they had to shake off a yoke which "neither themselves nor their fathers were able to bear." We have given an abstract of these already in our article BOLIVIA; and those who wish the most ample information need only consult the Appendix to General Miller's Memoirs. These fair extensive regions were doubtless free long before that time—free, we mean, in as far as they would rather fall before the sword of their oppressors, than submit to Spanish domination. "But as to liberty, in the true sense of the word, they knew very little about it—How could they?" If true liberty in a civilized state of society can only exist when the ruling authorities have their powers duly defined and balanced, where laws are administered so as to insure to every citizen prompt redress for wrongs, entire personal security, and the right of freely expressing his political opinions; such a state of things, who requires to be told, is not brought about in a day, or in a generation; nor can it be produced by any parchment constitution, however perfect in theory. The experiment has been tried of late in some of the oldest states of Europe; and still the best of them are far behind realizing the sim-

ple definition just now propounded. As well, then, may we expect from an infant the wisdom and vigour of age, as that these infant republics should yet have attained—or even may soon attain, the grand object for which every social compact under the sun should hold itself bound by the most solemn ties to keep in view. Time during many a dark and dreary century, as was the case with Britain, may have to number its precious hours, ere the promising blossoms, apparent in less or more throughout every province of South America, reach to the wished-for maturity. It is a comfort that we have blossoms; and above all, that they are at this moment equally fresh and fair as any people ever presented during the first 30 years of their national existence. A better proof of this we cannot produce than the political sentiments which inspired all hearts who assembled in congress at Tucuman. It was unquestionably the most hopeful as it was the most general movement which these provinces till then had made in behalf of their liberties; and which involved them all under the most solemn pledges to propagate republicanism, as the surest means of their security. Having harmonized so much in their political views, the congress farther agreed to hold their next meeting at Buenos Ayres, an honour which we should feel disposed to think was judiciously awarded that city, as the nursery of freedom, and where, amidst hosts of highly intelligent and judicious citizens, the spirit of independence in the South American States, was first cradled. This meeting, so auspicious in the future annals of these provinces, took place; and on the 9th July 1816, a constitution was emitted, bearing in all essentials a marked resemblance to that of the United States. “The United Provinces of South America” was the simple designation they gave their country. The above has ever been deemed a memorable era in the annals of South America. Far and wide, over thousands of miles held in the most abject domination, it imparted a new impulse to the spirit of liberty; formed the means whereby a model and a motive were obtained for shaking themselves loose from the Spanish yoke—and from that moment to this, whatever may have been their various fortune otherwise, these provinces have, far beyond the most sanguine calculation, rapidly prospered. The lofty grounds they assumed in proclaiming their independence, the measures of reform the Congress adopted—and adopted as one man—however various might be the localities they represented, entitle them to the utmost sympathy from every land of freedom, and should cause us to rejoice that no foreign foe has yet invaded successfully their boasted liberties. Unhappily the spirit of intestine faction again marred the beauty of the fair structure they had reared. We cannot give the details. During the period which elapsed betwixt the latter

part of the year 1819 and the commencement of 1821, the whole of the provinces severally withdrew from the central government established in the metropolis. After this, each province governed itself independent of the rest. A series of vexatious changes took place at this time in the capital; but which were happily terminated by the appointment of Col. Don Martin Rodriguez, who, according to General Miller, introduced a most prosperous order of things, in the choice of eligible colleagues, and in the prosecution of the most patriotic plans. The government in the capital, notwithstanding the secession of the provinces, transacted foreign affairs. The first act of this new administration was the election of a constituent provincial junta of thirteen members. Deeds are ever the best tests of principles and character. Without pretending to notice all they did—what must it have been for a people so long under every species of oppression, to have found themselves under an administration which secured the invalidity of persons and property—religious toleration—extinction of the monastic orders—the liberty of the press—a purer administration of justice—the most paternal care over the instruction of the rising race—the erection of schools and institutions in the capital and the provinces, for the promotion of science, together with an university on the most approved model? Under such authorities nothing which could advance the prosperity of commerce would be wanting. We deem it a kind providence, that ever such an administration should have been raised to regulate the high destinies of their country. On the expiry of three years, the period prescribed by the provincial junta, Rodriguez laid down his office, and in his stead Don Gregorio de las Heras was duly elected, who seemed to follow the meritorious steps of his predecessor. During his sway, the republic continued to advance in respectability, and was actually recognised by the United States, Great Britain, and even by Portugal. It was during his sway that the other provinces, perceiving the advantages of a good government in the metropolis, and regretting doubtless their late secession, succeeded in effecting, on the 16th December 1824, a renewal of their former connexion. The revenue never so satisfactorily prospered. The city itself, from a population of 20,000 in 1767, of 60,000 in 1817, increased in 1826 to 100,000. A continuation of the history, from authentic documents, not accessible before our going to press, we hope to supply in our promised Appendix.

With respect to the trade of Buenos Ayres, we have to state, that long did the mother country regulate it by the narrowest maxims of monopoly, which equally long retained that country in a situation of great depression as well as obscurity. The consequence was the introduction of a contraband trade, which,

flourishing notwithstanding the strictest regulations of the mother country, induced the government to adopt a less rigid policy. In due time seven of the principal Spanish ports were permitted to engage in a free trade with Buenos Ayres. No small importance did it derive from having been, in 1778, erected into a viceroyalty, from which period its commercial prosperity has been always on the increase. Since the revolution, the most hopeful prospects have opened up upon its commercial world. Few regions, in the fertility of its soil, the benignity of its climate, the number of its navigable rivers, and the growing capabilities of its inhabitants, present such incontestable evidence of arriving in due time at more illustrious commercial eminence. By means of the Uruguay, Parana, Pilcomayo, Paraguay, and other great rivers that send their waters to the "sea-like Plata," inland navigation can be carried in every direction—even to some of the provinces lying at the very foot of the Andes. What an amazing benefit to the wealth and comfort of these climes would be the extensive introduction of steam navigation, an improvement which must soon be effected! Buenos Ayres seems, from its geographical position, destined to rise into an universal emporium for all the provinces of South America. At the very moment in which we write (1840,) it maintains commercial intercourse with all the eminent trading people in the world. The British trade alone is equal to the one-half of its importations. Even Spain herself, for many years, has not taken from us so much, as British manufacturers have found a ready mart for on the banks of the La Plata. The gauchos almost every where prefer British cloths, and hardware for their household utensils and agricultural instruments.

Emigration has long been passionately promoted. Colonies exist in various quarters under the most hopeful prospects. No scene seems more eligible for attracting a host of settlers. And, from the information we have it in our power more extensively to give, we despair not of seeing these regions occupied with an abundant foreign supply. Literature is duly cultivated; and, judging from the comfortable profits realized by booksellers from England and France, there cannot but be readers somewhere, and that in no ordinary quantity. Associations for promoting education and the extension of benevolence, supported, we are proud to say, by an intelligent and enterprising band of females, do great honour to the capital.

Much more remains to be said of regions altogether so attractive, whether we consider their physical peculiarities, fertility and wealth,—their unrivalled capabilities in the hands of an industrious population for agriculture and commerce—their successful political struggles with the most despotic dynasty that ever cursed

humanity, and the spirit which, ever since the felicitous era of their final emancipation, its political authorities have all along displayed: but having trespassed far beyond our limits we must just refer our indulgent and inquisitive readers to the writings of Miers, Captain Head, General Miller, and Sir Woodbine Parish; from which, and some others of an older date, we have gleaned the very imperfect outline just now given. It would be folly to disguise, that these new countries are in the very infancy of civilisation; as for three long centuries they were studiously brought up by the mother country in entire ignorance of all that could teach them their own value and importance, no wonder they have found so much to learn and unlearn. The wonder ever is, that they have progressed so prosperously. Much has been done; yet wherein our readers may have found much also to blame, need we remind them, that we have been meditating upon the doings of a people which have been for little more than one fourth of a century in existence, as an independent republic. Notwithstanding, even during that brief period, we have seen reforms produced upon institutions which had existed for centuries, that would do honour to any nation under heaven. If so much has been done at five-and-twenty, what must it be with that brave people, among whom we have found such acute intellect and political facilities in conducting the government of these provinces, daily starting up—when they have arrived at what politicians would pronounce the age of manhood? Many inconveniences have already been overcome—measures great and good in principle are in projection; but the whole commonwealth is yet in its infancy, and must necessarily demand a long time, ere, as they naturally grow in wisdom and stature, they realize our fond, but not romantic hopes. "Under the thralldom of the old governments of Spain and Portugal, the colonists seemed scarcely aware of the advantages of their situation; but now that they have succeeded in throwing off the yoke, the consciousness of independence, and the security of a free government may be expected to call forth their energies, and prompt them to avail themselves of their exhaustless resources."

The *Edinburgh Reviewers*, who must be high and grave authorities with our readers, were doubtless invested with the prophetic gift, when, so far back as 1806, they foretold what the course of time is gradually developing. "Such is the fertility of these regions, and so admirably are they situated for commerce, that if emancipated from the mother country, they would advance with the rapidity of the United States." Contrasting these two regions of the earth, one of our most gifted and eloquent townsmen, Francis (now Lord) Jeffrey, thus addressed, in 1824, a meeting of his fellow-citizens:—"These southern settlements had the advantage of being earlier

established, and followed from the first by the fostering care of the parent state. They were placed in a more fertile soil, and in a more propitious climate; but they were governed by non-resident despots, and given over to bigoted priests, and courtly favourites; and wanting freedom, all the blessings of nature were turned to curses. Their treasures were exhausted—the population withered and shrunk under them—both races were degraded by their mixture—and they became at last among the governing classes a degenerate and corrupted mass, which mouldered away and dissolved in its own rottenness—till it fertilized the soil over which it was scattered, for the rising and glorious harvest of liberty which now covers it with the beauty of its promise.” Such being the views given out by these grave political prophets respecting regions exciting in their breasts the most cheering anticipations of future greatness and glory, we do feel, notwithstanding we have trespassed far beyond our allotted space, that its novel physical attractions, and its growing political renown, have not obtained from us a tithe of justice. If, however, any of our readers, from the above representations shall feel induced to prosecute either by actual emigration, or by the perusal of such works as now amply abound, their researches into regions becoming daily more and more attractive, our gratification will in this way be promoted, which otherwise, except on the hints given, it would be presumption to expect.

BUENOS AYRES, the capital of a province of the same name, extends along the southern bank of the La Plata, more than 200 hundred miles from its mouth, and where the river is 30 miles broad. Its name was given it from the salubrity of its climate. It was founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza in 1535; but being exposed to the evils of famine, and incessant incursions from the Indians, the colony abandoned it in less than four years, as untenable. The attempt was hopelessly renewed in 1544. It was not till 1586 that any colony obtained a permanent footing. It had gradually grown into such importance that in 1620 it was erected into a bishopric, and the capital of a province of the same name, and ultimately, owing to its increase of population and opulence, into the seat of the viceregal government. Even in these early times it was reckoned one of the principal cities in the southern continent of America. In its general plan it was laid out with great regularity and taste; being elevated twenty feet above the level of the river, and presenting numerous spires of churches and convents, altogether it has a fine appearance. The principal streets are exceedingly spacious, with footpaths on each side, though the middle, owing to the scarcity of stone, is not paved, rendering them during drought extremely disagreeable to the inhabitants. The houses are new, built of brick, seldom exceeding one story, whitewashed, and

flat-roofed; along which the inhabitants take many extensive and pleasant walks. In the better sort of houses a canvass awning is spread along these flat roofs, in order to protect them from the excessive heat of the sun. There are no chimneys except in the kitchens, the climate not rendering fire-places necessary in the other apartments. The windows being protected by iron bars, cause each mansion to resemble a regular fortification; found of considerable use on those occasions in which the city was attacked. Almost every house has a garden; and not a few have porticoes with lattice-work, for retaining shrubs and flowers. Along the beach there is a street, bearing, from its grog-shops, a great resemblance to Wapping. The principal square, fronting the La Plata, is composed of exceedingly spacious buildings. Besides the governor's palace, royal chapel, town hall, 2 monasteries, 5 convents, and a college instituted for grammar, philosophy, and theology, with a library consisting of 20,000 volumes, there are 15 churches and a cathedral—a spacious and elegant structure. No town in South America has so many institutions for the promotion of science and benevolent objects. For several leagues round the city, the country abounds in rich gardens and delightful groves, where not a few of the principal citizens have their country seats. “Beyond these fields are immense tracts of meadow, covered with perpetual verdure, and filled with vast quantities of wild horses and oxen. Provisions are remarkably cheap; many animals being killed from no motive whatever but the commercial importance of their skins.” The navigation of the La Plata, is dangerous, much against the extension of its commerce. But this noble expanse of fresh water, which is without a parallel in the world, is deformed with rocks and sand-banks, and exposed to impetuous torrents of wind, called pamperas, which sweep with vast fury over the immense plains of the Pampas. These storms are generally preceded by thunder, which prepare the anxious mariner for the approaching tempest, and during these gales, Monte Video is generally the resort. Large vessels cannot approach within 3 leagues. Otherwise this city is surrounded with every facility for commerce; the river on which it is built being a great outlet for the productions from the east of the Andes, Chili, and Peru, into which vast regions cattle and mules are imported to an immense value. From these it brings, in exchange for European goods, vicunna wool from Peru; copper from the mines of the Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and silver from Potosi, not to mention the more ordinary materials of merchandise, tobacco, sugar, cotton, thread, yellow wax, cotton cloth, and Paraguay tea. Several newspapers are published here with considerable ability. “In 1817, the city consisted of 60,000 inhabitants, in 1826, of 100,000.” (General Miller.) Lat. 34. 36. S. Long. 58. 31. W.

BUFFALO, a post-township and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Niagara county, New York, at the outlet of Lake Erie, surrounded on three sides by a fine alluvial plain. It was burned by the British during the late war; but has been since rebuilt. Its growth has been so rapid, that from a population of 1500 in 1810, the latest enumeration is 8653. The canal from Albany to Lake Erie terminates at this spot. The number of passengers is at all times great, in their transit to the Western States. Provisions so cheap, that boarding in best hotels is only 2½ dollars per week. 22 miles S. Niagara falls, 80 N.E. by E. Erie, 240 E. Sandusky, 302 E. Detroit, 222 N.N.E. Pittsburg, and 291 W. Albany. —The name also of several townships in the United States.

BUFFALO, a river of the United States, in Niagara county, New York, runs into Lake Erie, at Buffalo.—2d, In Pennsylvania, runs into the Susquehanna, above Lewisburg.—3d, In Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi, 2 miles above Fort Adams.—The name of several other rivers in the United States.

BUFFALO LAKE, in North America, near Coppermine river.

BUG, or **BOG**, a considerable river of Poland, which falls into the Vistula.

BUGA, a city of South America, 15 leagues N.E. of Popayan. Lat. 2. 58. N.

BUGBROOK, a parish in Northamptonshire. Pop. 865.

BUGDEN, a town and parish, county of Huntingdon. Pop. 1016.

BUGIE, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 3 miles S. Smyrna, inhabited by Turks and Greeks.

BUGLAWTON, a town in Cheshire. Pop. 2087.

BUGNE LE, a town of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 3000.

BUHAWULPORT, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan, on the east bank of the Hyphasis, in Lat. 30. 40. N. Long. 71. 45. E. 70 miles from the city of Moultan.

BUHL, a well built market-town of Germany, 6 miles S.W. Baden. Pop. 1600.

BULTH, an ancient town and parish of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, on the Wye. 170 miles W.N.W. London. Pop. 6699.

BUINAH, POINT, a cape on the west coast of Ireland, in the county of Mayo.

BUIRONFOSSE, a village of France, department of the Aisne. Pop. 2000.

BUIS, a small town of France, department of the Drome. Pop. 2330.

BUTTLE, a parish on the banks of the Solway Frith, in the district of Galloway. Its length may be about 8 miles, and its breadth 3. The river Urr, which bounds the parish on the E. is navigable at present to vessels of 50 tons. The coasts on the Solway Frith abound with fish of all kinds. Rock crystals

are frequently met with, and iron ore is plentiful. Marl is found in great plenty; but as it is not of the best quality, and lime may be had at a small expense by water, it is not much used as a manure. The soil is kindly and fertile; it is almost all inclosed with stone fences; and agriculture is of late much improved. Pop. 1000.

BUJALANCE, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Pop. 4500.

BUJANA, a large and populous town of Hindostan. Lat. 22. 5. N. Long. 71. 50. E.

BUKHARIA, **BUCKHARA**, or **BOKHARA**, a country of Asia, whose extent and limits have never been exactly defined by modern geographers. It is commonly called Great Bukharia, in contradistinction to a neighbouring territory, designed by Europeans Little Bukharia, which bounds it on the E. On the N. and W. it seems to be bounded by Karasm and Turkestan, whose geography is equally obscure; also by a desert country, and by the river Sirr or Sihoon, and S. by Persia and the states of Northern Hindostan. It extends, according to the most accurate estimate, about 700 miles from N. to South, and 350 from E. to W. The country is watered by the Sihoon N.; the Amu or Oxus S.; and by the river Sogd. Bukharia is inhabited by two distinct races of mankind, one called Taujiks, Tajiks, or Taujets, a name said to signify citizens, and to have been imposed on them by their conquerors; and the other, the Usbecks, a principal tribe of Tartars. Bukharia has been lately visited by several Europeans, and engaged much public attention.

BUKHARIA, **BOKHARA**, or **BOGAR**, a city of Asia, the capital of Great Bukharia, situated on a river flowing into the Oxus, from which latter it is distant about 50 miles. The houses are low, and for the most part built of mud; but its numerous mosques and caravansaries are constructed of stone. It has always been celebrated for the study of Mahometan theology and law; and has several colleges. It has manufactures of cotton yarn, calicoes, and soap, which are chiefly exported to Persia. From that country, velvet, silk sashes, shalloons, indigo, cochineal, and coral, are received in return. Rhubarb, musk, and castor are obtained from Taschkand and from the Kalmuck Tartars; and precious stones, together with lapis lazuli, from Badakshan. Merchants of all kinds now meet with great encouragement, and all religions are tolerated. The population is supposed to exceed 100,000. Lat. 39. 27. N. Long. supposed 62. 45. E.

BUKHARIA, **LITTLE**, a country of Asia, which is no better known to Europeans than the former country of Great Bukharia. It appears to lie amidst deserts, and is bounded N. by the country of the Kalmucks and Eygur, which latter is sometimes considered an integral part of it; E. by the desert of Kobi; S. by the mountains of Thibet; and W. by Great

Bukharia. It is computed to extend about 700 miles in length from E. to W., and to occupy a space, stretching 2000 miles from N. to S., of such a peculiar form, however, that it is nowhere above 140 miles broad. The climate is temperate though warm.

BUKOWINE, a province in the Austrian empire, bounded N. by the Dniester, E. and S. by Moldavia, W. by Transylvania, Galicia Proper, and Lodomeria. Pop. 190,400.

BULAMA, an island on the western coast of Africa, one of the archipelago of the Bissagoes. Lat. 11. N. Long. 15. W.

BULAMA, a harbour on the Indus, one mile broad. The banks are covered with wood.

BULGARIA, LITTLE, a province of Turkey in Europe, which extends from the Black Sea to Servia, from which it is separated by high mountains. The Danube, which discharges itself into the Black Sea, on the N. extremity of this province, divides it from Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Walachia; while the Sardinian mountains and the river Kamtchi separate it on the S. from Macedon and Romelia Proper. Pop. supposed 1,500,000.

BULKH, or BALK, a country of Asia, formerly a province of Persia, but now a dependency of the kingdom of Cabul. Neither its extent nor boundaries can be accurately defined; it has the river Oxus N., Badakshan E., the mountains of Hindoo Koh and Paropamisian S., and a desert country W. Bulkh is supposed to stretch about 250 miles from E. to W., and 100 or 120 from N. to S. Pop. 1,000,000.

BULKH, the capital of the province of that name, located on the river Dehast. This city is of great extent, and is surrounded by a wall; but from having been the constant subject of contention between the neighbouring states, it has suffered in proportion, and the whole inhabitants are now confined to a single corner. Pop. 6000 or 7000. Lat. 36. 28. N. Long. 65. 16. E.

BULKINGTON, a parish in Warwickshire. Pop. 1792.

BULL, a small island in the Atlantic, near the S.W. coast of Ireland.

BULL'S BAY, or BABOUL BAY, a noted bay in Newfoundland island. Lat. 47. 21. N.

BULLERS OF BUCHAN, a small fishing village on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire. Near it stands that wonderful natural object the Bullers of Buchan, 28 miles from Aberdeen, and 6 from Peterhead.

BULLET, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Pop. 4311. Slaves 976.

BULLINGTON, a hundred in Oxfordshire. Pop. 12,857.

BULLOCH, a county of the United States, in Georgia, between Ogeechee and Canoochee rivers. Pop. 4500. Slaves 426.

BULLSKIN, a township of the United States, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Youghogeny. Pop. 2018.

BULMER, a wapentake in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 19,708.

BULMER, a parish in the county of Essex. Pop. 706.

BULMER, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 901.

BULSAUR, a large and populous seaport on the high road to Bombay, 45 miles S. by W. Surat. Lat. 20. 36. N. Long. 73. 5. E.

BULWELL, a parish in the county of Nottingham. Pop. 2611.

BUMM, a fortified city of Persia, the capital of the province of Kerman, and formerly its frontier town, now surrounded with ruins. Lat. 29. 17. N. Long. 58. E.

BUMPSTEAD HILION, a parish in Essex. Pop. 847.

BUMPSTEAD STEEPLE, a parish in Essex. Pop. 1080.

BUNAWA, a seaport village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 114 miles N.W. Edinburgh.

BUNBURY, a parish in Cheshire. Pop. 4373.

BUNBURY, a town in the county of Chester. Pop. 834.

BUNCOMB, a county of the United States, in North Carolina. Chief town, Morristown. Pop. 16,115. Slaves 695.

BUNCRANA, a small post-town of the county of Donegal, Ireland. Pop. 210. 164 miles N.W. Dublin.

BUNDE, a circle in the Prussian government of Minden, extending over 125 square miles. Pop. 35,370.

BUNDELUND, an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, lying between the 24th and 26th degrees of northern latitude. Its capital is Callinger.

BUNGA, a town of Bengal, in the district of Silhet. Lat. 24. 51. N. Long. 92. 10. E.

BUNGAY, a neat town of England, county of Suffolk, on the Waveney. It has two parish churches. The ruins of a Benedictine monastery stand between the churches. There is also a free grammar school. A weekly market is held, and two fairs annually. There is an endowed grammar school for ten boys, with right of presentation to Emanuel college, Cambridge. Pop. 1663. 38 miles N.N.E. Ipswich.

BUNGAY, ST MARY'S, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 2071.

BUNGIA, called by the Africans, Begeiah, a meridian town of Africa, in the province of Algiers, and at one time the capital of the district of that name. It is supposed to be the Saidae of Strabo, built by the Romans. Lat. 35. 30. Long. 4. E.

BUNNASS, a river in Hindostan, in the province of Ajmer, where it has its source. It loses itself in the Kakresse.

BUNOLA, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca. Pop. 2700.

BUNRATTY, a post-town of the county of Clare, Ireland, formerly a strong castle, which gave name to the barony. 10 miles W. Limerick.

BUNTWALFA, a town of Hindostan, in the province of South Canara, located on the north bank of the river Nelrewale. Lat. 12. 48. N. Long. 75. 9. E.

BUNTZLAU, a town of Bohemia, on the Iser, and chief place in the circle of the same name. Houses 400. 28 miles N.N.E. Prague.

BUNTZLAU, SILESIA, a town of Silesia, on the river Bober. Pop. 3300.

BUNWELL, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 947.

BUNWOOT, an island in the eastern seas, off the western coast of Mindanao, about 18 miles in circuit. Lat. 7. 12. N. Long. 124. 30. E.

BURAMPOUR, a town of Hindostan, in the circle of Cicacole, 17 miles S.W. Ganjam.

BURBAGE, a parish in the county of Wilts. Pop. 1448.

BURBAGE and SKETCHLEY, a chapelry in Leicestershire. Pop. 1618.

BURDEE, a town of Hindostan, province of Allabad. Lat. 24. 36. N. Long. 82. 27. E.

BURDIEHOUSE, a village 3 miles south of Edinburgh, on the Peebles road. Here are famous lime quarries.

BURDWAN, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, on the N. bank of the Dummoodah. Lat. 23. 15. N. Long. 87. 57. E.

BUREN, a town of the Netherlands, on the Muhlengraben. Pop. 3500. 6 miles S.E. Utrecht.

BUREN, the name of several places in Switzerland, the principal in the canton of Bern. 13 miles N. Bern.

BURES, St MARY'S, a parish of England, county of Suffolk. Pop. 1559.

BURFORD, a town and parish of England, county of Oxford, situated on the river Windrush. The church is spacious, with a good spire. A market well supplied with corn and cattle is held weekly, and there are two annual fairs. Pop. 1866. 17 miles N.N.W. Oxford.

BURFORD, a parish in the county of Salop. Pop. 1086.

BURG, a town of the Prussian states, on the Ihle. Pop. 7000.

BURG, a market-town of the Prussian states, duchy of Berg. Pop. 1900.—The name also of several other smaller towns.

BURGAS, a trading town of Turkey, on the Black Sea, 68 miles N.N.E. Adrianople.

BURGAU, an open town of Suabia. Pop. 2400. 20 miles E.N.E. Ulm.

BURGEBRAH, a town, the chief place of a magistracy of the same name in the circle of Upper Maine and kingdom of Bavaria. The judicature extends over 125 square miles. Pop. 13,430.

BURGH APTON, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 509.

BURGH IN THE MARSH, a town of England, county of Lincoln. Pop. 906. 127 miles N. London.

BURGH-UPON-THE-SANDS, a parish in Cumberland. Pop. 1372.

BURGHAUSEN, a town in Upper Bavaria, on the Salza. Pop. 3000. 30 miles N.N.W. Saltzburg.

BURGLERE, a parish in South Hampshire. Pop. 802.

BURGHFIELD, a parish in the county of Berks. Pop. 965.

BURGHILL, a parish in Herefordsh. Pop. 856.

BURGHHEAD, a promontory on the east side of Luce Bay, Wigtownshire, on which are to be seen many natural curiosities, which are known by the name of the Devil's Steps.

BURGHENGENFELD, a magistracy in the circle of Bergen, in the kingdom of Bavaria, comprehending 323 square miles, and containing 24,500 inhabitants.

BURGHMURHEAD, a hamlet, with a post-office, a mile south of Edinburgh. It is a favourite walk for the citizens of Edinburgh, and remarkable in the history of the city.

BURGOS, a city of Spain, the capital of Old Castile, a place of great antiquity, on the right bank of the river Arlanzon, formerly defended by a strong castle, now in ruins. It is built in the form of a crescent, surrounded with old walls, and the streets are for the most part narrow, winding, and gloomy. Of the squares, there is one of considerable elegance, with a fine piazza. The public fountains are numerous. There are here a college, a school for the fine arts, and a surgical institution. Among the public buildings are the town-hall, the palace of Velajeos, and several churches. That of St Paul, which belongs to the Dominicans, is a Gothic structure of great beauty. The cathedral is of such extent, that divine service can be performed in eight chapels at a time, without causing confusion. These and other churches contain splendid mausoleums. Its manufactures are mostly of woollen stuffs. Pop. 9000. Burgos was besieged unsuccessfully by the British in 1812, but surrendered to them the following year without resistance. 142 miles N. Toledo.

BURGSTADT, a town of Saxony, county of Schonburg, with 2000 inhabitants.

BURGUETTA, EL, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 24 miles E.N.E. Pampeluna.

BURGUNDY, DUCHY OF, a province in the east of France, now divided into the departments of the Saone and Loire, the Cote d'Or, and the Yonne. Part of it also lies in those of the Nievre, the Aube, the Upper Marne, and the Ain.

BURHAMPUR, a large city of Hindostan, situated on the Tatee. It has a trade in cotton goods and shawls. 100 miles N. Aurangabad.

BURIAS, one of the Philippine islands.

BURIAN, a parish in Cornwall. Pop. 1707.

BURITON, a parish in South Hampshire. Pop. 822.

BURKE, a mountainous county of the United States, in North Carolina, on Catawba river, among the mountains of the Blue ridge. Pop. 19,250. Slaves 1433. Chief town, Morgau-

town.—2d, A county in Georgia, on Savannah river. Pop. 10,858. Slaves 4691. Chief town, Waynesborough.

BURNAE, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 507.

BURNESTON, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1430.

BURNHAM, a hundred in the county of Buckingham. Pop. 19,066.

BURNHAM, a parish in the county of Bucks. Pop. 2187.

BURNHAM, a parish in Essex. Pop. 1393.

BURNHAM, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1113.

BURLAND, a town in Cheshire. Pop. 515.

BURLESCOMBE, a parish, Devonshire. Pop. 999.

BURLEY, a chapelry of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1448.

BURNHAM OVERY, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 610.

BURNHAM WESTGATE, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 1022.

BURNAE, a township in Lancashire. Pop. 507.

BURLINGTON, or BRIDLINGTON, a seaport town of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, situated on a bay called Burlington Bay, formed by Flamborough Head, which is about 5 miles distant, nearly N.E. Considerable trade is carried on here; and that part of it called Burlington Quay, which is built on the coast, a mile from the town, is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The remains of Burlington church, founded in the reign of Henry I. prove that it must have been a very fine structure. A weekly market is held here, and two annual fairs. Pop. 5637. 20 miles from Scarborough.

BURLINGTON, a county of the United States, in New Jersey, on the Atlantic, and extending N.W. to Delaware river. Pop. 40,500. Chief towns, Mount Holy and Burlington.—2d, A city, port of entry, and capital of Burlington county, New Jersey, on Delaware river, opposite Bristol, 11 miles below Trenton, and 17 above Philadelphia. Pop. 5000. It was settled in 1677. It contains a court-house and jail, 4 churches, an academy, a public library, and has some manufactures. Its harbour is safe and commodious.—3d, A town in Belmont county, Ohio, on Ohio River, 4 miles above Wheeling, Kentucky, 10 miles N.E. St Clairsville.—4th, Another in Licking county.—Another post-township and capital of Lawrence county, Ohio, on Ohio river, 75 miles S.E. Chillicothe. The population of these towns has doubled within these few years.

BURLINGTON, a post-township and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Chittenden county, Vermont, delightfully situated on a bay of the same name, in Lake Champlain. The village is one of the handsomest in the state. It occupies the side of a hill, ascending nearly a mile from the bay. Here are two handsome Congregational

meeting-houses, a court-house, jail, academy, and a spacious college edifice. About 40 vessels navigate Lake Champlain, most of which belong to this place. The University of Vermont is in this town. It was incorporated in 1791, and has been liberally patronised by the state. Pop. 3000. 34 miles W.N.W. Montpelier.

BURLINGTON, a post-township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York, 12 miles W. Cooperstown. Pop. 5136.

BURNLEY, a town of England, county of Lancaster. It has manufactories of woollen, cotton, and other commodities, and a weekly market on Saturday, and six annual fairs. Pop. 7551. 23 miles N. Manchester.

BURNSALL, a parish in West Riding, Yorkshire. Pop. 1385.

BURNTISLAND, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, county of Fife, on the north shore of the frith of Forth. It has a good harbour, and is shut in towards the north by steep hills. The town unites with Kinghorn, Dysart, and Kirkcaldy, in sending a representative to Parliament. Pop. 2366. 6 miles N.N.W. Leith.

BURRAMOOTEE, a large town of Hindostan, province of Bejapour, on the Kurrah. 44 miles S.E. Poonah.

BURRAMPOOTER, the largest river in India, takes its course first through the country of Thibet, washes the border of Lassa, passes through Assam (where it first assumes this name,) and enters Bengal, in which kingdom it joins the Ganges, about 40 miles from the ocean, into which it falls, after a course of 1650 miles.

BURRAY, one of the Orkney islands, about four miles in length. Pop. 357.—2d, Also, one of the Shetland islands. Pop. 400.

BURRILVILLE, a township of the United States, in Providence county, Rhode Island.

BURROSKEANE, a post town of the county of Tipperary, Ireland. Pop. 1755. 91 miles W. by S. Dublin.

BURROS in OSSORT, a small post town of the Queen's county, near Tipperary, Ireland. 67 miles S.W. Dublin.

BURROSILEAGH, a post town of the county of Tipperary, Ireland. 94 miles S.W. Dublin. BURRINGTON, a parish, Somersetshire. Pop. 579.

BURRINGHAM, a town, Lincolnsh. Pop. 565.

BURRINGTON, a parish, Devonsh. Pop. 987.

BURSA, a fortified city of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, situated in a spacious plain, at the foot of Mount Olympus. Including the suburbs, it is about six miles in circuit. The castle, about a mile in circumference, is of great antiquity. The city contains several baths, both hot and cold, which are effectual in various disorders. Bursa is said to contain 500 mosques and churches. The population consists of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, in various proportions, the two latter inhabiting different suburbs. Various manufactures and a consi-

derable trade are carried on in Bursa. Great variety of satins, chiefly striped, are made here, for the short under-garments of the Turkish habit; there are, besides, manufactures of silk stuffs and gauze; and quantities of raw silk are exported to Smyrna and Constantinople. The caravans passing from Smyrna and Aleppo to the capital, promote its commerce. Pop. 60,000. 75 miles S.S.W. Constantinople.

BURSCHEID, a town of the Prussian states, near Aix-la-Chapelle, with 4200 inhabitants.

BURSCOUGH, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 2244.

BURSEAH, a town in the province of Matwa. 24 miles N. from Bopaul. Lat. 23. 40. N. Long. 77. 31. E.

BURBLEM, a town and parish of England, county of Stafford. Very extensive potteries, which occupy a large proportion of the population, have been carried on here for a long time. There are two markets weekly, and three annual fairs. Pop. 12,714. 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Line.

BURLEDON, a parish, South Hampshire. Pop. 503.

BURSTEAD, GREAT, a parish, Essex. Pop. 1977.

BURSTOW, a parish, Surrey. Pop. 736.

BURSTWICK, a parish, East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 699.

BURTON, a parish, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 694.

BURTON-AGNES, a parish, East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 653.

BURTON-BISHOP, a parish, East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 556.

BURTON, BLACK, a town, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 711.

BURTON-BRADSTOCK, a parish, Dorsetshire. Pop. 1068.

BURTON-DASSETT, a parish, Warwickshire. Pop. 673.

BURTON-EXTRA, a town, Staffordshire. Pop. 910.

BURTON-JOYCE, a parish, county of Notts. Pop. 676.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL, a market-town in Westmoreland. Pop. 733.

BURTON-LATTIMER, a parish, Northamptonshire. Pop. 995.

BURTON-LEONARD, a parish West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 553.

BURTON AND LLAT, a town, Denbighshire. Pop. 515.

BURTON-UPON-STATHER, a parish, Lincolnshire. Pop. 760.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, an ancient town of England, county of Stafford, on the Trent, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, of ancient date, of 36 arches. It consists principally of one spacious street, parallel to the river; which is crossed by another at right angles to it. It has a neat town-hall, a free grammar school, two alms-houses for poor women, and three extensive cotton-mills.

There are considerable manufactures of hats, and also of iron articles. Burton is chiefly noted for its ale. Pop. 6998. 11 miles S.W. Derby.

BURTON with WALDEN, a town, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 545.

BURTONWOOD, a chapelry, Lancashire. Pop. 944.

BURWASH, a township and parish of England, county of Sussex. Pop. 1966.

BURWELL, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 1668.

BURY, a parish, Lancashire. Pop. 47,829.

BURY, a town of England, in Lancashire, located on the Irwell. Besides the parish church, there are several places of worship for persons of different persuasions. Very extensive manufactures, particularly of cotton, are carried on in all their various branches; and there are also woollen manufactures. There are a well-endowed grammar school, and also a national charity school. A weekly market is held, and three annual fairs. Pop. 15,086. 9 miles N. Manchester.

BURY St EDMUND'S, a town of England, county of Suffolk, on the Lark, which is navigable from Lynn to Fornham. The town extends about a mile and a half in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth. It is divided into five wards, and contains two parish churches, St Mary's and St James's, both which contain numerous monuments. There are other places of worship for dissenters of various denominations; Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, and Quakers. It has few public buildings which require any particular notice. Great quantities of wool are brought yearly, and exposed for sale in wool halls. A handsome small theatre was erected in 1780; and more recently, spacious assembly-rooms have been built for assemblies and other amusements. Two markets are held weekly, and three fairs annually. It is one of the greatest corn markets in the kingdom. It returns two representatives to parliament. Here are the remains of an abbey, anciently one of the most wealthy and magnificent in Britain. Pop. 11,436. 43 miles S.S.W. Norwich.

BURY a parish, Sussex. Pop. 547.

BURZET, a small town of France, in Languedoc, 16 miles W. Privas. Pop. 2700.

BUSCA, a small town of Piedmont, district of Coni. Pop. 2500.

BUSEO, a town in the eastern division of Wallachia, and the capital of the district of the same name. Pop. 4900.

BUSH, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake.

BUSH, a river of the county of Antrim, Ireland, which falls into the sea, near the celebrated Giant's Causey.

BUSHBURY, a parish, county of Stafford. Pop. 1275.

BUSHMILLS, a post town of Ireland, county of Antrim, much frequented by those who

visit the Giant's Causey, near which it is. 166 miles N. Dublin.

BUSH CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware, in Wayne county.

BUSHEAB, an island in the Persian gulf, 16 miles long, by 5 or 6 in breadth, covered with date trees. Lat. 27. 2. N. Long. 53. 4. E.

BUSHEY, a parish, Hertfordshire. Pop. 1586.

BUSHIRE, or **ABUSCHEHR**, a town and seaport of Persia, province of Fars, on the Persian gulf. A considerable trade is carried on here. The English East India Company have a factory at this place, and the resident possesses considerable influence in the town. Pop. 5000. 10 miles W.S.W. Shiraz.

BUSIRIS, in ancient geography, a city of Lower Egypt to the south of Leontopolis, on that branch of the Nile called Busiriticus.

BUSK, a city of the circle of Lemberg, in the Austrian province of Galicia, situated on the river Bug. Pop. about 3150.

BUSSOLENGO, a village of Verona, on the Adige. Pop. 2400.

BUSTA, a place on the north-west point of the great Banan island, west side of Lewis.

BUSTAR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gundwana. Lat. 19. 44. N. Long. 82. 38. E.

BUSTARD BAY, a bay in the east coast of New Holland, in which there is a channel leading to a large lagoon. Lat. 24. 4. S. Long. 208. 18. W.

BUSVAGON, an island in the Eastern seas, belonging to the Philippines. 50 miles in length by 13 in breadth, in the 12th degree of N. Lat.

BUTE, an island of Scotland, lying at the mouth of the frith of Clyde, and separated by a narrow channel from the coast of Argyleshire. It is 15 miles in length, nowhere above 5 in breadth, and containing a superficial area of about 29,000 acres. On the north it is rocky and barren, but on the south tolerably fertile. The herring fishery has been prosecuted successfully, and white and shell fish are abundant on the coast. It contains only one town, Rothesay; a safe anchorage for ships, and several villages. Here is Mount Stewart, an elegant mansion, the seat of the Marquis of Bute. Pop. 7500. 18 miles W. Greenock, 83 W. Edinburgh.

BUTE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Arran, Bute, Largs, and Little Cumbray, and Inchmarnock. This county returns a member to parliament. Pop. 14,151.

BUTGENBACH, a town of the Netherlands, principality of Liege. Pop. 2450.

BUTLEIGH, a parish, Somersetshire. Pop. 952.

BUTLEY, a town, Chester. Pop. 808.

BUTLER, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the west side of Alleghany river. Pop. 14,510. Chief town, Butler.—2d, A county in Alabama.—3d, In Kentucky. Pop. 5015. Slaves 274.—4th, A county in

the south-west part of Ohio, on Great Miami river.

BUTRINTO, a small seaport town of Albania, opposite the island of Corfu.

BUTT OF LEWIS, the northern point of the island of Lewis, the chief of the Hebrides.

BUTTERNUTS, a post township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York. 21 miles S.W. Cooperstown. Pop. 6081.

BUTTER'S BAY, the name of the northern point of Hudson's Bay, in North America. Lat. 60. and 66 N. Long. 88. and 110. W.

BUTTERWICKE, a parish, Lincolnshire. Pop. 504.

BUTTERWICKE, **WEST**, and **KELFIELD**, a town, Lincolnshire. Pop. 798.

BUTTERWORTH, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 5648.

BUTTEVANT, a town of Ireland, county of Cork. Pop. 1230. 160 miles S. W. Dublin.

BUTTON-NESS, a cape of Scotland, on the N. coast of the entrance into the Frith of Tay.

BUTTOOL, a small district in Hindostan, in the northern extremity of the province of Oude, ceded to the British, 1801, and very productive.

BUTTSBURY, a parish in Essex. Pop. 515.

BUTTSLEA, a city, the chief of a bailiwick of same name, containing 11,200 inhabitants, in the Duchy of Saxe-Weimar. It stands on the river Lossia. Pop. about 2000.

BUTZBACH, a well-built town of Germany, 8 miles S.S.E. Wetzlar. Pop. 3100.

BUTZOW, a town of Germany, 24 miles N. E. Schwerin. Pop. 3000.

BUXAR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Lat. 25. 35. N. Long. 83. 58. E.

BUXTED, a parish, Sussex. Pop. 1642.

BUXTEHUDE, a town of Hanover, 16 miles W.S.W. Hamburg. Pop. 1900.

BUXTON, a market-town of England, county of Derby, located in a valley surrounded by hills, celebrated for its mineral waters. The great ornament and pride of Buxton is the crescent, a magnificent edifice, erected by the late Duke of Devonshire, and divided into three hotels, the whole having cost £120,000. There is a very handsome church, dedicated to St John. There are many romantic walks and rides in the vicinity; and some remarkable caverns and precipices generally visited by all strangers. Pop. 1211. 33 miles N.N.W. Derby, 159 N.N.W. London.

BUXTON, a parish, Norfolk. Pop. 610.

BUXTON, a post-township of the United States, in York county, Maine.

BUZANÇOIS, a town of France, department of the Indre. Pop. 4220.

BUZAT, a town in the province of Valencia, in Spain, 12 miles from Alicante.

BYFLEET, a parish, Surry. Pop. 610.

BYFIELD, a parish of Northamptonshire, England. Pop. 952.

BYGONEBURY, a town of Bengal, on the Burrampooter. Lat. 24. 46. N. Long. 90. E.

BYKEE, a town, Northumberland. Pop. 5176.

BYRAM, a river of North America, which runs into Long Island Sound, between Connecticut and New York.

BYRON'S ISLAND, a low, woody, and populous island, in the Pacific. Lat. 1. 18. S. Long. 173. 16. E.

BYTHAM CASTLE, a parish, Lincolnshire. Pop. 781.

BYWELL ST ANDREW'S, a parish, Northumberland. Pop. 436.

BYWELL ST PETER'S, a parish, Northumberland. Pop. 1478.

BYZANTIUM, an ancient city of Thrace, located on the Bosphorus.

C.

N.B.—Names of Places not found under letter C, are sometimes found under letter K.

CAAF, a rivulet in Ayrshire, tributary to the Garnock, which it joins about a mile below Dalry.

CAANA, or KAANA, a town of Upper Egypt, located on the eastern bank of the river Nile. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 32. 23. E.

CAB, EL, a village of Upper Egypt, nearly opposite Edfu.

CABARRAS, a county of the United States, in N. Carolina. Pop. 6158. Slaves 1234.

CABELLO, or CAVELLO, PORTO, a seaport of Venezuela, in South America, with an excellent harbour and bay; the centre of the commerce and navigation of the province of Venezuela. The original city is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except about 100 toises on the west, where a canal has been contrived, which makes the city an island. The town has gradually extended beyond its insular boundary, and is handsomely built. It is, however, unhealthy to Europeans. Pop. 8500.

CABENDA, a great emporium on the western coast of Africa, situated a little N. of the river Zaire. Lat. 5. 40. S. Long. 12. 30. E.

CABEZA DE BUEY, a town in the Spanish province of Estremadura. Pop. 3500.

CABRA, a town of Central Africa, situated on the Niger, 12 miles S. of Timbuctoo.

CABRACH, a parish partly in Banffshire and partly in Aberdeenshire, 5 miles long and 3 broad. Pop. 978.

CABRERA, an island belonging to Spain in the Mediterranean, to the south of Majorca.

CABUL, see CAUBUL.

CABYNA, an island in the Eastern seas, 21 miles long. Lat. 5. 18. S. Long. 121. 53. E.

CACAVONE, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province, Molise. Pop. 2247.

CACCAMO, a city in the intendency of Palermo, in the island of Sicily. Pop. 6420.

CACERAS, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 35 miles S.W. Placentia. It has 4 churches, 7 religious houses, and 8000 inhabitants.

CACHAO, or KACHO, a province in Tonquin in China, situated in the heart of the kingdom, and surrounded by the other seven. Its soil is fertile, and in some places moun-

tainous, abounding with a variety of trees, and particularly that of varnish. Most of these provinces carry on some branch of the silk manufacture, but this most of all. It takes its name from the capital city, which is also the metropolis of the whole kingdom, and is situated on the Songkoi, about 80 miles from the sea. It is of great extent, but is an open and defenceless place. Many of the houses are built of brick, though the larger proportion is constructed of mud and timber. The public edifices are very spacious, but particularly the royal palace, which is walled round. Cachao is a place of great commercial resort. Gold is obtained here in abundance: many beautiful silks are manufactured; and the lackered ware, which, together with these, is exported, is deemed superior to any in the East. The imports are long cloths, chintz, arms, pepper, &c. Pop. 40,000. Lat. 22. 36. N. Long. 105. 15. E.

CACHAR, a district in Asia, tributary to the Burman empire, and lying about the 25th degree of north latitude, between that country and Bengal. It continued independent till 1777, when it was conquered by a Birman army. The capital is Coospoor.

CADALEN, a market-town on the river Candou, in the department of the Tarn, in France. Pop. 1404.

CADBURY, NORTH, a parish, county of Somerset. Pop. 1109.

CADDER, or CALDER, a parish in Lanarkshire, 13 miles long, and between 3 and 4 in breadth. The grounds in general are well cultivated, and the Junction Canal passes through this parish. Pop. 3048.

CADDINGTON, a parish, county of Herts. Pop. 1563.

CADENET, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse. Pop. 210.

CADER IDRIS, a mountain of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, 3550 feet high.

CADEROUSSE, a city of the department of Vaucluse, in France. Pop. 3876.

CADILLAC, a city of the department of the Gironde, in France. Pop. 1326.

CADIZ, a well-known city of Spain, in Andalusia, and the principal trading port in the south of Spain, situated at the extremity of a long tongue of land projecting from the island of Leon. The town is surrounded by the sea on the north-east and west. Cadiz is walled, and has trenches and bastions on the land side; the highest part of it is about 200 feet above the level of the sea. Its form is nearly a square of $1\frac{1}{2}$ English mile. The houses are high, the streets in some parts narrow, which, with the smallness of the windows, gives them a gloomy appearance. The principal square is that of St Antonio. The chief buildings are the great hospital, the custom-house, the churches, and the cloisters. The private houses are in general white-washed and painted yellow. The bay of Cadiz is a vast basin, inclosed by the mainland on one side, and by the projecting tongue of land on the other; it is one of the finest bays in the world, being from 10 to 12 leagues in circumference, with excellent anchoring ground, and considerable protection from the neighbouring mountains. It is defended by four forts. The trade of Cadiz has fluctuated greatly, in consequence of the wars of the French Revolution, and particularly of the hostilities with England, and the disorders in Spanish America. There are, however, few great seaports in Europe that are not occasionally connected with it. In the adjoining country linen is manufactured in considerable quantity; and there are productive salt-pits. Pop. between 60,000 and 70,000. One of the greatest inconveniences in Cadiz is the want of good water. The city was taken and pillaged in 1596 by the English; in 1626, an unsuccessful attempt was made on it by Lord Wimbledon; and in 1702 by the Duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke. In 1808 the French fleet here surrendered to the Spaniards; and it was afterwards blockaded by the French, who did not leave it till after the battle of Salamanca, in 1812. 45 miles N.W. Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 32. N. Long. 6. 17. 22. W.

CADIZ, STRAITS OF, is that part of the Atlantic which has the coasts of Algarve and Andalusia N., those of Fez and Morocco S., and the straits of Gibraltar E.

CADOLZBURG, a town of Bavaria, with 1120 houses. 18 miles N.E. Anspach.

CADOXTON, a parish, county of Glamorgan, Wales. Pop. 4536.

CADSAND, an insulated tract in Flanders, formed by the sea, the Western Scheldt, and other rivers and canals.

CADUTINADO, a small district of Hindostan, in the province of Malabar.

CAEALNY MAESMORE, a town, county of Cardigan. Pop. 607.

CAEN, a large, well-built, and populous town of France, department of Calvados, located at the influx of the small river Odon into the larger stream of the Orne. Its streets, which are 40 in number, exclusive of the suburbs,

are less narrow and crooked than in most towns of France; and the houses are, for the most part, built of a white stone, which, though not durable, has a fine appearance. The town was formerly surrounded by a high wall, of which there are now scarcely any remains. Caen contains in all 12 parish churches, with several hospitals. Of the churches, the most remarkable is the *Abbaye aux Hommes*, built by William the Conqueror, which is a large and lofty, but plain pile of building; and the church of Notre Dame, where there is a fine altar-piece. The *Palais de Justice* is a handsome modern structure. Caen has long been noted for its university, which fell into neglect at the Revolution, but was revived in 1803, with the title of an academy. There is besides, a great central school. The inhabitants manufacture quantities of linen, serges, lace, stockings, and caps. In these commodities, as well as in cider, dye-stuffs, skins, and in the cattle and horses reared in the surrounding country, an active trade is still carried on. Pop. 37,000. 62 miles W. by S. Rouen.

CAERLEON, (Fort of Leon,) a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, on the Usk, which is crossed by a handsome modern built stone bridge. Pop. 1071.

CAERPHILLY, a hundred in Glamorganshire. Pop. 29,577.

CAER-FALLWCH, a town, county of Flint, Wales. Pop. 860.

CAER-HUN, a parish, county of Caermarthen, Wales. Pop. 1117.

CÆRE, in ancient geography, a town of Etruria, the royal residence of Mezentius, Caggiano.

CAERKETAN CRAIG, an eminence in the Pentland hills above Collinton, much resorted to in the Summer months.

CAERLAVEROCK, a parish in Dumfries-shire. The lion of the place is the castle, which gives name to the parish; it stands on a plain near the mouth of the Nith, 8 miles from Dumfries; the story of this stronghold would fill a volume; the history of the eminent men born in this parish is full of interest. Pop. 1271.

CAERMARTHEN, a county of South Wales, bounded N. by the county of Cardigan, E. by Brecknock and Glamorgan shires, S. by the Bristol channel, W. by the county of Pembroke. It is about 45 miles in length, by 20 in breadth, and contains a superficial area of 926 square miles, or 590,640 square acres, 228,000 of which are in pasturage, 114,000 in tillage, and the remainder unfit for cultivation. The principal rivers are the Towy, Cothy, Dulas, Gwilly, Amman, Lloughwr, &c. The surface of the country is in general unequal, consisting of alternate hills and valleys; and the former are commonly of black and dreary aspect. Lead mines are worked here, and there is abundance of coal and limestone. Quantities of oats and barley are raised; but wheat, except partially, is not successfully cul-

tivated. Numbers of black cattle and horses are bred on the hills. These, together with grain, oak bark, and coals, are exported, as also tinned iron plates and lead. The principal manufacture of the inhabitants consists of woollen stockings. There are many antiquities dispersed throughout the county. It returns two representatives to parliament, one for the county, and another for the town of Caermarthen. Pop. 100,655.

CAERMARTHEN, (Fort of Marius,) a town of South Wales, the chief town of the county of that name, situated on the river Towy, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge. The town is of considerable extent, the streets steep and irregular, and the houses are generally esteemed the best built of any in South Wales. The church is spacious, and the town-hall is a neat edifice; and there is a county jail, built on the site of an ancient castle. Pop. 9995. 45 miles W. Brecon, 212 W. London.

CAERNARVON, a county of North Wales, bounded N. by the sea, E. by Denbighshire, S. by the county of Merioneth and the sea, and W. by the Irish sea and the strait of Menai. It is about 45 miles in length, 13 in breadth, and 150 in circuit. Its superficial area is equal to 775 square miles, of which 160,000 acres are in pasture or cultivation, and 100,000 unfit for culture. The chief rivers are the Conway and Seiont. This is esteemed the most mountainous county of Wales, the mountains rising in three different ranges. Snowdon is elevated 3571 feet, and Penmaenmaur, a tremendous promontory, nearly 1550 feet, surmounted by the remains of an ancient castle. Many lakes and pools are seen among their recesses. The climate, owing to the elevation of the ground, is cold and piercing. Not fewer than 3000 cattle are exported annually. Lead and copper mines are wrought in this county; there are also extensive slate quarries. Yellow ochre, excellent hones, and other minerals, are found in the county. Agriculture is not far advanced here. The exports of Caernarvon consist chiefly of oats, barley, butter, cheese, and cattle. Herrings, lobsters, and oysters, are plentiful on the coasts. Pop. 63,755.

CAERNARVON, the chief town of the county of Caernarvon, in North Wales, located on the shore of the strait of Menai, near the mouth of the river Seiont, with a tolerable harbour. The town is well built, and the streets, which are narrow, are at right angles, corresponding with the position of the gates. The church stands half a mile distant; and there is a chapel in the N.W. corner of the town. There are hot and cold baths. Considerable trade is carried on by this town with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland. Copper ore and slates are exported. The imports are for the most part, Manchester and Sheffield goods, &c. This town has a weekly market, and along with Criciaeth, Pwllheli, Nevin, and Conway, returns a representative to parliament. The re-

mains of the castle constructed by Edward I., extend over an oblong space of between two and three acres; all the towers are angular, and two of them much more lofty than the rest. Pop. 7644. 9 miles S.S.W. Bangor. Lat. 53. 6. N. Long. 4. 30. W.

CAERPHILLY, a small market-town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan. The chief object of curiosity is an ancient castle. Pop. 2818. 30 miles S.W. Monmouth.

CAERSEDDFANN, a town, county of Monmouth, Wales. Pop. 475.

CAERWYS, or **CAER AR WYS**, (the Fort over the Waters,) a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint. Pop. 985. 212 miles N.W. London.

CÆSAREA, (in honour of Augustus Cæsar,) a celebrated city of Palestine, now in ruins. 36 miles from Acre.

CAFFA, **KAFFA**, or **KJEFFE**, a town of European Russia, in the Crimea, on the limits of a large bay, on the northern shore of the Black sea, defended by two forts. In 1770, the Russians took it by assault; and in 1774, it was ceded, with the rest of the Crimea, to the khan of Tartary, who made it his residence; the consequence was, the emigration of the Turkish part of the population, which proved a death-blow to the prosperity of the place. With a view to revive its fallen commerce, it was declared, in 1798, a free port for 30 years. 100 miles S.E. Perecop.

CAFRISTAN, or **KETTORE**, occupies a great part of the range of mountains called Hindoo Koh, lying between the 35th and 37th degrees of N. lat. and 69th and 73d of E. long.

CAGAYAN SOOLOO, an island in the Eastern seas, about 20 miles in circuit. Lat. 7. 0. N. Long. 118. 36. E.

CAGGIANO, a city of Italy, in the province Principato Citeriora of the kingdom of Naples, with 3000 inhabitants.

CAGLIARI, the capital of the island of Sardinia, is situated in the gulf of Cagliari, near the mouth of the river Mulargia. Its streets are miserably paved, and only 20 feet wide. Here are 23 monasteries and nunneries, 38 churches, a handsome theatre, and a spacious and secure harbour, with a roadstead. The inhabitants, who are about 30,000 in number, carry on a traffic in oil, wine, and, above all, in salt, prepared in the neighbourhood. Pop. 35,000. Distant 100 miles S.S.E. of Sassari. Lat. 39. 13. 9. Long. 3. 5. 45 E.

CAGNANO, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata. Pop. 3600.

CAHAWBA, **KAHAWBA**, or **CABO**, a river of the United States, in Alabama, which, after a southerly course, joins the Alabama.—2d, A county in the centre of Alabama, on the west side of Coosa river.—3d, A township and capital in Dallas county, Alabama. It was laid out in 1818.

CAHIR, (i. e. a fort or fortress,) a small neat post and market town of the county of Tipperary, Ireland—situated on the river

Suire, 112 miles S.W. Dublin. Pop. 3000. Also the name of a small island on the west coast of Ireland.

CAHIRCONLISH, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. Pop. 482. 128 miles S.W. Dublin.

CAHORS, a town of France, department of the Lot, on the river Lot. It had, in 1835, 10,136 inhabitants, and contains several manufactures, partly ratteens and other woollen stuffs, and partly fine linen: brandy and oil are also prepared here. 63 miles N. Toulouse. Pop. 20,100.

CAHUSAC, a town of France, on the river Vere, in the department of the Tarn. Pop. 1500.

CAICOS, a large cluster of islands in the Atlantic, between the island of St Domingo and the Bahamas. Lat. 21. N. Long. 27. W.

CAIFA, CAIPHA, or HAIFA, a seaport town of Palestine, situated on the S. side of the bay of Acre. It is irregularly built, and is defended by walls on the land side. 13 miles S.W. Acre. Lat. 32. 44. N. Long. 35. 10. E.

CAILACK, an arrondissement of the department of the Tarn, in France, extending over 510 square miles. Pop. 63,736, the capital is a city of same name. Pop. 6650. Lat. 43. 50. N. Long. 1. 45. E.

CAILLOMA, a town of Peru, 46 miles N.N.E. Arequipa, which abounds in silver mines.

CAINHAM, a parish, county of Salop. Pop. 1005.

CAIMANS, three small islands 55 leagues N. N.W. of the island of Jamaica.

CAIRN, a river in Dumfries-shire, tributary to the Nith, which it joins a mile above Dumfries. Its banks are beautifully wooded.

CAIRN NAPLE, a mountain in the parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, 1498 feet above the level of the sea. Here are coal and limestone.

CAIRNDOW, a village in Cowal, Argyleshire, parish of Lochgilthead.

CAIRNALLAR, a mountain elevated 4000 feet above the sea, in Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNELLIE, a hill of considerable elevation in the centre of Perthshire, 8 miles N. of Crieff.

CAIRNGORM, (blue mountain,) a mountain of Scotland, famous for its rock crystals. Height 4050 feet. 30 miles E. Fort Augustus.

CAIRNIEMOUNT, a lofty Grampian mountain on the south bank of the Dee, noted in Scottish history and song, on account of the great road between the districts of Angus, which passes over it.

CAIRNIARROW, a hill 1100 feet above the level of the sea, in the parish of Anwoth, Kirkeudbrightshire.

CAIRNOUR, a lofty mountain on the western side of Morayshire.

CAIRNSMUIR, one of the highest hills in the parish of Minnigaff, Kirkeudbrightshire, 1727 feet above the sea, where there is lead, but not wrought to any great extent.

CAIRNY HILL, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with some manufactures of linen.

CAIRNY, a parish partly in Banffshire and partly in Aberdeenshire, located near the end of the Grampian range. Pop. 1796.

CAIROAN, or CAIRWAN, a city of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis. Lat. 35. 40. N. Long. 9. 12. E. It is the ancient Cyrene.

CAIRO, or KAHIRAH, an extensive city, the metropolis of modern Egypt, said to have been founded in A.D. 973. The new city, which is properly called Cairo, is about seven miles in circumference; it is situated about a mile from the river, and extends about two miles from east to west. Within the walls the streets are winding and narrow; and as they are not paved, the crowds of men, camels, asses, and dogs, which press against each other, raise a very disagreeable dust; individuals often water their doors; and to this dust succeed mud and pestiferous exhalations. The widest street in Cairo is one which goes the whole length of the city, but would be looked upon only as a lane in Europe. The others are so narrow, that a slight covering is frequently thrown across them, to exclude the rays of the sun. Most of the streets, or at least every district, has a gate, which is shut as soon as it is dark. There are several small streets, or squares, consisting wholly of shops. A canal, called the Kalish, derived from the Nile, traverses the whole city of Cairo. When the waters of the river begin to increase, the mouth of this canal is closed by a mound of earth, which is not removed till they have risen to a certain height. The opening then takes place, and forms a magnificent festival, attended by all the great men of the city. The interior of the houses in Cairo is generally elegant and commodious. They have a large hall rising the whole height of the house, and covered with a small dome. Here every thing is arranged with a view to coolness; the floor is inlaid with marble and coloured earthenware, and fountains spring up into marble basins. The floor and walls are also fitted up with suitable decorations. Of the public edifices, the mosques are the chief objects of architectural decoration. In the minarets, of which several are attached to every mosque, the Arabian architecture is preserved almost pure; these edifices are always neat, and generally elegant. The tombs of the Mamelukes are also beautiful. They are of white marble, and for the most part have carved, painted, or gilded domes. The castle of Cairo is built on a hill to the south of the city. It is of no value as a fortification, though it be walled all round. It is about a mile in circumference, but the greater part of it is ruinous. The grand saloon, now partly unroofed, is called Joseph's Hall; it is adorned with large and beautiful pillars of red granite. Above it is a terrace, commanding a most delightful prospect of Cairo, the Pyramids, and all the surrounding country. One of the objects which

has most attracted the attention of travellers, is the well in the castle, commonly called Joseph's Well. It is about 270 feet deep in the solid rock. The passage down is by steps carried round the well, which have about two feet thickness of rock interposed between them and the well. The water never fails, and is raised by a wheel turned by oxen, which lifts up 72 vases, holding each 72 quarts. While the power of the Mamelukes remained in vigour, Cairo was entirely under the control of that warlike militia. Since the massacre of the Mamelukes, the Porte had regained the full sovereignty, and Cairo enjoys now a greater share of tranquillity. On the whole, no city presents a greater variety of population than Cairo. It exhibits, as it were, an epitome of both the continents at whose limit it is placed. From the one are seen Turks, Arabians, Persians, Jews, and Armenians; from the other, Moors, Arabs, Berberins, Abyssinians, and negroes of every description. The commerce of Cairo is very extensive. Through it the various productions of Asia and the East Indies, and partly also those of Europe, are transmitted into the vast regions of anterior Africa. The communication of Cairo with the interior of Africa is chiefly maintained by three caravans, which go to Sennaar, to Darfur, and to Mourzouk; from which places, and particularly the last, it is extended to Nigritia and the other regions in the interior. The returns are made in gold, ivory, senna, gums, hides, and above all, in slaves, who are afterwards frequently sold in the public markets by auction. Specimens of almost all the native tribes of the continent are to be seen in the slave-market of Cairo. The tower of the Janissaries in Cairo is situated, according to M. Nouet, in Lat. 30. 2. 8. N. Long. 31. 19. 43. E.

CAIRO, OLD, a city of Egypt, called anciently *Fostat*, situated on the Nile, about two miles to the south of New or Great Cairo. It is in a great measure inhabited by Copts, who have 12 churches, and among others one of peculiar sanctity. The Jews also have a synagogue in Old Cairo, said to have been built about 1600 years ago. To the north-east of the city there is also a very ancient mosque, called Amrah, said to have been originally a church. In Old Cairo are the granaries, which, like many other ancient buildings, are dignified by the name of Joseph. They are merely square courts, surrounded with walls, 15 or 20 feet high, and without any roof; and are used for depositing the grain collected as tribute in Upper Egypt. The aqueduct by which the water is conveyed to the castle of New Cairo, is a much nobler work, being a hexagon building, each side 80 or 90 feet in length, and about as many in height. The edifice is supported by arches from 10 to 15 feet wide, of which Sonnini reckons 350.

CAIRO, a town of Piedmont, duchy of Mont-

ferrat, on the river Bormida. Pop. 4000. 18 miles S. Acqui.

CAIRO, formerly CANTON, a post township of the United States, in Green County, New York, 10 miles N.W. Catskill. Pop 2055.

CAISTER, near Yarmouth, a parish, county of Norfolk, England. Pop. 864.

CAISTOR, (an Encampment,) a town of England, in the county of Lincoln. There is a weekly market in this town, and three annual fairs. Pop. 1525. 17 miles N.N.E. Lincoln.

CAITHNESS, (the Head or promontory of the ancient Catini or Catti,) a county of Scotland, and the most northern part of the mainland of Great Britain; bounded N. by the Pentland frith, E. by the Murray frith and the German ocean; on the S. it terminates in a hill called the Ord of Caithness, and its boundary on this side is the sea and the county of Sutherland; the latter county is also its boundary on the S.W. and W. It is of a triangular figure, extending about 35 miles by 22, and its superficial area is computed at 618½ square miles, or 395,680 English acres. There are many bays and promontories on the coast; and in some parts the shore is penetrated by deep caverns, which afford shelter to numerous seals. The surface is in general unequal, and some places are hilly, or even mountainous. The Paps of Caithness rise 1929 feet. It contains 30 small lakes. Its rivers are the Thurso, the water of Wick, water of Forss, and water of Wester, none of which are navigable. Both limestone and shell-marl are abundant. Great quantities of fish frequent the coast, and the fishery gives employment to a considerable number of the industrious inhabitants. Good salmon fisheries are also carried on in the rivers, and great quantities of seals are caught. It was termed by Pennant an immense morass, interspersed by fertile spots poorly cultivated. But of late years the agriculture of this county was in a backward state; though by the exertions of several patriotic proprietors, a great spirit of amelioration has been excited: new roads have been begun, and other important agricultural improvements have been attempted. The stock of black cattle is estimated at about 15,000, and the sheep at 13,000. The exports of the county are black cattle, fish, salted beef, tallow, raw hides, feathers, kelp, and plaited straw. The yearly produce is calculated at 120,000 bolls of oats, 27,000 of bear, 70,000 of wheat, 80,000 of pease, and 10,000 of potatoes. Caithness is divided into 10 parishes, containing only two towns, Thurso and Wick. It returns a member to every alternate parliament, the county of Bute having the other election. Pop. 34,529.

CAITHNESS, ORD OF, (or the High Cape,) a cape on the E. coast of Scotland, at the S. extremity of Caithness-shire. Lat. 58. 12. N. Long. 3. 13. W.

CAITHNOG, a hundred, county of Caermarthen, Wales. Pop. 9683.

CAJARE, a small town of France, department of Lot, situated on the Lot. Pop. 200.

CAJAZZO, an ancient town of Naples, near the Volturmo, 8 miles N.E. Capua.

CALABAR, OLD, a territory of Western Africa, situated on a river of the same name. The principal place is Duke Town. Pop. 2000. Lat. 5. 40. N. Long. 8. E.

CALABAR, NEW, a river and town, situated about 80 miles to the west of Old Calabar. The town of New Calabar is the centre of the Dutch commerce in this country. Houses 300. Lat. 4. 30. N. Long. 6. 30. E.

CALABOZO, a town of South America, province of Venezuela, situated between the two rivers Guarico and Orituco. Pop. 4800. 156 miles S. of the Caraccas.

CALABRIA, a large province in the south of the kingdom of Naples, which forms a peninsula, separated from the island of Sicily by the straits of Messina, and bounded N. by the interior of the kingdom of Naples, N.E. by the gulf of Tarento, E. and S. by the Mediterranean. Its greatest length is about 165 miles; its breadth varies from 18 to 70. It is traversed in its whole length by the last ridge of the Apennines. A branch of the chain crosses the province in the direction of east and west, dividing it into Calabria Citra or Inferiore to the north; and Calabria Ultra or Alta to the south. Both divisions are extremely fertile, and produce great quantities of fruit, oil, wine, grain, rice, hemp, cotton, flax, wood, saffron and manna; the other productions are honey, silk, salt, sulphur, alabaster, talc, and rock crystal, with a few mines of lead, iron, and even of gold and silver. Population 750,000, of which number Calabria Citra contains 345,000 and Calabria Ultra 405,000; the former comprises 3560 square miles, and the latter 3500.

CALAHORRA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with 3 parish churches, 3 convents, and 4300 inhabitants. 62 miles N.W. Saragossa.

CALAIS, a well known seaport of France, situated in the department of the Pas de Calais, opposite to Dover. It is surrounded with a moat and wall, and defended by a very large citadel. The streets are wide and regular. Its form is that of an oblong square, with the longer side parallel to the sea; and it has two gates, one towards the sea, the other towards the land. Most of the houses are built of brick. The harbour, which is not large, is defended by several small forts, and consists of a large quay, terminated by two long wooden piers which stretch into the sea. Calais carries on a considerable traffic in Dutch spirits. Its inhabitants are also much engaged in the herring and cod fishery. Calais surrendered to Edward III. of England, in 1346: it was retaken in 1558. Pop. 8900. 20 miles N.E. Boulogne, 17½ S.E. Dover.

CALAIS, ST., a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 3680.

CALAMATA, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the Spinazza. 31 miles W. of Sparta, now Misitra.

CALAMIANES, a group of twelve islands in the Eastern seas, situated N. and N.E. of Paragon, the most westerly of the Philippines. Lat. 12. N. Long. 120. 20. E.

CALANORE, the chief town of a small district of the same name, in Hindostan, province of Lahore. Lat. 35. 51. N. Long. 75. E.

CALASCIBETTA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. Houses 1000. 40 miles W. Catania.

CALATAFIMI, a city of Sicily, in the intendancy of Trapani. Pop. 10,000.

CALATAGIRONE, or **CALATA GERONA**, a large town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. Population 19,600, partly employed in manufacturing earthenware. 37 miles N.W. Syracuse.

CALATANISSETTA, one of the intendancies into which the island of Sicily is divided. It is divided into three districts, viz. Calatanissetta, Piazza, and Terra nova. Pop. 155,225.

CALATANISSETTA, a city, the capital of the intendancy, and district of the same name, in the island of Sicily. Pop. 15,627.

CALATAYUD, (i. e. the town of *Ayub*, the same as Job, by whom it was rebuilt) a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xalon. It contains several squares and streets, some handsome edifices; and there are agreeable promenades in the skirts of the town. It has several manufactories of soap. Population 9000. 37 miles S.W. Saragossa.

CALATRAYA, a small town of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the river Guadiano. Lat. 39. 4. N. Long. 3. 20. W.

CALATVOITURA, a city of Italy, in the intendancy of Palermo, in the island of Sicily.

CALAURIA, in ancient geography, an island of Greece, now called Poro, in the Saronic bay, over against the Port of Troezen, at the distance of 40 stadia.

CALAYANG, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, and the most northerly of those called the Babuyan islands. Lat. 19. 28. N. Long. 121. 30. E.

CALBE, a town of the Prussian states, 20 miles S. Magdeburg. Pop. 3500.—The name of another small town.

CALCASIU, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which enters the gulf of Mexico.

CALCA-Y-LARES, or **CALCA** and **LARES**, a province of Peru. Pop. 10,000.

CALCHAGUA, a province of Chili, between the rivers Cachapool and Teno.

CALCINATO, a town of Lombardy, on the Chiese, with 3000 inhabitants.

CALCUTTA, a city of Bengal, and the capital of all the British possessions in Hindostan. It stands on the east bank of the Bhagarutty or Hoogly river, about 100 miles from the sea. This town takes its name from Caly, the Hindoo goddess of time, and Cutta, a house

or temple which stood in the village of Caly Cutta, and in the vicinity of the villages of Chuttanutty and Gobindpore, between which, in the year 1690, the English founded a factory, in virtue of a firman granted by Aurungzebe; and in the year 1696, in consequence of a rebellion in Bengal, they were allowed to fortify it. This site is now called the Old Fort, and lies on the bank of the river. It is 210 yards in length, and about 115 in breadth. In the year 1698, the Prince Azeen Ooshan, grandson of the Emperor Aurungzebe, granted the company a perpetual lease of the three villages before mentioned; and in the subsequent year the factory was dignified, in compliment to King William, with the title of Fort William. In the years 1758-9, the foundations of the new fort were laid, about a mile lower down the river, and the name of the former transferred to it. This fortress is an irregular octagon. It contains handsome barracks for four regiments. Opposite the fort, at the distance of three-fourths of a mile, stands the government-house or palace, built by Lord Wellesley; in a line with which runs a row of superb houses, inhabited by the principal civil servants. At a right angle from this, and eastward of the government-house, there has been erected a number of handsome houses, with colonnaded fronts and flat roofs, each house being surrounded by a garden or grass plot, and commanding a view of the fort, esplanade, and race-grounds. On the right hand of the government-house stand the treasury and the court of justice. The town, which is inhabited by merchants of all the countries in the world, stands to the north and east of the old fort, extending about 3 miles to the north, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to the east. Opposite to the old fort there is an extensive square, having in its centre a large reservoir or pond of fresh water, called the Lall Diggy. One side of this square is occupied by the writers' Buildings, where all the junior civil servants of the company have apartments; and on the other side stands the college, a building originally erected for ball and supper rooms, &c. Adjoining the college, and on the third side of the square, there are some handsome shops and houses, occupied by merchants and other persons in business. In the north-west corner of the square stands the obelisk, commemorating the capture of the fort, and the fatal consequences of the Black Hole. This place, which was used as a store-room, no longer exists, having been taken down in 1818, with all that remained of the old fort, to make room for some new improvements. Calcutta contains a handsome shire-house, a cathedral, one English, one Portuguese, and one Armenian church, a Mahometan college, a Sanscrit college, and an Anglo-Indian college, several mosques, and a number of Hindoo temples. The residents at Calcutta support a variety of charitable institutions, and

of societies for religious objects. It is the seat of the supreme court of judicature for the presidency of Bengal. In 1752, the inhabitants of Calcutta were estimated by Mr Holwell to amount to 409,056. In 1802, according to an account taken by the police magistrates, they were estimated at 600,000; in 1810, the population of the town, and its environs, was computed by one of the chief judges at one million; and the population of the city alone at between 4 and 500,000. In 1819, the School Society reckoned the population at 750,000; but in 1822, the following returns are given for the four divisions, which are materially lower than the above estimates;—

Christians.....	13,138
Mahometans.....	48,162
Hindoos.....	118,203
Chinese.....	414

179,917

On the whole, from all the returns that were laid before them, which appear, however, not to be relied on for perfect accuracy, the resident population was estimated by the magistrates at 200,000, and those entering the town daily at 100,000 additional persons. Opposite to the town there is good anchorage for ships of 500 tons burden, but the larger vessels are obliged to stop at Diamond harbour, about 50 miles down the river. There are several docks for building ships, and its trade amounts to nearly ten millions per annum. It is the seat of the metropolitan, who has the title of bishop of Calcutta; his salary was fixed by Act of Parliament at £5000 per annum. There is also a clergyman of the church of Scotland; a church having been recently erected for persons of that communion. Lat. 22. 34. N. Long. 88. 28. E.

CALBOURN, a parish, county of Southamp-ton. Pop. 844.

CALCEWORTH, a hundred, county of Lincoln. Pop. 10,266.

CALDAS, (Warm baths) several small towns of Portugal, celebrated for baths and medicinal springs.

CALDBECK, Low, a town, county of Cumberland, England. Pop. 738.

CALDBECK HALTCLIFFE, a town, county of Cumberland, England. Pop. 573.

CALDBECK, a parish, county of Cumberland, England. Pop. 1578.

CALDER, EAST, a village in the county of Edinburgh, within a mile of Mid-Calder, on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow.

CALDER, two rivers of England: one runs into the Aire, 2 miles N. Pontefract; the other into the Ribble, in Lancashire.

CALDER, or CAWDON, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Nairn. Pop. 1184.

CALDER, MID, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Edinburgh. Pop. 1489.

CALDER, NORTH, a rivulet in Lanarkshire, which flows from a small lake, named Black

Loch; it conflues with the Clyde, nearly opposite to Blantyre. Its banks afford ironstone of excellent quality.

CALDER, SOUTH, a considerable rivulet in Lanarkshire, which falls into the Clyde near Cambusnethan.

CALDER WATER, a rivulet in Renfrewshire, Scotland, falls into the Clyde 6 miles below Glasgow.

CALDER, WEST, a parish in the southwestern extremity of the county of Edinburgh; the original character of this parish, is bleak and unproductive, but much has been done for it by planting, draining, &c. Pop. 1617.

CALDERONE, three small islands in the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. Candia island.

CALDEWEGATE, a town, county of Cumberland, England. Pop. 5104.

CALDICOT, a parish, county of Monmouth, Wales. Pop. 583.

CALDICOT, a hundred, county of Monmouth, Wales. Pop. 11,349.

CALDIERO, a town of the delegation of Verona, in the Austrian kingdom of Venetian Lombardy. Pop. 2250.

CALDWELL, a post township of the United States, and capital of Warren county, New York, 62 miles N. Albany. Pop. 5760.—2d In Essex county, New Jersey. Pop. 3100.

CALEDON, a large village of Ireland, county of Tyrone, 93 miles N. from Dublin. Pop. 867.

CALEDONIA, a county of the United States, in Vermont. Chief towns, Danville and Peacham. Pop. 30,600.

CALEDONIA, a post township of the United States, in Genesee county, New York. Pop. 4500.

CALEDONIA, New, an island of the South Pacific ocean, about 240 miles long from N.W. to S.E. by about 30 broad. It is inhabited by savages. Lat. 19. 37. to 22. 30. S. Long. 163. 37. to 167. 14. E.

CALENBURG, a principality or duchy in the kingdom of Hanover. It is 1090 square miles in extent. Pop. 151,000.

CALERZANA, a city of the island of Corsica, in the department of Calvi. Pop. 1950.

CALICOOTE, a town of Hindostan, circular of Cicacole, near the lake Chilpah. 20 miles N.W. of Ganjam. Lat. 19. 20. N. Long. 85. 21. E.

CALICUT, a district of Hindostan, province of Malabar. It extends 60 or 70 miles along the coast, but its breadth is inconsiderable.

CALICUT, a town of Hindostan, formerly a magnificent and extensive city, which has long been submerged by the sea. The present town stands on the sea shore. It consists of 5000 houses, for the most part mean edifices, chiefly inhabited by Moplays, who are of Arab descent, and profess Mahommedanism. The port is frequented by vessels from Arabia and the Red Sea, for wood, which is the chief commodity. Lat. 11. 15. N. Long. 75. 50. E.

CALIFORNIA, GULF OF, extends along the

west coast of America, between the mainland and the peninsula of California, beginning on the south between Cape Palmo in California and the port of Mazatlan on the mainland, (about 23. 30.) and extending N.W. to the mouth of the Rio Colorado (32. N. lat.) Its length is 700 miles, and it varies in breadth from 40 to 150. This gulf contains pearl fisheries.

CALIFORNIA, New, a province of Mexico, or New Spain, which extends from the isthmus of Old California, or the bay of Todos Santos, to Cape Mendocino, in N. lat. 40. 19. It is a long and narrow tract of country, being 600 miles long, and only 30 broad. The soil is as well watered and fertile, as that of Old California is arid and stony. It is one of the most picturesque countries which can well be imagined. The climate is milder than in the same latitude on the E. coast. The sky is foggy; but these frequent fogs, though they are disagreeable, often rendering it dangerous to land on the coast, give vigour to vegetation, and refresh the soil, which is covered with a black spongy earth, and is exceedingly fertile. There are altogether 18 missionary settlements, formed by the Spaniards, on the coast of New California; and of all their colonial establishments, these have made the most rapid and remarkable progress in civilization. According to several statistical tables procured by Humboldt while he was in Mexico, the population, including the Indians, who have settled and begun to cultivate the fields, was, in 1838, 28,500.

CALIFORNIA, Old, a province of Mexico, or New Spain, and first recognised to be a peninsula in the year 1541, although the merit of this discovery was ascribed to father Rina, who visited the country about 160 years later. It is united on the north to the Continent of North America, from which it is separated on the east by a narrow sea, called the Gulf of California, and it is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean, being nearly 900 miles in length, and in different places 30, 60, 90, and 120 miles in breadth. A chain of mountains runs through the centre of this peninsula, of which the greatest elevation is from 4500 to 4900 feet above the level of the sea. Wherever the soil is watered by springs, it is of singular fertility. But in general the ground is uneven, rough, and barren, full of mountainous ridges, and stony and sandy places, lacking moisture, but abounding in mules, horses, cattle, and in swine, goats, and sheep. The sky is constantly of a serene and deep blue; at the setting of the sun the clouds display the most beautiful shades of violet, purple, and green. The population was estimated, according to an enumeration in 1803, at 9000; the extent of surface at 7205 square leagues, with one inhabitant to each.

CALIGAWN, a town of Northern Hindostan, located in the country of the Twenty-Four Rajahs. Lat. 28. 40. N. Long. 33. 56. E.

CALITRI, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province, Principato Ultra. Pop. 4540.

CALKEN, a market-town in the province of East Flanders, in Belgium. Pop. 3940.

CALLABRITTO, a city of Italy, in the Neapolitan province, Principato Citeriore. Pop. 2160.

CALLAE, a town in the department of Côté du Nord, in France. Pop. 1486.

CALLAH, EL, a town in the interior of Algeria, 40 miles E. Oran. It contains a most extensive manufactory of carpets.

CALLAN, a town of Ireland, county of Kilkenney, on the banks of King's river. The church, once a stately fabric, is now nearly in ruins. Pop. of the town and liberties, 5678. 80 miles S.W. from Dublin.

CALLANDER, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Perth, on the river Teith. Pop. 1909. 16 miles W. Stirling.

CALLANDER LOCH, a small inland lake in Mar, Aberdeenshire, about 3 miles in circuit. Its waters fall into the Dee.

CALLAO, the port of Lima, in Peru, located on a river of the same name. It carries on a great commerce with the other provinces of South America and with Europe. The houses are generally built of slight materials: the singular circumstance of its never raining in this country, renders stone houses unnecessary. Heavy dews at night supply the want of fertilizing showers. Earthquakes are frequent here. The most remarkable happened in 1746, when three-fourths of Lima was laid in ruins, and Callao was entirely demolished. Two hundred persons only escaped the general destruction. Callao has been since rebuilt upon the same plan as before, but a little farther from the sea. It is two leagues distant from Lima. Lat. 12. 2. S. Long. 77. 4. W.

CALLAO, a small island in the Indian sea.

CALLAS, a town of France, in Provence. Pop. 2100.

CALLATABELLOTA, a city of Sicily, in the intendency of Girgenti, on a lofty mountain. Pop. 4500.

CALLIANEE, a town of Hindostan, province of Beeder, 30 miles N.E. Bombay.

CALLIANO, a village of the Tyrolese, near the Adige, 6 miles from Trent.

CALLIAN, a market-town of the department of the Var, in France. Pop. 1823.

CALLINGAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, on the seacoast of the northern Circars, 70 miles north-east from Vizagapatam. Lat. 18. 25. N. Long. 84. 15. E.

CALLINGER, a strong and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name. It is 5 miles in circuit, and contains several good ponds of water, and a number of Hindoo temples. Lat. 24. 58. N. Long. 80. 25. E.

CALLINGTON, a town of England, county of Cornwall, with a spacious and lofty church. 10 miles S. Launceston. Pop. 1388.

CALLINO, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province Abruzzo Ulteriore. Pop. 1400.

CALLIONDROG, a town and fortress of Hindostan, on the west side of the river Noggry, in the Mysore, 44 miles south by east from Bellary. Lat. 14. 30. N. Long. 77. 9. E.

CALLICANA, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Tennevelly, 42 miles north by east of Cape Comorin. Long. 77. 44. E. Lat. 8. 31. N.

CALLOW, a town in the province of East Flanders, on the left bank of the Scheldt, with 2030 inhabitants.

CALLYGONG HILLS, a range of mountains in Hindostan.

CALMAR, a fortified town of Sweden, the capital of the province of Smaland, on the sound or strait of the same name, in the Baltic. It has upwards of 4000 inhabitants. Outside the town, on the Sound, stands the castle of Calmar, which is deemed one of the strongest places in Sweden. The harbour is small, but secure. Its commerce consists in the exports of timber, alum, tar, and hemp. Calmar is the see of a bishop, has a fine cathedral church, an academy, and a dockyard. In the year 1800 it suffered severely by fire.

CALMONT, a town in the department of the Upper Garonne, in France. Pop. 1522.

CALN, EAST, a town in the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1780. —2d, (WEST,) adjoining to it. Pop. 2016.

CALNE, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on a small river. The church is a large structure, with a handsome square tower at the north-east end; and there are places of worship for Presbyterians, Anabaptists, and Quakers. There is a free school, founded in 1660, for 30 boys. Calne sends a member to Parliament. It is an ancient place, and has a weekly market and two annual fairs. 19 miles E. Bath. Pop. 4876.

CALNE, a hundred in Wiltshire. Pop. 6663.

CALOSA, a town in the province of Valencia, Spain. Pop. 3200.

CALOWDE, a town of Hindostan, in Dowlatabad, 210 miles N.W. Hydrabad.

CALOW, a hamlet, Derbyshire. Pop. 569.

CALOWZ, a mountainous and woody district of Hindostan, principally located in the province of Lahore, about the 32d degree of north latitude.

CALPE, a mountain in Andalusia, Spain, at the foot of which, towards the sea, stands the town of Gibraltar.

CALPO, one of the smallest Western Isles of Scotland, adjacent to Tiree.

CALPY, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Jumna. It is a place of considerable trade. Lat. 26. 10. N. Long. 79. 48. E.

CALSTOCK, a parish, county of Cornwall. Pop. 2328.

CALTAGRONE, a city of the intendency of Catania, in the island of Sicily. Pop. 19,600.

CALTHWAITE, a town, county of Cumberland. Pop. 954.

CALTURA, a village and small fort on the west coast of the island of Ceylon, 28 miles to the south of Colombo, on the river Calture.

CALVADOS, a department of France, which forms an important part of Lower Normandy, and takes its name from a dangerous ridge of rocks on the coast. It has that of the Eure to the east, that of the Orne to the south, that of La Manche to the west, and the English channel to the north. It contains, on an extent of 286 square leagues (about 2200 English square miles,) 492,613 inhabitants.

CALVER, a hamlet in Derbysh. Pop. 616.

CALVERHALL, a chapelry, county of Salop. Pop. 3222.

CALVERLEY cum FARSLEY, a town, West Riding, Yorkshire. Pop. 2637.

CALVERLEY, a parish, North Riding, Yorkshire. Pop. 16,184.

CALVERT, a county of the United States, in Maryland. Pop. 16,500. Slaves, 3937. Chief town, Prince Frederick.

CALVERTON, a parish, county of Nottingham. Pop. 1196.

CALVI, a fortified town in Corsica, in the gulf of Calvi. It was taken by the English in 1794. Pop. 2140. 33 miles W.S.W. Bastia.

CALVISANO, a town of Italy, in Lombardy. Pop. 3150.

CALVISSON, a town of France, department of the Gard, with 2400 inhabitants.

CALUSO, a neat town of Piedmont. Pop. 2860.

CALW, a town of Wirtemberg, 16 miles W. S.W. Stuttgart. Pop. 3440.

CALWAR, a lofty mountain in Aberdeenshire, on the banks of the Don river.

CALYDON, in ancient geography, a town of Aetolia, seven miles and a half from the sea, and divided by the river Evenus.

CAM, or **GRANTA**, a river of England, Cambridgeshire, which falls into the Ouse among the fens.

CAM, a village and parish of England, in Gloucestershire. The people are chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture. Pop. 2071.

CAM, a river of England, which rises in Gloucestershire, and runs into the Severn.

CAMALODUNUM, in ancient geography, a town of the Trinobantes; the first Roman colony in Britain.

CAMANA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, about two leagues from the sea. Pop. 1500. Lat. 16. 17. S.

CAMANDOO, a town of Hindostan, in the land of Seiks, in the province of Lahore, situated on the east side of the Beyah River, 124 miles south-east from the city of Lahore. Long. 75. 50. E. Lat. 32. 26. N.

CAMARAN, an island in the Red Sea, off cape Israel, on the coast of Arabia.

CAMARET, a small seaport of France, with 100 houses. 8 miles S. Brest.

CAMBAHEE, a river of South Carolina, which

runs into the sea near St Helena's sound. Lat. 32. 38. N. Long. 80. 32. W.

CAMBAY, a town of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, and the port of Ahmedabad, situated at the upper part of the gulf of Cambay. Lat. 22. 21. N. Long. 72. 48. E.

CAMBAY, GULF OF, a gulf on the north-west coast of India, which penetrates about 150 miles into the province of Gujerat.

CAMBENG, or **CAMBING**, an island on the eastern seas, about 30 miles round. It lies off the north coast of Trinon. Lat. 8. to 9. N.

CAMBERG, a well-built and thriving town of Germany, 30 miles E. Coblentz.

CAMBERWELL, a parish of England, county of Surrey. Pop. 28,231.

CAMBO, a town in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, in France, on the river Nive.

CAMBODIA, **CAMBOGE**, or **CAMBOYA**, a country of Asia, occupying the eastern shore of the gulf of Siam, bounded N. by Laos, E. by Cochinchina, and Tsiampa, W. by Siam, and S. by the sea. It extends about 400 miles in length from north to south, and above 150 in breadth from east to west. The soil is exceedingly fertile, producing abundance of rice, legumes, and fruits, as well as medicinal plants. This country is said to have been inhabited by a mixture of Cochinchinese, Malays, Japanese, and Portuguese. The exports are betel-nuts, various kinds of wood, mother-of-pearl shells, peltry, silk, and coarse cloths. Lat. 9. to 14. N.

CAMBODIA, the capital of the above country on the river Cambodia, 150 miles from the sea, now in a decayed condition. Lat. 13. N. Long. 104. 35. E.

CAMBODIA, or **DONNAI**, a river of Asia, which rises among the mountains of independent Tartary, and passing the province of Yunnan, in China, the countries of Laos and Cambodia, falls into the Chinese sea by several mouths. Lat. 10. N. Long. 104. 10. E.

CAMBODIA, CAPE, the southern extremity of Cambodia. Lat. 10. N. Long. 106. E.

CAMBORNE, a town of England, in Cornwall. Pop. 7699. 268 miles W. London.

CAMERAY, a well fortified and neatly, though somewhat irregularly built town of French Flanders, department of the Nord, located on the Scheldt, which divides it in two parts. The entrance to the town is through four gates, and the citadel is one of the strongest in Europe. It is noted for the manufacture of cambric; also for thread, soap, and leather. Pop. 16,500. 17 miles W. Valenciennes. Lat. 50. 10. 37. N. Long. 3. 13. 47. E.

CAMBREMER, a town in the department of Calvados, in France. Pop. 1050.

CAMBRRIA, a post township of the United States, in Niagara county, New York. Pop. 3140.—2d, A county of Pennsylvania. Pop. 4500. Chief town, Ebensburg.

CAMBRIDGE, an inland county of England,

bounded N. by Lincolnshire, N.W. by Northamptonshire, N.E. by Norfolk, E. by Suffolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, S.W. by Bedfordshire, and W. by Huntingdonshire. Its greatest length is about 50 miles, its breadth at its southern extremity, where it is widest, 25 miles, and its circumference 130. Its area contains 686 square miles, or 437,040 square acres, about one-third of which is arable, and the remainder is almost equally divided between pasture and waste land. The northern part of the county is occupied by the isle of Ely, which produces luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, and cole-seed. On the dairy farms, butter of the finest quality is made; and the vicinity of Cottenham is noted for ewe cheese of delicious flavour. By far the most agreeable districts of this county are the south and south-western, consisting chiefly of elevated land. The south-eastern division, reaching from the Gogmagog hills to Newmarket, is bleak and heathy. The rivers of Cambridgeshire are the Great Ouse, the Cam or Granta, and the Nene. Cambridgeshire is divided into 15 hundreds, and contains 160 parishes, 1 city, (Ely,) and 9 market-towns. It sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 143,955.

CAMBRIDGE, a town of England, the capital of the county of Cambridge, is situated on the river Cam, by which it is intersected unequally. The river is crossed by eight bridges, four of which consist of stone, one of iron, and the remainder of wood. The town is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, decreasing towards each extremity; and most of the streets, as well as the buildings, are irregular. It is divided into 14 parishes, and has 14 churches, besides 4 meeting houses for dissenters from the established church. Jews have also occasionally had synagogues here. Of the churches, that of St Sepulchre is supposed to belong to the era of Henry I., being a very singular specimen of Saxon architecture. Cambridge is chiefly celebrated for its university; the first public instrument relating to which does not ascend higher than the 13th of Henry III., A.D. 1229, though it must have subsisted a considerable time before. The university consists of 17 different colleges and halls, the schools, the public library, and the senate-house. The schools, which occupy three sides of a small court, were commenced, on their present site, in 1442, but were not completed till 1470. Here are the public library, calculated to contain nearly 100,000 volumes, and the senate-house, where degrees are conferred. There is likewise a botanic garden. A green-house was afterwards built by subscription, and an observatory has recently been erected. The colleges have been founded at different periods during the six preceding centuries, and are very unequal in extent and decoration. 1. St Peter's, or Peter House, founded in 1284; 2. Clare Hall, erected originally in 1326; 3. Pembroke College, founded in 1343; 4. Corpus

Christi, Bennet, or Benedict College, founded by two religious societies at Cambridge, in 1356; 5. Trinity Hall, founded in 1350; 6. Gonville and Caius College, originally founded in the year 1348; 7. King's College, the chapel of which is said to be the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe, founded by King Henry VI., but not completed before the reign of Henry VIII.: it consists of several detached piles of building, of which the chapel is the most admired. The whole of the interior is adorned with a profusion of the richest architectural ornaments. Its roof is a superb piece of work. The chapel is lighted by 26 large windows of Gothic architecture, all except the west finely painted with various subjects of scripture history; 8. Queen's College, founded in 1448; 9. Catharine Hall, founded in 1475; 10. Jesus College, originally a monastic edifice, in 1406 converted into a college; 11. Christ College, founded in 1506, by Margaret, Countess of Derby; 12. St John's College was also founded by the same Margaret; 13. Mary Magdalen College, founded by Thomas, Baron Audley, in 1542; 14. Trinity College, founded by King Henry VIII., in 1540; here there is a library, which ranks among the first in Great Britain for its collection of printed books, manuscripts, Roman antiquities, and natural curiosities. The structure containing it was erected by Sir Christopher Wren; it extends 200 feet in length, by 40 in width, and 38 in height; and its entrance is by a staircase of black marble; 15. Emanuel College, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, in 1584; 16. Sidney Sussex College, founded in 1593; 17. Downing College, founded in the year 1807, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, made in 1717. Its charter of incorporation had the great seal annexed to it, September 22d, 1800. The whole number of fellowships belonging to the university, previous to the foundation of Downing College, was 411, and of scholarships and exhibitions, 666, besides 236 inferior officers and servants, who are maintained on the various endowments. The number of individuals belonging to the university is 4990. Besides all the edifices hitherto described, there is a shire-hall built in 1747, and the town-hall, built in 1782. There were several religious houses here of old, and at present there are some charitable institutions for the relief of the poor and infirm. The sarcophagus, or coffin of Alexander the Great, was brought from Egypt by Clarke, the celebrated traveller, and deposited in the college of which he was professor. A new county jail has been erected within the precincts of the ancient castle. No manufacture of consequence is carried on in Cambridge; its chief trade consists in oil, corn, and iron. The town returns 2 members to parliament. Cambridge is an ancient place, having been a Roman station. Pop. 20,917. 16 miles S. Ely, and 51 N. London.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-town of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on Charles river, 3 miles W.N.W. Boston. It contains a university, founded in 1638, a court-house, county jail, state arsenal, and 4 churches for different sects. Pop. 5050.

CAMBRIDGE, a post township of the United States, in Washington county, New York, 35 miles N.E. Albany. Pop. 12,500.—The name of several other townships.

CAMBUS, a small village in Clackmannanshire, on the west bank of the Devon, near its confluence with the Forth.

CAMBUSLANG, (*i. e.*, the place on the *bend of the river* in honour of St Lan), a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde. Pop. 2697.

CAMBUSNETHAN, (*i. e.*, the place on the *bend of the river* in honour of St Nethan,) a village and parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde. Pop. 3824.

CAMDEN, a county of the United States, on the coast of Georgia, separated from Florida by St Mary's river. Pop. 6500. Slaves 2687. Chief towns, Jefferson and St Mary's.

CAMDEN, a post-town of the United States, and capital of Kershaw county, South Carolina, on the Wateree, 35 miles N.E. Columbia. Pop. 1656.

CAMDEN, a small growing village of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, on Penobscot bay.—The name of several other townships.

CAME, a small river in Hindostan, which has its source on the north side of the Vindhya mountains.

CAMELEY, a parish, county of Somerset. Pop. 658.

CAMEN, a town of the Prussian states, in the county of Mark, 20 miles S.E. Munster. Pop. 1060.

CAMELFORD, a town of England, county of Cornwall, on the river Camel. The streets are broad and well paved; but the houses are indifferent. Camelford sends two representatives to parliament. Pop. 1359. 17 miles W. Launceston.

CAMELTON, a village of Scotland, county of Stirling, 26 miles W. Edinburgh.

CAMERI, a town of Italy, in the province of Novara, in the kingdom of Sardinia. It stands between the Ticinio and Terdoppio. Pop. 4500.

CAMERINO, an ancient town of Italy, in the States of the Church. It has a trade in silk, and a manufacture of taffeta and other silk stuffs. The cathedral is large, and contains some valuable paintings. 75 miles N.N.E. Rome.

CAMERON, a parish in Fife, occupying a square of about 4 miles; the country is high and bleak. Cameron village is 4 miles S. of St Andrews. Pop. 1207.

CAMERON-BRIDGE, a hamlet on the Dalkeith road to Edinburgh, about a mile from the latter city.

CAMERTON, a parish, county of Somerset. Pop. 1326.

CAMILLA, **LOCH**, a small lake in the northern part of Fife, parish of Auchtertool. Near it stands the old castle of Camilla.

CAMILLUS, a post township of the United States, in Onondaga county, New York. Pop. 7000.

CAMIN, a town of the Prussian states, 24 miles N. Old Stettin. Pop. 1900.

CAMINHA, a strong town of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho. Pop. 1300.

CAMISANO, a thriving town of the Venetian territory, 7 miles S.E. Vicenza.

CAMLACHIE, a large populous village lying near the eastern suburbs of Glasgow, on the mid road to Edinburgh.

CAMMERTON, a town, county of Cumberland. Pop. 826.

CAMOLIN, a post-town of Ireland, county of Wexford, 10 miles N.N.E. Enniscorthy. Pop. 377.

CAMONICA, a market-town of Italy, in the Austrian delegation of Bergamo.

CAMORTA, one of the Nicobar islands, in the bay of Bengal.

CAMOURASKA, ISLANDS OF, several bare rocky islands in the St Lawrence.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, or TERRITORY OF ROME, one of the States of the Church, is bounded N. by Il Patrimonio di St Pietro and Sabina, N.E. and E. by the kingdom of Naples, S. and W. by the Tuscan Sea. It comprehends the greater part of ancient Latium, and is from 50 to 70 miles in length and from 40 to 60 in breadth.

CAMPAGNAC, a town of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop. 1600. 25 miles N. Milhaud.

CAMPAN, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Pop. 4000.

CAMPBELL, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Pop. 30,000. Slaves 5368.—2d, A county of Tennessee. Pop. 7,000. Slaves 103. Chief town, Jacksonborough.—3d, A county in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Pop. 10,000. Slaves 472. Chief town, Newport.

CAMPBELTOWN, a post village of the United States, in Steuben county, New York.

CAMPBELTOWN, (in honour of the *Campbell* family,) a town of Scotland, county of Argyle, situated on the coast, with an excellent harbour. The inhabitants are principally employed in distilling, in the manufacture of cotton, in the tambering of muslin, and in the herring fishery. Campbelltown unites with Ayr, Irvine, Inverary, and Oban, in sending a representative to parliament. Pop. 9472. 30 miles W. Ayr.—Also a village in Inverness-shire.

CAMPBELTOWN, in Inverness-shire, a small village on the Moray Frith, parish of Petty. It lies near Fort George.

CAMPDEN, or **CAMDEN**, a town and parish of England, county of Gloucester. Pop. 2038.

CAMPEACHY, a town of Mexico, in the in-

tendency of Merida or Yucatan, on the St Francis, in the bay of Campeachy. Its houses are well built of stone. There are a good dock and fort, under a governor and garrison, commanding both the town and harbour. Pop. 6000. Lat. 19. 30. N. Long. 91. 34. W.

CAMPEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, on the left bank of the Yessel. The most remarkable public edifices are the townhouse, the two churches, and the wooden bridge across the Yessel, which is 720 feet long, and 20 broad. Pop. 6200. 45 miles N.E. Amsterdam.

CAMPION, a town in the kingdom of Tangut, in Tartary. Lat. 40. 25. N. Long. 104. 44. E.

CAMPIONE, a thriving town of Switzerland, canton of the Ticino.

CAMPLE, a stream in Dumfriesshire, rising on the heights which divide the county from Lanarkshire, flowing into the Nith.

CAMPLI, a city of Italy, in the Neapolitan province Abruzzo Ulteriore. Pop. 6,200.

CAMPO, a town in the isle of Elba. Pop. 1700.

CAMPO BASSO, (Low field,) a town of Naples, in the province of Sannio. Pop. 6000.

CAMPO FORMIO, an elegant castle in the Venetian territory, remarkable as the place where a treaty of peace was signed between Austria and France, on 17th October 1797. Near it is a village of the same name.

CAMPO MAYOR, a town and barrier fortress of Portugal, province of Alentejo. Pop. 5300. 100 miles E. Lisbon.

CAMPO DI S. PIETRO, a town of the Venetian territory. Pop. 3100. 12 miles N. Padua.

CAMPOLORO, a town of Corsica, which contains 2100 inhabitants. 34 miles S. Bastia.

CAMPOS, a town of the island of Majorca. Pop. 5000.

CAMPREDON, a fortified town of Catalonia. Pop. 1500. 27 miles N.N.W. Gerona.

CAMPSALL, a parish, W. Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1974.

CAMPSIE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Stirling. Pop. 5109.

CAMPTON, a parish, Bedfords. Pop. 1212.

CAMROOP, a country, which formerly constituted an independent kingdom of the Hindoos, 300 miles in length by 100 in breadth. It lies to the north-east of Bengal. Its capital is Kungarmutty, on the north side of the Brahmapootra.

CAMROSE, a parish, Pembrokes. Pop. 1389.

CAMTOOS, a considerable river of Southern Africa, in the E. part of the Cape colony.

CANAAN, a township of the United States, in Somerset county, Maine.—2d, In Grafton county, New Hampshire.—3d, In Essex county, Vermont.—4th, In Litchfield county, Connecticut, &c.

CANADA, an extensive country in North America, formerly called the province of Quebec; but since 1791, divided into two provinces, called Upper and Lower Canada.

CANADA, LOWER, lies between 45. and 52. N. Lat. and 63. and 81. W. Long. It is

bounded N. by the territory of the Hudson's Bay company, or East Maine; E. by the gulf of St Lawrence, and part of the Labrador coast; S. by New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York; and W. by Upper Canada, from which it is separated principally by the Ottawa river, and a line drawn from the head of the river in Lake Temiscaming, due N. to Hudson's Bay. It is divided into the districts of Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Gaspe, which were subdivided by a proclamation of the government, in 1792, into the following 21 counties, namely, Bedford, Buckingham, Cornwallis, Devon, Dorchester, Effingham, Gaspe, Hampshire, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leinster, Montreal, St Maurice, Northumberland, Orleans, Quebec, Richelieu, Surrey, Warwick, and York. The minor divisions are: 1st, The seigniories, or the original grants of the French government under the feudal system, which were again partitioned out into parishes by the French government. 2d, The townships or grants of land made by the English government, since the year 1796, in free and common soccage. The climate of Canada partakes of the general predominance of cold, which is peculiar to the continent of North America. Although it lies in the same latitude as France, its surface is covered with accumulated snows for nearly one-half the year, and vegetation is suspended for the same period by continued frost. During the winter, the thermometer sometimes sinks 31 degrees below 0. This, however, is its greatest depression, which only happens once or twice in a season, and which never continues above 48 hours. The medium of cold in winter is from 20 to 25 degrees below 0. The climate, however, is congenial to health in an eminent degree. The cloudless sky and pure dry air of winter, make the cold both pleasant and healthy. In summer, the climate of Canada is liable to the opposite extreme of heat, the thermometer rising to 96, and even 100 degrees. This excessive heat seldom lasts longer than two or three days, and the medium summer heat is from 75 to 80 degrees. No general description will convey an adequate idea of the soil of Lower Canada. In the part of the province south of the St Lawrence, a triangular district, included between the northern boundaries of Vermont and New Hampshire, the St Lawrence and the Chaudiere, consists of excellent land, laid out in townships, and in many parts settled and cultivated, and bids fair to become the most flourishing part of the province; from the Chaudiere to the sources of the St John, the land is much broken, and of an indifferent quality; from the sources of the St John to the gulf of St Lawrence, the country has been but partially explored, but has every appearance of sterility. On the north side of the St Lawrence, a ridge of heights commences at the eastern extremity of the province, and runs along the margin of the river, from 64. to

71. W. Long.: it then leaves the river, and taking a S.W. direction, strikes the Ottawa river, about 36 leagues above its confluence with the St Lawrence, including within it and the two rivers, a beautiful country, well watered and level. On the north side of the ridge just described, lies the remaining part of Lower Canada, which has been so little explored, that it is only known to be covered with immense forests. The population of Lower Canada has rapidly increased within these few years. In 1759, when it was conquered from the French, it was estimated at 70,000; in 1775, it had only increased to 90,000; but in 1814, a capitation showed no less than 335,000, of whom 275,000 were descendants of the original French settlers, and the remainder English, Scotch, Irish, Americans, &c. The government is administered by a governor, lieutenant-governor, executive council, and a legislative council, who are appointed by the king; and a house of assembly, who are representatives of the people. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic: of this persuasion there is a bishop of Quebec, a coadjutor, with the title of bishop of Slade, nine vicars general, and about 200 curates and missionaries, spread over the different districts of the province. The revenues of the Catholic clergy are derived in part from grants made of land to them under the ancient regime. The spiritual concerns of the Protestants are under the guidance of the lord bishop of Quebec, 9 rectors, and a competent number of other clergymen, who are supported in part by annual stipends from the government, and the appropriation of one-seventh of all granted lands.

CANADA, UPPER, is bounded N. by the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company; N. E. and E. by Lower Canada; S.E. and S. by the United States; on the W. and N.W. no limits have been assigned to it. It is divided into 8 districts, viz. the Eastern, Johnstown, Midland, Newcastle, Home, Niagara, London, and Western. These are again subdivided into 23 counties, and 159 townships. The townships contain in all 9,694,400 acres, of which 3,000,000 are granted in free and common socage; 2,769,828 are reserved for the crown and clergy, and 3,924,572 still remain to be granted. These townships are laid out along the banks of the St Lawrence, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake St Clair, and extend back for a distance varying from 40 to 50 miles. The soil throughout is scarcely excelled by any portion of North America. In the rear of the townships are large tracts of land, stretching far to the north, covered with immense forests, and little known except to the Indians; but it has been ascertained that there are many large tracts of rich soil. The climate is salubrious. The winters are shorter and milder than in Lower Canada. The spring opens usually from six weeks to two months earlier than at Quebec. The population of

Upper Canada has increased with great rapidity. In 1783, it did not exceed 10,000 inhabitants, in 1814 it was 95,000, and in 1834, 321,903. It is made up principally of emigrants from the United States, and a few English, Irish, and Scotch. Of the 3,000,000 acres granted to settlers, the quantity under tillage in 1815, was estimated at 290,000, dispersed over the different districts. The most populous and improved part of the colony is along the banks of the St Lawrence, and the eastern part of Lake Ontario. The government of Upper Canada is administered by a lieutenant-governor, (who is almost always a military officer,) a legislative council, an executive council, and a House of Assembly.

For the defence of the two Canadas, a regular military establishment is maintained by the British government, which was estimated in 1815, at from 27,000 to 30,000 men. The number of militia in 1834 was 39,499; number of regiments, 63; troops of cavalry, 18, and companies of artillery, 5. The great river St Lawrence is the only channel by which the commodities of these two provinces have hitherto found their way to the ocean. The principal exports consist of oak and pine timber, deals, masts, and bowsprits, spars of all denominations, staves, pot and pearl ashes, peltry, wheat, flour, biscuit, Indian corn, pulse, salt provisions, fish, and other miscellaneous articles, which employ generally about 150,000 tons of shipping. In return for these are imported wines, rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, salt, coals, and manufactured produce from Great Britain. The commerce of Canada has been progressively increasing since it became a British province. In 1769, the annual value of its exports amounted to £163,105, and it employed 70 vessels. In 1797, the exports amounted in value to £491,419, and the imports to £338,214. In 1808, the exports were £1,156,060, and the imports £610,000.

Remarks applicable to both Provinces.—From the extreme richness of the soil, and the total absence of taxation, agriculture forms the most profitable employment. Wheat in both provinces is so much an article of consumption, that the latest accounts will have it that eleven millions of bushels are annually produced. In quality it is almost equal to Dantzic; and samples have been found to command as fair a price as the best in Kent or Sussex. Flour is also considerably exported. The soil and climate of Canada are peculiarly favourable for the growth of flax and hemp, as well as tobacco, all of which are regular articles of exportation. Pot and pearl ashes are manufactured in great abundance from the trees of the forest, which are usually burned down, and from the residue of ashes that remain, the ashes of commerce, according to the ordinary process, to a most profitable extent, are made. Timber also is largely exported, the sources of which seem

inexhaustible. From this country Britain, the West Indies, and even independent America, obtain their ample supplies. The vessels employed in 1834, to convey timber from our American provinces to Great Britain and Ireland, were 684, measuring 204,000 tons, and navigated by 8700 men. The fisheries are subordinate to the more lucrative pursuits of agriculture and the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes, though in the gulf and lower portion of the St Lawrence, a considerable supply is got, useful for home consumption, and even for exportation to a fair extent. Montreal was long an emporium for the fur trade. It was conducted by two rival companies, the Hudson's Bay and the North-West, and formed another mighty source of revenue. The domestic manufacture of cloth, as the inhabitants during the winter months are mostly confined to their houses, prevails greatly. They prepare cloth of a substantial and warm texture, made of mixed wool of good quality, afterward found to constitute the coat of the Canadian farmer. In the lower provinces, this grey coat, with a red cap and coloured sash, may be considered a national dress. They also manufacture a coarse kind of cotton, and coarse linens. Straw hats, a kind of hat and bonnet also made of grass, little inferior to leghorn, are much in use. Iron and hardware are exported—ploughs also, and nails from the forges at Montreal and the Three Rivers. In almost every parish, leather is tanned. Maple sugar, as we have long known, is manufactured in abundance. Spirituous liquors are by far too plentiful; and paper, of a quality sufficiently good, is produced from native establishments. Though scattered over a vast extent of country, some parts of which are more than 800 miles distant from Quebec, and nearly 700 from Montreal, yet, owing to the facility of communication by means of lakes and rivers, the expense of transport is comparatively small; and from the canals in progress, and also railroads, this will soon be greatly reduced. Owing to the falls and rapids in the rivers, canals have become indispensable, to make full amends for the mighty obstructions to river navigation thereby produced. The first was the La Chine, formed to avoid the great rapid of the same name. The Grenville and Rideau canals form a vast chain of internal navigation, extending by a circuitous route from Montreal to Kingston. There is also the Welland canal, a most useful undertaking, which, by avoiding the falls of Niagara, connects Lakes Ontario and Erie, and opens up a communication in the very interior parts of America. A railroad has been commenced through the London district, the object of which is to connect Lakes Ontario and Erie by a more northern route than the Erie canal. A railroad and canal are also in progress from Rice Lake, north of Ontario, to the borders of the latter at Coburg and Port-

Hope, and which will supply easy access from the fertile lands of the Newcastle district to the markets of Lower Canada. Communication with the United States has lately been facilitated by means of the short railroad from La Prairie to the south side of the St Lawrence, above Montreal and St John, or Lake Champlain. The communication betwixt Lake Champlain and the St Lawrence is greatly promoted by the Chambly canal, which opens the navigation down the Richelieu river to Sorel, 45 miles below Montreal. During winter, few countries, except in Siberia and other Polar regions, possess a more commodious railroad. It disappears, however, in summer, and not unfrequently in a few days. The hard snow forms a kind of natural railroad, marked out by the sleighs or vehicles of various kinds on runners instead of wheels; a mode whereby, in the gloomy season, no ordinary scenes of social festivity are kept up, and produce conveyed to the borders of some navigable stream, whence it is taken to market on the approach of the mild season.

The inhabitants consist of aborigines and European settlers and their descendants. The aborigines are a very small part of the population; they belong to two nations, the Chippeways and Mohawks. The tribes of the Chippeways are dispersed over the countries bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, and in Upper Canada. The tribes of the Mohawks or Iroquois live in the countries along the St Lawrence, and between the Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron. A few of them have settled in villages, and embraced Christianity. The rest are hunters, without fixed abodes. Their number is rapidly decreasing, especially in the vicinity of the European settlements.

The Europeans are partly English or their descendants, and partly of French origin. The French are chiefly the descendants of Frenchmen settled in Canada before the year 1759, and still form the population in Lower Canada, especially to the south of the St Lawrence, where they occupy some countries altogether. On the north side, the number of English is probably equal, if not greater. Upper Canada is inhabited by the English, Scotch, and Irish, the number of French families being small, and almost entirely limited to the country along the Detroit river. The Canadians of French origin have preserved their native language; but they generally speak it incorrectly, and with some intermixture of English words. They are Roman Catholics, and distinguished from the English in usages and manners. They have also preserved their own code of laws, which was that in use in the times of the ancient French monarchy, and is called *coutumes de Paris*. Pop. of Lower Canada in 1825, 423,630, and in 1830, 511,917. Roman Catholics in 1831, were 403,472. Persons in connexion with the Church of Eng-

land, 34,620; with the Church of Scotland, 15,069; the remainder, except 107 Jews, are Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians not in connexion with the Church of Scotland, and other sects. There were 78 schools in 1832, educating 3578 children. Several colleges in connexion with the Roman Catholic faith exist in various parts of the province. The ecclesiastical establishment of Lower Canada consists of the Bishop of Quebec, who has spiritual jurisdiction in the Upper province also—an archdeacon of Quebec, a rector of every parish, a minister to each mission. In every part of the province, there are places of public worship for persons dissenting from the Church of England. In the seigniories, the great mass of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics; while in the townships, a large portion are Protestant dissenters, or in communion with the Church of Scotland.

Canada was first discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497; visited by Verazani, a Florentine, in 1525, who took possession of it for the King of France, who, as sovereign, exercised a jurisdiction almost absolute, not being checked, as at home, by the influence of the nobility or the parliament. We cannot recount all the political changes which happened until 1759, when Quebec was taken by the gallant General Wolfe, which paved the way for the treaty of Paris in 1763, that ceded it to Britain as one of her dependancies, from which time till 1774, the governor-general was quite absolute in all his appointments; but in that year, by an act of Parliament, called the Quebec Act, a legislative council of 23 members was appointed by the king. In 1791, the legislature again sustained a change. The executive power was lodged in the governor appointed by the Crown, and two legislative chambers. The members of the council and upper chamber were appointed by the king for life, and the lower chamber or assembly was composed of persons elected for four years by the proprietors of the soil. The legislative council, which was originally composed of 15 members, now consists of nearly double the number; and the assembly has had its numbers augmented from time to time, owing to the increasing extent of the settlement, until at present the house contains 83 members. Another body, to which the name Executive Council has been given, composed of 15 members appointed by the Crown, acts as the Privy council of the governor, and in that capacity exercises a jurisdiction over the internal affairs of the province. The legislative council exercises the influence of the House of Lords in Britain, having power to alter and even to reject all bills sent from the lower house. They can also originate bills, which, ere effective, must take their course through the representative assembly. Ever since the year 1820, the House of Assembly in Lower Canada, and the executive

government, have had the most serious misunderstanding. We profess not, owing to our limited space, to give all the details. The House of Assembly, as representatives of the people of Lower Canada, claim a right to appropriate to the public service, according to their own discretion, the whole of the revenues of the Crown accruing within the province. They complain also of the constitution of the Executive council. For the investigation of such grievances, and more which we cannot name, commissioners were appointed by the House of Commons so early as 1828; and also, as they failed in their object, others were sent out in 1834, but, we need not say, with no good success. The misunderstandings of Upper Canada and the home Government, though so recently as 1834, seem equally aggravating. After a general election of the House of Assembly in autumn of that year, among the earliest measures adopted by the new house was the appointment of a committee of grievances, which have been understood to bring fifteen separate charges against the mother country. We can only name those which respected the almost unlimited abuse of Crown patronage—of the provincial post-office—of salaries bestowed upon official men—of the pension list—especially the provision made for ecclesiastical establishments, and for the maintenance of the teachers connected with the various religious denominations—the withholding of public accounts from the House of Assembly—the illegal constitution of the legislature—and many others more or less grievous, and loudly demanding investigation, to all which, if well founded, the paternal government of Britain behoved to afford complete and immediate redress. The mighty questions to which we have briefly alluded, originated in both the provinces, are still unsettled, and are still claiming at this very moment the utmost skill of British statesmen for producing a satisfactory adjustment. We believe it is allowed on both sides of the Atlantic, that if the high senate of our country is not more wisely directed than it has been heretofore, we may not long have to boast of possessing the Canadian colonies as a dependency of the British Crown. As measures so essentially important for Canada are at this moment in discussion, and ere we go to press may have gone forth under the sanction of the Great Parliament of our country, to settle the long agitated question, or to dismember it for ever from us, as an independent nation, we think proper at this stage to pause, until the eventful issue is known.

CANADA CREEKS. There are three small rivers which bear this name: the two first are upper branches of the Mohawk river; the other is a branch of Wood Creek.

CANAJOHARY, a village of the United States, on the Mohawk river. Pop. 6500.

CANAL. The **CHESAPEAKE** and **OHIO**, in North America, begun in 1823. Its length is to be 360 miles.

—— **ARDROSSAN**, this canal was projected for the purpose of carrying goods and coals from Glasgow to Ardrossan. It has never been completed further than from Glasgow to Johnstone.

—— **ABERDEEN** and **INVERURY**, is 18½ miles in length, 168 feet above water-mark, has 17 locks; in breadth 23 feet, depth 3 feet 9 inches. It was completed in 1808, at an expense of £44,000.

—— **CALEDONIAN**, is perhaps the most wonderful canal in Britain, or perhaps in the world, although not yet completed. It admits ships of great burden. It was cut at an expense of more than a million sterling. It is 110 feet wide at the top, 50 feet wide at the bottom, and 20 feet deep.

—— **CRINAN**, a cut at the neck of Cattrine or Knapdale to the sound of Jura, 6 miles long and 9 deep.

—— **FORTH** and **CLYDE**. In 1768 an act was obtained, and subscriptions set on foot. The canal was begun and opened from sea to sea on 28th July 1790. It has been a great national benefit, and profitable to the proprietors. Vessels drawing 8 feet of water pass along it.

—— **MONKLAND**, was begun in 1790, for conveyance of coals to Glasgow, 18 miles in length, 63 feet wide at the top, and 26 at the bottom. Depth of water 5 feet. It has been a fortunate speculation.

—— **UNION**, was made to connect the city of Edinburgh with the Forth and Clyde Canal. It was begun in 1818, and finished in May 1822. It was completed at a great expense, and has been of considerable service to the public, but a bad paying concern for the subscribers.

CANALE, a town of Italy, in the province of Alba, kingdom of Sardinia. It is situated on the river Borbo. Pop. 3200.

CANANDAIGUA, a post township and village of the United States, 208 miles W. Albany. Pop. of the village 3500.

CANANDAIGUA, a lake of the United States, county of Ontario, state of New York. It discharges its waters into a river of the same name, which enters the Seneca river.

CANANORE, a seaport town of Hindostan, on the coast of Malabar. 100 miles W.S.W. Seringapatam. Lat. 11. 42. N. Long. 75. 27. E.

CANARA, a province on the western coast of Hindostan, extending about 180 miles in length, by from 30 to 70 in breadth. It is bounded N. by the province of Bejapore, E. by the Mysore and Balaghaut district, S. by Malabar, and W. by the sea. It was ceded to the British government in 1799.

CANARIES, a group of 13 islands in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Africa, the largest of which are Teneriffe, Grand Canary (from

the number of dogs (*Canes* Lat.) found in it by king Juba,) Fuertaventura, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, and Lancerota. They are celebrated in antiquity, under the appellation of the Fortunate islands. They lie between 37. 39. and 29. 26. N. lat., and between 13. 20. and 18. 10. W. long. The aspect of all these islands is elevated and full of mountains, some of which, particularly the Peak of Teneriffe, rank among the loftiest on the globe. The sides of the mountains which incline towards the west and north, make a profuse display of vegetation, and exhibit, rising above each other the plants of the torrid, the temperate, and even the frigid zones. The most verdant and fertile islands are Grand Canary and Teneriffe; Lancerota and Fuertaventura are dry and sandy. The present inhabitants of the Canaries are entirely European. They are of a roving and enterprising disposition, which impels them to emigrate; and they have established themselves in all the Spanish settlements in the New World, from New Mexico to Chili; and they have even penetrated to the Philippine and Marian islands in the East Indies. In all these regions, agricultural industry is mainly supported by the exertions of the Canarians. Humboldt states the present population of the Canaries to fall short of 160,000. The most valuable productions of the Canaries is wine, of which Teneriffe yields from 20,000 to 24,000 pipes, 8000 or 9000 of which are exported. They produce wheat sufficient for their own consumption; also maize, potatoes, and French beans. The other chief objects of trade are brandy, archil, and soda.

CANARY, GRAND, the largest and most fertile of the group of the Canaries. It is about 30 miles long by 28 broad. The whole island consists in a manner of one mountain, which rises to a great height, and the summit of which is covered with perpetual snow. The lofty central parts of the island contain copious springs of pure water, which flow down in rivulets through the valleys, and preserve almost uninterrupted verdure and fertility. There are two, sometimes even three, harvests in the year, of wheat and maize. The population is stated by St Vincent at 41,082; by Humboldt, after Ledru, at 50,000. Palms is the only large city. Lat. 27. 45. to 28. 13. N. Long. 15. 23. to 15. 51. W.

CANAT, ST, a town of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 2300.

CANCALE, a seaport town of France. 8 miles S.E. St Malo. Pop. 3000.

CANCAR, CANCAO, PONTIAMES, a seaport of Cambodia. Lat. 10. 5. N. Long. 104. 5. E.

CANCERRE, an arrondissement of the department of the Cher, in France. It is 816 square miles in extent, with a population of 64,100. The chief place is a city near the river Loire, with only 2500 inhabitants. Lat. 47. 14. 53. N. Long. 2. 45. 15. E.

CANCON, a market-town of the department of the Lot and Garonne, in France. Pop. 2212.

CANDA, a town of Italy, in the delegation of Palesina, in the Austrian dominions. Pop. 3200.

CANDAHAR, a district in India, at this time much disturbed. Sir W. Cotton defeated the Candaharians with great loss, and took a number of guns.

CANDAHAR, a fortified town in Afghanistan, capital of the province of Candahar. Lat. 36. 11. N. Long. 66. 28. E.

CANDEISH, or KHANDESH, a province of Hindostan, situated S. of the Nerbuddah.

CANDEL, a village of Germany, 38 miles N.E. Strasburg. Pop. 2370.

CANDIA, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, is situated to the south of the Grecian archipelago, and is nearly 180 miles in length, and from 20 to 30 in breadth. It is for the most part covered with rocky mountains. It has a healthy climate, and in general a fruitful soil; but the insecurity of property under the Turks represses all attempts at extensive cultivation, so that little corn is raised. It yields, however, abundance of fruit, oil, wine, raisins, saffron, honey, wax, and St John's or carob bread. Pop. about 280,000, of whom 130,000 are Greeks, nearly 150,000 Turks, and not more than 200 Jews. The island has been under various rulers. It was finally taken by the Turks in the 17th century, after a war of 20 years.

CANDIA, the capital of the foregoing islands, is situated in an elevated plain on the N. coast, and strongly fortified. The houses are mean and ill built. The harbour, once capacious, is now filled with sand. The soap-works here are the largest in the island. Pop. from 12,000 to 15,000. Lat. 35. 16. N. Long. 25. 4. E.

CANDIA, a post-township of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Pop. 5210.

CANDLESHOE, a wapentake in Lincolnshire. Pop. 8516.

CANDY, a kingdom in Ceylon, possessed by Europeans. It occupies the central parts of that island, and extends outward, so as to leave a narrow ring around the whole coast. The country is partitioned into provinces which are subdivided into smaller districts. Their inhabitants are the native Cingalese, of whom the higher ranks have attained a certain degree of civilization; but we are little acquainted with their progress in the arts. The standing army consists of only a few thousand men; but when it is joined by all the royal vassals with their levies, it is increased to 20,000. When contending with Europeans, they generally trust to the deleterious effects of their climate, which seldom fails to destroy the troops sent against them. The Dutch were formerly masters of Ceylon; but being expelled by the English, the latter entered

into a war with the Candians, and obtained possession of their capital, in which a detachment only was left. This detachment suffered so much by the climate, that it was attacked by the Candians, and compelled to retreat. It was afterward, though it surrendered on terms, put to the sword, with the exception of Major Davie, the commander, who was detained prisoner by the Candians, among whom he died. Candy, the capital, was again taken possession of by the British, and abandoned. In 1815 it was again invaded by 3000 men. The sovereign was formally deposed in March 1816, and the kingdom of Candy annexed to the British dominions.

CANDY, a town of Ceylon, the capital of the kingdom of Candy, is situated in a plain, amidst mountains covered with wood, and near the banks of the river Mahavilla-Gonga. It consists of one principal street, 2 miles long. This city is now in the possession of the British. 142 miles from Trincomalee. Lat. 7. 17. N. Long. 80. 36. E.

CANEA, a strongly fortified seaport of the island of Candia, on the north coast of the island. It is a neat town, the buildings being almost all Venetian. Pop. about 7000, Turks, Greeks, Jews, and Armenian merchants. 60 miles W. Candia.

CANELLI, a town of Piedmont, with 3200 inhabitants.

CANEM, or KANEM, the most northerly province of Bornou, in Africa.

CANES and CANCHES, a province of Peru, with 18,000 inhabitants.

CANETE, a province of Peru, with a capital of the same name.

CANETO, a market-town of Italy in the Austrian delegation of Mantua. Pop. 3160.

CANEVA, a town of Italy, in the delegation of Koline in Austrian Lombardy. Pop. 2590.

CANEWDON, a parish in Essex. Pop. 675.

CANFIELD, GREAT, a parish in Essex. Pop. 511.

CANFORD MAGNA, a parish in Dorsetshire. Pop. 3100.

CANGREJOS, an island of South America, at the entrance of the Orinoco.

CANICATTI, a city of the intendancy of Calatanissetta, in the island of Sicily. Pop. 16,455.

CANIERS, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, with 540 houses.

CANISBAY, a parish in Caithness. Duncansbayhead is in this parish. The shores are rocky and precipitous. The celebrated John o'Groat's house is in this parish. The remains of old castles are numerous. Pop. 2364.

CANISCHA, a market-town of Hungary, palatinate of Szalad, 96 miles S. Vienna.

CANISTER, the name of three small islands in the bay of Bengal.

CANJE, a river of Dutch Guiana, which enters the Berbice. Lat. 6. 15. N. Long. 57. 50. W.

CANNA, or CANNAY, one of the smaller Hebrides. 12 miles W. Skye.

CANNÆ, or CANNE, a small place of Naples, near the Ofanto (formerly the Aufidus.) Near this was fought the famous battle between the Romans and Hannibal, in the year B. C. 217.

CANNES, or CANES, a small seaport of France, in Provence, on the Mediterranean. Bonaparte landed here on 1st March 1815, on his return from Elba. Pop. 4200. 5 miles S. W. Antibes.

CANNINGTON, a hundred in Somersetshire. Pop. 5695.—a parish of do. Pop. 1427.

CANNOCK, a parish of England, county of Stafford. Pop. 3116.

CANON PION, a parish, Herefordshire. Pop. 663.

CANONBY, a parish, Dumfries-shire. Pop. 2997.

CANONGATE, a parish of Edinburgh. Pop. 10,175.

CANONMILLS, an irregular village on the north of the New Town of Edinburgh, chiefly supported by flour mills. The road from Edinburgh to Newhaven, Granton, and Trinity pier passes this place.

CANOPUS, or CANOBUS, in ancient geography, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Mediterranean, 15 miles to the east of Alexandria.

CANOSA, a city of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Bari, on the eastern side of the river Ofanto. 4064 inhabitants.

CANOUGE, the capital of a district in Hindostan, once a populous city, now reduced to a village. Lat. 27. 5. N. Long. 79. 52. E.

CANOURGUE, LA, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. Pop. 2000.

CANSO, an island, cape, and small fishing bank, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, in Lat. 45. 20. N.

CANSTADT, a well built town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, with 2760 inhabitants.

CANTA, a province and government of Peru, 24 leagues broad, and 35 long. Its capital, of the same name, is in Lat. 11. 10. S.

CANTABRIA, in ancient geography, a district of Tarraconensis, on the Oceanus Cantabricus, or Bay of Biscay.

CANTAL, a department of France, which comprises the greater part of Upper or South Auvergne. Pop. 252,000.

CANTELEUX, a town of France, in Normandy, on the Seine. Pop. 2850.

CANTERBURY, (The *Bury* or *City* of the *Cantii*, from whom descend the modern Kentishmen,) a city of England, county of Kent, on the Stour, by various channels of which it is intersected. It consists of four principal streets, disposed in the form of a cross. It was formerly environed by walls, of which nothing now remains. Canterbury is the metropolitan archiepiscopal see of all England, and has a spacious and magnificent cathedral, composed of the architecture of different periods, the most ancient belonging

to the twelfth century. It is built in the form of a double cross. Its dimensions are 514 feet in length; the choir extends 180 feet by 38, the east transept is 154 feet long; the height of the vaulted roof 80 feet, and that of the great tower 235. Many of the windows have been superbly adorned with painted glass. Besides the cathedral, there are 12 parish churches within the walls of the city, and three in the suburbs. There are likewise places of worship for Presbyterians, Methodists, Anabaptists, Quakers, and a Jewish synagogue. The number of Jews in the city is computed at 100. There are several charitable institutions; also a handsome and commodious court-hall or guild, and a theatre. Spacious barracks, both for cavalry and for infantry, have been erected. There are two mineral springs, much resorted to. The principal manufactures of Canterbury are silk and cotton. Two markets are held here weekly, and a fair on the 10th of October. This city returns two members to parliament. It is a very ancient place, called *Dunovernum* by the Romans, and evidently a town or station of that people, from the numerous antiquities discovered in excavations. Pop. 14,463. 56 miles S.E. London.

CANTERBURY, a village and township of the United States, in New Hampshire, on the Merrimack.—There is another village of the same name in Connecticut.

CANTIUM, in ancient geography, a promontory of Britain, literally denoting a head-land, giving name to a territory called *Cantium*, now Kent.

CANTLEY, a parish, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 634.

CANTON, a city of China, in the province of Zuang-tong, of which it is the capital, located on a river of the same name. It is surrounded by walls about five miles in circuit, mounted with several cannon. The suburbs of Canton are very extensive: strangers may frequent them; but they are not permitted to enter the city without the order or invitation of a mandarin. The streets are long, straight, and narrow, some of the principal not exceeding 15 or 20 feet in width. They are causeyed, and for the most part kept exceedingly clean. The houses are built of brick, one story high, with two or three courts behind for warehouses, or apartments for the females of the family. All the streets are well furnished with shops. The factories of the different European powers permitted to trade here, extend along the banks of the river, having their respective flags displayed. They usually consist of four or five houses; and the factory belonging to the British surpasses the others in size and elegance. A broad parade extends along the river in front of the factories, whither the Europeans resort to enjoy the cool of the evening. The streets of Canton are continually crowded by the numerous population. It is a place of very

great trade, and the only port of the whole Chinese dominions which is open to Europeans in virtue of special permission. The principal exports are tea, to the extent of from 25 to 30 millions of pounds yearly, nankeens, silks, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, tutenague, chinaware, and many other articles; while the imports from Great Britain and her Eastern settlements, are woollen-cloths, cotton, opium, betel-nut, furs, and watches. No correct estimate can be formed of the population. Lat. 23. 7. N. Long. 113. 14. E.

CANTON, a post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Pop. 2606.—The name of several other townships.

CANUSIUM, in ancient geography, a town of Apulia, on the right, or south side of the Aufidus. It is now CANOSA.

CANVEY, an island of England, in the mouth of the river Thames, near the coast of Essex, about 5 miles long, and 2 wide.

CANT, a town of the department of the Lower Seine, in France. Pop. 1404.

CAORLE, a small island in the Lagunes of Venice, off the coast of Friuli.

CAP, a small island lying in the straits of Sunda. Lat. 5. 58. S. Long. 105. 48. E.

CAPALUAN, one of the smaller Philippine islands. Lat. 13. 50. N. Long. 121. 48. E.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, a tract of country in Southern Africa, which takes its name from the cape which forms its southern extremity. This cape long formed an insuperable barrier to the progress of the European navigators eastward. It was doubled, however, in 1497, by the Portuguese navigator Vasco de Gama, and European ships were seen for the first time, in the Indian seas. The Dutch, in 1600, in the infancy of their Indian trade, fixed upon it as a station for their vessels to take in water and provisions, and at last began to colonise it. The Hottentots were either reduced to slavery, or driven beyond the mountains; and the *Cape settlement* was gradually extended to its present dimensions. It was, in 1795, reduced by the British naval force; but restored to Holland by the peace of Amiens. It was again reduced in January 1806, and was permanently confirmed to Britain at the congress of Vienna. The colony of the Cape is bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic and Southern oceans; on the E. by the Great Fish river, the Rio d'Infante of the Portuguese, which separates it from Caffraria; on the N. by a vast chain of mountains, called the Nieweldt and Roggeweld, which separates it from the Boshuanas and other independent tribes that stretch into the interior. In length it extends about 588 miles, and in breadth 315. It contains 120,000 square miles. This wide space is occupied by about 60,000 inhabitants, of whom 22,000 are whites, and the rest negroes or Hottentots.

The Cape territory consists of three successive ranges of mountains running parallel to each other, and to the southern coast of Africa,

and one rising above another, and being proportionably barren. The last range rises to the height of 10,000 feet. The belt or plain interposed between the two last chains is considerably more elevated than either of the two others; so that Southern Africa forms, as it were, a succession of terraces, rising above each other. The plain next the sea is covered with a deep and fertile soil, watered by numerous rivulets, well clothed with grass, and with a beautiful variety of trees and shrubs. The second terrace contains a considerable proportion of well-watered and fertile lands. The third belt is composed of a vast plain, 300 miles in length, and nearly 100 in breadth, the soil of which is of a hard and impenetrable texture, destitute almost of any trace of vegetation. The climate of the Cape is subject to serious disadvantages. By a peculiar fatality it is deluged with rain during the cold season; while in the hot months scarcely a shower falls to refresh the earth. A British officer observed, that those who lived in it were either in an oven, or at the funnel of a pair of bellows, or under a waterspout. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the grain raised here is said to be equal in quality to any in the world. It is almost all produced at the distance of more than one day's, and less than three days' journey from Cape Town. The nearer grounds are employed almost entirely in raising wine and fruits. Wine and brandy are, in this view, more important articles, and indeed the staple products of the colony. Owing to the encouragement of the reduced duty on Cape wines, of £17. 10s. per tun, they have been imported into this country. The other productions of the Cape are not interesting: they consist of soap and candles, which are manufactured by almost every farmer in the country; and of salt evaporated by the mere heat of the sun, from the numerous lakes to the west of Cape Town. Salt butter is plentiful, but generally bad. Hides and skins, dried, or salted raw, are annually exported to a certain extent. A large extent of ground, particularly in the district of Zwellendam, is covered with natural plantations of aloes. Fruits are produced on the west coast of the colony, in as great perfection as in any part of the world. Tobacco thrives perfectly, and might be cultivated to a great extent. The wild animals, such as wolves, hyenas, elephants, hippopotami, tigers, antelopes, &c. have almost disappeared from every part of the settlement. In place of these, cattle and sheep have multiplied. No part of the world, perhaps, produces plants and flowers distinguished more by the elegance of their forms and colours, than Southern Africa. The rural occupants of this colony may be divided into the wine growers, the corn farmers, and the graziers. The first, called commonly the wine boers, residing in the immediate vicinity of the Cape, are the most civilized and comfortably situated of the peasantry. The corn boers live generally at

the distance of two or three days' journey from the Cape. Their agriculture is miserable. The grazier is a much more uncultivated being than either of the two other classes. Many are perfect Nomades, wandering from place to place, and living in straw huts like the Hot-tentots. The land granted to individuals is estimated at 18 millions of acres; that still ungranted, exclusive of the ceded territory, 50 millions of acres! The colony is divided into four districts, over each of which is placed a *landrost*, or chief magistrate, with six *hemraad*-*den*, or burghers, for the administration of justice. These four divisions are, 1st, The Cape District, or that in the immediate vicinity of Cape Town; 2d, Stellenbosch, including Drakenstein, and comprehending all the western coast, exclusive of the Cape District; 3d, Zwellendam, extending along the southern coast; 4th, Graaf Reynet, composed of the greater part of the mountainous and grazing districts at the foot of the Sneeuwberg. Slavery was abolished here in 1834. There are in the colony 53 private schools, but at great distances from the inhabitants.

The Cape District consists chiefly of a peninsula formed by the ocean on the west, by Table bay on the north, and False bay on the south. It is connected with the continent by an isthmus of considerable breadth, but low, flat, and sandy; while the peninsula itself is entirely composed of mountains. Of these the most conspicuous is the Table mountain, forming the northern extremity of the peninsula, immediately above Cape Town, and rising to the height of 3582 feet. On the E. it has the Devil's hill, and on the W. the Lion's Head, which form in fact only lower wings of the same mountain. The former is 3315 feet high, and the latter 2160. Pop. in 1834, 153,027.

CAPE TOWN, the only place in the colony deserving the name, is agreeably situated at the head of Table bay, on a plain sloping downwards from the Table mountain. It consists of 1145 houses, inhabited by about 5500 whites and people of colour, and 10,000 blacks. The streets are built with great regularity, being all laid out in lines, parallel to, and intersecting each other at right angles. Many of them are open and airy, watered by canals, which are walled in, and planted with oaks on each side. A few, however, are narrow and dirty. There are three or four large squares; one serving as a public market; another as a resort for the peasantry coming in from the country with their waggons; a third as a parade for the troops. This last forms an open and level plain; and on one of its sides are built the barracks, the largest building in the town, and capable of containing 2000 troops. It contains four Protestant churches and a Roman Catholic chapel. The Episcopal form of worship is performed in St George's, capable of containing 1100 persons. The Dutch Calvinistic contains 1800,

and the Lutheran chapel 1400. The Presbyterian form of worship, according to its usage in Scotland, is observed in St Andrew's church. The ministers are supported by the Colonial government. It also contains a town-house, and a large building, in which the government slaves, to the number of 400, are kept. Cape Town is defended by a castle of considerable strength, to which numerous batteries were added by Sir James Craig. The exports to the Cape consist of a small portion of almost every thing made in this country. A considerable quantity of chintz, cottons, piece goods, and teak timber, is also imported from Hindostan. An observatory, under the command of the Lords of the Admiralty, has been established here. Cape Town lies in Lat. 33. 5. 42. S. Long. 18. 23. 15. E.

CAPE DIFFICULTY, the headland on the south side of the Sound of Toronsay, west coast of Harris.

CAPE WRATH, or RUTH, a dangerous headland, on the north-west corner of Sutherlandshire. This cape, as the name indicates, raises its head boldly against the storm, with a front more than 300 feet in height, on which there is a light-house.

CAPEL, ST MARY, a parish, Suffolk. Pop. 628.

CAPEL, a parish, Surrey. Pop. 915.

CAPELLE OF DEN BOSCH, a village of the Netherlands. Pop. 2000.

CAPHTOR, in ancient geography, a town or district of Upper Egypt, and hence the people called Caphtorim, or Caphtorii.

CAPIBARIBE, a river of Brazil, which falls into the sea near Pernambuco.

CAPITANATA, a province of the kingdom of Naples, which extends from the gulf of Venice to the Neapolitan province of Principato Citra. Pop. 270,000.

CAPITANIA, an appellation given to the twelve governments established by the Portuguese in the Brazils.

CAPIZZI, a town of the intendancy of Messina, in the island of Sicily.

CAPO BIANCO, (White Cape,) a town of Corsica. 28 miles N. Bastia. Pop. 4200.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, (the Cape of Istria,) the capital of the Austrian province of Istria, on a small island in the gulf of Trieste, and communicating with the mainland by a draw-bridge, nearly half a mile long. Pop. 5000. 8 miles S. Trieste.

CAPOSELE, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province called Principato Citra. Pop. 3115.

CAPPADOCIA, an ancient kingdom of Asia, comprehending all the country which lies between Mount Taurus and the Euxine Sea.

CAPOSVAR, a market-town of Hungary, 12 miles W. Altenburg.

CAPOQUIN, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on the Blackwater, which is so far navigable. Pop. 2115. 131 miles S.S.W. from Dublin.

CAPRAIA, a small island of the Sardinian states, in that part of the Mediterranean called the Tuscan sea. Pop. 2000.

CAPRANU, a village of Modern Greece, in the province of Livadia, on the river Cephissus.

CAPRI, a small island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the gulf of Naples. Pop. 3600.

CAPRIANO, a town, the chief place of a district in the delegation of Verona in Austrian Italy. Pop. 3760.

CAPRYCKE, a town of Dutch Flanders, 14 miles S.E. Sluys. Pop. 3300.

CAPSA, in ancient geography, a large and strong town in Numidia, where Jugurtha kept his treasure. Lat. 33. 15. N. Long. 9. 3. 8. E.

CAPSALI, a market-town of the island of Cerigo in the Mediterranean. Pop. 1420.

CAPUA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Voltorno, renowned in ancient history. It contains, besides the cathedral, 1 collegiate church, several parish churches, and 12 convents. Capua has a strong citadel, and is accounted the key of Naples on the N. 15 miles N. Naples.

CAPUTH, a parish, Perthshire. Pop. 2303.

CAQUETA, a large river of Quito, which enters the Amazons, between Lat. 4. and 5. N.

CAR, or **CHAR**, a river of England, which runs into the sea at Charmouth.

CARA, one of the smaller Hebrides.

CARABAYA, a province of Peru.

CARACCAS, CAPTAIN-GENERALSHIP OF, a province of South America, once belonging to Spain, bounded N. by the Caribbean sea, from the Cape de la Vela W. to the point of Paria; E. by the sea, from the 12th to the 8th degree of N. latitude; S. by Dutch Guiana and Peru; and W. by the kingdom of Santa Fe. It comprehends the province of Venezuela in the centre, the government of Maracaibo W., Guiana S., the government of Cumana E. and the island of Margaretta N.E. The tropical heats of this country, which on the plains are felt in all their force, are mitigated in other parts by a chain of the Andes of moderate height, and in breadth generally from about 10 to 20 leagues, which traverses this country in its whole extent, and finally loses itself in the island of Trinidad. The soil of the Caraccas is extremely fertile, and yields in great abundance cocoa, indigo, cotton, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, wild cochineal, gums, resins, balsam, medicinal oils, and a great variety of barks and dyeing plants; the immense forests also abound with the finest woods. The whole coast N. of the province of Venezuela furnishes salt of a beautiful whiteness; and there was formerly a pearl fishery, which is now given up. The aspect of the country is agreeably diversified by lakes and rivers. Of the lakes, those of Maracaibo and Valencia are the largest; the breadth of the former is 50 leagues, and its length 30; that of the latter is 14 leagues, and its length

6. Every part of the country abounds in rivers. All those rivers which have their source on the northern ridge of the mountains, in the interior, run from south to north, and fall into the Caribbean sea; while those which rise on the southern declivity of the same mountains, hold a northerly course through the whole extent of the intermediate plain, till they fall into the majestic stream of the Orinoco. Having their courses through great plains, they are not so rapid as the mountain streams; and mingling their waters during a great part of the year, they resemble rather one vast sea, than rivers which have overflowed their banks. The principal rivers which fall into the Caribbean sea, are the Guignes, Tocuyo, Aroa, Yaracuy, Tuy, Unara, Neveri, and Manzanares. The most considerable rivers which fall into the Orinoco are, the Mamo, the Pariagon and Pao, the Chivata, and Zoa, the Cachimamo, the Aracay, the Manapira and Espino, and, lastly, the great river Apure, which enters the Orinoco by a variety of channels. The trade of the Caraccas was long confined, by the jealous policy of the mother country, within the rigid bounds of a strict monopoly. But these restrictions are at length greatly relaxed, and the consequences have been extremely beneficial to the colonies, as they have since applied with great success to the cultivation of almost every sort of colonial produce. Cocoa was at one time the only article generally cultivated; but the industry of the colonists is now equally occupied with sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, &c. The inhabitants of the Caraccas devote a great part of their attention to the rearing of cattle; and the arid plains of the Orinoco are accordingly covered with their numerous flocks. Population estimated at 900,000. In this estimate the whites are computed at two tenths, the slaves at three, the descendants of freemen at four, and the Indians compose the remainder. The articles chiefly in demand in the Caraccas are linens, laces, black stuffs, such as serges, prunellas, satins, and taffeties. This country was first discovered by Columbus. It was reduced by force of arms, and assigned in property to the Welsers, a German mercantile house, by Charles V.; but in consequence of mal-administration, they were dispossessed in the year 1550, and a supreme governor was appointed by the crown. This country has been the scene of a long and sanguinary contest between the inhabitants, who declared themselves independent of the mother country, and the Spanish armies sent to reduce them under their old domination. It may now, however, be said to have terminated in the complete success of the independent cause, which is every where triumphant, and the political distractions of Spain make it impossible the attempt will be again resumed.

CARACCAS, the capital of the above country, situated on the Guayra, in a valley formed by that vast chain of mountains which coats the

sea from Coro to Cumana. The Guayra bounds it on the S., and is every where fordable near the town, except after heavy rains, when it runs with great rapidity, but subsides almost as suddenly as it rises. There are three other streams which pass close to the town; namely, the Anauco, over which a handsome bridge is erected; the Caroata, which separates one part of the city from the rest, and over which is also erected a stone bridge; and the Catucho. The streets are in general about 100 yards apart; and they intersect each other at right angles. There are several squares in Caraccas, but none of them worthy of notice, except the Piazza Mayor, or great square, where the market for fruits, vegetables, fish, and other smaller articles, is held. The E. side is principally occupied by the cathedral, which is heavily built, and badly planned, particularly in the interior; the S. by the college, and the W. by the public prison. Within these is, as it were, another square, formed principally by ranges of low shops, which, however convenient in a commercial view, entirely disfigure the whole. The public buildings of the city of Caraccas are chiefly the churches. The parochial church of Alta Gracia is by far the most splendid church in Caraccas, and does some honour to the zeal of the contributors, if not to the taste of the architects, or of those who had the direction of its ornamenting. The church of La Candelaria gives name to the quarter of the town in which it stands. Besides these, there are two other parish churches, St Rosolia and St. Paul, three monasteries for friars, two nunneries, and three hospitals. The college is the only public institution for education; and hither all the youth of Caraccas of the better classes are sent for that purpose. The barracks, which stand above the town to the N.W., are large and commodious. Population, according to the parish certificates of 1838, 31,234. The city of Caraccas, being situated about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, is freed from the excessive heats of the tropical regions. Lat. 10. 31. N. Long. 67. W.

CARAGOLA, a town of Bengal, on the Gan- ges. Lat. 25. 25. N. Long. 87. 42. E.

CARALDSTON, or CARESTON, a parish in Forfarshire, 3 miles long and 1 broad, on the banks of the south Esk; the land is composed of beautiful and well-cultivated braes, exceedingly pleasant. Pop. 252.

CARAMAN, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 2300.

CARAMAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, with 1100 houses.—Also a town of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo.

CARAMANIA, an extensive province of Asiatic Turkey, bounded N. and W. by Natolia, and S. by the Mediterranean. Its eastern boundary is not exactly ascertained.

CARAMANTA, a town in South America, in the province of Antequia, situated on the

Cauca, 65 leagues north-east of Passagan. Long. 75. 33. W. Lat. 53. N.

CARAMASSA, a small winding river in Hindostan, which separates the province of Bataan from that of Benares.

CARANGAS, a province of Peru, E. of Africa.

CURAWACCA, a town in Spain, at the mouth of a river of same name in Segura, in the province of Murcia, containing 8720 inhabitants. Lat. 38. 7. N.

CARBANARA, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Ulteriore, with 2747 inhabitants.

CARBERRY HILL, a hill on the south-east of Musselburgh, 7 miles from Edinburgh. At this place Queen Mary surrendered herself to Kirkaldy of Grange and Morton, before her imprisonment in Lochleven castle.

CARBONNE, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 1650.

CARBROOKE, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 788.

CARCAGENTE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the Xucar. Pop. 4600.

CARCASOU, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the gulf of Mexico.

CARCASSONE, an ancient city of France, in Lower Languedoc, situated on the river Aude, which divides it into Upper and Lower. The former contains the cathedral church, but the lower town is better built, being comparatively modern. It has a manufacture of cloth, Pop. 15,200. 48 miles S.E. Toulouse.

CARCAXENTE, a town in the province of Valencia, Spain. Pop. 5900.

CARDIFF, (the Port on the Taff,) a town of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Taff, which is crossed by a good bridge of five arches. It is irregularly built, and forms two parishes, but has only one church, which has a fine high tower. The county assizes and quarter-sessions are held here; and Cardiff sends a representative to parliament. Three miles lower down the river there is a harbour called Pennarth. A navigable canal, 25 miles long, constructed among the mountains, communicates with the Merthyr Tydvil works, whence a great quantity of cast and wrought-iron is brought. Cardiff is an ancient place, and was originally surrounded with walls, and had four gates. Its castle, once large and strongly fortified, was erected about the year 1079. Pop. 6187. 92 miles E. Haverford-West.

CARDIGAN, a maritime county of Wales, bounded N. by the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, E. by those of Radnor and Brecknock, S. by Caermarthenshire, and W. by the Irish sea. It extends 48 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; it is about 100 miles in circuit, and its superficial area is 726 square miles. The chief rivers are the Tivey, Aeron, Arth, Cledon, Wirrai, Ystwith, Rheidol, Towy. The surface of the country is in general mountainous, interspersed with plains and mosses. There are many valuable mines in Cardiganshire, which afford silver, lead, and

copper. Cattle, sheep, and wool, are the staple commodities of the county; and a large proportion of the last is manufactured for home use. It contains 65 parishes, and 6 market towns—Cardigan, Newcastle, Emlyn, Lampeter, Tregarron, and Aberystwith. Pop. 64,780.

CARDIGAN, (the Fort of the Dean,) the capital of the above county, about two miles from the mouth of the river Tivey, which is crossed by a bridge of seven arches, was formerly surrounded by a wall, which was defended by a castle, now in ruins. The church is a venerable and spacious structure, ornamented with light Gothic pinnacles. A town-hall was built in 1764; a poor's-house in 1773, and the county jail in 1793. A good deal of trade is carried on here. Cardigan joins with Aberystwith, Llanbedar, and Ardpar, in sending a representative to parliament. Pop. 2795. 37 miles from Aberystwith.

CARDINGTON, a parish in Salop. Pop. 718.

CARDINGTON, a village and parish of England, county of Bedford. Pop. 1304.

CARDINHAM, a parish in Cornwall. Pop. 728.

CARDITO, a town of Naples, province of Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 3501.

CARDONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Cardenero. Pop. 2800.

CARDROSS, (The Fort on the Ross, or promontory,) a village and parish of Scotland, county of Dumbarton. Here the great Robert Bruce lived the latter years of his life. Pop. 3596.

CAREGLIO, a town of Italy, in the province of Coni, and kingdom of Sardinia. It is built on the river Grauo. Pop. 5200.

CARENTAIN, a small town of France, in Lower Normandy. Pop. 3000.

CARENTOIR, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 5300.

CAREW, a parish in Pembrokesh. Pop. 1020.

CARGILL, a parish in Perthshire. Pop. 1628.

CARHAIX, a town of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 1800.

CARHAM, a parish of England, county of Northumberland. Pop. 1174.

CARHAMPTON, a hundred in Somersetshire. Pop. 8102.

CARHAMPTON, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 658.

CARIA, in ancient geography, a country of Asia Minor.

CARIACO, a city of South America, in Cumana, on the above river. Pop. 6500.

CARIACO, a large gulf on the coast of South America, province of Cumana. It extends 35 miles from W. to E., and is 68 miles broad.

CARIACO, a river of South America, province of Cumana, which enters Cariaco gulf.

CARIGNANO, a very old town of Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 7230.

CARIMATA, an island in the Eastern Seas, lying off the west coast of Borneo, betwixt the 1st and 2d degrees of S. Lat.

CARIMON JAVA, a cluster of 10 or 12 small islands in the Indian sea, north of Samarang.

CARINI, a town of Sicily. Pop. 4000. 17 miles S.W. Palermo.

CARINTHIA, a province of the Austrian empire, with the title of duchy, lying between 46. 20. 50. and 47. 6. N. lat., and between 12. 35. and 15. E. long.; bounded N. and E. by Salzburg and Styria. S. by Carniola and Friuli, and W. by Tyrol. This province is 120 miles in length, about 40 in breadth, and contains 4400 English square miles. The population amounted, in 1836, to 282,454. This country is covered with mountains over its whole surface. It contains also a great number of lakes, of which the only ones that deserve notice are those of Worth or Clagenfurt, Leopoldstein, and Ossiach. The soil of this province is by no means fertile, except in the valley of Lavant, and other favoured spots, which abound in the fruits of the south. Of 1,400,000 acres, only 204,000 are in a state of tillage; the rest consist of pasturages and waste lands. Wheat, oats, millet, and buck wheat, are cultivated with success in the plains, while only rye and barley thrive on the mountains. Although the valleys of the Alps furnish excellent pasture, the breeding of cattle is very little understood. The chief wealth of Carinthia lies in metallic mines, to which we are to add its beautiful white marble, and in certain situations, its precious stones.

CARISBROOK, a village of the isle of Wight, formerly of larger extent, and still remarkable for its church and castle, both of which are of great antiquity.

CARISBROOKE, a parish, Southamptonshire. Pop. 4713.

CARITENA, a neat town of European Turkey, in the Morea. Pop. 2500.

CARLAVEEROCK, a parish in Dumfriesshire. Pop. 1271.

CARLEBY, NEW and OLD, two small towns of Finland, circle of Wasa.

CARLENTINI, a small town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. Pop. 2000.

CARLETON, a chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 808.

CARLETON, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1265.

CARLETON HILL, a very conspicuous hill in Ayrshire, near Colmonel, rising to an elevation of 1554 feet above the sea, which washes its base.

CARLIN SKERRY, an insulated dangerous rock in Scapa Flow, off the south-east coast of Pomona, Orkney, called in the maps the *Barrel of Butter*.

CARLINGFORD, an inconsiderable seaport of Ireland, county of Louth, in a bay to which it gives name. It is noted for its oysters. Pop. 1275. 75 miles N. Dublin.

CARLISLE (the Fort to the Town,) a city of England, in the county of Cumberland, near the confluence of the rivers Eden and Caldew. Until lately, this city was surrounded by a wall with three gates. Of old it was a

military post of the first importance, and was of great strength, having a citadel and a castle, the latter situated so as to command the passage of the river Eden. It is still kept in repair, and contains, among other buildings, a new magazine for gunpowder, and an excellent modern armoury, capable of receiving 10,000 stand of arms. Mary, Queen of Scotland, was imprisoned here in 1568. The place of her promenade preserves a remembrance of her, under the appellation of the Lady's Walk. The castle is said to have been first built in the 7th century by Egfrid, king of Northumberland; the walls are ascribed to William Rufus. The principal streets diverge from the market-place as a centre, which is disfigured and obstructed by a guard-house, built when the city was under the dominion of Cromwell. English, Scotch, Castle, and Fisher Streets, are spacious; and the city contains some good houses, chiefly those of late erection. The cathedral is a venerable structure, partly of Saxon, and partly of Gothic architecture. There is another parish church, St Cuthbert's, which was rebuilt in 1778; besides places of divine worship for Presbyterians, United Secession, Methodists, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. An abbey attached to the cathedral, was completed by Henry I. The city has two work-houses for the indigent poor, supported by public subscription, and a dispensary. There is a very large and handsome bridge over the Eden, nearly a quarter of a mile in length. Considerable trade and manufactures are carried on here, consisting of cotton in all its branches, woollens, linen, leather, hats, hardware, and various other commodities. There are several founderies; and also breweries, which produce a large quantity of malt liquor. There are two markets weekly. Carlisle returns two members to Parliament. It has four annual fairs for general commerce; there are also three annual cattle fairs. Having been an important Roman station, the castle is supposed to have been a Roman fortress; but all its original configuration is lost in subsequent alterations. Pop. 19,069. 96 miles from Edinburgh, 300 N. London. Lat. 54. 50. N. Long. 3. 5. W.

CARLISLE, a post township of the United States, in Schoharie county, New York. 8 miles N. W. Schoharie. Pop. 3500.

CARLISLE, a borough and post township of the United States, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing houses of public worship for Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Lutherans, and several denominations of Presbyterians. 16 miles W. Harrisburgh. Pop. 6500. Lat. 40. 12. N. Long. 77. 10. W.

CARLISLE BAY, on the western coast of Barbadoes.—2d, Of the island of Antigua.—3d, On the south coast of Jamaica.

CARLOPAGO, a seaport of Dalmatia, in Morlachia. Pop. 12,000.

CARLOPS, a village in Peebles-shire, on the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries. It originated in 1784. It is said that Ramsay was furnished with some of the characters in this place for his Gentle Shepherd.

CARLOS DE MONTEREY, SAN, the capital of New California. Pop. 700.

CARLOS, SAN, a new town of Spain, in Andalusia, with spacious marine barracks, &c.

CARLOS, SAN (St Charles,) a handsome city of South America, province of Venezuela, on the Aguirre. The wealth of the inhabitants consists chiefly in cattle. Pop. 9500. 180 miles S.W. Caraccas.

CARLOTA, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. Pop. 900.

CARLOW, or **CATHERLOCH**, a county of Ireland, bounded N. and N.W. by Kildare and Queen's county, E. by the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, and S.W. by Kilkenny. It is 33 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, and contains a superficial area of 344 square miles. Its chief towns are Carlow, Tullow, and Leighlin bridge; and it is watered by the Barrow, which is navigable. Pop. 81,576.

CARLOW, (the Port on the Loch or River,) the assize town of the above county, situated on the Barrow. It consists of a main street, intersected by two others at right angles. Its public buildings are, a market-house, court-house, gaol, a horse barrack, and a venerable old church. A Roman Catholic seminary was lately formed, with a splendid chapel. Here are the ruins of a very fine abbey, supposed to have been founded about the year 634. On an eminence commanding the river, stands a strong castle, supposed to have been erected by King John, which is now in ruins. Its manufactures are coarse woollen cloth; and it supplies the adjacent country with stone-coal. Carlow sends one member to the imperial parliament. Pop. 8035. 49 miles S. Dublin.

CARLOWITZ, an open town of the Austrian empire, in Sirmia, on the Danube, below Peterwardein. Pop. 560. 32 miles N.W. Belgrade. Lat. 47. 25. N. Long. 20. 3. E.

CARLSBAD, an open town of Bohemia, 56 miles W. Prague. Pop. 3000.

CARLSBURG, a fortified town of Hanover, 30 miles N. by W. Bremen.

CARLSKRONA, or **CARLSKROON**, a strongly fortified seaport of Sweden, on the Baltic, and the principal depot of the Swedish navy. The docks are separated from the town by a high wall. One of them was constructed in 1714, out of the solid rock; its length is 190 feet, its breadth 46, and its depth 33. The new dock is much larger. The exports consist of timber, tar, potash, tallow, and marble. Pop. 13,800. 220 miles S.S.W. Stockholm.

CARLSHAM, a seaport of the province of Carlskrona, in Sweden, situated on the river An. Pop. 3387. Lat. 56. 13. N. Long. 14. 42. E.

CARLSRUHE, (Resting-place of Charles,)

a handsome town in the grand duchy of Baden, the residence of the grand duke and his court. The buildings in the town are almost all of stone. In the middle of the ducal palace is a spire, which is accounted the central point of the town; in the left wing stands the chapel, and in the right the valuable library of the grand duke, containing more than 40,000 volumes, with a cabinet of minerals and medals, and a philosophical apparatus; the whole is surrounded with a botanic garden. Among the other public edifices of Carlsruhe, are the Lutheran, Calvinist, and Catholic churches, the Jewish synagogue, the chancery, the town-house, the workhouse, the barracks, &c. Pop. 10,300. 11 miles S. Philipsburg.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia, seated near the conflux of the Dobra and Culpá, 42 miles S.S.E. Laybach.

CARLSTADT (the Town of Charles,) a town of Sweden, 160 miles W. Stockholm. Pop. 1500.

CARLSTADT, a town of Bavaria, 12 miles N.W. Wurtzburg. Pop. 2200.

CARLTON, a village and parish of England, in Bedfordshire. Pop. 424.—The name of several townships of England.

CARLTON, a hamlet in the county of Nottingham. Pop. 1704.

CARLTON COLVILLE, a parish in the county of Suffolk. Pop. 745.

CARLTON with LOFTHOUSE, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1463.

CARLTON in LINDRICK, a parish in the county of Nottingham. Pop. 974.

CARLTON RODE, a parish in the county of Norfolk. Pop. 916.

CARLUKE, a parish in Lanarkshire, on the banks of the Clyde. Here are extensive orchards. Cobbett, when in Scotland, said it was the richest place he had ever seen. Pop. 3288.

CARMAGNOLA, a populous trading town of Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 12,000. 12 miles S.S.E. Turin.

CARMEL, a post township of the United States, in Putnam county, New York, 26 miles S.E. Poughkeepsie. Pop. 5555.

CARMEL, MOUNT, a celebrated mountain of Palestine, on the north side of the bay of Acre. Height 2000 feet.

CARMI, a post township of the United States, capital of White county, Illinois.

CARMICHAEL, a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, 5 miles long and 4 broad. The Hyndford family were the principal landholders until the death of the last earl, in 1817, when the estates and the patronage of the church went to Sir J. C. Anstruther. Pop. 956.

CARMONA, a small town of Spain, 20 miles N.E. Seville.—Another of Toledo, with 2400 inhabitants. 15 miles from Toledo.

CARMULLA, a considerable town of Hindostan, in the territories of the Poonah Mahrattas,

and province of Aurungabad, 100 miles from Poonah. Lat. 18. 23. N. Long. 75. 32. E.

CARMUNNOCK, a parish in Lanarkshire, four miles long and three broad. The lands are partly pastoral. The house of Castle Milk is in this parish. On the banks of the river are some thriving plantations. Pop. 692.

CARMYLIE, a parish in Forfarshire, four miles long and three broad. The lands are good and well cultivated. Paving stones are exported in great quantities. Pop. 1153.

CARNAC, a village of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 2600.

CARNAPRAYAGA, one of the holy places of the Hindoos, in Northern Hindostan, province of Serinagur, situated at the confluence of the Alecnanda with the Pindar River. Lat. 30. 17. N. Long. 79. 15. E.

CARNBEE, a parish in Fifeshire, four miles square. The southern part is in a state of good cultivation; the northern part is moorish and sterile. Castle Kellie, at one time the residence of the Earl of Kellie, is in this parish. Pop. 1079.

CARNE, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. Pop. 500. 174 miles N. by W. from Dublin.

CARNERO, a name given to that part of the Gulf of Venice, which extends from the western coast of Istria to the islands of Grado and the coast of Morlachia. Carnero is likewise the name of the cape to the west of the mouth of the Bay of Gibraltar.

CARNESVILLE, a post township of the United States, Franklin county, Georgia.

CARNEW, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, on the borders of Wexford, the fairs of which are much frequented. 62 miles S. Dublin. Pop. 935.

CARNIOLA, a province of the Austrian empire, with the title of duchy, bounded N. by Carinthia, N.E. by Styria, E. and S. E. by Croatia, S. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Istria, Friuli, and the county of Goritz. Carniola is about 120 miles in length, 100 in breadth, and contains above 4700 square miles, with a population, in the year 1837, of 409,504. It is divided either into Upper, Middle, Lower, and Inner Carniola (to which some add Austrian Istria,) or into the circles of Laybach, Neustadt, and Adelsberg. The south of Carniola contains many valleys and fertile tracts, which produce oil and excellent wine; but the north and north-west parts, where the province is separated from Carinthia by lofty mountains, are cold, bleak, and barren. The main river is the Save, after which come the Laybach, the Gurk, and Kulpa. This province contains a number of iron mines, the most ancient and noted of which is that in the mountain of Eisenberg, or Naseleiro. Quicksilver is found near Ostraga; and the famous mines of that metal at Idria may likewise be considered as belonging to this province. The principal branches of industry are the manufactures of

woollens, linens, and lace. The iron forges are also of considerable importance.

CARNO, a parish, county of Montgomery, Wales. Pop. 1010.

CARNOCK, a parish, about 3 miles square, in Fifeshire. The lands are in the best order, and produce excellent pasture. Carnock and Cairney Hill, are the two villages in the parish. Coal is plentiful. This parish has the honour of being the birthplace of John Erskine, Esq. advocate, author of the Institutes of the Law of Scotland. Pop. 1202.

CARNSORE POINT, the S.E. point of Ireland, county of Wexford, to the westward of which is a cluster of islands called the Satees. Lat. 52, 11. N. Long. 6. 20.

CARNWALLON, a hundred, county of Caermarthen, Wales. Pop. 10,899.

CARNIGTEN, one of the Philippines, in the Eastern Seas, situated due north of the island of Luzon.

CARNISO, a city of the intendancy of Segragosa, in the island of Sicily. Pop. 10,000.

CARNWATH, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Lanark, 25 miles S.W. Edinburgh. Pop. 3505.

CAROLINA, LA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. Pop. 3000.

CAROLINA, NORTH, one of the United States, bounded N. by Virginia; E. by the Atlantic; S. by South Carolina; and W. by Tennessee. It extends from Lat. 33. 50. to 36. 30. N. and from Long. 75. 45. to 84. W. and contains 48,000 square miles. Population, in 1790, 393,751; in 1800, 478,103; and in 1810, 555,500, of whom 376,410 were whites, 168,824 slaves, and 10,266 free blacks: in 1838, 65,000 whites, and 154,000 slaves, and 15,000 free blacks. Along the whole coast of North Carolina is a ridge of sand, separated from the main land, in some places, by narrow sounds, in others by broad bays. The passages or inlets through it are shallow and dangerous, and Ocracoke inlet is the only one, north of Cape Fear, through which vessels pass. In the counties on the sea-coast the land is low, and covered with extensive swamps and marshes; and for 60 or 80 miles from the shore is a dead level. Beyond this the country swells into hills, and in the most western part rises into mountains. In the low country the soil is generally sandy, and covered with immense forests of pitch pine; in the swamps, rice of a fine quality is raised; and in the upper country, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, and Indian corn.

The chief rivers are the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, Catawba, and Broad river. These are generally navigable for small vessels from 60 to 100 miles; and still farther for boats. Westward of the Alleghany mountains, the Tennessee flows through part of this state in its progress to the Ohio, and there are various smaller streams which it receives in its course. The coast of Carolina is indented by various inlets, the most remarkable of which

—Pamlico, which is an inland sea, from 10 to 20 miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length; Albemarle sound, which is north of Pamlico sound, and communicates with it, and is 60 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth; and Core sound, which communicates with Pamlico sound on the south.

The climate of North Carolina is far from being healthy. In the flat country near the sea-coast, the inhabitants, during summer and autumn, are subject to intermitting fevers. In the higher regions the climate is more temperate and healthy.

Hitherto, the productions of the northern parts of the state, lying on the Roanoke and its branches, and also on the upper parts of the Tar and Neuse, have been sent to the markets of Virginia; and the trade of Broad river, the Catawba, and the Yadkin, has gone to South Carolina. Since the year 1815, the state has been zealously engaged in the business of internal improvements. It is intended to improve the navigation of the inlets and sounds, so as to open a direct and easy communication with the ocean; to remove the obstructions in the navigation of the principal rivers; to connect the rivers by navigable canals; to improve the roads; and to drain the marshes and swamps of the eastern and southern counties. In prosecution of these plans, skilful engineers have been employed for several years, in making the necessary surveys, and several private companies have been formed, under the patronage of the state.

Within a few years, there has been much zeal displayed in the establishment of academies and schools. Previous to 1804, there were but two academies in the state. The number at present is about 100, and is rapidly increasing. The most numerous denominations of Christians are the Methodists and Anabaptists, especially in the low country. The western part of the state was settled by Presbyterians from Pennsylvania. The government consists of a senate and house of commons, chosen annually, and a governor chosen by joint ballot of both houses. The principal exports are pitch, tar, turpentine, lumber, Indian corn, and tobacco. Raleigh is the seat of government.

CAROLINA, SOUTH, one of the United States, bounded N. and N.E. by North Carolina; S.E. by the Atlantic; and S.W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by Savannah river. It extends from Lat. 32. to 35. 8. N. and from Long. 78. 24. to 83. 30. W. containing 24,000 square miles. Population in 1790, 239,073; in 1800, 345,591; and in 1810, 415,120, of whom 214,201 were whites, 196,365 slaves, and 4554 free blacks; in 1838, 575,563 whites and blacks. The seacoast is bordered with a fine chain of islands, between which and the shore there is a very convenient navigation. The mainland is naturally divided into the lower and upper country. The low country extends 80 or 100 miles from the coast, and is covered with extensive forests of pitch pine,

called pine barrens, interspersed with swamps and marshes of a rich soil. After leaving the low country, in proceeding into the interior, you first pass through a region of little sandhills, resembling the waves of the ocean in a high sea. This curious country, sometimes called the middle country, continues for 50 or 60 miles, till you arrive at the Ridge, which is a remarkable tract of high ground as you approach it from the sea, but level as you advance from the north-west. Beyond this ridge commences a fine healthy country of hills and dales, terminating in the western extremity of the state, in lofty mountains. The banks of the large rivers, and the creeks in the low country, are bordered with a belt of excellent land, producing cotton and maize in abundance; the marshes and swamps in this district make fine rice plantations; and some of the low grounds between the sandhills in the middle district, are suitable for agriculture and pasturage: but with these exceptions, the whole country below the Ridge has a sandy barren soil, not worth cultivation. The soil of the upper country is generally strong and productive. Cotton and rice are the staple productions of the state. The climate and soil are well adapted to tobacco, grain, and indigo, and these were formerly cultivated to a great extent; but since, the invention of the machine to clean upland cotton has become so profitable that almost every thing else is neglected.

The climate of the upper country is healthy at all seasons of the year. In the low country, the summer months are sickly, particularly August and September; and at this season the climate frequently proves fatal to strangers. The principal rivers, beginning in the north-east, are the Pedee, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, Combahee, and Savannah. There is a canal, 22 miles long, connecting Santee and Cooper rivers, by which the produce of a large section of this state, and of the western part of North Carolina, is brought to the city of Charleston.

South Carolina college, at Colombia, has been liberally patronized by the state. Colleges have also been incorporated in Abbeville district, in Beaufort, and in Winnsborough; but they have not taken a higher rank than academies. Free schools are established throughout the state, and the sum of 30,000 dollars annually, has been appropriated by the legislature for their support. The most numerous religious denominations are Methodists and Anabaptists. Next to them are the Presbyterians and Episcopalians. The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives. The senate is chosen every four years, and the representatives every two years, by districts. The governor is chosen every two years by a joint ballot of both houses.

South Carolina is considered the third state in the Union, in the value of its exports. The amount was 10,372,613 dollars, and consisted

almost wholly of domestic produce. The staple of the state is cotton. The other articles are rice, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, &c. A large part of this produce is exported in ships belonging to the merchants of the northern states. Charleston is the largest town in the state, and the centre of its commerce; but Columbia is the seat of government.

CAROLINE, a post township of the United States, in Tioga county, New York.—2d, A county in Maryland, on the eastern shore. Pop. 21,000. Slaves 1520. Chief town, Denton.—3d, In Virginia, on the south side of the Rappahannock. Pop. 35,000. Slaves 10,764. Chief town, Bowling-Green.

CAROLINE ISLANDS, or NEW PHILIPPINES, a chain of islands in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 6. to 10 N. Long. 136. to 156. E.

CAROMB, a town of France, department of Vaulcuse. Pop. 2260.

CARON UWCH CLAWDD, or STRATA FLORIDA, a chapelry in Cardiganshire, Wales. Pop. 732.

CARON, or TREF GARON, or ISCLAWDD, a parish in Cardiganshire, Wales. Pop. 2282.

CARONI, a large and abundant river of South America, which falls into the Orinoco.

CAROON, BIRKET, EL, a considerable lake in Egypt, 50 miles long and 10 broad.

CAROOH, a town of Hindostan, in Coimbatore, 42 miles W. Trichinopoly. Houses 1000.

CARORA, a city of South America, in the province of Venezuela, on the river Morera. The inhabitants, amounting to 7500, rear oxen, mules, horses, sheep, goats, &c.; and they contrive, by their industry, to live in great comfort, although the surrounding country is parched and barren. 270 miles W. of the Caraccas. Lat. 9. 50. N.

CAROUGE, a city, in the Canton of Geneva in Switzerland. It stands on the Arve, and is connected with the city of Geneva by a bridge over that river.

CAROUGES, a town of France, department of the Orne. Pop. 2150.

CAROVIGNO, a town of Naples. Pop. 2900. 3 miles E. Ostuni.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, an extensive chain of mountains, which reaches from the Black sea to the borders of Saxony.

CARPENEDOLO, a town of Lombardy. Pop. 4000. 15 miles S.S.E. Brescia.

CARPENTARIA, GULF OF, on the north coast of New Holland, stretching in breadth to 5. 30. of longitude, from Endeavour Strait to Cape Wilberforce, and 7. of latitude. The British Government intend to form a settlement here.

CARPENTRAS, a town of France, in Provence, on the river Anson. The principal trade is in wine, brandy, and fruit. Pop. 10,000. 38 miles N.W. Aix.

CARPI, a town of Italy, 24 miles S. Mantua.

CARPINO, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata. Pop. 4900.

CARR ROCK, a neck of sunken rocks, which appear at low water on the Forfarshire coast. For many years the necessity of having some signal of the danger was strongly urged by mariners. At length a beacon was erected in 1818, after six years' hard labour, and has hitherto withstood all the storms. It is of great height, and seen at a great distance.

CARRARA, (Quarries) a town of Italy. 25 miles N.W. Pisa. Pop. 3500.

CARRIBBEAN SEA, a part of the Atlantic, bounded N. by Jamaica, St Domingo, Porto-Rico, and the Virgin Islands, S. and W. by the continent, E. by the Carribbean Islands.

CARRIBBEE, or CARIBBEE ISLANDS, a part of the West India islands, extending in the form of a crescent from the island of Porto-Rico to the coast of South America. They lie between 58. and 65. W. long. and between 9. and 19. N. lat. The chief are Santa Cruz, St Martin, St Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St Lucia, St Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Tobago, and Trinidad.

CARRICK, a district of Ayrshire. Pop. 25,536.

CARRICK ON SHANNON, (the Crag or Rocky Place,) a town of Ireland, county of Leitrim, capital of that county, 98 miles N.W. Dublin. Pop. 1850.

CARRICK ON SUIRE, a market and post town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, situated on the navigable river Suire, about midway between Clonmel and Waterford. The woollen manufacture, especially that of *ratteens*, is carried on very extensively. The population is 7466 exclusive of the suburb of Carrie-Beg, in the county of Waterford, which is probably not less than 2000. 110 miles S. by W. from Dublin.

CARRICKFERGUS, once a principal seaport of Ireland, county of Antrim, on a bay called Belfast lough, or Carrickfergus bay. Its trade is now mostly transferred to Belfast. It has an ancient church, and a castle boldly situated on a rock. It is a county of itself, with a considerable district, the whole population of which is 8023, of which 3711 are in the town and suburbs. The assizes of the county Antrim are held here, as well as its own separate assizes. 110 miles N. from Dublin, and 8 from Belfast.

CARRICKMACROSS, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan. Pop. 1641. 56 miles N.N.W. Dublin.

CARRIDEN, a parish in Linlithgowshire, on the south side of the Frith of Forth, 2 miles long and 1 broad. Blackness and its castle, with the village of Grangemouth, besides that of Carriden, are in the parish. It is said that the Roman Wall ended at Carriden. Pop. 1261.

CARRIGHOVA, a town, county of Denbighshire, Wales. Pop. 362.

CARRINGTON, a chapelry, county of Chester. Pop. 552.

CARRINGTON, or PRIMROSE, a parish in the southern part of the county of Edinburgh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 2 in breadth. The village of Carrington consists of a few houses, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 561.

CARRION DE LOS CONDES, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon. It stands near the confluence of the rivers Carrion and Ciesa. Pop. 2800.

CARRON, a rivulet in Dumfries-shire, flowing from the heights that divide the county from Lanarkshire, and running through the parish of Durisdeer, joins its waters with the Nith.

CARRON, a small stream in Kincardineshire, flowing towards the sea at Stonehaven, where it joins the harbour at that port.

CARRON, Ross-shire, a streamlet, flowing in a south-westerly direction into the arm of the sea called Loch Carron. A considerable village has been lately erected on the northern shore of Loch Carron.

CARRON, a village of Scotland, county of Stirling, on a stream of the same name, falling into the river Forth at the distance of three miles, noted for its iron-works, the most extensive in Great Britain. There are about 20 furnaces, and the whole works employ more than 2000 persons. All kinds of iron goods are manufactured at Carron; heavy ordnance, cylinders, steam-engines, pumps, boilers, flies, wheels, and pinions, together with other ponderous apparatus used in war and the arts. The carronades, a species of artillery, are famous over the world. 2 miles N.W. Falkirk. 26 miles N.W. Edinburgh.

CARRON, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea in the county of Kincardine.

CARRU, a town of Piedmont, province of Mondovi. Pop. 4000.

CARSE OF FALKIRK, is a level tract of land, stretching for about 10 miles in a winding direction, from Boness to Airth, along the south shore of the Frith of Forth, from one to two miles in breadth. It is well cultivated, and exceedingly fruitful.

CARSE OF GOWRIE, a portion of the district of Gowrie, in Perthshire, consists of deep level grounds on the north side of the Tay. It is 15 miles long by 3 in breadth, and is celebrated for its rural beauty and great fertility,

CARSE OF STIRLING. This beautiful tract of land is in some measure a continuation of that of Falkirk, and said to surpass it in fertility and rural beauty.

CARSHALTON, or CASEHORTEN, a parish, county of Surrey. Pop. 1919.

CARSPHAIRN, a parish in Kirkeudbrightshire, of a wild and mountainous aspect. The village of same name consists of a few scattered houses with the kirk. Pop. 542.

CARSTAIRS, a parish in Lanarkshire, on the north bank of the Clyde. The village of Carstairs lies on the road from Edinburgh to Lanark. Pop. 981.

CART, BLACK, a river in Renfrewshire, rising in the Castle Semple loch, and flowing in a north-westerly direction till joined by the Gryfe river on the left, when it joins the Clyde.

CART, WHITE, which runs double the length of the above, and falls into the Clyde along with the Black Cart, after a circuitous course of many miles. It supplies water-power for most extensive manufactories.

CARTAGO, the chief town of Costa-Rica, in South America. Long. 83. 30. W. Lat. 9. 42. S.—2d, A river of South America, in Costa-Rica, which runs into the Pacific ocean.—3d, A city of South America, province of Popayan on the river Vieja, a branch of the Cauca. Pop. 5000 or 6000. Lat. 4. 46. N.

CARTER, a county of the United States, in Tennessee. Pop. 6750. Slaves 262. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

CARTERET, a maritime county of the United States, in North Carolina, on Gore and Pamlico Sounds. Pop. 9500. Slaves 1172. Chief town, Beaufort.

CARTERSVILLE, a post village of the United States, in Cumberland county, Virginia.

CARTHAGE, a populous village of the United States, lying on the banks of the Genessee.

CARTHAGENA, or **CARTAGENA**, an old and well-known seaport of Spain, on the coast of Murcia. The town lies on a peninsula in a natural basin, which constitutes an excellent harbour. A manufactory of sail-cloth is carried on by the inhabitants. There is here an extensive alum-work. Pop. 25,000. 25 miles S.S.E. Murcia.

CARTHAGENA, a province and government of South America, in the new kingdom of Grenada, bounded N. by the Caribbean sea, S. by Antioquia, E. by Santa Martha, from which it is divided by the river Magdalena, W. by Darien. It contains about 60,000 whites, 13,000 Indians, and 7000 negro slaves.

CARTHAGENA, a city of South America, and capital of the above province, situated on a sandy island, in a commodious bay. The island communicates with the continent by a neck of land. Eastward, the city communicates, by means of a wooden bridge, with a large suburb called Xeximani, built on an island, which has a communication with the continent by means of a wooden bridge. The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets being straight, broad, uniform, and well paved. The houses are built chiefly of stone, except a few of brick. There are various churches and convents in Carthagenas, some of which are magnificent. The bay extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from north to south, has a sufficient depth of water, and good anchorage, and is so smooth that the ships are no more agitated in it than in a river. In 1544, Carthagenas was invaded by the French under a Corsican pilot; also by Sir Francis Drake, who, after pillaging it, set it on fire, and its complete destruction was only prevented by a ransom of 120,000 ducats,

paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was invaded and pillaged a third time by the French under Monsieur de Pointis, in 1697. In 1741, it was besieged by the English; but the enterprise miscarried. In the late contest with the mother country, Carthagenas was besieged, first by Bolivar, and afterwards by Morillo, to whom it surrendered. It has since been reduced by the independent troops. Pop. 26,560. Long. 70. 50. W. Lat. 10. 30. N.

CARTLAND CRAGS, a rugged and craggy ravine, near Lanark, on the water of Mouse, in the clefts of which Sir William Wallace more than once took refuge from the English. A cave is still shown which was one of his hidingplaces.

CARTMELL, a market-town and parish, county of Lancaster. Pop. 4802.

CARTWORTH, a town, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1796.

CARVIN, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 5000.

CARWAR, a seaport town of Hindostan, province of Canara. Lat. 14. 50. N. Long. 74. 11. E.

CARYSFORT ISLAND is a stripe of land so low that the sea washes over it in several places. Vegetation is scanty. It is in Lat. 20. 44. S. Long. 138. 22. E.

CASA GRANDE, a town of Mexico, province of Sonora, so called from an ancient edifice near it, the work of the ancient Mexicans. Lat. 33. 40. N. Long. 113. 23. W.

CASAI DE CACERES, a Spanish town in the province of Estremadura. Pop. 5000.

CASALE, or **CASAL**, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the Po. It carries on a considerable traffic, particularly in cattle. Pop. 15,000. 35 miles S.W. Milan.

CASALE BORGONE, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 2500. 12 miles N.E. Turin.

CASALE MAGGIORE, a town of Milan, on the Po. Pop. 4850. 20 miles E.S.E. Cremona.

CASALE NUOVO, a town of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto. Pop. 4340.—Also a large village. Pop. 3510.—The name also of several other small towns in Italy.

CASALVIERI, a town of Italy, in the province of Terra di Lavoro and kingdom of Naples. Pop. 3636.

CASANARA, a large river in South America, in Venezuela, which falls into the Meta.

CASANOVA, a town of Naples, south of Capua. Pop. 3000.

CASAPULLA, a town of Naples, north of Capua. Pop. 2300.

CASBIN, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak. It is of a square form, each side about a mile long, and surrounded by a wall. Carpets made here, of pieces of cloth of different colours, are much valued, and bear a high price; and sword blades are also manufactured. Pop. 60,000. 240 miles N.N.W. Isbahan. Lat. 36. 12. N. Long. 49. 33. E.

CASCAES, a seaport of Portugal, in Torres Vedras. Pop. 2500. 15 miles W. Lisbon.

CASCANTE, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre. It is on the border of the river Queiles, which rises in Aragon, and flows into the Ebro, near Tudela.

CASCHAU, or **CASSOVIA**, the capital of Upper Hungary, county of Aba-Ujvar, on the river Kunnert. Pop. 7900.

CASERTA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, noted for its magnificent palace. Pop. 15,920. 15 miles E. Capua.

CASEY, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Pop. 9285. Slaves 242. Chief town, Elizabeth.

CASHAN, a city of Persia, province of Irak, extending about 3 miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. There are a royal palace here, and many fine mosques, bazaars, and caravanseras. All kinds of copper utensils are made, and artists work skilfully in gold and silver. Cashan is much infested by scorpions. Pop. 30,000. 106 miles N. Ispahan. Lat. 33. 55. N. Long. 51. 17. E.

CASHEL, a city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, an archiepiscopal see, 3 miles from the Suire. The new cathedral is a fine structure of Grecian architecture; the archbishop's dwelling is a large plain building, adorned by pleasant gardens; and the library is esteemed valuable from containing many curious manuscripts. Here there are a handsome market-house, a sessions-house, a county infirmary, a charter school library endowed, and barracks for two companies of foot. There are fine ruins of the old cathedral, situated on the edge of a remarkable perpendicular rock. Adjoining to it are the remains of buildings called the chapel and hall of audience of Cormac M'Culenan, said to have been erected in the year 901. The city sends one member to the imperial Parliament. Population (including the Commons,) 7500. 100 miles S.W. from Dublin.

CASHIO, a hundred, county of Herts. Pop. 28,519.

CASHMERE, the ancient *Caspira*, a province of India, for a long period belonging to Hindostan, but now an appendage of Afghanistan. It is about 90 miles in length, and nearly of an oval form, situated chiefly between the 34th and 35th degrees of northern latitude, and between the 73d and 76th degrees of eastern longitude. It is a fertile valley, surrounded on all sides by mountains, from whence descend numerous rivulets, which form several beautiful lakes. It is also well watered by the Little Sind and Kishengunga rivers; while the magnificent stream of the Vidusta, or Jhelum, forms a navigable communication from its eastern to its western boundary. The valley of Cashmere yields rice, and, where the land is higher, wheat, barley, and various other grains; but its most valuable vegetable production is saffron, of which great quantities are exported to Hindostan and other countries.

The principal source, however, of the wealth of Cashmere, is its delicate and unrivalled manufacture of shawls. The wool or hair of which the shawl is made, is produced by a goat, only found in Thibet, from whence the Cashmere merchants are supplied with the wool, and have a monopoly of the commodity. Their other exports are sugar, paper, lacquered ware, otto of roses, and some drugs.

CASHMERE, called also **SERINAGHUR**, the capital of the above province. It extends three miles on each side of the river Jhelum, over which there are five wooden bridges. Many of the houses are three stories high, and are principally built of wood, with partition walls of brick and mortar. The streets are narrow, and choked with the filth of the inhabitants, who are proverbially a dirty people. In the environs are the remains of several handsome palaces, built by the emperors of Hindostan. Lat. 34. 20. N. Long. 73. 43. E.

CASHY, a town in Northern Hindostan. Lat. 28. 42. N. Long. 82. 49. E.

CASIMIR, a river of Syria, which falls into the sea 4 miles N. Sur.

CASINE, a town of Italy, in the province of Alessandria, once a kingdom of Sardinia. It is located on the river Bormida. Pop. 3550.

CASORIA, a town of Italy, near Naples. Pop. 5700.

CASPE, a rich and populous city of Spain, in the province of Aragon, with a pop. of 8200.

CASPIAN SEA, an inland sea of Asia, bounded N by the government of Astracan. E. by Tartary, S. by Persia, and W. by the ridges of Caucasus, the principalities of Baku, Derbend, and Circassia, together with part of the government of Astracan. According to the most accurate estimate, it extends 646 miles in length from north to south, 265 in extreme breadth in the northern part, 235 miles in the southern; and the total circuit of the coast, including gulfs and bays, is 2350 miles. In certain places it is of great depth. The water is as salt as that of the ocean, and it has a bitter taste. The Caspian sea receives many large rivers; namely, the Yaik N, which is 100 fathoms wide, and 18 feet deep at the mouth; at the distance of 61 miles, the Yemba, or Jemba; also the Oxus; the Daria, by which gold is washed down from the mountains; and 40 miles S. of the Daria is the Ossa, or Orzantes; the Naren and Asterabad on the S.E. extremity; and the Kizitozein on the S.W.; on the W. coast the Thur; and at the higher extremity the Volga, which, after a very long course, contributes an immense volume of waters by about 32 different channels.

CASSANDRA NOVA, a town of European Turkey, 15 miles S.E. Saloniki.

CASSANO, a small town of Milan, on the Adda, 16 miles N.E. Milan.

CASSAT, called also, **MECKLEY**, or **MUGGASLOW**, a province of the Birman Empire, lying

between the 23d and 26th degrees of northern latitude, and between the 93d and 96th degrees of eastern longitude.

CASSEL, (the Castle,) a town of Germany, on the Fulda, across which there is a fine stone bridge. The public buildings most worthy of notice are the government offices, the arsenal, the foundery, the new house of correction, the parade square, the large barracks, the church of St Martin, and the public library. The other objects of attention are the pleasure gardens, with the orangery, the public baths, the *menagerie*, and, above all, the fine castle of Weissenstein. It has some manufactories of china, earthenware, and woollen stuffs. Pop. 20,300. 84 miles N.E. Coblenz.

CASSEL, an ancient and handsome town in French Flanders. Pop. 5000. 15 miles S.E. Dunkirk.

CASSEL, a small town and bailiwick of Germany, on the Rhine, opposite to Mentz.

CASSELLE, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 9500. 6 miles N. Turin.

CASSENEUIL, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2800.

CASSINA, or **CASHA**, an extensive kingdom of Central Africa, situated W. of Bornou, and S. of the Niger. It is but little known.

CASSIQUIARI, a large and copious branch of the Rio Negro, in South America, which communicates both with the Orinoco and Amazons.

CASSIS, a seaport of France, in Provence, 8 miles S.E. Marseilles. Pop. 2000.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of India, on the Ganges, in the province of Bengal. Lat. 24. 0. N. Long. 37. 0. E.

CASTANHEIRA, three small towns of Portugal; two in Estremadura, and one in Beira.

CASTANOWITZ, a town and fortress of Croatia. Houses 600.

CASTEL CALDO, a town of Italy 30 miles S.S.W. Padua. Pop. 3000.

CASTEL FOLLIT, a town of Spain in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

CASTEL JALOUX, a town of France 12 miles S.S.W. Marmande. Pop. 2000.

CASTEL LEONE, a town of Lombardy, 15 miles W.N.W. Cremona. Pop. 8000.

CASTEL A MARE DI STABIA (Castle by the Sea of Stabia,) a seaport of Naples, 15 miles S.E. Naples.

CASTEL NUOVO, a fortified town of Dalmatia. Pop. 2000.

CASTEL NUOVO, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 2500. 17 miles N.W. Asti.—The name of several other small towns in Italy.

CASTEL DEL RIO (Castle on the River,) a town of Spain, on the Guadajoz, 15 miles S.E. Cordova.

CASTEL RODRIGO, a small fortified town of Portugal in the province of Beira.

CASTEL SARRAZIN, a town of France, on the Garonne, 30 miles W. N.W. Toulouse. Pop. 7000.

CASTELBRANCO, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, on the Leiria. Pop. 4000.

CASTELLAMONTE, a town of Piedmont, with 3500 inhabitants.

CASTELLANE, a town of France, in Provence, situated at the foot of the Alps. Pop. 2000.

CASTELLAZZO, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles S. Alessandria. Pop. 4750.

CASTELLETO, the name of three considerable villages in the Sardinian states.

CASTELLO, **CITTA DI**, a town in the States of the Church, 100 miles N. Rome.

CASTELLO, **DE VIDE**, a town and strong frontier castle in Portugal, with 5700 inhabitants. 9 miles E.N.E. Portalegre.

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA (the Castle in the plain,) a large town of Spain, in the province of Valencia. It still preserves part of its old Moorish walls and square towers, and has eight gates with two suburbs. The chief objects of interest are the principal church, three of the chapels, the town-house, and a vast tower, or belfry, 260 feet in height, and 116 in circumference. Pop. 11,000. 28 miles S. Valencia.

CASTELMORON, a town of France, in Gascony. Pop. 2040.

CASTELMORON D'ALBERT, a town of France, in Gascony. Pop. 2000.

CASTELNAU DE MONTMIRAIL, a town of France, in Languedoc. Pop. 2500.

CASTELNAU DE MONTRATIER, a town of France, department of the Lot. Pop. 4300.

CASTELNAU DE STREFOND, a town of France, lying 11 miles N. W. Toulouse. Pop. 1500.

CASTELNAUDARY, a town of France, department of the Aude, 33 miles S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 9400.—It has flourishing silk manufactures.

CASTELNUOVO TORTONENSE, or **DI SCRIVIA**, a town of Milan, on the Scrivia. Pop. 6950.

CASTELVETERANO, a city of Sicily, in the intendency of Trepani, containing 14,780 inhabitants.

CASTENEDOLO, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, to the east of Brescia, with 2000 inhabitants.

CASTIGLIOLE, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 4500.

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE, a fortified town of Lombardy, 20 miles N.W. Mantua. Pop. 4000.

CASTIGNOLA, or **CASTIGLIOLA**, a town of Piedmont. Pop. 2600.

CASTILE, **OLD**, an extensive province of Spain, inclosed between Aragon, New Castile, Estremadura, Leon, Asturias, Biscay, and Navarre. Its form is that of an irregular triangle, whose extreme length is 60 leagues, and its breadth about 50. Burgos is the chief town; and other places of note are Valladolid, Segovia, Avila, Calahorra, Logrono, and Soria. The most conspicuous rivers are the

Xalon, the Douro, the Ebro, the Carrion, and the Tormes.

CASTILE, NEW, one of the largest and most important provinces of Spain, is bounded N.W. and N. by Old Castile, N.E. by Aragon, E. by Valencia, S.E. by Murcia, S. by La Mancha (and beyond it by Jaen and Cordova), and W. by Estremadura. New Castile is fifty-six leagues in length, and forty-nine in breadth. It consists partly of extensive plains, partly of ridges of lofty mountains. New Castile is watered by three large rivers susceptible of navigation, the Tagus, the Xucart, and the Guadiana, as well as by a multitude of smaller ones, such as the Xarama, Molina, the Alberchie, &c. Pop. 949,649.

CASTILLON, a town of France, 25 miles E. Bordeaux. Pop. 2580.

CASTILLON SUR SAMBRE, a village of France, in the department of the Nord. Pop. 2900.

CASTILLONES, a small town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2000.

CASTINE, a seaport of the United States, and capital of Hancock county, Maine. Pop. 1836.

CASTLE, a ward in the county of Northumberland. Pop. 71,533.

CASTLE ACRE, a town and parish of England, county of Norfolk. Pop. 1333.

CASTLE BELLINGHAM, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, noted for its ale. Pop. 581. 43 miles N. Dublin.

CASTLE CAEREINKON, a parish in Wales, county of Montgomery. Pop. 783.

CASTLE CARY, a town and parish of England, county of Somerset. Pop. 1794.

CASTLE CHURCH, a parish in the county of Stafford. Pop. 1374.

CASTLE CONNEL, a village of Ireland, county of Limerick, remarkable for a chalybeate spa, which causes it to be much frequented. Pop. 750. 114 miles S.W. Dublin.

CASTLE COOMBE, a parish in the county of Wilts. Pop. 655.

CASTLE DERMOT, a town of Ireland, county of Kildare, where there are some curious ruins. Pop. 1516. 43 miles S.W. from Dublin.

CASTLE DOUGLAS, a considerable village of modern growth in the parish of Kelton, stewartry of Kirkeudbright, located in a fertile part of the country.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM, a parish and town of England, county of Essex. Pop. 1163.

CASTLE ISLAND, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. Pop. 1760. 197 miles S.W. Dublin.

CASTLE LEHAN, or **LYONS**, a market-town of Ireland, county of Cork. Pop. 1415. 16 miles N.E. Cork.

CASTLE MARTIN, a hundred in the county of Pembroke, Wales. Pop. 5024.

CASTLE MARTYR, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Pop. 1516.

CASTLE MORTON, a parish in the county of Worcester. Pop. 879.

CASTLE NORTHWICH, a town in the county of Chester. Pop. 692.

CASTLE RISING, a burgh and parish of England, in Norfolk. Pop. 358.

CASTLE SOWERBY, a parish in the county of Cumberland. Pop. 901.

CASTLE STREET, a post town in the county of Cumberland. Pop. 1007.

CASTLEBAR, a town of Ireland, county of Mayo; it carries on considerable trade, particularly in linens. Pop. 6001.

CASTLEBLANEY, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan. Pop. 1363. 68 miles N. by W. Dublin.

CASTLECOMER, a town of Ireland, county of Kilkenny, near extensive coal mines. Pop. 905.

CASTLEDAWSON, a post town of the county of Derry, Ireland. Pop. 710.

CASTLEFINN, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, to which the river Finn is navigable. Pop. of the town-lands 765, but the parish has a population of above 12,000. 142 miles N.W. Dublin.

CASTLEFORD, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1141.

CASTLEFORD, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1587.

CASTLE-POLLARD, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath. Pop. 1765. 62 miles W. by N. Dublin.

CASTLE-SEMPLE LOCH, a long narrow lake in the parish of Loch Winnoch.

CASTLEREA, a post town of Ireland in the county of Roscommon. Pop. 1310. 112 miles W. by N. Dublin.

CASTLETON, a township of England, in the county of Lancaster. Pop. 11,079.

CASTLETON, a town and parish of England, county of Derby. Pop. 1329.

CASTLETON, a post township of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont. Pop. 3900. 38 miles W. Windsor.—2d. A post-township of Richmond county, on Staten Island, New York. Pop. 2700. 9 miles S.W. New York.

CASTLETON, in Caithness, a neat and thriving village, 5 miles east of Thurso. The prosperity of the village has been promoted by the proximity of Mr Trail's extensive quarries.

CASTLETOWN OF BRAEMAR, a small village in the wilds of Mar. Within it are the remains of an old castle. Near the village is Braemar castle.

CASTLETOWN, or **CASTLE RUSHIN**, anciently *Sodor*, the chief town of the Isle of Man, on the south coast. It is tolerably well built, and has a safe and commodious harbour. Houses about 600.

CASTLETOWN, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Roxburgh. Pop. 2250.

CASTLETOWN, a post-town of Ireland, at the N.W. extremity of Bantry Bay, opposite to Bear island, near which is a valuable copper mine. Pop. 6010. 258 miles S.W. Dublin.

CASTLETOWN-ROCHE, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Cork; in a parish which contains 4349 inhabitants, but the town only 934. 152 miles S.W. Dublin.

CASTLEWELLAN, a post-town of Ireland, in the county of Down. Pop. of the townland 8010. 82 miles N. Dublin.

CASTON, a parish in the county of Northumberland. Pop. 1198.

CASTOR, a parish in the county of Norfolk. Pop. 541.

CASTRES, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, at the conflux of the Agout and Thouret. It contains many public and private buildings of great beauty, particularly the palace of the ancient bishops of Castres, and the cathedral church. Pop. 13,700. 35 miles E. Toulouse, 400 S. Paris.

CASTRICUM, a village of the Netherlands, in Holland, 6 miles S.S.W. Alkmaar.

CASTRIES, BAY OF, situated on the east coast of Chinese Tartary.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 55 miles N.W. Rome.

CASTRO, anciently called *Mytilene*, a seaport town of the island of Metelin, about a mile in circumference.

CASTRO, the chief town of the island of Lemnos. Pop. 800 families.

CASTRO GIOVANNI, a large town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 40 miles W. Catania.

CASTRO NUOVO, a town of Sicily with 1000 houses. 20 miles S.E. Palermo.

CASTRO REALE (the Royal Fort,) a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona. Pop. 8000. —There are various other insignificant towns of this name in Spain and Italy.

CASTRO VIREYNA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, on a lofty mountain, where the cold is intense. It is 42 miles from Guancavelica. Lat. 13. 49. S. Long. 74. 44. W.

CASTUA, a town of the Austrian empire, 30 miles S.E. Trieste.

CASWELL, a county of the United States, in the north part of North Carolina. Pop. 31,000. Slaves, 5299. Chief town, Leesburg.

CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama Islands, 60 miles long and 12 broad. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 75. W.

CATABAMBA, a province of Peru, with a capital of the same name. Pop. 10,000.

CATAHOOLA, a post township of the United States, in Rapide county, Louisiana. Pop. 2100.—2d, A river of Louisiana, which falls into the Washita.

CATALINA, SANTA, the name of several small islands in the Caribbean sea and Pacific.

CATALONIA, a province of Spain, situated on the N.E. part of the kingdom, and occupying a surface of 44 leagues long and 40 broad. It is bounded N. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Valencia, and W. by Aragon. It is a mountainous province, and is less fertile than either of the Castiles; but

its inhabitants are far more industrious, and more advanced in manufactures, commerce, and agriculture. Pop. 900,000. Capital, Barcelona.

CATAMANDOO, a city of Hindostan, the capital of Nepaul, and residence of the Goorkhali rajah; 40 miles S. of the lofty Himalaya mountains, and about 2 degrees N. of the British possessions, in Lat. 27. 33. N. Long. 85. 39. E. The streets are narrow and the town dirty. Pop. 20,000.

CATANA, or **CATINA**, in ancient geography, a town of Sicily, situated opposite to Ætna to the south-east, and one of the Roman colonies.

CATANDUANES, one of the Philippine isles, 36 miles in length, by 20 in breadth. Lat. 15. N. Long. 124. 30. E.

CATANIA, a large and famous city of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the borders of the Val di Noto, beautifully situated at the foot of Mount Ætna, on the river Indicelle. Although thrice destroyed by lava, Catania ranks still among the elegant cities of Europe. The senate-house is a model of fine architecture; the cathedral, founded by Earl Roger (of Normandy,) in the year 1094, is also very much admired for the simplicity and grandeur of its design. The great square is formed by the town-hall, the cathedral, and the university. The harbour of Catania, though one of the largest in the island, is not much frequented. 35 miles N. Syracuse. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 15. 6. E.

CATANZARO, a town of Naples, the capital of Calabria Ultra, laid in ruins by an earthquake in 1783.

CATARAUGUS, a county of the United States, New York. Pop. 458.

CATAS ALTAS, a village of Brazil, in Rio Grande, 200 miles N.E. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

CATAWESSEE, a post township of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah, 20 miles N.E. Sunbury. Pop. 1934.

CATCOTT, a chapelry in the county of Somerset. Pop. 651.

CATENTHAN, a remarkable hill in Forfarshire, 4 miles north of Brechin, noted for the remains of ancient fortifications found on and round the summit.

CATFIELD, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 602.

CATHARINENBERG, or **BUCHHOLZ**, a mining town of Saxony, with 1400 inhabitants.

CATHARINENSTADT, the principal of the German colonies on the Wolga.

CATHCART, a parish partly in Lanarkshire and partly in Renfrewshire, 6 miles long and 2½ broad. Pop. 2282.

CATHEN, a seaport town of Arabia. Lat. 29. 13. N. Long. 48. 16. E.

CATHERINE, ST., a parish in the city of Gloucester. Pop. 1106.

CATHERINE, ST., an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia.

CATHERINE'S ST, a small island in the South Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Brazil.

CATHERINE'S ST, the principal town of the above island, on its eastern shore. It consists of several streets. Pop. 5000 to 6000.

CATLAW, a remarkable point of the Gramscian mountains, in Forfarshire, 2114 feet in height above the sea.

CATON, a chapelry in England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 1168.

CATRINE, a village of Scotland, county of Ayr. 14 miles N.W. Ayr.

CATSASH, a hundred in the county of Somerset. Pop. 7516.

CATSKILL, a post township of the United States, and capital of Green county, New York, on the Hudson, 33 miles below Albany, and 5 below Hudson. Pop. 12,000.

CATTARO, a fortified town of the Austrian empire, on the east side of the Adriatic. Pop. 1400.

CATTEGAT, a large gulf of the German ocean, between the east coast of Jutland, the islands of Funen and Zealand, the west coast of Sweden, and the Scaget rock. It is 120 miles long, and between 60 and 70 broad.

CATTERAL, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 457.

CATTERICK, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 683.

CATTERWICK, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2921.

CATTOLICA, a city of Sicily, in the intendency of Girgenti, situated on the river Platani, with 7200 inhabitants.

CATTON, a p. in the c. of Norfolk. Pop. 592.

CATTON, HIGH, a township in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 221.

CATTON, LOW, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1095.

CATTWYCK, the name of two large villages of the Netherlands. Pop. 2470—1200.

CATWORTH, GREAT, a parish in the county of Huntingdon. Pop. 564.

CAUB, a small town of Germany, on the Rhine, 20 miles S. Coblentz.

CAUBUL, the limits of Caubul are difficult to fix; but adopting the test made use of by the Asiatics themselves, which considers the king's sovereignty as extending over all the countries in which the Khootba (that part of the Mahomedan service in which the king is prayed for) is read, and the money coined in his name, the present kingdom extends from the west of Herat, in longitude 62 deg., to the eastern boundary of Cashmere, in longitude 77 deg. east, and from the mouth of the Indus, in latitude 24 deg., to the Oxus, in latitude 37 deg. north. The kingdom is bounded on the east by Hindostan; on the south it has the Persian Gulf; and on the west a desert extends along the whole of the frontiers. Its north frontier is formed by the mountains of the Eastern Caucasus, which are also included within the western part of the boundary there formed by the Oxus.

According to the nomenclature of our latest maps, it comprehends Affghanistan and Segistan, with part of Khorasan and Mukran; Balk, with Tourkestan and Kilan; Kuttore, Caubul, Candahar, Scinde, and Cashmere; together with a portion of Lahore, and the greater part of Moultan.

Population.—The different nations which are spread over the immense tract of country known as the kingdom of Caubul, amount, on the whole, to about fourteen millions, which contribute to the population in the following proportions:—

Affghans.....	4,300,000
Beloochees.....	1,000,000
Tartars of all descriptions.....	1,200,000
Persians (including Taujiks).....	1,500,000
Miscellaneous tribes.....	300,000

Capital City.—Caubul, the chief city of the province of the same name, is the capital of Affghanistan. It is situated on the river Caubul, in a large well-watered plain, filled with villages; low hills surround it on three sides, on one of which, to the north, is the king's palace. On another hill near the city, is the tomb of the Emperor Baber, surrounded by large beds of flowers, and commanding a noble prospect. Many beautiful gardens surround the town, which is celebrated for its fine climate, though the proximity of the mountains causes great variety of temperature. The town itself is compact, but not large, and the houses, to avoid the consequences of the frequent earthquakes, are mostly built of wood. Caubul lies in latitude 31 deg. 10 min. east, longitude 71 deg. 43 min., and is situate about 6000 feet above the level of the sea, in a triangular gorge. The hills which encompass it on three sides are steep, bare, and rocky, and are crowned with a long line of wall, which is carried up their sides, summits, and across the narrow entrance which lies between them; this wall was intended as a defence against the Ghilzies, but it has fallen into ruin. The city is surrounded by a high but weak wall, and has no ditch; above the fortress, upon an eminence, is the citadel, and within this fort a brother of Dost Mahomed built a palace, which he called Koolah-i-Feringhee, or the European Hat, and which very curiously became, during the British occupation in 1839, the hospital of the 13th Light Infantry. Around Caubul, and indeed throughout the Affghan country, are scattered castled houses, the seats of the principal men of the country, who, from the insecurity in which they live, have all their dwellings strongly fortified.

CAUCA, a decayed town of Spain, in Old Castile, 18 miles N. Segovia.

CAUCA, a large and copious river of South America, which rises in the province of Popayan, and after a course of about 500 miles, falls into the Rio Magdalena, in Lat. 40. 30. S.

CAUCASUS, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, commencing south of the fortress of

Kopil, at the mouth of the Kuban, which falls into the Black Sea; and after running south, traverses Mingrelia in an eastern direction, to the town of Georgiefsk, and the source of the river Kuma. Here taking a southern course, the Caucasian chain enters Georgia, near the source of the river Kur, and afterward turning east, runs along the western shores of the Caspian sea, and through the Persian provinces Daghestan and Shirvan.

CAUCASUS, GOVERNMENT OF, a province of Russia, embracing, as its name expresses, a large portion of Mount Caucasus; bounded N. by the governments of Saratov, Ekaterinoslav, and the habitations of the Don Cossacs; E. by the Caspian Sea, government of Oufa, and the river Ural; S. by the Persian and Turkish dominions, and the territories of independent tribes; and W. by the sea of Asoph and province of Taurida.

CAUDEBEC, two towns of France, in Normandy, on the Seine. Pop. 3000—2880.

CAUDERAN, a village of France, department of the Gironde. Pop. 2500.

CAUDETE, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. Pop. 6000.

CAUFIRSTAN, a mountainous country of Asia, situated partly upon the Hindoosh coast, and partly upon the Beloor Taugh.

CAULABAGH, a town of Afghanistan, on the Indus. Lat. 32. 11. N. Long. 70. 46. E.

CAUMONT, a town in Normandy. Pop. 2150.—Another 8 miles E. by S. Avignon.—Another in the department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2320.

CAUNE, LA, a town of France, in Languedoc. Pop. 2500.

CAUNES, LES, a town of France, in Languedoc. Pop. 2200.

CAUNPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges, 45 miles S.W. Lucknow. It is a modern built town. Lat. 26. 30. N. Long. 80. 13. E.

CAUNTON, a parish in the county of Nottingham. Pop. 542.

CAUSSADE, a town of France, 35 miles N. Toulouse. Pop. 4500.

CAUTEN, a large river of Chili, which falls into the Pacific ocean.

CAVA, a small narrow oblong island, 2 miles south of Pomona, Orkney, in the parish of Orphir. It is inhabited by two or three families.

CAVAGLIA, a beautiful village of Piedmont, near Santia. Pop. 3600.

CAVAILLON, a town of France, department of the Vaucluse, on the Durance. Pop. 5750.

CAVALA, a seaport of European Turkey, in Romania. Pop. 3000.

CAVALIERE, CAPE, a lofty promontory of Asia-Minor, on the coast of Caramania.

CAVALIERE MAGGIORE, a village of Piedmont, 19 miles south of Turin. Pop. 5500.

Cavan, an inland county of Ireland, bounded N. by Fermanagh, E. by Monaghan, S. by the counties of Longford, Meath, and Westmeath,

and W. by Leitrim. It is 51 miles in length and 28 in breadth; and contains a superficial area of 755 miles. It consists entirely of hill and dale, and is mountainous towards the south-west. About five-sixths of the whole are arable, pasture, and meadow lands, and about one-twelfth is mountainous, bog, and waste. The principal rivers are the Erne, the Croghan, Annalee, and other streams; and there are several lakes, as Lough Erne, Lough Oughter, Lough Ramor, and Lough Sheelan. Silver, lead, and iron, are found in this county. Manganese is obtained; also pure sulphur, coal, and very small quantities of limestone. The principal manufacture of the county is of yarn and linen. This county is divided into 30 parishes, having 29 parish churches; and it contains 9 market towns. Principal town, Cavan. Pop. 2522.

CAVAZERE, a town of the Venetian territory, on the Adige. Pop. 2000.

CAVE, NORTH, a town, East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 747.

CAVE, NORTH, a parish, East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1000.

CAVE, SOUTH, a parish, East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1200.

CAVE, SOUTH, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 833.

CAVELLA, a town of Spain. Pop. 2400.

CAVENDISH, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 1214.

CAVENDISH, a post township in the United States, Windsor county, Vermont. Pop. 2500.

CAVERS, a parish in Roxburghshire. Pop. 1625.

CAVERSHAM, a parish, county of Oxford. Pop. 1369.

CAVERSWALL, a parish, county of Stafford. Pop. 1207.

CAVERY, a celebrated river of the south of India, which, after winding a course of nearly 400 miles, falls into the sea, through various mouths, in the district of Tanjore.

CAVERYPARK, a large town of Hindostan. Lat. 12. 59. N. Long. 79. 32. E.

CAVERYPURUM, a town of Hindostan, in the district of North Coimbatore, situated on the Cavery. Lat. 11. 49. N. Long. 77. 55. E.

CAVITE, a town of the island of Luzon, 9 miles S.W. Manila. Pop. 4000.

CAVOT, a town of Piedmont, 8 miles S. by E. Pignerol. Pop. 7000.

CADWEN and **CADWORTH**, a hundred, county of Wilts. Pop. 4532.

CAWOOD, a town and parish of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1173.

CAWSE, a hundred, county of Montgomery, Pop. 2715.

CAWSTON, a parish, county of Norfolk. Pop. 1110.

CAWTHORNE, a township and parish, Yorkshire. Pop. 1492.

CAXAMARCA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru. Pop. 2000. Lat. 6. 54. S.

CAXAMARQUILLA, called also **PATAZ** or

PATA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru. Pop. 8000. Lat. 7. 36. S.

CAXATAMBO, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru. Lat. 10. 27. S.

CAXTON, a town and parish, county of Cambridge. Pop. 417.

CAYAGAN SOOLOO ISLES, a cluster of islands lying off the N. E. coast of Borneo.

CAYENNE, an island of South America, in French Guiana, about 18 miles in length from N. to S. and 10 broad. It was taken by the British in 1809, but was given back to France at the peace of Paris in 1814. Lat. of the north point 5. 0. N. Long. 53. 15. W.

CAYENNE, the capital of the above island, at the mouth of the river Cayenne. It has a large and convenient port. Houses 200.

CAYENNE, a river of French Guiana, which, after a course of 300 miles, falls into the Atlantic.

CAYEUX, a town of France, department of the Somme. Pop. 2300.

CAYLUS, a town of France, department of the Tarn. Pop. 5540.

CAYO, a hundred, county of Caermarthen. Pop. 7926.

CAYSTER, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, which flows into the sea, near Ephesus.

CAYTHORPE WITH FRISTON, a parish, county of Lincoln. Pop. 720.

CAYTON, a parish, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 514.

CAYTON-DEEPPDALE and KILLERBY, a town, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 449.

CAYUGA, or **CAYAHOGA**, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Erie.

CAYUGA, a county of the United States, in New York, E. of Cayuga lake, bounded N. by Lakes Ontario and Oswego county; E. by Oswego, Onondaga, and Cortland counties; S. by Tompkins county, and W. by Cayuga lake, and Seneca and Ontario counties. Pop. 49,840. Chief town, Auburn.

CAYUGA, a post village of the United States, in Aurelius, Cayuga county, New York. The village of East Cayuga stands on the east side of Cayuga lake.

CAYUGA CREEK, a small stream of the United States, in Niagara county, New York.

CAYUGA LAKE, a lake of the United States, between Cayuga and Seneca counties, New York, 40 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad.

CAYUTA, a township of the United States, in Tioga county, New York.

CAZAUBON, a town of France, department of the Gers. Pop. 2300.

CAZENOVIA, a post township of the United States, and capital of Maddison county, New York. Pop. 4500.

CAZERES, a town of France, on the Garonne, 33 miles S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2020.

CAZORLA, a town of Spain, province of Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir. Pop. 1200.

CEAUX, a town of France, department of the Upper Loire. Pop. 1300.

CECIL, a county of the United States, in

Maryland, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. Pop. 18,500. Slaves 2467. Chief town, Elkton.

CECLAVIN, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 11 miles from Alcantara. Pop. 3000.

CEDAR CREEK, two small rivers of the United States; one runs into the Atlantic, the other into Delaware bay; also two in Canada, which join lakes Michigan and Erie.

CEDAR ISLANDS, two small islands on the coast, the one of Virginia, the other of North Carolina.

CEDAR LAKE, a lake of North America, about 60 miles E. Lake Winnipeg.

CEDARS, a small village in Upper Canada, on the St Lawrence.

CEFALU, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona. Pop. 5400.

CEFN, a hamlet, county of Glamorgan. Pop. 526.

CELANO, a small town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near lake Celano.

CELBIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. 14 miles W. from Dublin. Pop. 1260.

CELEBES, a large island in the East Indian sea, of a very irregular figure. It consists of three large peninsulas, between which immense bays are formed, affording secure harbours for shipping. Gold is found in Celebes; also iron, copper, and tin. Vegetables grow in vast profusion and variety. The island is well stocked with poultry, and numbers of beautiful birds. There are wild hogs in the woods, goats, large sheep, cows, buffaloes, horses, monkeys, and other quadrupeds. The Portuguese established themselves in Celebes in the year 1512, and were expelled by the Dutch in 1667. They were dispossessed during the late wars by the British; but by the treaty of Paris, the Dutch settlements have been recently restored. Lat. 3. 0. N. to 5. 10. S. Long. 116. 40. to 121. 40. E.

CELINDRO, a small seaport town and bay of Asia-Minor, on the coast of Caramania.

CELLARDYKES, a fishing village on the coast of Easter Anstruther. It has some burghal privileges.

CELLERFIELD, a bailiwick in the kingdom of Hanover, Hartz Forest, 56 square miles in extent. Pop. 7753.

CELLES, a town of the Netherlands, 11 miles N.E. of Tournay. Pop. 2000.—The name also of numerous other small towns, chiefly in France.

CELORICO, a small town of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 1100.

CEMMAES, a town, island of Anglesea, Wales. Pop. 937.

CEMMES, a parish, Montgomerysh. Pop. 917.

CENEDA, a town of the Venetian territory. 10 miles S. Belluno.

CENIS MOUNT, a mountain of the Alps, in Savoy, above 9000 feet high.

CENTALE, a populous village of Piedmont, between Coni and Fossano.

CENTEELS, a town of Italy, in the province of Cerni, of the kingdom of Sardinia. Pop. 3600.

CENTO, a town of the States of the Church, 13 miles N.N.W. Bologna.

CENTORBI, a small town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 29 miles W.N.W. Catania.

CENTRE, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Pop. 10,681. Chief town, Bellefonte.—2d, A township in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1590.

CENTREVILLE, a post township of the United States, and capital of Queen Anne county, Maryland. 12 miles S. Chestertown.

CEOS, **CIA**, or **COS**, in ancient geography, one of the Cyclades, lying opposite to the promontory of Achaia called Sunium; and 50 miles round.

CEPHALONIA, the first in size, though the second in rank of the islands forming the Ionian republic, is situated in the Mediterranean, opposite the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto, between Santa Maura, Zante, and the coasts of Morea and Livadia. Its length is about 40 miles, its breadth from 10 to 20, and its circumference nearly 150. The principal capes are Fiscardo in the north, and Capra in the south. It contains three small towns, 130 villages, and 60,000 inhabitants, who are mostly Greeks. In 1809 it was taken by the British, under whose protection it still continues. It sends eight deputies to the legislative assembly. Lat 38. to 38. 28. N. Long. 20. 40. to 21. 18. E.

CEPHALONIA, a town on the foregoing island. Lat. 38. 20. N. Long. 20. 59. E.

CERAM, an island in the Eastern seas, between 160 and 180 miles in length, and about 40 in breadth. Lat. 3. 48. to 3. 33. S. Long. 128. to 131. E.

CERCADO, a province of Peru, with its capital of the same name.

CERE, St., a town of France, department of the Lot. Pop. 3800.

CERENCE, a town of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 2200.

CERES, or **CYRUS**, an inland parish in Fifeshire, with a hilly surface, but cultivated; 8 miles in length, and from 1 to 4 in breadth. The village of Ceres is considerable, and is supported by weaving. Besides the parish church, there are two dissenting meeting-houses. Pop. 2762.

CERTT, a town of France, in Roussillon, 15 miles S.W. Perpignan. Pop. 2500.

CERIGNOLA, a town of Naples, 28 miles S.E. Manfredonia. Pop. 12,000.

CERIGO, one of the seven islands in the Mediterranean, which compose the Ionian republic, situated at the entrance of the Archipelago, in the gulf of Maratonisi or Kolokythia, and to the south of the Morea, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It is 17 miles long, 10 broad, and about 45 in

circumference. The French were expelled from these islands by the British in 1809. Lat. 36. 6. N. Long. 22. 51. 38. E.

CERIGO, (the ancient *Cythera*,) the chief town of the above island. It has a convenient harbour. Pop. 1200. Lat. 36. 10. N. Long. 22. 57. E.

CERILLY, a small town of France, department of the Allier. Pop. 2400.

CERINO, a seaport on the north coast of Cyprus. Lat. 35. 30. N. Long. 35. 35. E.

CERIST, two towns of France, in Normandy, Pop. 2400.—2150. (*La Salle*,) also in Normandy. Pop. 2660.

CERNAY, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 5000.

CERNE, a division, Dorsetsh. Pop. 8517.

CERNE ABBAS, a town and parish, Dorsetshire, on the Cerne. Pop. 1209.

CERNETO, a city in Italy, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, located near the river Susano. Pop. 4590.

CERNEUX PEGUINOT, a town in the department of the Doubs in France.

CERNEX, **SOUTH**, a parish, in Gloucestershire. Pop. 980.

CERNIN, St., a town of France, department of the Cantal. Pop. 4200.

CERNOBIO, (the ancient *Canobium*,) a pleasant town of Milan, on the lake of Como.

CERNY, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise, with 220 houses.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, a parish, Denbighshire. Pop. 1006.

CERVARO, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 2500.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 miles N. Tarragona. Pop. 500.—The name of various small towns in Spain.

CERVIA, a small town of Italy, 10 miles S.E. Ravenna.

CERVIN, **MONT**, a mountain of Switzerland. Height 13,845 feet.

CERVINARA, a town in Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Principato Ulteriore. Pop. 5155.

CERVINI ISLES, a small group of islands in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria.

CESENA, a small town of Italy, 18 miles S. Ravenna.

CESENATICO, a seaport of Italy, 16 miles S.E. Ravenna.

CESSFORD, a small village on the eastern part of Roxburghshire, parish of Eckford, a barony of the Duke of Buccleuch.

CETON, a town of France, in the department of the Orne. Pop. 2670.

CETTE, or **SETTE**, a seaport of France, in Languedoc. It has a commodious harbour. Here are an extensive sugar refinery, a soap-work, and a tobacco manufactory; and a salt lake in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8000. 18 miles S.W. Montpellier.

CEUTA, a fortified seaport of Morocco, immediately opposite to Gibraltar. It is the only one which Spain still retains of her nu-

merous possessions in Morocco. It has a good harbour for small vessels. Lat. 35. 38. N. Long. 5. 11. W.

CEVA, an ancient town of Piedmont, district of Mondovì, on the Tanaro. Pop. 5550.

CEVENNES, a mountain of Languedoc, in France.

CEYLON, a large island in the Indian sea, separated from the coast of Coromandel by a channel called the Straits of Manaar. Its general outline resembles the shape of a pear; its extreme length is about 300 miles, and its breadth 140. The climate is exceedingly diversified according to situation; in some parts it is hot and oppressive, and liable to frightful storms of thunder and lightning; in others it is more temperate and salubrious. But the woody parts prove particularly destructive to strangers. Ceylon is a mountainous island, and is amply watered by rivers and lakes. Great variety of minerals may be found here, as tin, lead, iron in abundance, and formerly quicksilver; also precious stones in great variety. Gold is said to exist in the interior; but the working of the mines was prohibited by the native government. The most extensive pearl fishery in the globe is carried on in the Straits of Manaar. In the year 1835, the rent amounted to £120,000 for the right of fishing 30 days, with 150 boats. An infinite diversity of vegetables, and the finest fruits grow on the island; but the most valuable of all the Ceylonese plants is the cinnamon tree, of which the natives enumerate ten species, five of which only are esteemed fit for use. Ceylon contains a considerable proportion of the animals indigenous to the east. The great snake or boa constrictor is said to attain the length of 30 feet and is free of poison; but there are some of the most venomous species, as the cobra di capella, and a number of others which are quite innocent. Alligators, and all the lizard tribe, are numerous; fish are various and abundant; and the birds form a large class of themselves. The elephants of Ceylon are highly celebrated for strength and sagacity. Buffaloes, wild hogs, deer, and hares, are numerous. The cheeta, or hunting tiger, two species of wild cats, the bear, and jackal, inhabit the forests. Monkeys of various species swarm all over the country; and, together with the apes found here, sometimes do a great deal of mischief. The settlements of the Dutch, who were the only Europeans in the island, were captured by the British in 1796, and the island ceded to them by the peace of Amiens in 1801. It is now constituted into one of the British governments of India. From the time that this island became known to Europeans, it was divided into petty principalities, until the whole was subdued and united into one monarchy by the king of Candy. He was taken prisoner, and deposed, in the year 1815, and his territories annexed to the British dominions. The Ceylon almanac of 1838, contains some curious information from

the return of the coroners' inquests. Out of 148 accidental deaths, 38 arose from falling from trees, and 37 by drowning, six by the bite of serpents, and ten were killed by wild elephants. It appears Ceylon is rapidly improving under the British Government; and no pains seems to be spared to raise the intellectual and consequently the moral character of the people, &c. Pop. 1,500,000. Lat. 6. 10. N. Long. 79. 82. E.

CHABEUIL, a town of France, department of the Drome. Pop. 4100.

CHABLAI, a province of the duchy of Savoy, in the kingdom of Sardinia. Pop. 44,700.

CHABLIS, a town of France, in Champagne. Pop. 2300.

CHACEWATER, a town of England, county of Cornwall, near valuable copper mines.

CHACHAPOYAS, a province of Peru, in the department of Truxillo. Lat. 6. 7. 41. S.

CHACO, an extensive country, mostly included within the boundaries of Peru, and frequently called Gran Chaco. It is bounded S. by the river Paraguay, and extends as far S. as the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. Towards the N. its breadth is 450 miles from E. to W. and it is 750 miles long from N. to S.

CHAD, St, a parish, Salop. Pop. 7720.

CHAD, St, a parish, Staffordshire. Pop. 2193.

CHADDERTON, a township, county of Lancaster. Pop. 5476.

CHADDESLEY CORBETT, a parish, Worcestershire. Pop. 1404.

CHADER, an island of the Arabian Irak, formed by a river running from the Euphrates to the Persian gulf.

CHADLINGTON, a hundred, Oxfordshire. Pop. 14,254.

CHADWELL, a ward, Essex. Pop. 733.

CHERONEA, in ancient geography, a town, or rather village of Boeotia, immediately adjoining Phocis.

CHAFALIA, an outlet on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 240 miles above New Orleans.

CHAFFORD, a hundred, Essex. Pop. 9988.

CHAGAING, a city of the Birman empire, situate on the north bank of the Irrawaddy river, opposite the ancient capital of Ava. It stands very high, being built on the slope of several hills, the tops of which are covered with innumerable temples, most of which are ornamented with spires and gilded roofs, forming one of the handsomest landscapes in the world. The houses are built of timber, with tiled roofs. Lat. 21. 45. N. Long. 96. E.

CHAGFORD, a parish, Devonsh. Pop. 1868.

CHAGNY, a town of France, department of the Saône and Loire. Pop. 2300.

CHAGRE, a large river of Panama, which falls into the ocean, 30 miles W.S.W. Portobello, in Lat. 9. 18. N. Long. 80. 16. W.

CHAILEY, a parish, Sussex. Pop. 1030.

CHAILLAND, a town of France, province of Maine. Pop. 2300.

CHAILLEVETTE, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. Pop. 2700.

CHALABRE, a town of France, department of the Aude. Pop. 2000.

CHALAWAR, a district of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat. It is situated between the 21st and 22d degrees of north latitude, and is about 90 miles in length from east to west, and about 40 in breadth.

CHALCEDON, or CALCEDON, anciently known by the names of Procerastis and Colbusa, a city of Bithynia, situate at the mouth of the Euxine, on the northern extremity of the Thracian Bosphorus, and over against Byzantium.

CHALCO, a small town of Mexico, 18 miles S.E. Mexico.

CHALDEAN CHRISTIANS. These consist of about 40,000 families, situated in a remote province of Persia, who maintain a life of seclusion and purity. Several attempts have been made to conquer them without effect.

CHALE, a parish, South Hampshire. Pop. 544.

CHALEUR BAY, a large bay of the Atlantic Ocean, in the gulf of St Lawrence.

CHALFONT ST GILES, a parish, Bucks. Pop. 1297.

CHALFONT ST PETER'S, a parish, Bucks. Pop. 1416.

CHALGRAVE, a village and parish, Bedfordshire. Pop. 746.

CHALGROVE, a parish, Oxfordsh. Pop. 549.

CHALK, a hundred, Wilts. Pop. 3143.

CHALLANS, a town of France, department of La Vendée. Pop. 2900.

CHALLIN, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, with 530 houses.

CHALONNE, a town of France, in Anjou, on the Loire. Pop. 5500.

CHALONS SUR MARNE, a large town of France, in Champagne, on the Marne, which divides it into three parts, and is crossed by several bridges, one of which, erected in 1787, is admired for its boldness and elegance. Here are a handsome town-house, a Gothic cathedral built in the 13th century, 11 parish churches, three secularized abbeys, several convents, and a fine public walk. Pop. 12,000. 25 miles S.E. Rheims.

CHALONS SUR SAONE, a town of France, in Burgundy, on the Saone. It has a wide circuit, and well built streets and houses. Pop. 11,200. 170 miles N. Lyons.

CHALOO, a village of Thibet, situated midway between two lakes. Lat. 28. 18. N. Long. 89. 15. E.

CHALUS, a town of France, in the Limousin, 17 miles S.W. Limoges. Pop. 1200.

CHAM, a town of Bavaria, 24 miles N.E. Ratisbon. Pop. 1800.

CHAMAS, ST, a town of France, department of the mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 2400.

CHAMBAH, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, 110 miles N.E. Lahore. Lat. 32. 17. N. Long. 76. 5. E.

CHAMBERRI, the capital of the duchy of Savoy, in a fruitful valley, at the conflux of the rivers L'Aisse and D'Albans. It is protected by a large castle and several old fortifications. Pop. 11,763. 32 miles N. by E. Grenoble.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post town of the United States, and capital of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on Conococheague creek. Pop. 2304.

CHAMBLEE, FORT, a fort in Lower Canada, on the Chambly.—Near it, on the Richlieu, stands the village of Chambly.

CHAMBLEE RIVER. See *Richlieu*.

CHAMBON, a town of France, department of La Creuse. Pop. 1650.—Another in the department of the Higher Loire. Pop. 1809.—Another in the department of the Loire. Pop. 3110.

CHAMBORD, a village of France, department of the Loire and Cher, 10 miles E. Blois.

CHAMOUNI, or CHAUMOUNX, a valley in Savoy, near to Geneva, in the province of Faucigny, and kingdom of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 30. 15. N. Long. 6. 47. 20. E.

CHAMOUNI, CHAMONIX, or CHAMOIX, a village of Savoy, 42 miles S.E. Geneva. Pop. 1500.

CHAMOND, ST a town of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 6000.

CHAMP-SEGRE, a village of France, department of the Orne. Pop. 3600.

CHAMPAGNAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 1440.

CHAMPAGNE, (Champaign, or flat country,) a province of France, in the eastern part of the kingdom, adjacent to Franche Comté and Lorraine. It now forms the whole of the departments of the Ardennes, the Marne, the Upper Marne, and the Aube; and the greater part of those of the Yonne, and the Seine and Marne.—The name also of several small towns in France.

CHAMPAGNEY, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. Pop. 2000.

CHAMPAGNOLE, a town of France, department of the Jura. Pop. 2459.

CHAMPAIGN, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on Mad river, a branch of the Miami. Pop. 1838, 31,250. Chief town, Urbanna.

CHAMPANEE, the capital of a district of Hindostan, of the same name.

CHAMPION, a post township of the United States, in Jefferson county, New York, on Black river. Pop. 2400.

CHAMPLAIN, (in honour of Samuel de Champlain, a Governor-General of Canada,) a large lake of the United States, forming the boundary between New York and Vermont, about 150 miles long, and varying in breadth from 1 to 18 miles.

CHAMPLAIN, a post township and port of entry of the United States, in Clinton county, New York, on Lake Champlain. Pop. 3150. 15 miles N. Platsburg.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL, a considerable cut, 63 miles in length, running through several lakes of great depth; commencing at White

Hull, on Lake Champlain to Waterford, where it enters the Huron.

CHAMPNIERS, a large village of the department of the Charente, in France. Pop. 3879.

CHAMPTOCEAUX, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 1200.

CHAMUSCA, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus. Pop. 1800.

CHANAC, a town of France, department of the Lozere. Pop. 1900.

CHANAK KALESI, a town and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia.

CHANCA, a river of Portugal, which falls into the Guadiana.

CHANCAY, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, 45 miles N.W. Lima.

CHANDAH, a large district of Hindostan, in the province of Gundwana.

CHANDANEE, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan. Lat. 33. 24. N. Long. 74. 41. E.

CHANDERCOONA, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, with silk and cotton manufactures.

CHANDERGUNGE, a town of Hindostan. Lat. 22. 55. N. Long. 91. 20. E.

CHANDERNAGORE, the principal settlement of the French in Bengal. It is situated in a healthy position on the western bank of the Hooghly or Bhagurutty river, 21 miles above Calcutta, in Lat. 22. 49. N. Long. 88. 26. E. It is a very neat town, about three quarters of a mile long. The houses are two stories high, with colonnades in front, and green Venetian windows: they are built of brick and mortar, are plastered with fine white chunam both inside and out, and have flat roofs.

CHANDRAGIRI, a large square fort of Hindostan, in the province of South Canara. Lat. 12. 27. N. Long. 75. 8. E.

CHANDGHERRY, a town and district of Hindostan, once a Hindoo kingdom. Lat. 13. 33. N. Long. 79. 25. E.—A town in the Mysore, 108 miles N.N.W. Seringapatam.

CHANDOR, a town of Hindostan, 85 miles N.W. Aurungabad. Lat. 20. 19. N. Long. 74. 19. E.

CHANDOUL, a town of Persia, in the province of Azerbaijan, 150 N.E. Tabreez.

CHANDPOOR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bengal, and district of Tipperah, situated on the great river Megna. Lat. 23. 17. 10. N. Long. 90. 31. E.

CHANDRA-GUPTI, a town and fort of Hindostan, with 100 houses. Lat. 14. 23. N. Long. 75. 8. E.—It is rapidly decaying.

CHANDREE, the name of a district and town of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa. The town is the residence of a rajah, and is on the Betwah. Lat. 24. 32. N. Long. 78. 10. E. Houses 1400.

CHANDUI, a seaport of South America, in Guayaquil. Lat. 2. 23. S. Long. 80. 35. W.

CHANG, a large province of Thibet, extending along the northern side of the Himalaya mountains, and located between the 28th and 30th degrees of N. Lat.

CHANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the east by the province Pe-tche-le, and part of Honan; on the south by that of Keang-nan, and on the north by the gulf of Pe-tche-le. Tse-nan-fou is the capital, on the south banks of the Tsing. The celebrated Confucius was born in this province. Pop. 24,000,000. Lat. 34. 30. to 38. N.

CHANGAMA, a town of Hindostan, in the Salem province, 75 miles W. by N. Pondicherry. Lat. 12. 18. N. Long. 78. 50. E.

CHAN-SAI, a province of China, N. province of Honan, 18 miles north of Yen-heng.

CHANNELKIRK, a parish in the upper part of Lauderdale, Berwickshire, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles diameter. The country here is high, and of a bleak and pastoral nature, and cultivation is attended to only in the low grounds. The very small village of Channelkirk is the only inhabited village the traveller meets with after issuing from the Lammermuir hills. Pop. 841.

CHANTELLE LE CHATEAU, a town of France, department of the Allier. Pop. 1350.

CHANTIBUN, a considerable trading town in the gulf of Siam, capital of the province of the same name. Lat. 12. 45. N. Long. 102. 18. E.

CHANTILLY, a town of France, department of the Oise. Pop. 1800.

CHANTOONAX, a town of France, department of La Vendee. Pop. 1500.

CHAO-TCHEOU-FOU, a city of China, province of Canton. Families 10,060.

CHAOURCE, a town of France, department of the Aube. Pop. 1700.

CHAPEL EN LE FRITH, a town and parish of England, county of Derby. It has a cotton manufactory on a small scale. Pop. 3220.

CHAPEL ALLERTON, a chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1934.

CHAPEL HILL, a parish in Monmouthshire. Pop. 590.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, a parish in the centre of Aberdeenshire, 8 miles long and 7 broad. It is watered by the river Don. In this parish was fought the celebrated battle of Harlaw. Pop. 1873.

CHAPEL-HILL, a post township of the United States, in Orange county, North Carolina, on New Hope creek, 27 miles W. Raleigh. It is the seat of the university of North Carolina, which was incorporated in 1788.

CHAPELIZOD, a large and populous village of Ireland, on the Liffey, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W. Dublin.

CHAPELLE BLANCHE, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 3400.—Chapelle is the name of a great number of small towns in France.

CHAPNIER, a town of France, department of Lower Charente. Pop. 2600.

CHAR, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which flows into the sea at Charmouth.

CHARAK, TSJARAK, or CHAMACK, formerly a place of consequence, situated on the sea-

shore of the Persian Gulf, in the province of Laristown. It stands at the foot of a mountain, opposite the island of Ken, and is now a small town.

CHARAMONTE, a town of the intendency of Seragosa, in the island of Sicily. Pop. 7000.

CHARCAS, an extensive province, formerly of Peru, now in the Bolivian republic. Pop. 100,000.

CHARD, a parish and town of England, county of Somerset. Pop. 5141.

CHARDSTOCK, a parish in Dorsetshire. Pop. 1357.

CHARENTE, a large river of France, which falls into the sea near Rochefort.

CHARENTE, La, a department of France, bordered by the departments of the Lower Charente, the Deux Sevres, the Vienne, the Upper Vienne, and the Dordogne. It is above 56 miles in length, and on an average 30 in breadth, containing 327,000 inhabitants.

CHARENTE, THE LOWER, or LA CHARENTE INFÉRIEURE, a department of France, which is inclosed by the Atlantic ocean and the departments of the Gironde, the Dordogne, the Charente, the Deux Sevres, and La Vendée. It is above 80 miles in length, and varies from 20 to 40 in breadth; the number of square miles is 2800. Pop. 393,000.

CHARING, a town and parish of England, county of Kent. Pop. 1237.

CHARITE, LA, a town of France, department of the Nièvre, on the Loire. Pop. 5500.

CHARKOV, or KHARKOF, a town of European Russia, the capital of the government of the same name, situated on the small rivers Charkov and Lapan, and containing ten churches, two convents, 1500 houses (mostly of wood,) and 1100 inhabitants. Four great yearly markets are held here. 640 miles S.S.E. St Petersburg. Lat. 49. 49. 43. N. Long. 36. 26. 82. E.

CHARKOV, a circle in the Russian government of the Ukraine, extending over 1980 square miles, and containing 165,000 inhabitants.

CHARLEBURY, a parish of England, Oxfordshire. Pop. 1433.

CHARLEMONT, (Fortress of Charles,) a town of Ireland, county of Armagh, on the Blackwater, 8 miles N. Armagh. Pop. 730.

CHARLEMONTE, a strong town of French Hainault, near the Ardennes. Pop. 4100. 24 miles S.W. Namur.

CHARLEROI, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the Sambre. Pop. about 4500. Here are a few manufactures of nails and other hardware; glass, and woollen stuffs; and in the neighbourhood are extensive pits of turf and coal. 20 miles N.E. Maubeuge.

CHARLES, a county of the United States, on the west shore of Maryland, between Potomac and Patuxent rivers. Pop. 20,245. Slaves 12,435. Chief town, Port Tobacco.

—2d, A cape of Virginia, on the north side of Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 37. 15. N.

CHARLES CITY, a county of the United States, in Virginia. Pop. 5186. Slaves 3023.

CHARLES ISLAND, or FLORIANA, an island about 60. 17. S. lat., and 90. 30. W. long., about 20 miles in length from north to south, and 15 in breadth, affording a superficial area of more than 300 miles. Like all the islands in the Galapagos group, it was uninhabited till 1832. The land is fine and very fertile.

CHARLES-THE-MARTYR, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 12,425.

CHARLES RIVER, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which falls into Mystic river, in the harbour of Boston.

CHARLES, Sr, one of the six districts or counties into which Louisiana has been divided by the American government. Pop. in 1814, 3505.—2d, The chief town of the above district, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 24 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi. Pop. 450.

CHARLESTON, a city and seaport of the United States, in Charleston district, South Carolina. It is built on the tongue of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below the city, and form a spacious and convenient harbour, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's island, 7 miles S.E. of the city. The harbour has a bar at its mouth, through which are two channels for sea vessels; the deepest has 16 feet of water at low tide. The harbour is defended by fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's island, and forts Pinkney and Johnson. Among the public buildings are a statehouse, city hall, a customhouse, theatre, orphan-house, hospital, almshouse, 10 banks, and 28 houses of public worship, viz. 3 Episcopalian, 3 Presbyterian, 3 Methodist, 2 Independent or Congregational, 1 Lutheran, 1 Baptist, 1 French Protestant, 1 Friends, 1 Roman Catholic, a Jews synagogue, and an orphan-house church. The orphan asylum has grown up from small beginnings, to be the most respectable establishment of the kind on the continent. A large and handsome building has been erected, sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 children. Though a college had existed here since 1785, yet it was not till 1824 that it was placed on a respectable footing. It was attended in 1833 by 177 students. The medical school is empowered to confer degrees. Among the other charitable societies, are two for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen; one of which is formed by members of the Episcopal church, and the other by those of the Independent church: each of them has large funds. The city is regularly laid out in parallel streets, from 35 to 70 feet in width, running from river to river, and intersected by others at right angles. The new houses are of brick, and many of them are elegant. The commerce of Charleston is extensive and flourishing. It

imports the foreign goods consumed in South Carolina, a considerable part of North Carolina, and a part of Georgia. It is connected by a canal 22 miles long with Santee river. In 1838, it was the fifth town in the United States in amount of shipping, the number of tons being 72,546. The city is regarded as more healthy than any part of the low country in the southern states. Pop. in 1790, 16,359; in 1800, 18,712; in 1810, 24,711, of whom 11,668 were whites, and 13,043 blacks; in 1838, 45,000. 113 miles N.E. Savannah, and 544 S. S. W. Washington. Lat. 32. 47. N. Long. 79. 54. W.

CHARLESTOWN, a village and township of the United States in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Pop. of the township 3150.—2d, A post township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, one mile from Boston.—The name also of several other townships, most of them of little importance.

CHARLESTOWN, the principal town of the island of Nevis, in the West Indies. It is situated on the west coast, and has many good houses and shops, well provided with every necessary. Lat. 17. 8. N. Long. 62. 40. W.

CHARLESTOWN, a town of Barbadoes, with a good port defended by two castles.

CHARLESTOWN, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, 3 miles S. Dunfermline.

CHARLESTOWN OF ABOYNE, a village of Scotland, 29 miles W. Aberdeen.

CHARLESTOWN, a small town near Boston, North America. It contains a population of about 10,000. It has several places of worship, almshouses, banks, and market-houses. The United States' naval yard is in this town, occupies about 60 acres of land, and is surrounded with storehouses, arsenals, magazines, &c. The dry dock is said to be the best in the United States.

CHARLEVILLE (Town of Charles de Gonzaga, afterwards Duke of Mantua), a neat town of France, on the Meuse, department of the Ardennes. Pop. 8000. Here is a great manufactory of arms. There is a commodious port on the Meuse, and considerable business is done.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Ireland, county of Cork. 144 miles from Dublin. Pop. 4050.

CHARLIEU, a town of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2900.

CHARLOIS, a large village of the Netherlands, with 1900 inhabitants.

CHARLOTTE, a county of the United States, in New Brunswick, bounded S. by the bay of Fundy. Chief town, St Andrews.—2d, A post township in Chittenden county, Vermont. Pop. 1679.—3d, A post village in Gates, Genesee county, New York, at the mouth of the Genesee.—4th, A county in Virginia, on the head waters of the Staunton river, southwest of Richmond. Pop. 23,165. Slaves 7597. Chief town, Marysville.

CHARLOTTE-HALL, a post township of the

United States, in St Mary's county, Maryland. 55 miles S.S.E. Washington.

CHARLOTTENBURG (the Burgh of Charlotte first Queen of Prussia,) a town of Prussia, on the Spree, with 2350 inhabitants.

CHARLOTTE, FORT, a small fortification on the main land at Shetland. It was originally built by Oliver Cromwell, and repaired in 1784.

CHARLOTTE'S TOWN, a town of the island of Dominica, on the west coast.

CHARLOTTE'S TOWN, a town of the island of St John, in the gulf of St Lawrence.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a post township of the United States, capital of Albemarle county, Virginia, 86 miles W.N.W. Richmond.

CHARLTON, a parish of England, county of Wilts. Pop. 645.

CHARLTON, a post township of the United States, in Saratoga county, New York. Pop. 2947.—2d, In Worcester county, Massachusetts. Pop. 3018.

CHARLTON, a hundred, Berks. Pop. 3108.

CHARLTON NEAR DOVER, a parish, Kent. Pop. 1637.

CHARLTON, KINGS', a parish, Gloucestershire. Pop. 2478.

CHARLTON UPON OTMOOR, a parish, Oxfordshire. Pop. 658.

CHARLTON NEXT WOOLWICH, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 2327.

CHARLTON-ADAM, a parish, Somersetshire. Pop. 480.

CHARLWOOD, a parish, county of Surrey. Pop. 1176.

CHARMES, a town of France, 15 miles S. Nancy. Pop. 3180.

CHARMINSTER, a parish, Dorsetshire. Pop. 596.

CHARMOUTH, a village and parish, county of Dorset. Pop. 724.

CHARNET, a river of England, which joins the Dove, 5 miles N. Uttoxeter.

CHARNOCK HEATH, a township, county of Lancaster. Pop. 841.

CHARNOCK RICHARD, a township, Lancashire. Pop. 750.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in Burgundy. Pop. 3000.

CHARPEY, a town in the department of the Drome. Pop. 2630.

CHARSFIELD, a parish, Suffolk. Pop. 558.

CHARTERHOUSE HINTON, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 735.

CHARTHAM, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 895.

CHART, GREAT, a parish, Kent. Pop. 771.

CHART, LITTLE, a parish, Kent. Pop. 315.

CHART NEXT SUTTON VALENCE, a parish, Kent. Pop. 610.

CHART AND PITFOLD, a titular, county of Surrey. Pop. 618.

CHARTRE, LA, a town of France, department of the Sarthe, on the Loire. Pop. 2630.

CHARTRES, an ancient and considerable town of France, department of the Eure and

Loire, on the Eure, which divides it into two parts, and across which there is a bridge planned by the celebrated Vauban. Most of the streets are narrow and crowded, but some of the buildings, comparatively of modern erection, are uncommonly neat. The cathedral is accounted one of the finest edifices of the kind in France. Pop. 15,000. 38 miles N.W. Orleans.

CHASSENEUIL, a town of France, department of the Charente. Pop. 1850.

CHATA-HATCHI, a large river of West Florida, which falls into the gulf of Mexico.

CHATAHOOCHEE, a river of North America, which unites with the Flint, in Lat. 31. N. to form the Appalachianola.

CHATAUQUE, a county of the United States, in New York State. Pop. 4351. Chief town, Chataouque.

CHATBURN, a town, Lancashire. Pop. 591.

CHATEAUBRIAND, a town of France, department of the Lower Loire. Pop. 2750.

CHATEAU-CAMBRÉSIS, a fortified town of French Flanders, on the Selle. Pop. 4000. 15 miles S.E. Cambrai.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, 30 miles E. Nièvre. Pop. 3500.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a strong castle of Piedmont, 30 miles S.S.W. Turin.

CHATEAUDUN (Chateau of the Dunois,) an ancient town of France, near the Loire. This place was entirely burned down in 1723; but was speedily rebuilt. Pop. 6000. 27 miles N.W. Orleans.

CHATEAU GIRON, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 1500.

CHATEAU GONTIER, a well built town of France, in Anjou. There are here some manufactures of linen and woollen, and a considerable traffic is carried on in wax. Pop. 5900.

CHATEAUGUAY, a river of North America, which rises in the state of New York, and falls into the St Lawrence, at Lake St Louis.

CHATEAU LANDON, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Pop. 2000.

CHATEAU-LIN, a town of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 3200.

CHATEAU-LENTIER, an arrondissement of the department of the Mayence, in France, the extent of which is 575 square miles.

CHATEAU DU LOIRE, a town of France, 135 miles S.W. Paris. Pop. 2900.

CHATEAU MEILLANT, a town of France, 31 miles S. Bruges. Pop. 2300.

CHATEAU NEUF, a town of France, on the Charente. Pop. 2200.

CHATEAU NEUF SUR CHER, a town of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 2100.

CHATEAU NEUF DU FAON, a town of France, in Brittany. Pop. 2160.

CHATEAU NEUF SUR LOIRE, a town of France, on the Loire. Pop. 4300. 12 miles E. Orleans.

CHATEAU POINSAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 3600.

CHATEAU RENARD, a town of France, in Provence. Pop. 1800.

CHATEAUROUX (Chateau of Raoul de Dols,) a town of France, on the Indre. Here is a large woollen manufactory. Near this is found some of the best iron in France. Pop. 10,450. 150 miles S.W. Paris.

CHATEAU-SALINS, a town of Lorraine, France. Pop. 2900. 13 miles N. E. Nancy.

CHATEAU THIERRY (Chateau built for Thierry IV.,) a town of France, on the Marne, department of the Aisne. Pop. 4440.

CHATEAU VILLAIN, a town of France, 10 miles S. W. Chaumont. Pop. 1700.—The name of numerous other small towns commences in the same manner.

CHATELET (Little Fortress,) a town of the Netherlands, on the Sambre. Pop. 2000. 24 miles E. by N. Mons.

CHATELHERAULT (Little Castle of Herault, Lord of the Soil,) a town of France, in Poitou, on the Vienne, across which there is one of the finest bridges in France. It is noted for its manufactures of cloth, and for cutlery. Pop. 10,000.

CHATENOV, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2800.

CHATHAM (Village of Cottages,) a town of England, county of Kent, adjoining to the city of Rochester of which it is considered a suburb, situate on the river Medway. Here is a fine naval arsenal, disposed in vast magazines and warehouses, which contains every kind of stores, and where all the operations necessary for the most extensive naval architecture, are carried on. There is an hospital here, founded by Sir John Hawkins in 1592, for decayed seamen and their widows. In the year 1588, a fund was instituted by Queen Elizabeth, called the Chatham Chest, for the relief of the sufferers in the Spanish armada. It was removed to Greenwich in 1602. Chatham is defended by the castles of Upnor and Gillingham, the former built by Queen Elizabeth, nearly opposite to the dock, on the west side of the river; the latter is a strong fortress, by which the river is completely surrounded. The church contains some elegant marble monuments; and there is a chapel of ease, supposed to have been part of an hospital for lepers, which is of Norman architecture. In addition to the former church and chapel of ease, there is a new church erected, dedicated to St John. Here are an elegant naval hospital, also a classical and mathematical school, upon the system of the Charter-house, for 100 boys, and a commercial and mathematical school. The Dock chapel is a neat, elegant, and extremely light building, completed in 1811, for the accommodation of the officers, artificers, and their families. Fort Pitt, a strong fortress, contiguous to the New Road, was erected in 1803, and originally intended for a military hospital. Here are also very extensive fortifications, called the Lines, which

are defended by ramparts, palisadoes, and a broad deep ditch; and, with the exception of Portsmouth, Chatham may now be considered as the most complete and regular fortress in the British islands. There are spacious barracks, namely, the lower or marine barracks; the upper barracks; and the artillery barracks, built in 1804. There is a garrison and marine library. There is a market on Saturday for provisions. By the Reform Act it was created a Parliamentary burgh, and returns one member. 30 miles E. London. Pop. 17,936.

CHATHAM, a central county of the United States, in North Carolina. Pop. 21,977. Slaves, 3635. Chief town, Pittsburg.—2d, In the eastern district of Georgia, on the sea coast, between Savannah and Ogeechee rivers. Pop. 23,540. Slaves, 9748. Chief town, Savannah.—The name of several townships, daily increasing in population.

CHATHAM ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. of the one, 43. 43. S. Long. 183. 2. E.; Lat. of the other, 43. 41. S. Long. 172. 18. W.

CHATILLON, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles S.E. Aosta. Pop. 1800.

CHATILLON LES DOMBES, a town of France, department of the Ain. Pop. 2760.—2d, **SUR INDRE**, a town of France, on the Indre. Pop. 2960.—3d, **SUR LOING**, a town of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2000.—4th, **SUR LOIRE**, a town of France. Pop. 2100.—5th, **SUR SAONE**, a town of France, department of the Vosges. Pop. 2000.—6th, **SUR SEINE**, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided by the Seine into two parts. Pop. 4900.—The name also of various other small towns of France.

CHATLEY, a hamlet of England, county of Essex. Pop. 539.

CHATRE LA, a town of France, department of the Indre. Pop. 4000.

CHATTERIS, a parish and village of England, county of Cambridge. Pop. 4177.

CHATTERPORE, a city of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Lat. 24. 56. N. Long. 79. 35. E. It has cotton manufactures.

CHATTON, a parish, county of Northumberland. Pop. 1632.

CHAUDÉS AIGUES, (Warm Waters,) a town of France, in Upper Auvergne. Pop. 2230.

CHAUDIERE, a river of Canada. It has its source in Lake Megantic, and after a northerly course of 102 miles, it falls into the St Lawrence, 6 miles above Quebec.

CHAUDIERE FALLS, nine miles from Quebec. These falls are visited by all tourists. The breadth of the river is about 400 feet, tumbling then, into a pool, called the Port, 135 feet deep. The scenery around is wild and grand, showing foaming rocks and bold headlands.

CHAUFFAILLES, a town of France, in Burgundy. Pop. 2200.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 5000.

CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY, a town of France, in Champagne, near the Marne. Pop. 6600. The chief manufactures are of coarse woollens, caps, gloves, and cottons. 147 miles S.E. Paris.—The name of several other small towns in France.

CHAUNY, a town of France, department of the Aisne, on the Oise. Pop. 4000.

CAUVIGNY, a town of France, 12 miles E. Poitiers. Pop. 1600.

CHAUX DE FONDS, LA, a beautiful village of Switzerland, canton of Neuchâtel. It has a manufacture of clocks and watches. Pop. 3000.

CHAYAMAKOLAN, one of the Kurile islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 49. 59. N. Long. 155. 0. E.

CHAVES, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-los-Montes. Pop. 2000.

CHAWLEY, a parish, Devon. Pop. 865.

CHAYANTA, or **CHARCAS**, a province of Bolivia, in the department of Potosi. Pop. 100,000.

CHAZELLES, a town of France, 21 miles W.S.W. Lyons. Pop. 2400.

CHAZY, a post township of the United States, in Clinton county, New York, on Lake Champlain. Pop. 1466.

CHAZY RIVER, a river of the United States, in New York, falling into Lake Champlain. It has a township and a village of the same name on its banks.

CHEADLE, a parish, county of Chester. Pop. 8154.

CHEADLE, a town of England, county of Stafford, surrounded by coal pits; and near it are extensive manufactories in brass, copper, and tin. Pop. 4119. 15 miles N.E. Stafford.

CHEADLE BULKELEY, and **CHEADLE MOSELEY**, two townships of England, county of Chester. Pop. 4228 and 1946.

CHEAM, a village and parish of England, county of Surrey. Pop. 998.

CHEAT RIVER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which joins the Monongahela river.

CHEBUCTO, a bay on the coast of Nova Scotia. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 63. 31. W.

CHECKLEY and **TEAN**, a parish, Staffordshire. Pop. 2247.

CHEBUCTO, or **MILFORD HAVEN**, a large and deep bay of Nova Scotia. Lat. 45. 25. N. Long. 61. 10. W.

CHEDDER, a village and parish of England, county of Somerset. Pop. 1980.

CHEDLETON, a township and parish of England, county of Stafford. Pop. 1664.

CHEDUBA, an island in the bay of Bengal 29 miles long and 10 broad. Lat. 18. 50. N. Long. 93. 40. E.

CHEDWORTH, a parish, Gloucestershire. Pop. 1026.

CHEDZOY, a parish, Somersetsh. Pop. 549.

CHEETHAM, a chapelry, Lancashire. Pop. 4025.

CHEKWALL, a town of the Sikh territory, in the province of Lahore. Lat. 32. 39. N. Long. 72. 16. E.

CHELICUT, a town of Tigre, in Abyssinia. Lat. 13. 21. 34. N. Long. 10. 37. 17. E.

CHELIDONI, CAPE, a cape of Natolia. Lat. 36. 10. N. Long. 30. 27. E.

CHELL, a town, Staffordshire. Pop. 535.

CHELM, a town of Poland, 108 miles E.S.E. Warsaw. Pop. 3000.

CHELMSFORD, a hundred, Essex. Pop. 27,179.

CHELMSFORD, a town of England, the principal town of the county of Essex, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Cann, which are crossed by a fine bridge of one arch. It consists of four main streets. At the west end of the church there is a square tower of flint, with a neat spire. It has a good shire-hall, a neat theatre, and two charity schools; also a spacious jail. Pop. 5435. 22 miles W. Colchester.

CHELMSFORD, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the Merrimack. Pop. 2010.

CHELSEA, a parish and village of England, in the county of Middlesex, on the Thames near London, where stands that great national asylum for decayed and maimed soldiers, Chelsea Hospital, being the noblest building, and one of the best foundations of the kind in Europe. The building, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was founded by Charles II. in 1682, carried on by James II., by William and Mary in 1690, and completed at the expense of £150,000. The principal building is a large quadrangle, open on the south side, having, in the centre, a bronze statue of the founder, Charles II., in Roman attire. The east and west wings, each 365 feet in length, are chiefly occupied with wards for the pensioners. Its whole length from east to west is 790 feet. The infirmaries are kept remarkably neat, and are supplied with hot, cold, and vapour baths. There is an inclosure of about 13 acres, besides extensive gardens. The whole extent of the premises is about 50 acres. The number of ordinary invalid pensioners is 500 in the hospital, divided into classes, and regulated by military discipline. The allowance of private out-pensioners is fivepence a-day, and they are always paid half-a-year's pension in advance. Besides these, there are 400 sergeants, out-pensioners, who receive a shilling a-day. They lately amounted to 85,000. Connected with the hospital, is a military asylum, founded in 1801, for the education and maintenance of soldiers' children. The physic garden here, belonging to the company of apothecaries, is enriched with a great variety of plants. It was a present to the company in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane. Population of the parish, 32,371. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of London.

CHELSEA, a township of the United States, in Suffolk county, Massachusetts. Pop. 1510.

3 miles N.E. Boston.—2d, A post township of Orange county, Vermont. Pop. 3500. 37 miles N. Windsor.

CHELSEFIELD, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 796.

CHELTHENHAM, a hundred, Gloucestershire. Pop. 26,574.

CHELTHENHAM, (the Dwelling of the Chelt,) a town and parish of England, county of Gloucester, on the Chelt, noted for its medicinal waters. The church of St Mary's is a venerable structure, to which the church of the Holy Trinity was built as a chapel of ease. A new church is in progress, and a free church, rendered necessary by the increase of the population, is about to be built. Here are two charity schools, and an hospital. The Pittville pump room, and the assembly rooms, are elegant buildings; and there is a commodious theatre, erected in 1804. Pop. 22,942. 10 miles E.N.E. Gloucester.

CHELVA, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. Pop. 8000.

CHELYED'APCHER, St, a town of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2400.

CHEMILLE, a town of France, in Anjou, Pop. 3140.

CHEMNITZ, or **KEMNITZ**, an old but well-built town of Saxony, on the river of the same name. It contains three churches, an hospital, and an academy. It has manufactures of canvass; and near it are extensive bleach-fields. It is one of the most industrious towns in Germany. Pop. 9900. 36 miles W.S.W. Dresden.

CHEMNITZ, a town of Bohemia. It has manufactures of glass and stockings. 30 miles S.E. Dresden.

CHEN-SI, a province of China W. Chan-si. Population supposed 30,000,000.

CHENANGO, a county of the United States, in New York. Pop. 39,550. Chief town, Norwich.

CHENANGO, a post township of the United States, and capital of Broome county, New-York, on the Susquehannah. Pop. 2853.

CHENANGO, a river of the United States, in New York, which runs into the Susquehannah from the N. 18 miles E. Owego.

CHENDI, a large village of Nubia, on the Nile, with 250 houses.

CHENDOUL, a river of Cabul, which runs into the Kameh, 25 miles E. Peshawur.

CHENE, a neat village of Savoy proper, not far from Geneva. Pop. 1800.

CHENE, REVIERE DU, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St Lawrence.

CHENIES, a parish, Bucks. Pop. 649.

CHEODLE, a market-town of the hundred of Totmonslow, in the county of Stafford. The inhabitants amounted in 1831 to 4119.

CHEPIDO, a town of Greece, on the east coast of the island of Paros.

CHEPO, SAN CRISTOVAL DE, a small town of Panama, 42 miles N.E. Panama. Lat. 9. 8. N. Long. 78. 52. E.

CHEPSTOW, (the Market town,) a well-built market town and seaport town of England, county of Monmouth, on the Wye. The castle, built soon after the Norman conquest, is at the N. extremity of the town, on the summit of a high cliff; a considerable part of it yet remains, and evinces its former extent, strength, and magnificence. It is still inhabited in the most entire portion. Chepstow exports a considerable quantity of timber, bark, iron, and cider; wine is brought from Oporto; and planks, hemp, flax, pitch, and tar, from the Baltic. Pop. 3524. 15 miles N.N.W. Bristol.

CHEQUER, a ward, Norfolk. Pop. 1071.

CHEB, a river of France, which falls into the Loire, a little below Tours.

CHEB, a department of France, which comprises the eastern part of Berri, and portions of the Bourbonnois and Nivernois. The number of square miles is about 2900, and the population about 228,000.

CHERASCO, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the borders of the county of Asti, at the conflux of the Tanaro and Stura. It is well built, and is accounted one of the strongholds of Piedmont. It contains seven churches within the walls, and three without. Pop. 11,200. 20 miles S.S.E. Turin.

CHEBBOURG, or **CHEBBURG**, an ancient and important seaport of France, in Lower Normandy, situate on the north coast, at the bottom of a large bay between Capes La Hague and Barfleur, in the department of La Manche. The public establishments here are a navigation school, a theatre, a garden called Tivoli, the public baths, and *promenades de l'Abbaye*. Some woollen and cotton stuffs are manufactured, and small coasting vessels are built here. Cherburg has long been considered one of the principal stations of the French marine, and its improvement has, from time to time, occupied the attention of Government for no less than a century and a half. Various plans have been adopted for this purpose; but the violence of the winter tempests has thrown down all the great works which have been constructed; and the ruins now only serve the purpose of a breakwater. The last attempt was made under Bonaparte in 1803, to build on what had formerly been thrown down, as a foundation; but it encountered great difficulties, the mass of small stones proving an insecure foundation for the superincumbent blocks, and the winter storms (particularly on the 11th February 1808,) overturning vast pieces of the masonry. After this, it was determined to excavate from the solid ground a harbour capable of containing 50 or 60 sail of the line. The spot fixed on was situated on the western shore of the roadstead, a short distance from the town of Cherburg; the work was prosecuted with great vigour, and by 1813 there was dug a basin extending about 1000 feet in length, 770 in width, and occupying a surface

of about 18 acres. This basin has a depth of 50 feet, and is capable of containing fully 50 sail of the line. The next project was a wet dock of equal dimensions; it was begun in 1813, which when completed cost, along with the basin (and exclusive of the breakwater) a sum of nearly five millions sterling. 190 miles W.N.W. Paris. Pop. 17,700. Lat. 49. 38. 31. N. Long. 1. 37. 3. W.

CHEBHILL, a hamlet and parish of England, in Wiltshire. Pop. 404.

CHERIBON, a town on the south coast of the island of Java, capital of a principality of the same name, situated at the bottom of a deep bay, now nearly deserted. 178 miles E. Batavia. Lat. 6. 43. S. Long. 108. 35. E.

CHERITON, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 1143.

CHERITON, a parish, Southampton. Pop. 722.

CHERITON, BISHOP, a parish, Devonshire. Pop. 799.

CHERITON FITSPAINE, a parish, Devonshire. Pop. 1085.

CHEROKEE RIVER. See *Tennessee River*.

CHEROKEES, an Indian tribe, in the northern parts of Georgia, formerly of great note.

CHERRY HINTON, a parish, Cambridgeshire. Pop. 574.

CHERRYVALEY, a post township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York. Pop. 3775.

CHERSO, a large island subject to Austria, in the Adriatic, between the coasts of Dalmatia and Istria.

CHERSO, an old seaport, the capital of the foregoing island, on the west coast. It has a good harbour. Pop. 4000.

CHERSON, **KHERSON**, or **KORSLOF**, a town of European Russia, the capital of the government of the same name, on the Dnieper, about 60 miles from its mouth. It was founded in 1778, and was intended to be a great seaport on the Black sea; but from the difficulty of navigating the Dnieper, and the unhealthiness of the climate, it gradually fell into decline, and is now completely eclipsed as a commercial station, by the neighbouring port of Odessa. The naval office has been removed to Nikolaev, but extensive works are still carried on in the dockyards and arsenal of Cherson. Here the philanthropic Howard terminated his career of humanity on 20th January 1790. The population in 1788 is said to have been nearly 50,000; in 1803 (after the ruin of its trade,) 11,000, and since that time the number has still further decreased. 812 miles S. St Petersburg. Lat. 46. 38. 30. N. Long. 32. 56. 30. E.

CHERTSEY, a town and parish of England, county of Surrey, near the Thames, which is crossed by a bridge of seven arches. The abbey is said to have been founded in the year 604. Pop. 4795.

CHERWELL, a river of England, in Warwickshire. It joins the Thames at Oxford.

CHESAPEAKE, a bay of the United States, and one of the largest and safest in the known world. Its entrance is nearly E.N.E. and S.S.W. between Cape Charles, Lat. 37. 12. and Cape Henry, Lat. 37. in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad. The Susquehannah, Patapsco, Patuxent, Potomac, Rappahannock, and York, all large and navigable streams fall into it.

CHESHAM, a town and parish of England, in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 5388.

CHESHIRE, a county palatine of England, bounded by Lancashire and a small part of Yorkshire on the N.; on the E. by the counties of Derby and Stafford; on the S. by Shropshire and a detached portion of Flintshire; and on the W. by Denbighshire, Flintshire, and the estuary of the Dee. It extends 58 miles in extreme length, by 30 in breadth, and is supposed to contain a superficial area of 670,000 acres. The surface is in general flat, with some considerable hills towards the east end; also a high ridge of sandstone, crossing it from north to south, on the highest part of the centre of which is situated the singularly insulated hill-fortress of Beeston Castle. The arable, meadow, and pasture land, has been computed at 620,000 acres; 28,600 waste land; 28,000 peat-bogs and sea-sand. In 1812, an act was obtained for inclosing 12,000 acres of this dreary tract. It is chiefly watered by the rivers Mersey, Tame, Dee, Weaver, and Bollin. It is intersected by several navigable canals. It produces copper, lead, and cobalt; also coal. But the principal mineral consists of inexhaustible strata of rock salt. About 156,000 tons of this article are obtained yearly from pits, besides what is procured from the water of several brine springs, which are usually at the depth of from 20 to 40 yards under the surface. Cheshire is celebrated for the quantity and excellence of its cheese, which forms one of its principal exports. Manufactures are carried on extensively in silk, cotton, and linen; in ribbons, thread, buttons, and tanning leather, in various parts of the county. Cheshire is divided into seven hundreds, consisting of 86 parishes, containing one city, Chester, and 13 market-towns, Altringham, Congleton, Frodsham, Halton, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Malpas, Middlewich, Nantwich, Norwich, Neston, Sandbach, and Stockport. Cheshire being opposite to Liverpool, it has become a fashionable retreat for the citizens of that place to spend the gay months of the year in this county. Roman antiquities are frequently found in this county. Pop. 334,410.

CHESHIRE, a county of the United States in the south-west part of New Hampshire, bounded N. by Grafton county, E. by Hillsborough county, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from

Vermont. Pop. 55,988. Chief towns, Keene and Charleston.

CHESHIRE, a post township of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Pop. 2645.—2d, a post township of New Haven county, in Connecticut. Pop. 2288. 13 miles N. Newhaven.

CHESHUNT, a town and parish of England, in Hertfordshire. Pop. 5021.

CHESLYN HAY, a town in Staffordshire. Pop. 648.

CHESTER (the Encampment, viz. of the 20th legion,) a city of England, capital of Cheshire, 18 miles from the sea, on the Dee, which is navigable here, and is crossed by a romantic but inconvenient old bridge of seven arches. It is surrounded by walls, which are frequented as a promenade by the citizens. Four principal streets lead from the four gates, all terminating, as it were, in a centre at the Cross. Chester contains a cathedral and eight parish churches within the walls, and one, St John's, without them. The cathedral was founded by Henry VIII. Its tower, springing from four beautiful pillars, is 127 feet high, and the construction of the whole building exhibits many subjects interesting to the architect and antiquary. The Unitarians, Quakers, Baptists, and several sects of Methodists, have meeting-houses; and there are several alms-houses, and endowments for charitable purposes. There is a blue-coat hospital for maintaining 35 boys; also a similar institution for girls; a poor-house, or house of industry; and several schools, where the pupils are taught after Mr Bell's system. There is a general infirmary, supported by private subscriptions. Adjoining the infirmary is the city jail, which is constructed of brick, but which was considered insecure. It is divided into a jail and house of correction. The old castle was taken down about 1790, and a new jail has been erected. Opposite to this is the shire-hall, a fine edifice. Here also is the county jail, built on an improved plan, with apartments for classing the criminals. At the north-east end of the castle-yard are barracks; and on the south-west side is an arsenal for 35,000 stand of arms. This castle is a royal fortress. The other public buildings are the exchange; the union-hall, appropriated for Manchester and Yorkshire goods; the linen-hall; and the theatre. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent; and it is not uncommon to see 10 or 12 vessels on the stocks at a time. There are two inland canals. There are annually two fairs for Manchester goods, Yorkshire cloths, Irish linens, and Birmingham wares. The city returns two members to Parliament, elected by the resident free-men, amounting to 1400. Chester is a very ancient place, and its walls appear to have been erected by the Romans. Pop. 21,363. 145 miles N. Bristol, and 181 N.W. London.

CHESTER, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Pop. 59,596. Chief town West Chester.—2d, A post town of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack. Pop. 4060.—3d, A post township of Windsor county, Vermont. Pop. 4500.—4th, a post township of Hampden county, Massachusetts. Pop. 2600.—5th, a borough and capital of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, near Marcus Hook, 15 miles from Philadelphia.—6th, A district of South Carolina, on Wateree river. Pop. 22,915. Slaves 2743. Chief town Chester.—The name of several townships of little importance.

CHESTER LE STREET, a parish and chapelry in the county of Durham. Pop. 15,378.

CHESTER LE STREET, a chapelry in the county of Durham. Pop. 1910.

CHESTER WARD, three divisions, county of Durham. Pop. 88,878.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of England, county of Derby, on the Rother. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice, and appears to be of considerable antiquity. Here are a grammar school, and several alms-houses. The town-hall is a neat structure. There are manufactures of cast iron, pottery, silk and cotton, shoes, stockings, and carpets, in the town and neighbourhood. Pop. 5775. 26 miles N. Derby.

CHESTERFIELD, a county of the United States, in Virginia, between James and Appomattox rivers. Pop. 19,788. Slaves 6015.—A district of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina. Pop. 10,500. Slaves 1639.—The name of several townships not important.

CHESTERFIELD INLET, a bay of the United States, on the west side of Hudson's Bay, about 200 miles long and 15 wide. Lat. 63. 30. N. Long. of the mouth 90. 40. W.

CHESTERFIELD KEY, an islet of the United States, near the north coast of Cuba. Lat. 22. 15. N. Long. 77. 20. W.

CHESTERFORD, GREAT, a town and parish of England, county of Essex. Pop. 873.

CHESTERTON, a town in Staffordshire. Pop. 960.

CHESTERTOWN, a post township of the United States, and capital of Kent county, Maryland, situated on Chester river. Washington college is in this town. 38 miles S.S.E. Baltimore.

CHESWARDINE, a parish in Salop. Pop. 1051.

CHETHAM, a township of England, county of Lancaster. Pop. 2250.

CHETTON, a parish in the county of Salop. Pop. 627.

CHETWYND, a parish in the county of Salop. Pop. 766.

CHEVELEY, a hundred in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 3239.

CHEVELEY, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 541.

CHEVENING, a parish in the county of Kent. Pop. 901.

CHEVERELL, GREAT, a parish in the county of Wilts. Pop. 576.

CHEVINGTON, a parish of Suffolk. Pop. 573.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of hills in England, dividing Northumberland from Roxburghshire, in Scotland. Height 2680 feet.

CHEVRES, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise. Pop. 1730.

CHEW AND CHEWTON, a hundred in the county of Somerset. Pop. 17,932.

CHEW MAGNA, a parish in the county of Somerset. Pop. 2048.

CHEW STOKE, a parish in the county of Somerset. Pop. 693.

CHEWTON MENDIP, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1315.

CHEZY L'ABBAYE, a town of France, department of Aisne. Pop. 1300.

CHIAPA, or **CIUDAD REAL**, (Royal City,) the capital of a province of the same name, in South America, about 200 miles from the Pacific ocean. Families 500. 300 miles N.W. Guatimala. Lat. 17. 0. N. Long. 93. 23. W.

CHIAPA DOS INDOS, a city of Chiapa province, on the river Tabasco. It contains about 4000 Indian families. 358 miles S.E. Mexico. Lat. 17. 5. N. Long. 93. 53. W.

CHIARENZA, a decayed seaport of European Turkey, on the W. coast of the Morea, 80 miles W. Corinth.

CHIARI, a town of Lombardy, in the Brescian, near the Oglio. Pop. 7000. 12 miles W. Brescia.

CHIASCIO, a river of the Ecclesiastical States, which falls into the Tiber.

CHIAVARI, a town of Genoa, with thriving manufactures, and yearly fairs. Pop. 8000. 20 miles S.E. Genoa.

CHIAVENNA, a town of Lombardy, capital of a district of the same name, on the Maira. Pop. 3000. 30 miles N. Como.

CHIAVERAN, a thriving town of Piedmont, near Ivrea, with 2900 inhabitants.

CHICA NAYAKANA HULLY, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore. Houses 600.

CHICAMOCHA, **SOGAMOSO GALLIANZOS**, a large river of South America, in Santa Fe de Bogota, which falls into the Magdalena, in Lat. 7. 10. N.

CHICAPEE, a river of the United States, which joins the Connecticut at Springfield.

CHICHACOTTA, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Bootan. Lat. 26. 85. N. Long. 89. 43. E.

CHICHESTER, a rape in Sussex. Pop. 30,659.

CHICHESTER, (the Fort of Chissa,) a city of England, and the capital of the county of Sussex. It is surrounded by walls, and formerly had four gates. It consists of four wide, well-paved streets, planned in the form of a cross, which are kept remarkably neat

and clean. This is a bishop's see; and besides the cathedral, there are seven parish churches and a chapel of ease within the walls, as also several places of worship for those who do not profess the established religion. The cathedral is an elegant Gothic structure, 410 feet long, with a central tower, and a steeple 297 feet high. The other public buildings are the bishop's palace, guild-hall, council-house, custom-house, workhouse, free schools, theatre, market-house, and market-cross. The theatre is neat, though small. On one of the remnants of the wall is an extensive terrace. Two weekly markets are kept, one for cattle every alternate Wednesday, and five annual fairs. The Portsmouth canal is now navigable for vessels of small burden, to within 100 yards of the city walls. This city sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 8270. 36 miles S.E. Winchester, and 61 S.S.W. London. Lat. 50. 50. N. Long. 0. 47. W.

CHICKAHOMINY, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the north side of James river.

CHICKERELL, WEST, a parish in Dorsetshire. Pop. 496.

CHICKOORG, a considerable town of Hindostan, in Bejapour. Lat. 16. 28. N. Long. 74. 44. E.

CHICLANA, a neat village of Spain, in Andalusia, 52 miles S.S.W. Seville.

CHIDDINGFOLD, a parish in Surrey. Pop. 1095.

CHIDDINGLEY, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 902.

CHIDDINGSTONE, a parish in Kent. Pop. 1223.

CHIDEOCK, a parish of England, county of Dorset. Pop. 838.

CHIERI, an ancient town of Piedmont. It is well built, surrounded with walls, and has 6 gates, 4 squares, several churches and convents, and 10,000 inhabitants. 6 miles E. Turin.

CHIESE, a river of Italy, which falls into the Oglio.

CHIETI, a large town of Naples, on the Pescara. It has 4 churches, 9 convents, and 12,400 inhabitants. 78 miles N.E. Rome.

CHEVELEY, a parish in the county of Berks. Pop. 1857.

CHEVRES, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. 4 miles S.E. Ath. Pop. 2080.

CHIGNAN, ST., a town of France, department of the Herault. Pop. 2850.

CHIGNECTO BAY, the north-west arm of the Bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia.

CHIHUAHUA, a considerable town of Mexico in the intendency of Durango. It has a small but elegant church. In the public square stands the church, the royal treasury, the town-house, and the richest shops. The principal church is a most superb building, its whole front being covered with statues, and the windows and doors being also orna-

mented with sculpture. Chihuahua is surrounded with mines of silver on every side. Pop. 11,600. 180 miles N.W. Mexico. Lat. 28. 50. N. Long. 109. 16. W.

CHILCA, a convenient seaport of Peru, province of Canete. Lat. 12. 32. S.

CHILD OKEFORD, a parish in Dorsetshire. Pop. 612.

CHILDBREY, a parish in the county of Berks. Pop. 562.

CHILDWALL, a parish in the county of Lancaster. Pop. 7706.

CHILFORD, a hundred in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 5310.

CHILHAM, a parish in the county of Kent. Pop. 1140.

CHILI, one of the new republics on the continent of South America, is situate upon the Pacific Ocean, between the 24th and 45th degrees of south latitude, bounded W. by the Pacific Ocean, N. by Peru, E. by Tucuman and Buenos Ayres, S. by the land of Magellan. Its length is estimated at 1260 geographical miles, but it varies in breadth from 210 to 300 miles, as the great range of mountains called the Cordilleras or the Andes approach or recede from the sea. Chili is naturally divided into three parts; the first comprehending the islands; the second Chili, properly so called; and the third the Andes, or the country occupied by that range of mountains. The islands are the three Coquimbanes, Mugillan, Totoral, and Pajaro, the two islands of Masafuero, and Juan Fernandez, Mocha, and the archipelago of Chiloe, which comprehends 82 islands, inhabited by Spaniards and Indians. The Spanish part of Chili is divided into the following 13 provinces, Copiapo, Coquimbo, Quillota, Aconcagua, Melipilla, Santiago, Rancagua, Colchagua, Maule, Itata, Chillan, Puchacay, Huilquemu. Chili, properly so called, or that part which is situated between the Andes and the sea, is at least 120 miles in breadth. It is commonly divided into two equal parts, that is, the maritime country and the midland country. The beauty of its sky, the constant mildness of its climate, and its abundant fertility, render it, as a place of residence, extremely agreeable. A late traveller says, early in the morning, at the prison doors may be seen almost daily one or two dead bodies stretched out upon the stones, with a plate on their breast to collect alms for their interment. These are the results of the horrid practice of settling disputes among the lower orders, by having recourse to the murderous knife instead of the fists, as in England. As the country rises towards the Andes, the cold of course increases; and in the Andes the climate is extremely rigorous, the roads, from April to November, being continually choked up with snow. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the fertility increases in proportion to the distance from the sea. The soil and climate are extremely favourable to all sorts

of European fruits and grain, which are produced in great perfection and abundance. Owing to the great quantity of nitrous and sulphureous substances, the country is subject to volcanic eruptions; and there are said to be 14 volcanoes in a state of constant eruption, and a still greater number that discharge smoke only at intervals. Earthquakes are common, but they are very slight, and little attention is paid to them. The greatest earthquakes happen but rarely, five only having occurred from the arrival of the Spaniards to the year 1782, comprising a period of 244 years. Chili is remarkable for the equable temperature of its climate, and the inhabitants are generally healthy. Neither tigers, wolves, nor any other ferocious beasts that infest the neighbouring countries, are known. From the situation of Chili, which is a plain, perceptibly inclined from the Andes towards the sea, it naturally receives the waters produced by the melting of that immense body of snow which falls annually on those mountains, and the country is accordingly watered by abundance of rivers, streams, and springs, which are occasionally to be found on the tops of some of the maritime mountains. The rivers of Chili which have their sources in the Andes amount to 123, 53 of which communicate directly with the sea. Of this number are, the Maule, in the province of the same name; the Biobio, which is two miles in breadth; the Cauten; the Tolten; the Valdivia, in the country of Arauco; the Chaivin; the Rio-Bueno, in the country of Cunches; and the Sinfondo, which discharges itself into the archipelago of Chiloe. Lakes of salt and fresh water are common; and there is a great variety of mineral and hot springs. Chili produces a great variety of earths, clays, stones, bituminous substances, salts, and metals of all kinds. There are abundant quarries of different sorts of stones, such as freestone, flint, rock crystal, and marble. The Chilean marbles are generally of an excellent quality, and take a fine polish. Of spars, the species are infinite. The mountains also contain precious stones, such as the agate and the jasper; and the rivers wash down with their sands various kinds of precious stones, particularly rubies and sapphires. All the known kinds of semimetals are met with in Chili, and are found either in mines by themselves, or combined with metallic ores, and generally in a state of mineralization. But the working of them, under the despotism of the mother country, was rigorously prohibited. Quicksilver was held as a royal monopoly, and the digging it was in consequence interdicted. The country being now free from this odious bondage, has free scope for its industry. There are mines of all the different metals in Chili. Lead is found mixed with gold or silver. There are also mines of tin, which are, however, neglected. The provinces of Coquimbo, Copiapo, Acon-

cagua, and Huilquilemu, are very rich in mines of iron, which is of the very best quality; but the working of it was formerly prohibited, in order to favour the trade of Spain, from whence all the iron used in the country was brought. There are also gold, silver, and copper mines. The richest mines of the latter are found betwixt the 24th and 36th degrees of latitude. Almost all the copper in Chili contains a greater or less proportion of gold; and veins of pure gold are frequently met with in the deepest copper mines. Only the richest copper mines, of which the ore yields one-half its weight in copper, are worked. Between the cities of Coquimbo and Copiapo, there are now in work more than a thousand mines, besides those in the province of Aconcagua. The silver mines of Chili are found only in the highest and coldest parts of the Andes. The richest are in the provinces of St Jago, Aconcagua, Coquimbo, and Copiapo. Gold is of all the metals the most abundant in Chili, being found in almost every mountain and hill. It is found also in the sands of the plains; but more especially in those washed down by the brooks and rivers.

Chili is not quite so abundant in animals as the other countries of America. There are but few reptiles, and the indigenous quadrupeds do not exceed 36 species. The classes of worms, of fishes, and of birds, are those that are the most numerous. On the coasts are caught various kinds of excellent fish, of which the different species are calculated to amount to about 76, the most of which differ from those in the southern hemisphere, and appear to be peculiar to that sea. Chili also abounds in a great variety of birds, those that inhabit the coast amounting to 135 species, while it is impossible to enumerate all those that belong to the sea; and that vast chain of mountains, the Andes, may be considered as the nursery of birds of all kinds. Almost all the European quadrupeds, such as horses, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, many kinds of dogs, cats, and even mice, have been brought hither by the Spaniards, and have multiplied exceedingly. Of the indigenous animals, the most remarkable are the American camel, of which there are different species, the wild goat, the dog, the fox, and the pagi, or lion, which it resembles in its shape and its roaring, but it has no mane.

Chili was invaded, but unsuccessfully, in 1535, by Almagro. The Spaniards again invaded it in 1541, Baldivia, their leader, entering it without the least opposition. The inhabitants, however, taking up arms in defence of their independence, fought with such resolution, that the Spaniards were unable to subdue them. Chili has, after a severe struggle, and after being conquered by the royal arms subsequent to its first emancipation, at length succeeded in establishing its independence of the mother country.

In respect to our limited space, we must refer our readers to our articles on **BOLIVIA** and **BUENOS AYRES** for an outline of those tremendous grievances which this colony endured from the mother country, and the means which so successfully, as well as in the others, led to the complete emancipation of this fair and valuable region. Tidings duly crossed the stupendous Andes, of what brave and patriotic men had been essaying in 1810, in behalf of their liberties in Peru and La Plata. This was enough to rouse and foster the spirit of freedom. Still it was not until 1817, that any thing effectual in this glorious work was accomplished. San Martin, of whose heroism South American independence will long have good cause to boast, entered Chili, with an army from La Plata, and during those triumphant battles fought at Chacabuso on 12th February 1817, and at Maypu on the 5th April following, wrought its complete emancipation. Like the other provinces, the new government assumed at once all the essentials of republicanism. The provinces do not compose separate states, but have a central legislative and executive government. The executive authority is lodged in the hands of a supreme director; and the congress is composed of a senate consisting of twenty members, and a house of representatives, to which a deputy is sent from every 15,000 souls. It may be true, that in some instances, the new government has not conducted itself wisely; but laws and institutions which have constituted the glory and safety of other lands of liberty, have been gradually introduced. Even "with all their faults" as an independent state, we are confident enough to assert, that the whole land is comparatively a paradise to what it had been under nearly three centuries of Spanish domination. The spirit that dictated such a fortunate revolution, cannot but in due time conduct to measures fitted to secure the good order and natural prosperity of that brave and generous people. They are estimated by the latest accounts at 400,000. For ampler details, see the works of Molena, Miers, and Millar.

CHILKA, a lake in Hindostan, at the north-eastern extremity of the northern Circars, extending about 35 miles in length, by about 10 or 12 in breadth.

CHILKEAH, a town in the province of Delhi, 42 miles N.E. from Auradabad. Lat. 29. 24. N. Long. 79. 5. E. The neighbourhood is celebrated for bamboos.

CHILLAMBARAM, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of the Carnatic. 120 miles S.S.W. Madras. Lat. 11. 28. N. Long. 79. 47. E.

CHILLAN, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, on the Chillan. Houses 360. Lat. 35. 56. S.

CHILLENDEEN, a parish in Kent. Pop. 1541.

CHILLICOTHE, a post township of the Unit-

ed States, and capital of Ross county. Pop. 2600.

CHILLINGTON, WEST, a parish in the county of Sussex. Pop. 718.

CHILLIS, KHILLIS, or KLES, a town of Syria, pachalic of Aleppo, 15 miles N. Aleppo.

CHILLISQUAKE, a township of the United States, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah. Pop. 3005.

CHILMACK, a parish in the county of Wilts. Pop. 507.

CHILMARY, a large town of Bengal on the Brahmapootra. It trades in rice and cotton, and in 1816 had about 400 houses.

CHILOE, ARCHIPELAGO or, a cluster of islands, situated in a large gulf or bay at the southern extremity of Chili. They amount to 47 in number, of which 32 have been peopled by the Spaniards or Indians, and the remaining ones are uninhabited. Among the former there is one that is very large, some that are of a moderate size, being from 12 to 15 leagues in length, while the others are small. They are all adjacent to the main island of Chiloe, from which the archipelago, which was formerly known as the archipelago of Ancud, now has its name. This island is situated between Lat. 42. 13. and 43. 47. S., and is about 120 miles in length, and 60 in its broadest part. The few valleys among the hills, and the flat ground on the seashore, present the only spots in these islands that are cultivated. On this belt of cultivated ground all the settlements in Chiloe, amounting to 41 in number, are formed. Foggy weather occurs almost daily during the rainy season, which lasts for ten months. The soil is of excellent quality. Interior of the country is not known. The inhabitants, amounting in 1832 to 41,382, generally reside on the seashore. Principal towns are South Carlos and Castro. The former has a population of 2000.

CHILPANZINGO, a town of Mexico, on the great road from Mexico to Accapulco, 2527 feet above the level of the sea.

CHILQUES Y MASQUES, a province of Peru, containing 16,000 inhabitants.

CHILTERN HILLS, a ridge of chalky hills in England.

CHILTON FOLLIAT, a parish in the county of Wilts. Pop. 761.

CHILVERS COTON, a town and parish of England, county of Warwick. Pop. 2494.

CHILWELL, a hamlet of England, county of Nottingham. Pop. 892.

CHIMAY, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. Pop. 1900.

CHIMBORAZO, the most elevated summit of the Andes, in Quito. Height 21,440 feet.

CHINA, an extensive empire in the S.E. of Asia, which, excluding the territories subject or tributary to the emperor of China, which are of vast extent, including Mandshuria and Mongolia Proper, Thibet, and the whole of central Asia, between Hindostan on the

south, and Asiatic Russia on the north, may be generally stated to be situate between the 20th and the 41st degrees of north latitude, and the 101st and 122d degrees of east longitude. This will give about 1260 geographical miles in length from N. to S., and 1050 in breadth from E. to W. The superficial extent of the empire has been vaguely computed at 1,300,000 square miles. On the E. and S. it is bounded by the ocean, and by those great branches of it called the Yellow sea and the sea of China; on the W. by the imperfectly known tracts of Great Thibet, Sifan, and Kokonor; on the N. by Mongolia Proper and Mandshuria. The general aspect of China is that of a level, fertile, and highly cultivated region. Its surface is varied, however, by mountain chains of considerable magnitude, though they seem to be only lower stages of those enormous masses which stretch across central Asia. China is remarkably distinguished for the magnitude and extent of her rivers. The Hoangho or Yellow river, and the Yang-tse-kiang or Blue river, two mighty parallel streams, water the whole extent of its central regions. These primary streams have numerous tributaries, several of which equal the greatest rivers of Europe. The climate of China varies between the extremes of heat and cold. The former prevails in the southern provinces, which experience a higher temperature than Bengal; while the vicinity of Pekin is colder than countries under the same latitude in Europe. China is said to produce gold and silver; but this is considered doubtful; also copper, rock crystal, lapis lazuli, a small but fine species of ruby, and abundance of salt.

The political institutions and manners in China are very peculiar. Government, literature, manners, the pursuits of industry, and moral habitudes of every description, appear in this singular country to form parts of one great system. The despotism here established is perhaps the most complete and deeply rooted that exists any where on the globe. There is no nobility, no priesthood, no privileged body of any description, which can diminish by sharing the respect and influence claimed by the sovereign. In no class, or rather in no individual, does there exist any sentiment of honour or pride which can deter him from laying himself in the dust beneath his imperial master. The cane, as the main instrument of government, is applied without distinction to the highest and the lowest Chinese. Yet this government, amidst the excesses of its despotism, presents in many respects a mild and moderate aspect, quite unknown to the other absolute monarchies of Asia; and this is accounted for by the principle which runs through all its transactions, and which is expressed in all its public acts, that the emperor is the father of his people.

The early history of China is involved in obscurity. It is certain, however, that at an

early period they attained to a great degree of civilisation, though their country was occasionally a prey to the irruptions of the shepherd tribes who cover the table-land of central Asia. The most memorable modern conquest was that of Genghis Khan, who, in the 11th century, spread his desolating hordes from the shores of the Baltic to those of the Eastern ocean. He appears to have entered China in all the array and terror of a barbarous conqueror. But his successors sought to improve by policy what they had acquired by arms, and diligently applied themselves to repair the ravages made by their first irruption. Their dynasty gradually lost its energy, and was supplanted by one of the native Chinese princes, called the dynasty of Ming. These, in the beginning of the 17th century, were checked by an irruption of the Mantchoo Tartars, who have ever since continued to hold the sovereignty of this empire. Literature is in China the great passport to political promotion, from the highest offices to the lowest. An annual examination is held, when every candidate, according to the measure of learning which he has displayed, is promoted to a corresponding place in the government. In the case of princes of the blood, or of some Tartar chieftains, interest and favour may operate; but for all the rest, the scrutiny is said to be conducted with very great impartiality. There is nothing more singular than the language of China, which is a modification of hieroglyphical writing, and which, having lost its original and simple character of picture writing, now consists of a mere collection of arbitrary symbols. It was estimated that they had 40,000 of these marks; and indeed it seems doubtful whether any traveller sufficiently understood their language to give any proper account of it. The art of printing from blocks has long been known in China. An official gazette is published every day at Pekin, and circulated through every part of the empire. It forms, however, the only vehicle by which the people are allowed to acquire political information. A number of light publications are daily issuing from the press; thousands of novels and tales; books of proverbs, and maxims of morality, medical receipts, astrological predictions, almanacks, and court calendars. The press is, in the first instance, free as in Britain; but if any thing appear which gives offence to the government, the proceedings are alike severe and arbitrary; so that no writer ventures to canvass the measures of administration. The mandarins are divided into nine orders, the lowest of whom are intrusted with the collection of the revenue; others are governors of cities, on the magnitude of which their consequence depends; others are overseers, visitors, or inspectors; and the highest class are governors of provinces, or viceroys. Each mandarin exercises over those placed under him an authority equally absolute with

that of the monarch. Besides ruling the people, he also preaches to them; and strict instructions are transmitted from the imperial court as to the matter of his sermons. The penal code of China is severe, and many offences are punished with death. For every inferior transgression, the instrument of correction is the bamboo; so that all China has been compared to a school governed by the rod. China is remarkable for great public works. No nation can produce a parallel to the Great Canal, which extends in a continuous line for 500 miles from Peking to the Yang-tse-kiang. Like the other Chinese canals, it is not constructed on the same artificial and scientific principles as those of Europe, nor composed, like them, of standing water, fed by reservoirs, elevated and lowered by locks. The want of locks obliges the Chinese to conduct the canal, by a winding line, round the different elevations which are encountered in its course. Smaller canals, connecting the rivers and larger canals with each other, are said to be almost innumerable. In different parts of the empire, also, there occur bridges highly remarkable for their magnitude, and for the difficulties overcome in their construction. The great roads are likewise very magnificent. But the most stupendous of all these monuments is that known by the name of the Great Wall of China. This mighty rampart has been drawn along the whole northern, and part of the western frontier, over a vast chain of mountains, the sinuosities of which it follows throughout a course of about 1000 miles. On the plain it is 30 feet high; but, when carried over rocks, 20, or even 15 feet, are found sufficient. The population is variously estimated at from 150 to 200 millions.

The Chinese, in their physiognomy and general appearance, exhibit unequivocal proofs of their Mongul origin, along with some features peculiar to themselves. The square flat face, the nose small, but broad at the root, the colour of a pale yellow, like the root of rhubarb, or a faded lead, is joined with the oblique and elongated eye, which is peculiar to China and her colonies. Their long black hair is plaited into a long tail, reaching from the crown of the head to the waist, and sometimes to the calf of the leg, the rest of the scalp being closely shaven. The nation in general is substantially clothed, the higher ranks in silks and satins, the lower in cotton. Some of the boatmen, however, who ply on the shores of the Yellow sea, were observed to be destitute even of such clothing as decency required. They are extremely dirty in their persons, and seem to have a rooted aversion for cold water, either for drinking or ablution. Their clothes are worn till covered with filth and vermin; and the assemblage of a number into one place, produces a very unpleasant effect on the olfactory nerves. The feet of the females are compressed from

the earliest age, in order to render them small, which is considered as the chief ornament of a Chinese beauty.

The national character seems to be such as is naturally formed by the constant operation of watchful and jealous, though not violent and ferocious despotism. Every thing that would indicate energy, or that might lead to vehement action, is studiously discouraged; and the whole system of life brought under subjection to an endless routine of parade and ceremony, which the law regulates in its minutest points, a non-compliance with any of which is punished with a due number of strokes from the bamboo. To speak but seldom, and only on great occasions, is considered highly becoming; while that gayety and hilarity which enliven an European company would be viewed with utter contempt. Dancing they have not the remotest idea of. There are no fairs or meetings for the lower ranks; no balls, routs, or concerts for the higher. They cannot conceive how any one should find delight in the exercise of wrestling, boxing, or fencing, or in active games, such as cricket, golf, or tennis. The Tartars, indeed, delight in hunting; but this taste has never been communicated to the Chinese. The only amusements, therefore, are their feasts, which are conducted in the same cold and ceremonious manner as all their other intercourse. Public intoxication is of very rare occurrence, though they are accused of privately indulging in strong liquors. Other good qualities are, steady and unremitting industry. To balance these, however, they exhibit all the vices of mean and degraded minds. From the throne to the meanest subject, the most entire disregard of truth prevails. Falsehoods of the most glaring description have been asserted to the members of our embassies by the principal lords of court, and by the emperor himself. Dishonesty in traffic is a kindred vice equally universal; and their unparalleled skill in every branch of the art of cheating, has been remarked with astonishment by all their mercantile visitors. That active and enlightened humanity, which is such a distinguishing feature in the European manners, is here entirely unknown. If a Chinese drop from a boat or vessel into the sea, he is suffered to sink, without the smallest attempt being made to save him. The barbarous custom of exposing children affords another proof of the insensibility of the Chinese. The female sex are quite excluded from general society, and seem generally to be held in very low estimation. There is no established religion. The multitude universally believe in a species of spirits, some good and some bad, who preside over the seasons, over mountains, rivers, and other natural objects, over their doors and hearths, and over every thing in which mortals are concerned. China has no congregational worship, no public sacrifices, nothing by which men can

be assembled together; an object studiously avoided by their jealous government. In science, the Chinese have made little progress; and when they wish to calculate eclipses, which are considered affairs of state, they resort to the aid of foreigners. The fine arts, also, cannot be considered as in a flourishing state. The public buildings throughout the empire display no sort of taste; and the porcelain tower at Nankin, varnished over like china ware, and with bells at every corner, which jingle with the wind, can scarcely be considered otherwise than as a huge toy. In gardening they have attained to greater eminence; but as to painting, they are totally ignorant of its first principles and can only make a close and servile copy of any natural object; and they can make a similar copy of an European landscape when it is laid before them. Their music is extremely simple, and destitute both of science and system. The drama is a most favourite amusement. Peking is supposed to contain no less than a hundred companies of players, each comprehending about fifty individuals. These, however, do not perform on theatres, like those of Europe; such a crowded assemblage would be altogether foreign to the genius of the government. They are hired by individuals, to enliven the scene of domestic festivity; and they ply continually on the canals, waiting for this employment. Their exhibitions are in the grossest style of low and disgusting buffoonery.

In China, agriculture takes the lead of every other pursuit; yet their husbandry is rude and unskilful. The great object is to bring every spot under cultivation. The chief instrument in such a climate is moisture, which is conveyed to every district, and almost to every field, by innumerable canals. The sides of lofty mountains are formed into terraces, to which the water is conveyed up by buckets; or the rain is collected in reservoirs at the top, and conveyed down by conduits. The expedients for collecting manure are of the most unprecedented nature. A number of children and old people, unfit for any other labour, are employed in this service. The chief object of Chinese agriculture, and the general food of the empire, is rice. This fortunately requires little manure, and an annual crop can be raised by mere irrigation. In the more northerly provinces, where the severity of the climate is adverse to the cultivation of rice, its place is supplied by wheat, barley, and other European grains. The next staple is the tea plant, of which vast plantations are found in the provinces to the south of the Yang-tse-kiang. In the southern provinces, vast tracts are covered with the white mulberry, for the production of silk, which has long been one of the staples of the empire. For the use of the lower ranks, large quantities of cotton are raised in the middle provinces, which do not, however, supersede an

extensive importation from India. Tobacco, camphor, ginseng, and a variety of leguminous plants, may be added to the list of Chinese agricultural products.

In manufactures also, this nation displays no common degree of ingenuity. Their porcelain, in the whiteness, hardness, and transparency of the substance, and in the beauty of the colours laid upon it, surpasses any imitation that has been made of it. They possess the art of extracting dying materials from a vast variety of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, to a degree scarcely equalled by any other nation. Silks and satins are another staple manufacture, and executed in the most superior style. Cottons are also manufactured to a great extent, though that peculiar species which we call nankin does not seem properly Chinese; their prevailing colours being blue, black, and brown.

Foreign commerce is viewed with a very jealous eye. The most ancient and necessary trade of China is that with the Indian islands. From them, in exchange for her manufactures, she receives the singular and favourite luxuries of birds' nests, *beech de mer*, and sharks' fins, together with tin, and a variety of spices. Japan and Cochin-China are allowed by ancient usage to send a few annual vessels. But Europeans have only two points at which they are allowed to trade: one at Kiachta, the emporium for the overland trade of Russia; the other at Canton, which is appropriated to the maritime states. The value of exports from Britain to China is about £1,000,000; the imports, chiefly consisting of tea, may be estimated at £4,000,000.

At this time (1840,) the Government of China has entered into a dispute with Great Britain, originating in the importing of opium, which the Chinese, by decree, excluded from their ports, and forbade, under heavy penalties, the use of, as being injurious to the morals and the health of their subjects. Great Britain has sent out a powerful fleet, and there is little doubt the question will be speedily adjusted; and his Celestial Majesty will, with his subjects, be taught a lesson of humility. The Celestial Queen has lately departed this life, to the great regret of the whole Chinese population.

CHINABAKEER, a town in the Birman empire, province of Pegu. The town is situated in Lat. 16. 20. N. Long. about 95. 45. E.; but no accurate survey has been made of the interior of this part of the country, which is said to resemble the Delta of the Ganges, abounding in woods, containing deer, tigers, and other wild animals.

CHINABALABARAM, a town of Hindostan. Houses 500. Lat. 13. 26. N. Long. 77. 55. E.

CHINAPATAM, a large and handsome town of Hindostan, district of Mysore, with 1000 houses. Lat. 13. 36. N. Long. 77. 17. E.

CHINCHILLA, a town of Spain, province of Murcia. Pop. 4500.

CHINCHOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Auringabad. Pop. 5000. Lat. 18. 37. N. Long. 75. 36. E.

CHINCLEPUT, a town and fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, on the Palar river. Lat. 12. 46. N. Long. 80. E.

CHINEX, a town of the Netherlands, on the Boch. Pop. 1135.

CHINGFORD, a parish in the county of Essex. Pop. 963.

CHINIAN, St, a town of France, department of Herault. Pop. 3500.

CHINIROPOORAM, a town of Hindostan, in the territories of the Rajah of Mysore. Lat. 12. 53. N. Long. 76. 40. E.

CHINLEY, BUGSWORTH, and BROWNSIDE, a chapelry in Derbyshire. Pop. 993.

CHINNACHIN, a town of Northern Hindostan. Lat. 30. 29. N. Long. 81. 35. E.

CHINNOCK, EAST, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 673.

CHINNOCK, MIDDLE and WEST, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 523.

CHINNOR, a parish in Oxfordshire. Pop. 1225.

CHINON, a town of France, on the Vienne. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs. Pop. 7500. 167 miles S.W. Paris.

CHINOOK, a small town of Hindostan, province of Beeder. Lat. 18. 53. N. Long. 79. 39. E.

CHINRAYPATAM, a fortress of Hindostan. Houses 950. 37 miles N. by W. Seringapatam. Lat. 12. 52. N. Long. 76. 29. E.

CHINSURA, the principal Dutch settlement in Bengal, on the western bank of the Hoogly river, 24 miles above Calcutta. Lat. 22. 52. N. Long. 88. 38. E.

CHINUAB, or CHINAUB, the ancient Accisnes, a river which has its source near the eastern hills of Cashmere, in the province of Lahore.

CHIO, or CHIOS, an Asiatic island, lying near the coast of Natolia, opposite to the peninsula of Ionia. See *Scio*.

CHIOZZA, an old and well built town of the Venetian states, on an island of the same name in the Adriatic. Pop., including the rest of the island, 25,000. 14 miles S. Venice.

CHIPPENHAM, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 665.

CHIPPENHAM, a hundred in Wiltshire. Pop. 20,460.

CHIPPENHAM (Market Town), a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Avon, over which is an elegant freestone bridge. The church is a large, ancient, and interesting structure, and contains some very old and curious monumental devices and inscriptions. It sends two members to Parliament, and has a manufactory of the finest broad cloth. The market day is Saturday. Pop. 4333. 13 miles E.N.E. Bath.

CHIPPEWAY, a small village of Upper Canada, on the river Welland.

CHIPPEWAY RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi, and has a communication with the Montreal river by a short passage.

CHIPPING, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 1334.

CHIPPING NORTON (Norton Market,) a town and parish of England, county of Oxford. The church is much admired for its windows. Pop. 2637.

CHIPPING ONGAR, an ancient town and parish of England, Essex. Pop. 798.

CHIPPING SODBURY, a town and parish of England, in Gloucestershire, 11 miles N.E. Bristol. Pop. 1306.

CHIPPING WARDEN, a hundred in the county of Northampton. Pop. 4697.

CHIPSTEAD, a parish in the county of Surrey. Pop. 522.

CHIRAC, a town of France, in Languedoc, department of the Lozere. Pop. 2150.

CHIRBURY, a hundred in the county of Salop. Pop. 4212.

CHIRBURY, a parish in the county of Salop. Pop. 1576.

CHIRK, a hundred in Denbighshire. Pop. 12,048.

CHIRK, a parish and village of Wales, in Denbighshire. Pop. 1598.

CHIRNSIDE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Berwick. Pop. 1248.

CHIRTON, a town, county of Northumberland. Pop. 4973.

CHISAMO, anciently CYSAMUS, a town on the north coast of the island of Candia, 25 miles W. of Candia.

CHISELDON, a parish, county of Wilts. Pop. 1148.

CHISELHURST, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 1820.

CHISLEBOROUGH, a parish, county of Somerset. Pop. 483.

CHISLET, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 1145.

CHISME, or CISME, a seaport town of Anatolia, 40 miles N.W. Smyrna.

CHISWICK, a parish and village of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames. Pop. 4994.

CHITLONG, a town of Hindostan, in Little Nepaul. Lat. 27. 38. N. Long. 84. 49. E.

CHITORE, or CHETORE, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, the capital of a district of the same name, which lies about the 25th degree of N. Lat., and between the 74th and 75th degrees of E. Long.

CHITPOOR, a large and flourishing town of Gujerat, on the Sursutty river, celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes. Lat. 23. 45. N. Long. 73. 3. N.

CHITTAGONG, an extensive district on the south-east extremity of Bengal, lying between the 21st and 23d degrees of N. Lat., and in the vicinity of the 92d degree of E. Long. This district contains 3000 square miles of arable and unproductive mountainous land. Its principal productions are rice, salt, timber,

ivory, indigo, cotton, hemp, pepper, some coffee, and a small quantity of spices.

CHITTARET, a town and fortress in the Carnatic, 78 miles S.W. Madras. Lat. 12. 56. N. Long. 79. 26. E.

CHITTELDROOG, a town and strong fortress of Hindostan, in the Mysore Rajah's dominions, and capital of a district. It stands in a remarkably steep acclivity, and is famed, above all stations in India, for the variety and excellence of its fruits. Lat. 14. 4. N. Long. 76. 30. E.

CHITTENDEN, a county of the United States, in Vermont, on Lake Champlain, intersected by Onion river. Pop. 36,565. Chief town, Burlington.

CHITTENINGO CREEK, a small stream in the state of New York, which joins Oneida lake.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, a parish, county of Devon. Pop. 1897.

CHITTOR, a town and fortress of the south of India, 80 miles W. Madras. Lat. 13. 15. N. Long. 79. 10. E.

CHITTRA, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 100 miles S. by W. Patna.

CHITWAY, a town of Hindostan, province of Malabar. Lat. 10. 23. N. Long. 76. 12. E.

CHUSA, LA, a town of **PIEDMONT**, south-east of Coni. Pop. 6000.

CHIVA, or **KHIVA**, the territory of a small but independent Tartar tribe, lying to the N.W. Bokharia. Attention has been attracted to it of late by its being exposed to the operations of a military expedition sent against it by the Emperor of Russia.

CHIVASCO, a town of Piedmont, situated on the Po, where it receives the waters of the Orco. It contains several churches and cloisters. Pop. 6050.

CHIVELSTONE, a parish, county of Devon. Pop. 601.

CHOBHAM, a parish, county of Surrey. Pop. 1937.

CHOCO, a province of Mexico, in the department of Cauca.

CHOCZIM, a town and fortress of European Russia, government of Podolia, on the Dniester. It is built very irregularly, and was at first defended only by a castle; but in 1718 it was erected into a regular fortress of great strength. Lat. 48. 31. N. Long. 26. 35. E.

CHODZESN, a circle in the Prussian government of Posen, extending over 118 square miles. Pop. 22,898.

CHOISY, a village of France, in the arrondissement of Sceaux, and department of the Seine. Pop. 1500.

CHOLLERTON, a parish, county of Northumberland. Pop. 1252.

CHOLLET, a town of France, on the Mayenne, department of the Maine and Loire, 11 miles S. Beaupreau. Pop. 5565.

CHOLMOGOROY, a town of European Russia, situate on an island of the Dwina below Archangel, 30 miles S. Archangel.

CHOLSEY, a parish, county of Berks. Pop. 983.

CHOLULA, a city of Mexico, formerly the capital of an independent district of the same name. It was famed as the seat of piety and religion during the Mexican empire, and had a magnificent temple, which still remains, and to which the Mexicans still resort in crowds, at the festival of the Virgin. The perpendicular height of this edifice is 164 feet, and at the base it measures at each side 1450 feet. Pop. 17,500. 80 miles E. Mexico. Lat. 19. 2. 6. N. Long. 98. 7. 45. W.

CHONAD, a town of Hungary, on the Marosch, 25 miles N. Temesvar.

CHOOMPHOON, a considerable town of Siam, on a river of the same name. In 1838 it was said to contain 8500 inhabitants.

CHOOBHUT, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad. Lat. 24. 29. N. Long. 81. 48. E.

CHOOROO, a considerable town of Hindostan, in Ajmeer. Lat. 28. 12. N. Long. 74. 35. E.

CHOPERSK, a fortified town of European Russia, 140 miles W. Saratov.

CHOPRAH, a large town of Hindostan, province of Candeish. Lat. 21. 41. N. Long. 75. 23. E.

CHOPTANK, a navigable river of North America, which falls into the Chesapeake.

CHORLEY (the Lea or Post upon the Chor,) a tolerably well built town and parish of England, in Lancashire. The cotton manufacture is here carried on; and near it is abundance of coal, lead, alum, flag, and millstones. Pop. 9282.

CHORLEY, a town, county of Chester. Pop. 474.

CHORLTON, WITH **HARDY**, a chapelry, county of Lancaster. Pop. 666.

CHORLTON ROW, a town, county of Lancaster. Pop. 20,569.

CHOTEESGUR, a large district in Hindostan, in the province of Gundwana, located principally between the 22d and 23d degrees of north latitude.

CHOTTIMSK, a town of European Russia, 590 miles S.S.E. St Petersburg. Pop. 1700.

CHOUL, LOWER and UPPER, two seaport towns and forts in Aurungabad. Lat. 18. 36. N.; 18. 33. N. Long. 72. 46. E.; 72. 48. E.

CHOUTEA, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bahar, 200 miles north-west from Calcutta. Lat. 23. 26. N. Long. 85. 29. E.

CHOUZE, a neat town of France, in Anjou, on the Loire. Pop. 3350.

CHOWAN, a county of the United States, in Edenton district, North Carolina, on the N. side of Albemarle Sound. Pop. 9500. Slaves 2789. Chief town, Edenton.

CHOWAN, a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which is formed by the union of the Nottaway, Meherrin, and Blackwater rivers, and falls into the N.W. corner of Albemarle Sound. It is 3 miles wide at its mouth.

CHOWERAH, a town of Hindostan, in the

Gujerat Peninsula, about 30 miles north by east from Wankaneer.

CHOWPAREH, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Lahore, situate on the east of the Indus. Lat. 32. 10. N. Long. 70. 50. E.

CHOWSAR, a village of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 7 miles S. Buxar.

CHRISTCHURCH, a parish, Surrey. Pop. 13,705.

CHRISTCHURCH, Spitalfields, a parish, county of Middlesex. Pop. 17,949.

CHRISTCHURCH, a parish, county of Gloucester. Pop. 1193.

CHRISTCHURCH, a parish, county of Middlesex. Pop. 2622.

CHRISTCHURCH, a parish, Monmouthshire. Pop. 862.

CHRISTCHURCH, a town of England, in Hampshire, between the Avon and the Stour. Its church is very ancient. The Avon is famous for its salmon fishery. It has a considerable trade in knit silk stockings and watch chains, and sends one member to Parliament. Pop. 5344. 12 miles E. Poole.

CHRISTHALL, a parish, Essex. Pop. 487.

CHRISTIAN, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on Cumberland river. Pop. 33,653. Slaves, 1666. Chief town, Hopkinsville.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a parish, county of Wilts. Pop. 1006.

CHRISTIANA, a post township of the United States, in Newcastle county, Delaware.

CHRISTIANA CREEK, a river of the United States, in Delaware, which unites with the Brandywine below Wilmington, and flows into the Delaware.

CHRISTIANIA, the capital or seat of government of Norway, is situated at the bottom of a gulf, in the province of Aggerhuus. The town, though not large, is the best built and most thriving place in the kingdom, having regular streets, neat stone houses (above 1500 in number,) and about 10,000 inhabitants. It was built by Christian IV. after a plan by himself. The public buildings are, the great military hospital, erected in 1806, of wood, the house of correction, the academy, the military school, and the two theatres. The town has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. The principal manufactures are of coarse cloth and cordage. The chief exports are fish, tar, soap, vitriol, alum, iron, copper, and timber, chiefly to Britain, but also to France and Denmark. 250 miles W. Stockholm, 300 N. by W. Copenhagen. Lat. 59. 55. 20. N. Long. 10. 48. 45. E.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Bekingen, 36 miles S. W. Calmer.

CHRISTIANSEAMPT, a bailiwick in the province of Aggerhuus, in Norway, containing 66,405 inhabitants.

CHRISTIANSAAND, a seaport of Norway, and capital of a government of the same name, containing 133,000 inhabitants. It is situate on the south coast. This place was founded

by Christian IV. of Denmark, in 1641, with the view of making it the principal station of his navy. The houses are generally neat and well built, and the streets broad and straight. The most remarkable building is the cathedral. The town has one of the best sheltered harbours in Norway. The inhabitants, amounting to 5500, are principally employed in ship-building, and particularly in the repair of vessels forced, by the storms of the Cattegat, to take refuge here to refit. 220 miles N.W. Copenhagen. Lat. 58. 8. 5. N. Long. 8. 3. 13. E.

CHRISTIANSBURG, a township of the United States, and capital of Montgomery county, Virginia, 200 miles W.S.W. Richmond.

CHRISTIANS-OE, a group of islands in the Baltic. Lat. 55. 13. N. Long. of the principal one, 14. 47. E.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, 57 miles W. by S. Carlscrena. Pop. 2260. The province of this name contains 120,547 inhabitants.

CHRISTIANSTADT, the principal town of Santa Cruz. Lat. 17. 46. N. Long. 63. 23. W

CHRISTIANSUND, a town on the west coast of Norway, 36 miles W.S.W. Drontheim. Pop. 1650.

CHRISTINEHAM, a thriving town of Sweden, province of Carlstadt, 16 miles E. Carlstadt. Pop. 2020.

CHRISTINESTADT, a small seaport of Russian Finland. Lat. 62. 16. N. Long. 21. 9. E.

CHRISTIONYDD, a town of Denbighshire. Pop. 3566.

CHRISTLETON, a parish in the county of Chester. Pop. 1409.

CHRISTLETON, a town in the county of Chester. Pop. 633.

CHRISTMAS HARBOUR, a good and safe bay on the northern coast of Kerguelen's Land, in the South sea, named by Captain Cook.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, an island in the Indian Ocean, 20 leagues in circumference. Lat. 59. 57. N. Long. 106. 53. E.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a bay on the south coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. of the entrance, 55. 27. S. Long. 70. 16. W.

CHRISTOPHE, St, a town of France, 15 miles N.N.W. Tours. Pop. 2000.—The name of several other small towns.

CHRISTOPHE DE LAGUNA, St, the capital of the island of Teneriffe. The palace and court of justice are here; but the governor is generally at Santa Cruz. The lake from which it takes its name is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lat. 28. 29. N. Long. 16. 18. W.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St, an island in the West Indies, discovered in 1493 by Columbus. It is about 15 miles in length, and in general about 4 in breadth. About half of it only is fit for cultivation. It is, however, remarkably fertile, and produces the most abundant crops

of sugar. In the year 1782 it was taken by a French armament, and restored to Great Britain at the peace of 1783, to whom it still belongs. It is separated from the small island of Nevis by a narrow channel. Pop. in 1829, 4000 whites, and 21,000 negroes; in 1836, the whites and people of colour amounted to 21,995.

CHRISTOVAL, St, one of the five lakes at the bottom of the valley of Mexico, in the vicinity of that city.

CHRISTOVAL, St, a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, with a fine and well defended port. Pop. 5000. Lat. 12. 40. S. Long. 37. 30. W.

CHRISTOW, a parish in the county of Devon. Pop. 601.

CHRUDIM, a well built town of Bohemia, on the Chrudinka, capital of a circle of the same name. Houses 750. 50 miles E. Prague.

CHUCKWAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 13 miles S.E. Bahar.

CHUCUITO, a province of Peru, bounded E. by the great lake of the same name, which is situated between the two Cordilleras of Peru, in the north-western part of the province of Los Charcos. Lat. from 15. 35. to 17. 20. S.

CHUDLEIGH, a parish and town of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 2278.

CHULMLEIGH, a parish and town of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1573.

CHUMBIVILCAS, a province of Peru. Pop. 16,000.

CHUMBUL, a large river of Hindostan. It joins the Jumna, 25 miles below Etawah.

CHUMPANEE, capital of a province of the same name in the province of Gujerat. In 1836, it contained 500 houses. Lat. 22. 31. N. Long. 73. 41. E.

CHUNAR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. 17 miles S.W. from Benares. Lat. 25. 9. N. Long. 82. 45. E.

CHUNARGHUR, a town and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Allahabad and district of Chunar, on the Ganges, in Lat. 25. 9. N. Long. 82. 54. E.

CHUPPARAH, a town of Hindostan, in Allahabad. Lat. 22. 22. N. Long. 80. 2. E.

CHUPRAH, a large town of Hindostan, province of Bahar, on the Ganges, 32 miles W.N.W. from Patna. In 1838 it contained 43,500 inhabitants. Lat. 25. 46. N. Long. 84. 46. E.

CHUQUISACA, a city of South America, and capital of the province of Los Charcas. The houses in the great square, and those adjoining to it, are of two stories, but in the remainder of the town only of one. They are covered with tiles, very roomy and convenient, with pleasant gardens planted with European fruits. The cathedral is large, and of good architecture, much ornamented with painting and gilding. There are another church, and five convents, all spacious buildings with splendid porches. Pop., Spaniards

and Indians, 14,000. Lat. 19. 30. S. Long. 66. 46. W.

CHURCH BROUGHTON and SAPPERTON, a parish in Derbyshire. Pop. 521.

CHURCH CONISTONE, a chapelry in Lancashire. Pop. 587.

CHURCH CREEK, a township of the United States, in Dorchester county, Maryland.

CHURCH DOWN, a parish in the county of Gloucester. Pop. 982.

CHURCH, EAST, a parish in Perthshire. Pop. 7188.

CHURCH EATON, a parish of Staffordshire. Pop. 922.

CHURCH GRESLEY, a parish in Derbyshire. Pop. 2543.

CHURCH HILL, a post village of the United States, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, 8 miles N.E. Centreville.

CHURCH ISLAND, a small island in Currituck sound, near the coast of North Carolina. Lat. 36. 22. N. Long. 76. 8. W.

CHURCH STRETTON, a parish and town of England, in Shropshire. Pop. 1226.

CHURCH TOWN, a post township of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 20 miles E.N.E. Lancaster.

CHURCH LANGTON, a parish in Leicester-shire. Pop. 868.

CHURCH LAWTON, a town in the county of Chester. Pop. 516.

CHURCH STANTON, a parish in the county of Devon. Pop. 977.

CHURCH STOKE, a parish in Montgomeryshire. Pop. 1453.

CHURCH TOWN, a chapelry in the county of Lancaster. Pop. 979.

CHURCHAM, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 908.

CHURCHILL, a parish in the county of Somerset. Pop. 985.

CHURN, a river of England, in Gloucestershire, one of the four which form the Thames.

CHURSTON FERRERS, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 763.

CHURWELL, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1023.

CHUSAN, a large and fertile island, between 30. and 31. N. Lat., off the N.E. coast of Che-Kiang in China; taken by the English in 1840, and retained by treaty in their permanent possession.

CHUWAL, a district of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, situated between the 23d and 24th degrees of N. Lat., and about the 72d degree of E. Long.

CICACOLE, the capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal. It is a large town, situated on the Cicacole river. Lat. 18. 15. N. Long. 84. 0. E.

CICASICA, a province of Peru. Pop. 50,000. The capital is of the same name.

CICIANO, a town of Italy, in the province of Terra di Lavoro, and kingdom of Naples, containing 3156 inhabitants.

CICLUT, or **CICLUTCH**, a frontier town of

Dalmatia, located on the river Nar, in Lat. 43. 29. N. Long. 18. 22. E.

CIERS, LA LANDE ST, a town of France, in Guienne. Pop. 2100.

CIGLIANO, a thriving town of Piedmont, with 3100 inhabitants.

CILCENIN, a parish in Cardiganshire. Pop. 695.

CILCON, a parish in the county of Flint. Pop. 1189.

CILICIA, an ancient kingdom of Asia, situated between the 36th and 40th degrees of N. Latitude.

CILLEY, or ZILLI, a town of Austria, with 250 houses. 130 miles S.S.W. Vienna.

CIMENA, a city of the intendancy of Calatanissetta, in the island of Sicily, containing 6150 inhabitants.

CINALOA, sometimes called CINOLLO, a province of Mexico, now forming part of the intendancy of Sonora.

CINALOA, a town of Mexico, in the above province, on a river of the same name, which falls into the gulf of California. Pop. 9500. Lat. 25. 50. N. Long. 108. 8. W.

CINCINNATI, a post town of the United States, and capital of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the north bank of Ohio river, 20 miles above the mouth of the Great Miami. The growth of Cincinnati has been rapid, almost without a parallel. In 1805, the population was 500; in 1810, 2540; in 1815, it was estimated at 6500; in 1820, it was 9372; and in 1838, at 21,508. Cincinnati is the most flourishing commercial town between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. 93 miles W. by S. Chillicothe.

CINEFI, a town of the intendancy of Palermo, in the island of Sicily, containing 34,000 inhabitants.

CINQUE PORTS, 8 seaports of England, on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, viz.: Dover, Sandwich, Hithe, and Romney, in Kent; and, in Sussex, Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Seaford. Their number, as the name imports, was originally five. These ports were anciently bound to furnish to the sovereign a certain number of ships of war in any emergency, in return for which their freemen were styled barons, and ranked among the nobility. Each of these ports sends two members to Parliament, except Hithe, and enjoy several other distinguished privileges and immunities. The members were fixed as follows—Dover 2; Sandwich 2; Hithe 1; Hastings 2; in all 7 members. The Duke of Wellington is Warden of these ports, who resides for a considerable portion of the year at Walmer Castle, the abode of the Warden.

CINTEGABELLE, a thriving town of France, 17 miles south of Toulouse. Pop. 3000.

CINTRA, or SINTRA, a large village of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura. Here was concluded (after the battle of Vimiera,) the well-known convention between

Sir Hew Dalrymple and the French general Junot. Pop. 1900. 15 miles N.W. Lisbon.

CLOTAT, LA, a trading town of France, in Provence, on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour. Pop. 5600. 12 miles S.E. Marseilles.

CIRCARS, NORTHERN, an extensive province of Hindostan, lying on the western side of the bay of Bengal, between the 15th and 20th degrees of N. Lat., but little more than one degree in breadth. The superficial contents of this country have been calculated at 17,000 geographical miles, nearly one-half of which is supposed to be capable of culture or pasture, and the remainder woods, water, barren hills, or a sandy waste, 3 miles broad, bordering the whole of the sea coast.

CIRCASSIA, a country of Asia, occupying a great part of the territory between the Black and the Caspian seas. It is situate on the northern declivity of that vast chain of mountains known under the appellation of Caucasus, and is bounded N. by the rivers Terak and Cuban. The limits, and even the name of this country, are very ill defined. This territory is filled with a multitude of small, independent and hostile tribes, which it were difficult and tedious to enumerate. They have maintained their independence with surprising perseverance against that gigantic extension of the Russian power to which all the neighbouring states have yielded. They acknowledge, indeed, a species of vassalage; but they neither pay tribute nor perform military service; and they even indulge in regular plundering excursions into the Russian territories. Circassia is governed by a feudal aristocracy, almost precisely similar to that which existed in Europe during the 12th century. The ruler of each state is called a *prince*, who has under him a number of *uzdens* or nobles, who attend him in all expeditions for war and plunder; but in peace are nearly independent. The Circassians are distinguished in a remarkable degree by the elegance of their external appearance: the men are tall, and of an athletic, though slender form; their features are expressive, their air haughty and martial. The beauty of the females has been long celebrated throughout Europe; and Circassian captives are considered as the brightest ornaments of an Eastern seraglio. The favourite employment of the Circassians consists in expeditions for war against the neighbouring tribes, or for plunder, into the Russian territory. At home their time is mostly employed in hunting and feasting. Their chief pride is placed in their arms and their horses. The Russians have fallen out with the Circassians. There is little doubt what will be the result. Circassia will be ceded to the great Northern power; the natives will fill the Russian regiments of the line.

CIRCLEVILLE, a post township of the United States, capital of Pickaway county, Ohio.

CIRENCESTER (the Fort on the Cirenus

or Churn,) a market and borough town of England, in Gloucestershire, on the Churn. Of the three churches which once decorated this town, one only remains; but that is scarcely surpassed in magnificence by any structure of the same kind in the kingdom. Of the abbey, no ruins now remain, except an ancient gateway. The town contains meeting-houses of Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers. It has some manufactures of wool. It sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 5420. 17 miles S.E. Gloucester.

CIRIÉ, a town of Piedmont, on the Doria. Pop. 3470. 8 miles N.N.W. Turin.

CISPADANA GALLIA, in ancient geography, a district of Italy to the south of the Po.

CISTERNINO, a town of Naples, in the province of Bari. Pop. 5420.

CITADELLA (Little Town,) a town of the Venetian territory. Pop. 6000. 19 miles N.N.W. Padua.

CITHÆRON, in ancient geography, a mountain and fount in Bœotia, celebrated both in fable and song.

CITTA DE CASTELLO, a city in the Papal dominions in Italy, in the Delegation of Perugia, with 6000 inhabitants.

CITTA NUOVA (New Town,) a maritime town of Istria, 60 miles E. Venice.

CITTA VECCHIA (Old Town,) or MEDINA, or MALTA, a strong town of Malta, situated on a hill in the centre of the island. It was formerly the capital of the island.

CITTA VITTORIOSA, a fortified town of Malta, situated on a narrow neck of land, to the left of La Valetta. It has a strong citadel. On each side a broad natural canal runs up into the land, and forms, near the town, an excellent harbour. The principal edifice is the arsenal. It is sometimes considered a suburb of La Valetta. Pop. 3410.

CIUDADELLA (Little Town,) or JAMNA, a town of Minorca, on the northwest coast, about 30 miles from Port Mahon, with which it disputes the pre-eminence. The cathedral is a spacious and imposing edifice. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 3. 40. E.

CIUDAD, or CIDAD RODRIGO (the City of Roderic,) a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, lying on the Agueda. The streets are tolerably regular, and the public buildings numerous. On the Plaza Mayor, or principal square, are three Roman columns, with inscriptions. It was taken by the French in 1810, from whom it was taken by storm by the British in 1812. Pop. 10,000. 30 miles E. by N. Coimbra.

CIUDAD REAL (Royal, or Chief City,) a town of Spain, in New Castile, the capital of the province of La Mancha. The streets are broad, straight, and well paved. The principal square is 150 paces long by 75 broad. It has been long noted for its manufacture of glove leather. Pop. 9410. 57 miles S. Toledo.

CIVIDAD DEL FRIULI, a town in the Venetian territory. Pop. 4115.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a small town of Italy, 24 miles N. Rome.

CIVITA DI PARMA, a city, the chief place of a district in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Ulteriore, with 8860 inhabitants.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a seaport of Italy, in the States of the Church, in a bay of the Mediterranean, with a good harbour. Here the Pope's galleys are stationed, and it is a free port. It was taken by the French in 1798, and retaken by the Austrians and Prussians in 1799. Pop. 9500. 38 miles N. W. Rome.

CIVRAY, an arrondissement of the department of Vienne in France, containing 460 square miles; and 38,000 inhabitants. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 0. 9. E.

CLACKCLOSE, a hundred, county of Norfolk. Pop. 17,633.

CLACKHEATON, a chapelry, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 3317.

CLACKMANNAN, a county of Scotland, bounded S.E. by Fife, S. and S.W. by the river Forth, W. by Alva, an isolated district of Stirlingshire, and on every other quarter by the county of Perth. Its greatest length is 8 miles, its mean breadth 6, and its superficial area contains 48 square miles, or 30,720 English acres. The northern district is traversed by the Ochil hills from south-west to north-east. The principal rivers are the North and South Devon, which are remarkable for their windings. The soil is fertile, many acres of rich carse land having been recovered from the Forth by means of embankments. Coal is found in great abundance; also ironstone. Clackmannan returns a member to Parliament alternately with the county of Kinross. The principal towns are Alloa and Clackmannan. Pop. 14,729.

CLACKMANNAN, a borough and parish of Scotland, in the county of the same name, situate at the junction of the Devon and the Forth. On the top of a hill is a square tower, which derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce. Pop. 4266.

CLACTON, GREAT, a parish in Essex. Pop. 1149.

CLACTON, LITTLE, a parish in Essex. Pop. 546.

CLAGENFURT, or KLAGENFURTH (the Ford of the Glan,) a town of the Austrian empire, the capital of the duchy of Carinthia, on the Glan. It is well built, and its streets are broad. It has several squares, two parish churches, besides three convents, and an hospital. The other public establishments are the meeting-place of the states, the lyceum, the university founded in 1801, and the military orphan-house erected in 1767. Here are a few manufactures of fine cloth, silk, ribbons, and muslin. The French entered it in 1809, and demolished the fortifications. Pop. 10,500. 32 miles S.W. Vienna.

CLAINES, a parish, county of Worcester. Pop. 5568.

CLAIR, St, a county of the United States in Illinois, on the Mississippi. Pop. in 1838, 9519. Chief town, Cahokia.—2d, A township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 6080.—3d, A township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 4110.

CLAIR, St, a river and lake of North America. The river is the channel of communication between Lakes Huron and Erie. The lake is of sufficient depth for ships of the largest burden.

CLAIRAC, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Lot. Pop. 5000.

CLAIRBORNE, a county of the United States, in Mississippi. Pop. in 1838, 9200. Slaves, 1790. Chief town, Port-Gibson.—2d, In East Tennessee, on Clinch river. Pop. 13,500. Slaves, 327. Chief town, Tazewell.

CLAISCANNON and **RHURWORRIED**, a town, county of Radnor. Pop. 428.

CLAMICY, a town of France, department of the Nievre. Pop. 5300. 18 miles S. Auxerre.

CLANE, a post town of Ireland, on the river Liffey, in the county Kildare. Pop. 405. 25 miles W. Dublin.

CLANFIELD, a parish in Oxfordshire. Pop. 529.

CLAPHAM, a parish in the county of Surrey. Pop. 9958.

CLAPHAM, with **NEWBY**, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 944.

CLAPHAM, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1909.

CLARA, a post town of Ireland, in the King's county. Pop. 1210. 61 miles W. Dublin.

CLARE, a parish and town of England, county of Suffolk. The appearance of the town has been lately improved. The church is very handsome. Pop. 1619.

CLARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, extending 66 miles from E. to W. and 42 from N. to S., and having a superficial area of 1195 miles. It is almost insulated, being separated by the river Shannon from the county of Limerick on the south-east, the Atlantic ocean encompasses it on the west, the bay of Galway bounds it on the north, and a portion of the counties of Galway and Tipperary joins it on the east. The surface of the county is mountainous, and the soil light, but extremely fertile in the valleys. Lead and iron ores have been discovered; and it has been mentioned as one of the counties of Ireland in which coal is found. Ennis is the capital. The principal river is the Shannon. It returns two members to the Imperial Parliament. Pop. 208,089.

CLARE, a decayed village of Ireland, in the county of Clare. Pop. 509. 149 miles S.W. Dublin.

CLARE, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Corrib, 4 miles N. Galway.

CLARE, a post town of Ireland, in the county Mayo. Pop. 1297. 149 miles W.N. W. Dublin.—A small town of county Galway, which gives name to a barony; and an island at the entrance of Clew bay, county Mayo, which contains 1395 inhabitants.

CLAREBOROUGH, a parish in the county of Nottingham. Pop. 2106.

CLAREMONT, a mansion near London, illustrious for being the residence of the Princess Charlotte and other royal personages.

CLAREMONT, a county of the United States, in Sumpter district, South Carolina. Chief town Statesburg.—2d, A post township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river. Pop. 2094.

CLARENDON, a post township of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont, 28 miles W. Windsor. Pop. 1798.

CLARK'S CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehanna, in the United States.—**RIVER**, A tributary of the Ohio.

CLARKE, a county of the United States, in Alabama, on the west side of the Tombigbee. Chief town, Woodstown.—2d, In Kentucky. Pop. 11,519. Slaves 2934. Chief town, Winchester.—3d, In Georgia, in the Western district, bounded N.W. by Jackson, S.W. by Apalachie river, and N.E. by the Oconee. Chief towns, Athens and Watkinsonville. Pop. 7628. Slaves 2594.—4th, In Ohio, formed, in 1818, from Champaign and Green counties. Chief town, Springfield. Pop. in 1819, 8065.—5th, In Indiana, on the Ohio. Pop. in 1815, 7000. Chief town, Charlestown.—6th, In Illinois, bordering on Indiana.

CLARKESBURG, a post township of the United States, and capital of Harrison county, Virginia, on the east side of the Monongahela.

CLARKESTOWN, a post township of the United States, and capital of Rockland county, New York, on the Hudson. Pop. 1996.

CLARKESVILLE, a post township of the United States, and capital of Montgomery county, Tennessee, on Cumberland river.

CLARO, a wapentake in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 42,086.

CLARTHY, a small river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which joins the Clarwen.

CLASE, **HIGHER**, a hamlet in Glamorgan-shire. Pop. 531.

CLASE, **LOWER**, a hamlet in Glamorgan-shire. Pop. 4251.

CLATT, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. Pop. 535.

CLAUDE, St, a town of France, department of the Jura. Pop. 3600.

CLAUDE, St, a town of France, department of the Charente. Pop. 2000.

CLAUDE, St, an arrondissement in France, extending about 398 square miles, with about 49,000 inhabitants.

CLAUGHTEN, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 842.

CLAUSENBURG, the capital of Transylvania, and of the county of the same name, on the

Little Szamos. It contains a handsome public square, and several elegant streets, churches, and private houses. The gardens and public walks are also elegant. It is divided into Old and New, and is inclosed by a wall and ditch. Pop. 14,522. 145 miles N.N.E. Belgrade.

CLAUSTHAL, a large open town of Hanover, in the Upper Hartz, close by Zellerfeld. The public buildings here are a mine office, two churches, a public school, and an orphan house. Pop. 800.

CLAVERACK, a township of the United States, in Columbia county, New York, 3 miles E. Hudson. Pop. 3593.

CLAVERDON, a parish in Warwickshire. Pop. 666.

CLAVERING, a hundred in the county of Essex. Pop. 4062.

CLAVERING, a parish in Essex. Pop. 1134.

CLAVERING, a hundred in the county of Norfolk. Pop. 6611.

CLAVERLEY, a parish in the county of Salop. Pop. 1521.

CLAWPLWYF, a town in Monmouthshire. Pop. 1918.

CLAWTON, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 570.

CLAXTON, or LONG CLAWSON, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 776.

CLAY, a county of the United States, in Kentucky. Pop. 7500. Slaves 141. Chief town, Manchester.

CLAY, a parish and town of England, in Norfolk. Pop. 810.

CLAYBROOKE, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 1242.

CLAYHEDON, a parish in Devonsh. Pop. 567.

CLAYLEINE, a town in Derbysh. Pop. 564.

CLAYPOLE, a parish in Lincolnsh. Pop. 586.

CLAYTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 4469.

CLAYTON LE DALE, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 551.

CLAYTON-LE-MOORS, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 2171.

CLAYTON, WEST, a town, West Riding, Yorkshire. Pop. 887.

CLAYTON LE WOODS, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 926.

CLEAR, CAPE, a cape of Ireland, at the most southern extremity of the island of Clare or Clear. Lat. 51. 19. N. Long. 9. 24. W.

CLEARFIELD, a county of the United States, in the central part of Pennsylvania, on a creek which joins the Susquehannah. Pop. 2875.

CLEARS STREAT, a parish in Caermarthen. Pop. 1083.

CLECY, a town of Normandy, department of Calvados. Pop. 2200.

CLEDAGH, the name of several small streams in Wales.

CLEE, a parish in Lincolnshire. Pop. 674.

CLEER, ST, a parish in Cornwall. Pop. 982.

CLEETHORPE, a township in Lincolnshire. Pop. 497.

CLEEVE, a hundred, Gloucestershire. Pop. 1342.

CLEFT, a town in Northamptonshire.

CLEGNEREC, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 4000.

CLEISH, a parish in Kinrosshire, 6 miles in length and about one in breadth, on the south side of the county. The uplands are pastoral, and the lower grounds arable. The church occupies a fine situation on the north base of hills, with an open exposure to the vale at Kinross. Pop. 681.

CLELEY, a hundred, Northamptonshire. Pop. 7413.

CLEMENT, ST, a parish, county of Norfolk. Pop. 2767.

CLEMENT, ST, a parish in Sussex. Pop. 2981.

CLEMENT, ST, a parish in Worcestershire. Pop. 2166.

CLEMENT, ST, DANES, a parish in Middlesex. Pop. 15,442.

CLEMENTE DI CÆSARI, a town in Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Abruzzo Ulteriore, containing 6680 inhabitants.

CLEMENTS, ST, a parish in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 890.

CLEMENTS, ST, a parish in Cornwall. Pop. 2885.

CLEMENTS, ST, a parish in Oxfordshire. Pop. 1836.

CLEMENTS, ST, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 4779.

CLEMENT'S WELLS, a small village within the western border of Haddingtonshire, on the lower brow of Carberry hill, facing the Frith of Forth.

CLENT, a parish in Staffordsh. Pop. 922.

CLEOBURY, MORTIMER, a parish and town of England, in Salop, on the Teme. Pop. 1716.

CLERKE'S ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific ocean. Lat. 63. 15. N. Long. 190. 30. E.

CLERKE'S RIVER, a large river of North America, which falls into the Columbia in about the 48th degree of N. Lat.

CLERMONT, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dome, situated between two small rivers. It has rather a gloomy appearance. The cathedral, which stands in the centre of the town, is one of the finest in France, though in an imperfect state. The college is a beautiful edifice, and contains a small public library. Here are also a cabinet of natural history, a botanic garden, a neat theatre, and several hospitals. There are four public squares, the largest of which serves as a market-place. In one of them is an elegant obelisk, erected by the town to the memory of General Desaix, who was born in the neighbourhood. Its trade is considerable, and it has manufactures of paper, hats, leather, pottery, linen, serge, ratteens, druggets, and other woollen stuffs. 78 miles W. Lyons.—Pop. 30,000. The name of several other small towns in France.

CLERMONT, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. in 1838, 31,000. Chief town, Williamsburgh.

CLERMONT, a township of the United States, in Columbia county, New York, on the Hudson. Pop. 2500.

CLERMONT EN ARGONNE, a town of France, in Champagne. Pop. 1600.

CLERMONT EN BEAUVAISIS, a town of France, department of the Oise. Pop. 2100.

CLERMONT LODÈVE, a town of France, 12 miles W. Montpellier. Pop. 5430.

CLEDON, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1147.

CLEVELAND, a post township of the United States, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, on Lake Erie.

CLEVES, a duchy of Westphalia, on the frontier of Holland, belonging to the king of Prussia, and forming part of the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine. It is about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. Its area is 880 square miles. Pop. 125,000.

CLEVES, the capital of the foregoing duchy, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Rhine. It is neatly built in the Dutch style, and surrounded with walls, but not strongly fortified. Pop. 5000. 12 miles S. E. Nimèguen.

CLEWER, a parish and town in Berkshire. Pop. 3011.

CLEY NEXT THE SEA, a market-town and parish in the county of Norfolk. Pop. 827.

CLEYGATE, a hamlet in the county of Surrey. Pop. 708.

CLIFDEN, a seaport town of Ireland, in the district of Ballinahinch, county of Galway. Pop. 300. 184 miles W. Dublin.

CLIFFE, a parish in the county of Kent. Pop. 832.

CLIFFE PYPARD, a parish in Wiltshire. Pop. 885.

CLIFFORD, a parish in Herefordshire. Pop. 807.

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, a parish in Gloucestershire. Pop. 336.

CLIFTON, a parish in Bedfordsh. Pop. 664.

CLIFTON, a small village of Scotland, in the county of Perth, near Tyndrum.

CLIFTON, a parish and village of England, in Gloucestershire. Pop. 12,032.

CLIFTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1277.

CLIFTON, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. Penrith. Pop. 288.

CLIFTON CAMPVILLE, a parish in the county of Stafford. Pop. 801.

CLIFTON AND COMPTON, a town in the county of Derby. Pop. 839.

CLIFTON DARTMOUTH, HARDNESS, a borough in the county of Devon. Pop. 4597.

CLIFTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, a parish in the county of Warwick. Pop. 597.

CLIFTON CUM HARTHEAD, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2408.

CLIFTON, NORTH, a parish in the county of Nottingham. Pop. 949.

CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK, a township in the county of Lancaster. Pop. 508.

CLINCH, a branch of the Tennessee river, in the United States, which joins the Tennessee, 35 miles below Knoxville.

CLINTON, a county of the United States, in the north-east part of New York, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Essex county, and W. by Franklin county. Pop. 15,000. Chief town, Plattsburg.—2d, A post township in Dutchess county, New York, on Hudson river, below Hudson. Pop. 13,000.—3d, A post village of Oneida county, New York, pleasantly situated on Oriskany creek, 109 miles W. N. W. Albany.—4th, Of Kennebeck county, Maine, 26 miles N. Augusta. Pop. 2100.—5th, A county of Ohio, between Warren and Fayette counties. Pop. 12,000. Chief town, Wilmington.

CLIPSTON, a parish in the county of Northampton. Pop. 807.

CLISTON, a hundred, in the county of Devon. Pop. 3482.

CLITHEROE, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the Ribble. It sends a member to parliament. Pop. 5213. 217 miles N. W. London.

CLITUMNUS, in ancient geography, a river of Umbria on this side of the Apennines. According to Pliny, it was a fountain consisting of several veins situated between Hispellum and Spoletium, but soon after swelled into a navigable river, and ran into the Tiber.

CLIVIGER, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1598.

CLODOCK, a parish in the county of Hereford. Pop. 1863.

CLOGHEEN, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary. Pop. 1810. 121 miles S. W. Dublin.

CLOGHER (Stone of Gold, formerly consulted here by the Druids,) an ancient city of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, now a straggling village. It is a bishop's see. 105 miles N. N. W. Dublin. Pop. 575.

CLONAKILTY, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, situated near a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty bay. It has a good market for yarn. Pop. 5000. 198 miles S. W. Dublin.

CLONARD, a post town of Ireland, county of Meath, 14 miles S. S. W. Trim. Pop. 477.

CLONES, a town of Ireland, county of Monaghan. Pop. 2340. 85 miles N. by W. Dublin.

CLONFERT, a parish of Ireland, county of Galway, containing a small village of the same name, which is a bishop's see. It is situated near the Shannon.

CLONMELL, a town of Ireland, county of Tipperary, pleasantly situated on the river Suir, which is navigable to Waterford, with which county it is also connected by a bridge consisting of 20 arches. It consists of four

CROSS-STREETS, regularly built, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in the woollen manufactures. Its public buildings are of stone, and are well built. The town is ancient, and was formerly defended by a very strong wall, which was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. It sends one member to the Imperial Parliament. Pop. 16,590. 123 miles S.W. Dublin.

CLOPHILL, a parish in the county of Bedford. Pop. 972.

CLOSE, a precinct in the county of Devon. Pop. 675.

CLOSE of the CANONS of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH, a liberty in the county of Wilts. Pop. 538.

CLOSEBURN, an inland parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, 10 miles square. At a place called Crikhope Linn, the water seems to have secured to itself an opening, by which the whole stream passes through a space so small that a person can step over it. The ruins of Closeburn castle still remain. Sir C. G. S. Menteath of Closeburn has been a great benefactor to the parish. Pop. 1681.

CLOSTER-SEVEN, or **ZEVEN**, a small town of the duchy of Bremen, on the Aue, 24 miles N.N.E. Bremen.

CLOTEN, a large village of Switzerland, 6 miles N.N.E. Zurich.

CLOUD, ST, a town of France, in the province of the Isle of France, situated on the Seine. It has 1500 inhabitants, with a palace, one of the most beautiful in Paris or its neighbourhood. Bonaparte took great delight in sojourning here in the time of his greatness.

CLOUGH, a post and fair town of Ireland, in the county of Down. Pop. 507. 88 miles N. from Dublin.

CLOVELLY, a parish in the county of Devon. Pop. 907.

CLOWN, a parish in Derbyshire. Pop. 637.

CLOYNE (Cave or Place of Retirement,) a post town and bishop's see of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Pop. 1910. 186 miles S.W. Dublin.

CLUDEN, or **CAIRN**, a river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, which joins the Nith.

CLUN, a parish in the county of Salop. Pop. 1996.

CLUN, a town in the county of Salop. Pop. 930.

CLUNBURY, a parish in the county of Salop. Pop. 959.

CLUNIE, a parish in the centre of the eastern part of Perthshire, district of Stormont. Pop. 944.

CLUNTON and **REMPTON**, townships in the county of Salop. Pop. 529.

CLUNY, a parish consisting of a stripe of land from two to three miles broad, and 10 miles in length, from east to west, stretching along the banks of the Dee to the Don, in Mar, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 959.

CLUNY, a river of Scotland, county of Aberdeen, which falls into the Dee.

CLUNY, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire, 46 miles W.N.W. Lyons. Pop. 4200.

CLUSE, LA, a town of Savoy, 23 miles S.E. Geneva.

CLUSONE, a town of Lombardy, 18 miles N.E. Bergamo. Pop. 3000.

CLUTTON, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1287.

CLUYD, a river of North Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Irish sea, about 6 miles below St Asaph.

CLYDE, one of the largest rivers of Scotland, which has its rise in the southern part of Lanarkshire, and forms an arm of the sea called the Frith of Clyde, west of the castle of Dumbarton. It becomes navigable at the city of Glasgow; and its whole course, in a direct line, is less than 50 miles, but following its windings, it is upwards of 70. This river is celebrated for several romantic falls.

CLYDEY, a parish in Pembrokeshire. Pop. 1385.

CLYNE, a parish in Sutherlandshire, lying on the shores of the Moray Frith, and on the north bank of the Brora water, 24 miles long and 8 broad. Breeding cattle is the chief employment of the inhabitants. Pop. 1711.

CLYNNOG, a parish in Carnarvonshire. Pop. 1731.

CLYRO, a parish in Radnor. Pop. 683.

COA, a river of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, which falls into the Duero.

COALBROOKEDALE, a village in Shropshire, noted for its iron-works, and a bridge over the Severn of cast-iron.

COALEY, a parish and town of England, in Gloucestershire. Pop. 1124.

COAL-ISLAND, a small town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, where coal-works are carried on with tolerable success. It is about 4 miles from Lough Neagh, to which it has water carriage, and 5 N. from Dungannon.

COALSNAUGHTON, a small village in the parish of Tilliecultray, Clackmannanshire.

COALTOWNS, EAST and WEST, two of the straggling villages on the road verging the Forth, in Fifeshire, within a mile of West Wemyss on the west, and 4 miles east of Kirkcaldy.

COANGO, a great river of Western Africa, and one of the chief tributaries to the Congo.

COANZA, a large river of Congo, in Western Africa.

COASSO, a town in Italy, in the kingdom of Sardinia. It stands on the junction of the rivers Congone and Sangonetto, with 3200 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in the weaving of linen.

COAST CASTLE, CAPE, or **CABO CORSO**, the capital of the British settlements on the Gold coast of Africa. The fort has 10 pieces of cannon. The town is irregular and dirty; the houses are built of clay, mostly in a square

form. Pop. 8000. Lat. 5. 18. N. Long. 22. W.

COBBE, the principal town of the country of Darfur, in Central Africa. Lat. 14. 11. N. Long. 28. 8. E.

COBBESSECONTE, a river of the United States, in Kennebec county, Maine. It falls into the Kennebec.

COBELSKILL, a post township of the United States, in Schoharie county, New York, on Cobus creek. Pop. 4410.

COBER, a small river of England, in Cornwall, which falls into the English Channel.

COBHAM, a parish in the county of Kent. Pop. 732.

COBHAM, a parish in Surrey. Pop. 1422.

COBHAM, a township of the United States, in Surrey county, Virginia, on James river.

COBLENTZ (the Confluence,) a town of the Prussian states, the capital of the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle, opposite the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. The bridge across the latter river is of freestone, but that over the Rhine is of boats. The town is well built, the streets being regular, the houses of stone, and the public buildings handsome. The chief of these is the magnificent palace erected in 1779, for the residence of the elector of Treves. The two handsome quays on the Rhine and the Moselle are used as public promenades. Here the French nobility assembled in 1794. In the time of the Romans it was the station of the first legion, and afterwards the residence of the successors of Charlemagne. Pop. 10,500, including the suburbs. 36 miles N.W. Mentz.

COBURG, the capital of a principality of the same name, in Germany, on the river Itz, or Itsch. It has a castle. The market-place is a fine square, and contains the government offices and town-house. Here is a celebrated academy, founded in 1597. Leopold, who married Princess Charlotte of England, and afterwards became king of Belgium, is a descendant of the Coburg family. Prince Albert, who married the Queen of England is of the same family. The inhabitants carry on some traffic in wool. Pop. 7000. 100 miles E.N.E. Frankfort on the Maine.

COCHABAMBA, a province of Peru. Pop. 70,000.

COCHEIM, or **KOCHEM**, a town of the Prussian state on the Moselle. Pop. 1500.

COCHIN, a seaport, and principal town of the province of Cochin, which is situate on the west coast of Hindostan, intersected by the 10th degree of N. lat. The town, which is fortified, stands on an island at the mouth of the Cal Coylang river. The form of the city is nearly semicircular, and is about a mile and a half in circumference. The streets are wide and commodious. The principal buildings are the church, the governor's house, the barracks, and a public hotel. The trade carried on at this place is still extensive; and

ships are built here as well as in any part of Europe. It was taken by the English in 1795, and was finally ceded to the British in 1814. Lat. 9. 58. N. Long. 76. 8. E.

COCHIN-CHINA, a country situated in the south-east of Asia, forming part of the peninsula between China and Hindostan. It extends upwards of 400 miles along the sea of China, and has for its inland boundaries Tunquin, Siam, Cambodia, and Tsiompa. It consists of a long plain or stripe, included between the sea coast and a chain of mountains running parallel to, and often approaching within a short distance of it. This plain is of most exuberant fertility, producing copiously all the tropical productions, but more peculiarly rice and sugar. The forests are also very fine, and produce a variety of aromatic woods. The coast abounds with gelatinous animal substances, as sharks' fins, *beech de mer*, and a peculiar species of birds' nests, which are eagerly sought for in China. A species of cinnamon is also produced, which, though much coarser than that of Ceylon, is preferred to it by the Chinese. A considerable quantity of gold is brought down from the mountains, or collected in the sands of the rivers; and silver also of late has become plentiful. The wet season occurs in the months of September, October, and November. At that time the rivers overflow, and a great part of the plain is inundated. In the three following months a cold north wind blows, accompanied with more moderate rains. The trade of this country is principally with China.

COCKBURN ISLAND, East Indies. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 3 wide. It has a lagoon in the centre. It is much overflowed. Lat. 22. 12. 25. S. Long 138. 39. 53. W.

COCKBURN LAW, a hill on the north-western extremity of Dunse, near the Abbey St Bathans, 900 feet in height. It exhibits the remains of a Roman station.

COCKBURNSPATH, a village and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Pop. 1143.

COCKE, a county of the United States, in East Tennessee, on French Broad River. Pop. 14,501. Slaves, 436. Chief town, Newport.

COCKENZIE, a maritime village of Haddingtonshire, Scotland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. Prestonpans.

COCKER, a river of England, in Cumberland, which joins the Derwent at Cockermouth.

COCKERHAM, a parish, Lancashire. Pop. 2794.

COCKERHAM, a town, Lancashire. Pop. 577.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of England, in Cumberland, at the confluence of the Cocker and Derwent. It is divided into two parts by the Cocker, over which there is a bridge of one arch. The streets, though spacious, are irregular; yet many of the houses are neatly built. The castle, of which the ruins are still to be seen, seems to have been a place of

great strength. It sends two members to Parliament. There are several excellent schools, and a dispensary for indigent patients. The principal articles of manufacture here are hats, coarse woollen cloths, shalloons, checks, coarse linens, and leather. Pop. 4536. 305 miles N.N.W. London.

COCKERTON, a town, county of Durham. Pop. 522.

COCKFIELD, a parish, county of Durham. Pop. 790.

COCKFIELD, a parish, county of Suffolk. Pop. 1023.

COCKPEN, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, south of the metropolis. The surface is undulating, and highly cultivated. The castle of Dalhousie is a remarkable object. Pop. 2025.

COCOS ISLANDS, two small islands near the west coast of Sumatra. Lat. 2. 58. N. Long. 95. 50. E.—The name of several small islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

COD, CAPE, a cape of North America, on the north side of Boston Bay. Lat. 42. 4. N. Long. 70. 10. W.

CODBECK, a small river of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

CODDENHAM, a parish, Suffolk. Pop. 913.

CODICOTE, a parish, county of Herts. Pop. 805.

CODNOR and LOSCOW, a town, Derbyshire. Pop. 1439.

CODOGNO, a neat town of Lombardy, near the conflux of the Adda and Po. Pop. 8000.

CODORUS, a township of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 3000.

CODORUS CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.

CODROPIO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on the Stella, 10 miles S.S.W. Udina.

CODSALL, a parish in Staffordshire. Pop. 844.

COE, a river of Scotland, in Argyshire, which falls into Loch Leven.

COEDFRANK, a hamlet in Glamorganshire. Pop. 825.

COED Y CUMAR, a hamlet in Brecknockshire, Wales. Pop. 1549.

COEL, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Agra. It is a large, open, and busy town. Lat. 27. 54. N. Long 78. E.

COEVOEDEU, a fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Aa. Pop. 1530.

COEYMANS, a post township of the United States, in Albany county, New York, on the Hudson, 11 miles below Albany. Pop. 3574.

COGGES, a parish in Oxfordshire. Pop. 683.

COGGESHALL, GREAT, a market-town and parish in the county of Essex. Pop. 3227.

COGGESHALL, LITTLE, a parish, county of Essex. Pop. 455.

COGILPATTY, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Tennevelly. 93 miles N. by E. from Cape Comorin.

COGNAC, a town of France, department of the Charente, on the Charente. Pop. 2850.

COHAUSILA, a province of Mexico, in the intendency of San Luis Potosi. Its greatest length is 500 miles, breadth 200.

COHANZY, or CÆSAREA CREEK, a river of the United States, in New Jersey, which joins Delaware river, opposite Bombay Hook.

COHASSET, a seaport and post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, Boston. Pop. 1735.

COILERO PETTAH, a town in Hindostan, in the province of Tennevelly, 33 miles S. by W. from Machera. Lat. 9. 25. N. Long. 78. 3. E.

COILLE, a town in Hindostan, in the province of Bahar and district of Tyrhot, 67 miles N. by E. from Patna. Lat. 26. 27. N. Long. 85. 41. E.

COIMBETOOR, the capital of a district of the same name in the south of India, situated between the 10th and 12th degrees of N. lat. It is defended by a citadel or small fort, and contains a handsome mosque, built by Tippoo Sultan, and about 2000 houses, with barracks for a regiment of cavalry. Along with the district, it came into possession of the British in the year 1799. Lat. 11. 35. N. Long. 77. 20. E.

COIMBRA, an ancient city of Portugal, the capital of the province of Beira, on the Mondego, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, with a double row of arches. In the interior it is narrow, ill paved, dirty, and very steep. It is the see of a bishop; and has, exclusive of the cathedral, eight parish churches, a like number of convents, and a famous university, founded originally at Lisbon in 1290, but transferred hither in 1306, and now the only establishment of the kind in Portugal. The ancient walls and towers still remain, and form its only defence. It suffered considerable damage from the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon in 1755. 60 miles, S.S.E. Oporto.

COIRE, a well built town of Switzerland, the capital of the canton of the Grisons, on the Plessur, a tributary of the Rhine, 55 miles S. Constance. Pop. 2500.

COKALAHISKIT, a river of North America, which enters Clark's river, a branch of the Columbia, in Lat. about 47. N. Long. 113. W.

COKER, EAST, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1330.

COKER, WEST, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1013.

COL DI TENDA, (the Ascent, or Pass of Tenda), a well known passage of the Alps between Piedmont and Nice. 5800 feet above the level of the sea.

COLAGATUR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Coimbevoor, inhabited by weavers. Lat. 12. 13. N. Long. 77. 14. E.

COLAIR, LAKE, a lake in Hindostan, to the south of Ellora, in the northern Circars, which is formed by the overflowing of the Kistnah and Godavery, and extends about 17 miles in length from west to east, and 14 in breadth from north to south.

COLAIRCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the northern Circars, and district of Ellora, located on the borders of the Colair lake, 35 miles from Musulapatam. Lat. 16. 38. N. Long. 81. 20. E.

COLANGODOU, a town of Hindostan, on the south-eastern division of the Malabar province. Lat. 10. 42. N. Long. 76. 49. E.

COLAPOOR, a small independent Mahratta state, on the western coast of India, between the 15th and 17th degrees of N. lat. Its capital, of the same name, is a neat town with a fort, in Long. 74. 40. E. Lat. 15. 40. N.

COLAR, a town and fortress of India, in Mysore. Lat. 13. 8. N. Long. 78. 19. E.

COLARPOOR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Berar, and belonging to the Nizam, 30 miles south from Ellichpoor. Lat. 20. 56. N. Long. 78. 10. E.

COLATON RAWLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 857.

COLBERG, a seaport of the Prussian states, in Farther Pomerania, with a harbour in the Baltic. The chief edifices are the town-house and the large cathedral. The aqueduct which supplies the town with water is an ingenious structure. Pop. 3000. 98 miles N.N.E. Custrin.

COLCHAGUA, a province of Chili. Pop. 15,000.

COLCHESTER, (the Fort of the Colne,) a town of England, in Essex, on the Colne, which is crossed by three bridges. It has been encircled by walls, still partly standing, though greatly decayed; and contains a castle, which was a place of great strength, now converted into a house of correction. Colchester contains twelve parish churches. St Peter's is considered the chief, and it has lately been enlarged and beautified. It existed previous to the Norman conquest, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was held by two priests for a small quitrent. Excepting St Peter's, St James's, and St Mary's, which are spacious and handsome within, the churches are of indifferent architecture. There are various charitable foundations, for benevolent purposes and for education. Here are a town jail, a custom-house, and a commodious theatre. The principal manufacture consists of baize. Oysters, dredged from the Colne, are carried as an article of traffic to London, where they are highly esteemed. Several large vessels have been built here. There is a fine quay on the river, which has been rendered navigable. Vessels of 100 tons or more can come up to it; and Colchester is considered a port, though 8 or 9 miles from the nearest sea. There are two weekly markets, and three annual fairs. Colchester returns two members to Parliament. The number of electors is 1500. Colchester is a place of antiquity; and ancient remains are frequently dug out from it. Pop. 16,167. 18 miles S.S.W. Ipswich, 51 N.E. London.

COLCHESTER, a township of the United States, in Chittenden county, Vermont. Pop. 1057.—2d, A post township of New London county, Connecticut. Pop. 4500.—3d, A post township of Delaware county, New York. Pop. 1635.—4th, A township of Fairfax county, Virginia.

COLCHIS, in ancient geography, a country of Asia, east of the Euxine Sea, north of Armenia, and west of Iberia.

COLDING, or **KOLDINGEN**, a small trading town of the Danish states, in Jutland, 65 miles N.N.W. Sleswick. Lat. 55. 30. N. Long. 9. 29. E.

COLDINGHAM, a town and parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Pop. 2668.

COLDITZ, a town of Saxony, 36 miles W. Dresden. Pop. 1600.

COLDSTREAM, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Berwick. Pop. 2897.

COLE CAUNGRA, a strong fortress in Hindostan, in the province of Lahore, which was taken by the emperor Acbar after a year's siege. Near this is the celebrated Cropee Nagarbote, which continued to retain its sanctity for many years after the country was invaded by the Mahometans. It is 122 miles E. N. E. of Lahore.

COLE ORTON, a parish in Leicestershire. Pop. 848.

COLEBROOK, a township of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut. Pop. 2500.

COLEBROOKE, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 880.

COLEBROOK DALE, a village of England, in Shropshire on the Severn, noted for its iron works, and for the magnificent cast-iron bridge which was thrown over the Severn here, in 1799. 148 miles N.W. London.

COLEFORD, a market town and chapelry in Gloucestershire. Pop. 2193.

COLERAINE, a town of Ireland, county of Londonderry, agreeably situated on both sides of the river Bann, about four miles from the sea. Here is one of the most extensive salmon fisheries in the island. The town is of tolerable size, is neatly built, and has barracks to accommodate three companies of foot. It sends one member to the Imperial Parliament. Population, including the suburbs, 4945. 159 miles N. Dublin.

COLERAINE, a post township of the United States, in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Pop. 4500.—2d, A township in Hamilton county, Ohio, on Miami river. Pop. 2530.

COLERIDGE, a parish in Devonshire. Pop. 644.

COLERNE, a parish in Wiltshire. Pop. 931.

COLEROON, the northern branch of the Cavery river, which falls into the sea at Devicotta.

COLESHILL, a hundred, Flintshire. Pop. 11,302.

COLESHILL, a parish and town of England, in Warwickshire, situate on a hill near the

river Cole. The houses are in general respectable in appearance: and some of the modern buildings are large and elegant. The church is a beautiful specimen of the decorated Gothic style. Pop. 1833. $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. E. Birmingham.

COLGONG, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. It contains 400 houses. Lat. 25. 15. N. Long. 87. 10. E.

COLIGNY, a town of France, department of the Aine. Pop. 1700.

COLIMA, a small town of Mexico, intendency of Guadalaxara, 450 miles W. Mexico.

COLIN, a town of Bohemia, on the Elbe, with 400 houses and a castle.

COLINDA, a town of Bengal, district of Tipperah. Lat. 22. 58. N. Long. 91. 6. E.

COLINSBURGH, a village of Scotland, county of Fife, 2 miles N. of the Ely.

COLIOTE, a small district in Hindostan, in the province of Malabar, which according to the report given in by surveyors, contains an area of 312 British square miles. The face of the country presents alternate hill and valley which are fit for the cultivation of rice. The country has been much injured by repeated rebellions; and several severe battles were fought here between the British and Hyder Ali.

COLL, an island on the west coast of Mull, Argyleshire, and forming part of the parish of Tiree, 14 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It is covered with bare rocks, which scarcely can be called hills. The inhabitants are very poor; they rear black cattle, and employ much of their time in fishing.

COLLACE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Perth. Pop. 730.

COLLACOTTA, or GUNDYCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Cuddapah, 37 miles N.W. from Cuddapah. It was formerly the residence of the raiah. Lat. 14. 42. N. Long. 78. 20. E.

COLLAHUAS, a province of Peru, 52 leagues long, and 16 wide.

COLLAPATAM, a town in Hindostan, on the sea-coast of the southern Carnatic, 65 miles south from Tanjore.

COLLARAS, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra. Lat. 25. 13. N. Long. 77. 42. E.

COLLEDA, a town of Saxony, on the Unstrut, with 400 houses. Pop. 2600

COLLEGAL PETTAH, a town of the south of India, province of Coimbetoor. Houses 600.

COLLESSIE, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Fife. Pop. 1162.

COLLETON, a district of the United States, in South Carolina. Pop. 35,000. Slaves, 21,858. Chief town, Dorchester.

COLLI, or COLLA, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, annexed to the county of Argyle, about 14 miles long, and from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to half a mile in breadth. Pop. 1330.

COLLIERLY and PENTOP, a town in the county of Durham. Pop. 526.

COLLIESTON, a small fishing village on the

east coast of Buchan, parish of Slanes, Aberdeenshire.

COLLINGBOURNE, SOUTHTON, VALLANCE, KINGSTON, a parish in Wiltshire. Pop. 913.

COLLINGHAM, NORTH, a parish in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 881.

COLLINGHAM, SOUTH, a parish in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 727.

COLLINTON, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, 5 miles long and 4 broad. The lands are in the best state of cultivation, and rise beautifully from the North. Dreghorn Castle, the seat of Alexander Trotter, Esq., and Collinton House, the residence of Lord Dunfermline, with other mansions, adorn this parish. Pop. 2232.

COLLIOURE, a strong town of France, on the Mediterranean, 15 miles S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 2000.

COLLOS, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, which is neat and well built. Pop. 1347. 38 miles N. Dublin.

COLLUMPTON, a town of England, in Devonshire, (the town on the Culm). It consists chiefly of one long street. The church is a respectable Gothic structure. Pop. 3813. 11 miles N. Exeter.

COLMAR, a town of France, formerly the capital of Upper Alsace, and now of the department of the Upper Rhine, on the Fecht and Laucht. It contains a great public school, an hospital, an arsenal, and very agreeable public walks. Here are some manufactures of cotton, as well as of linen and woollen. 42 miles S.S.W. Strasburg.

COLMENAR DE OREJO, a large town of Spain, in Toledo, 21 miles N.W. Talavera de la Reyna.

COLMENAR VIEJO, (Old Colmenar,) a town of Spain, in New Castile, 28 miles N. Madrid. Pop. 4000.

COLMONEL, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Ayr. Pop. of the parish, 2212.

COLN, a river of England, in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Thames at Staines.—Also of Essex, which, passing Colchester, expands into an estuary near that town.

COLNA, a town of Bengal, district of Jessore, on the Mudmuddy. Lat. 23. 11. N. Long. 89. 38. E.

COLNBROOK, a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 17 miles W. London.

COLNE, one of the head streams which unite to form the Thames, in England.

COLNE, a town of England, in Lancashire. It has manufactures of cotton goods, chiefly calicoes and dimities. Pop. 8080. 218 miles N.N.W. London.

COLNE, EARLS, a parish in the county of Essex. Pop. 1319.

COLNE ENGAIN, a parish in the county of Essex. Pop. 618.

COLNEIS, a hundred, county of Suffolk. Pop. 4369.

COLOGNA, a thriving town of the Venetian territory, 20 miles S.S.E. Vicenza. Pop. 6200.

COLOGNE, (colony of the Romans,) an ancient and celebrated town, capital of the electorate of this name, situate on the Rhine. It is built, in the form of a crescent, close to the river. The walls have a number of towers, and form a circuit of nearly 7 English miles; but a part of the included space is laid out in promenades, gardens, and vineyards. The streets are in general narrow, winding, and gloomy, and the houses ill built. The only public edifices deserving attention are the churches. The cathedral or minster of St Peter is a vast and imposing edifice, but is not completed; it is of Gothic architecture, and was begun about the year 1248. The church of St Mary is remarkable for its antiquity, and that of St Gestic for a subterraneous church under its choir. The town-house is a handsome building; and in the arsenal are shown many curious specimens of ancient armour. A modern bridge of boats connects Cologne with the opposite town of Deutz. There are ten collegiate churches, 2 abbeys, 2 establishments for noble ladies, an archiepiscopal seminary, 19 parish churches, 17 monasteries, 39 nunneries, commanderies of the Teutonic and Maltese orders, and 49 chapels, all remarkable for their fine paintings or other relics. Rubens was born here. The university was established so far back as 1388: the French suppressed it, and erected in its place a central school or lyceum. Cologne has long been noted for its commerce. The principal objects of export are wine, timber, earthenware, slates, and other minerals, hardware, fire-arms, and various kitchen utensils. The principal articles manufactured in Cologne are linen, woollen, and silk stuffs, with lace, thread, and the famous eau de Cologne. Pop. 39,000. 20 miles S.E. Dusseldorf. Lat. 50. 55. 21. N. Long 6. 56. 15. E.

COLOMBE, St, the name of several inconsiderable towns in France.

COLOMBIA, or **COLUMBIA**, a republic and one of the New States of South America. The republican era commenced December 25, 1819, and by a decree of the sovereign congress, dated St Thomas, of Angostura, &c. &c. December 17, 1819, that republic is to include Spanish Guiana, Terra-Firma, and New Granada, and is to be comprehended within three departments, viz. Venezuela, Cundinamarca, and Quito. It is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean sea, N.E. by the Atlantic ocean, E. Guiana, from which it is separated by the river Essequibo, S. by Brazil and Peru, W. by the Pacific ocean, and N.W. by Guatemala, in North America, with which it is connected by the Isthmus of Darien. Its length is estimated at 1506 miles, its breadth at 900 or 1060, comprehending an area of about 1,350,000 square miles. The chain of the Andes is continued from Peru along the coast of the Pacific ocean, through the whole extent of the country from south to north. The whole

country east of the Andes and south of the chain of Venezuela, is composed of immense plains, which reach for hundreds of miles in length and width, including vast tracts watered by the Orinoco and its confluent. The district along the banks of the Orinoco in the lower part of its course, extending 200 leagues from its mouth, and in some parts 30 leagues broad, is annually overflowed in the rainy season, and at this time nothing is to be seen but the knoll tops, and the tops of the tallest trees. The climate corresponds with the elevation. On the coast and the banks of the rivers, it is hot and unhealthy, while the elevated plains between the double ridges of the Andes, although directly under the equator in the centre of the torrid zone, enjoy a regular and temperate climate, not at all hostile to European life. The soil of this country is fertile in the productions of the temperate and torrid zones. The low lands produce abundance of sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, timber for ship-building, valuable dye-woods, and medicinal plants of various kinds. The cocoa of Caraccas is twice as valuable as that of the Antilles; the indigo is inferior to none but that of Guatemala; the tobacco is said to be twice as valuable as the best Virginia or Maryland; the coffee is equal to that of Mocha, if the same care were used in its preparation. The immense plains of the Orinoco are pastured by immense herds of mules, oxen, and horses. Maize, wheat, and all the European plants and vegetables are cultivated on the higher plains as successfully as in New Spain. Gold abounds in the provinces of Antioquia and Chocho, and is obtained by washing the alluvial soil. The silver of these provinces is also remarkably pure, and it was long supposed that platina was to be found in Chocho alone. Quicksilver is likewise obtained in various places. The chief rivers are the Orinoco and the Amazon, and their branches, the Magdalena, the Cauca, the Atrato, the Guayaquil, and the Guarapiche. The principal bays on the coast of the Pacific ocean are Guayaquil, Chocho, and Panama. On the N. coast are the gulf of Darien, the gulf of Maracaibo, the gulf of Cariaco, and the gulf of Paria. The population is supposed not to exceed 3,000,000. Chief towns, Bogota, St Thomas, Leon de Caraccas, Quito, Carthagena, Porto Bello, Panama, Maracaibo, Cumana, Porto Cabello, Popayan, and Angostura. The religion is Roman Catholic. Lat. between 5. 50. S. and 12. 30. N. Long. between 58. and 82. W.

COLONG, an island, town, and river, in the Malay peninsula, principality of Salengore. Lat. 3. N. Long. 101. 28. E.

COLONIE, a township of the United States, in Albany county, New York, on the west side of the Hudson, 1 mile above Albany. Pop. 2455.

COLONNA, CAPE, on the east coast of Calabria. Lat. 39. 6. N. Long. 17. 29. E.

COLONNA, CAPE, the south-east point of the province of Livadia, in Greece.

COLONSAY (the Island of St Colon,) and **ORONSAY**, two of the smaller Hebrides of Scotland. Pop. 1050.

COLOONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo. Pop. 694. 126 miles W.N.W. Dublin.

COLORADO (Coloured, from the ruddy appearance of its waters,) a river of Mexico, about 1000 miles long. It enters the gulf of California at its head, in the 33d degree of N. lat.

COLOURI, an island of Greece, near Athens, in the gulf of Engia. Pop. 1000. Lat. 38. N. Long. 23. 33. E.

COLSTERWORTH, a parish in the county of Lincolnshire. Pop. 889.

COLTSHALL, a parish in the county of Norfolk. Pop. 868.

COLTON, a parish in Staffordshire. Pop. 675.

COLUMB, ST, MINOR, a parish in Cornwall. Pop. 1406.

COLUMB, ST MAJOR, a parish and town of England, in Cornwall. Pop. 2790.

COLUMBIA, a county of the United States, in New York, on the E. side of the Hudson; bounded N. by Rensselaer county, E. by Massachusetts, S. by Dutchess county, W. by the Hudson. Pop. 52,370. Chief town Hudson.

COLUMBIA, a county of the United States, in Georgia, on Savannah river. Pop. 20,000. Slaves 5980. Chief town, Aplington.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF, a tract of country, 10 miles square, on both sides of Potomac river, 120 miles from its mouth. It was ceded to the United States, by Maryland and Virginia, in 1790, and in 1800 became the seat of the general government. It is under the immediate government of Congress. Pop. 54,028. Slaves 5395. The principal towns are Washington city, Alexandria, and Georgetown.

COLUMBIA, a post township of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA, a post town of the United States, in Fluvanna county, Virginia.

COLUMBIA, a post town of the United States, capital of Richmond district, South Carolina, at the confluence of Broad and Saluda rivers, which unite to form the Congaree. 113 miles N.N.W. Charleston. It contains a state-house, court-house, and jail, and 4 churches. It has also a well conducted college.

COLUMBIA RIVER, a large river of North America, which, we are informed by Mackenzie, rises in the Rocky mountains, in about 121. W. long., and 54. 23. N. lat. from Greenwich, and falls into the Pacific ocean, in 46. 10. N. lat. and 122. 45. W. long.

COLUMBIANA, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on the Ohio river, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1838, 31,625. Chief town, New Lisbon.

COLUMBRETES, a cluster of volcanic rocks, near the coast of Valencia, in Spain.

CUMBO the capital of a district of the same name in the island of Ceylon; also the seat of the British government in that island. It was built in 1638 by the Portuguese, who in 1658 were expelled by the Dutch, and it surrendered to the British in 1676. The fort, more than a mile in circumference, stands on the extremity of a peninsula, strong by nature and art. The town is built after the European style. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new. The inhabitants amounted in 1838 to about 300,000. The houses are regularly built, though few of them are above one story high. For six months of the year, this side of the island is subject to extremely heavy rains, which render it very unhealthy. Lat. 7. 4. N. Long. 79. 50. E.

COLUMBUS, a county of the United States in North Carolina. Pop. 7500. Chief town Whitesville.—2d, A post township in Franklin county, Ohio. Pop. 3030.

CULURI, a little island in the gulf of Engia, in the Archipelago, formerly called Salamis.

COLVEND, a wild pastoral and hilly parish occupying a sort of peninsula in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, 8 miles in length and 4 in breadth. The vestiges of old churches are to be met with. Pop. 1358.

COLWALL, a parish in Herefordshire. Pop. 909.

COLWICH, a parish in Staffordshire. Pop. 1918.

COLWYN, a hundred in Radnorshire. Pop. 2632.

COLYMBLAAT, a Dutch village in the province of Zealand, with 1300 inhabitants.

COLYTON, a parish and market town of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 2182.

COLYTON, a hundred in Devonshire. Pop. 7374.

COMA, a small town of Syria, on the road from Aleppo to Bassora, containing a warm spring. It is 100 miles E.S.E. from Aleppo.

COMAYAGUA, or **VALLADOLID**, the capital city of the province of Honduras. Lat. 14. 10. N. Long. 87. 51. W.

COMBADONGA, a small town of Spain, in the province of Asturias. It has a fine cathedral. Here the Christians first took up arms against the Arabian invaders of Spain, who constantly gained ground until the Moorish race were driven from Spain.

COMB MARTYN, a town of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1032.

COMB, ST NICHOLAS, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1202.

COMBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, near Strongford Lough. Pop. 1310. 112 miles N. Dublin.

COMBE LONG, a parish in Oxfordshire. Pop. 619.

COMBERMERE, a lake in Cheshire, England.

COMBER, a town of Hindostan, in the

province of Agra. Lat. 27. 17. N. Long. 77. 14. E.

COMBOOCUNUM, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic province, district of Tanjore. Lat. 10. 59. N. Long. 79. 20. E.

COMBOURG, a town of Brittany, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 4200.

COMBS, a parish in the county of Suffolk. Pop. 950.

COMBUMPADOC, the principal town of a district of the same name, in the Nozarris territories, and province of Hydrabad. Lat. 17. 23. N. Long. 79. 86. E.

COMERCOLLY, a flourishing town of Bengal, in the district of Rajisley. Lat. 23. 52. N. Long. 89. 11. E.

COMILLAH, a town in the province of Bengal, district of Tipera. Lat. 23. 28. N. Long. 90. 43. E.

COMINES, a town in French Flanders, on the river Lys. Pop. 5200. 8 miles N. Lille.

COMITU, a town of Sicily, in the intendancy of Trepani, N.W. from Salerno, containing 3500 inhabitants.

COMMACHIA, a city and fortress in the delegation of Ferrara, in Italy, belonging to the Pope. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 12. 4. E.

COMMERCE, a neat town of France, in Lorraine, on the Maese. Pop. 3400.

COMMEWINA, a river in Guiana, which falls into the Surinam 10 miles from its mouth.

COMMENDO or COMMANI, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold Coast, at one time a part of the kingdom of Fetu. The natives are warlike. The king can raise an army of 20,000 men. Its capital is called Grand Commendo. Lat. 4. 54. N. Long. 0. 34. E.

COMMIM, a town and district of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded territories. The town is the capital of the district, and is 73 miles north from Cuddapah.

COMMITMAEN, a hundred in Caernarvonshire. Pop. 5048.

COMMORRO ISLANDS, a group in the Indian seas, between Madagascar and Africa.

COMO, an old town of Upper Italy, at the extremity of the lake of the same name. The houses are neatly built of stone, and the public buildings magnificent. There are 12 churches, exclusive of the cathedral, which is entirely of white marble. In Como, are manufactured velvet, taffetas, gloves, stockings, and other silk stuffs; here are also metal foundries and statuaries. Pop. 14,700. 20 miles N. Milan. Lat. 46. 48. 10. N. Long. 9. 4. 45. E.

COMMERCE ISLANDS, are five islands in the Indian ocean.

COMO, LAGODI, a lake of Italy, in Lombardy. Length 36 miles, breadth from 1 to 4.

COMORIN CAPE, the S. extremity of the Indian continent. Lat. 7. 57. N. Long. 77. 35. E.

COMORN, a town and celebrated fortress of Lower Hungary, in the county of the same name. The citadel is accounted the strongest in Europe. The inhabitants carry on a con-

siderable traffic in corn, flax, wine, fish, and honey. Pop. 9000. 38 miles S.E. Presburg. Lat. 47. 45. 34. N. Long. 18. 7. 50. E.

COMPANY'S ISLAND, in the North Pacific Ocean, 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, without inhabitants. Lat. 46. 0. N. Long. 151. 20. E.

COMPEIGNE, a handsome town of France, department of the Oise, on the Oise. Pop. 7250.

COMPOSTELLA, or ST JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, a town of Spain, capital of Galicia, on the Soria. The principal church is the cathedral. It has a university, founded in 1532. Pop. 12,000. 98 miles W. Astorga.

COMPOSTELLA, a rich town in Mexico, intendancy of Guadalaxara. 400 miles N.W. Mexico. Lat. 21. 10. N. Long. 104. 40. W.

COMPTON, a township of Lower Canada. Pop. 1550.

COMPTON, a hundred in Berks. Pop. 2596.

COMPTON BASSETT, a parish in Wilts. Pop. 538.

COMPTON BISHOP, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 554.

COMPTON DUNDON, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 623.

COMPTON MARTIN, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 572.

COMRIE, a village and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire. Pop. 2740.

COMTAH, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Berar, belonging to Nagpoor Rajah, 73 miles north and east from Nagpoor. Lat. 21. 55. N. Long. 80. 49. E.

CONAN, a river of Scotland, county of Ross, which falls into Cromarty Frith.

CONCAN, an extensive district of Southern India, province of Bejapore, between the 16th and 19th degrees of N. Lat.; bounded E. by the Western Ghauts, and W. by the sea. Length 200 miles; breadth about 40.

CONCARNEAU, a small seaport of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 1800.

CONCEPCAO, a village of Brazil, province of Rio Grande. Pop. 2000.

CONCEPTION, LA, a town of Chili, in the province of Puchacay. It is the second in the republic. At its commencement it flourished greatly, from the vast quantity of gold that was dug in its vicinity; but was afterwards taken and burnt by the Araucanians, from whose hostility, though it was afterwards rebuilt, it suffered much. In 1730 it was destroyed by an earthquake; and in 1755 this devoted city was again destroyed by an earthquake and an influx of the sea, which entirely covered it. A new city was then founded at the distance of a league from the sea, in a beautiful plain called Mocha, upon the northern shore of the Biobio. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 36. 48. 15. S. Long. 73. 8. W.

CONCEPTION, LA, a seaport of Veragua, 90 miles W. Panama. Lat. 8. 52. N. Long. 81. 28. W.

CONCEPTION BAY, a large bay on the east side of Newfoundland island.

CONCEPTION DEL PAO, a town of South America, province and government of Caraccas, in the plains bordering the Orinoco. It contains about 2300 inhabitants, whose riches consist entirely in animals, which they export. 84 miles S.E. Caraccas. Lat. 8. 42. N. Long. 65. 10. W.

CONCHAS, or **CONCHOS**, a river of Mexico, in Durango, which rises in Lat. 28. N. and joins the Rio del Norte in Lat. 31. N.

CONCHES, a town of Normandy, department of the Eure. Pop. 1800.

CONCHON, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bengal, and district of Dinagepoor, 63 miles north by east from Moorsshedabad. Lat. 25. 1. N. Long. 88. 42. E.

CONCHUCOS, a province of Peru. Also a river in that province, which enters the Amazons.

CONCIZE, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Neuchâtel. Pop. 2350.

CONCORD, a post township of the United States, Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Pop. 5500. Lat. 43. 12. N. Long. 71. 30. W.

CONCORD, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Pop. 3141.—2d, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1510.—3d, in Ross county, Ohio, and the name of many places in the United States.—Also the name of a river there.

CONCORD, (of St James, the tutelary Saint of Spain,) a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which joins the Merrimack.

CONDAPILLY, the capital of a district of that name in India. Lat. 16. 39. N. Long. 80. 23. E.

CONDATCHY, a town of Ceylon, which gives name to the bay, in which is a pearl fishery. Lat. 8. 45. N. Long. 80. E.

CONDAVIR, a town of Hindostan, in the northern Circars district of Guntoor. Lat. 16. 10. N. Long. 80. 5. E.

CONDE, a very strong town of France, department of the Nord, at the junction of the Haine and Scheldt, with 7000 inhabitants. 6 miles N.N.E. of Valenciennes.—Also the name of several other places in France.

CONDE SUR NOIREAU a town of France, in Normandy. Pop. 5200

CONDE SUR VIRE, a town of Normandy, on the Vire. Pop. 2100.

CONDEIXA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, two leagues south of Coimbra.

CONDESUOS DE AREQUIPA, a province of Peru. Capital, Chiquibamba.

CONDOM, a town of France, in Gascony, department of the Gers, 28 miles S.E. Bourdeaux. It carries on a trade in grain, wine, and spirits. Pop. 7200.

CONDOB, PULO, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. Lat. 8. 40. N. Long. 106. 42. E.

CONDOVA, a hundred, Salop. Pop. 5910.

CONDOVER, a parish, Salop. 1455.

CONDRIEU, a thriving town of France, on the Rhone. Pop. 4900. 18 miles S. Lyons.

CONEGLIANO, a town of the Venetian territory. 10 miles N.N.E. Treviso. Pop. 3650.

CONEMAUGH CREEK, in the United States, in Pennsylvania, runs into the Alleghany.

CONESTAGO, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, joins the Susquehanna.

CONEWANGO, a river of the United States, joins the Alleghany at Warren, Pennsylvania.

CONFLANS, a small town in Savoy proper. Pop. 2000. 18 miles E. Chambéry.

CONFLANS ST HONORINE, a town of France, at the conflux of the Oise and Seine. Pop. 2000.—The name of various small towns in France.

CONFOLENS, or **CONFOLENT**, a town of France, department of the Charente. Pop. 2300. 27 miles N.W. Limoges.

CONG, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, near Lough Corrib. Pop. 508. 154 miles W. by N. Dublin.

CONGAREE, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which joins the Wateree.

CONGLETON, a town of England, in Cheshire, on the Dane. The staple articles of manufacture are silk and ribbons. Pop. 9352. 161½ miles N.W. London.

Congo, an extensive country in the southwest of Africa, bounded on the N. by the river Zaire, or Congo, which separates it from Loango, and on the W. by the Atlantic. It was explored to a certain extent by Captain Tuckey, who sailed up the river Zaire, or Congo, and found on its banks only very small villages, and the country far from being highly improved.

CONGO RIVER. See *Zaire*.

CONGOON, a town of Laristan, in Persia, on the Persian gulf. Pop. 6000 or 7000. 110 miles S. Shiraz. Lat. 27. 50. N. Long. 52. 5. E.

CONGRESBURG, a parish, Somerset. Pop. 1327.

CONHOCTON CREEK, in the United States, state of New York. It runs into the Tioga.

CONI, a considerable town of Piedmont, and the see of a bishop, at the conflux of the Stura and Grezzo. The principal street is tolerably wide, and not devoid of elegance. The other streets are short and narrow, and there is no public building of interest. It was a place of great strength till it was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo. The ramparts now serve for promenades. Pop. 17,000.

CONIL, a walled town of Spain, in Andalusia. Pop. 3000. 18 miles S.S.E. Cadiz.

CONINGSBY, a parish, county of Lincoln. Pop. 1773.

CONISBROUGH, a village of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1347. 6 miles S.W. Doncaster.

CONISTON, a village of England, in Lancashire, near a lake of the same name.

CONITZ, or **CHOINIZ**, a town of West Prussia. Pop. 2500. 60 miles S.W. Dantzic.

CONJEE, a district in Hindostan, in the Carnatic, intersected by the Putar river.

CONJEVERAM, a town in Hindostan, in the Carnatic. The streets are wide, with on each side a row of cocoa-nut trees. The inhabitants are mostly Brahmins belonging to two large temples. There is also a mosque of very neat workmanship. 44 miles W.S.W. Madras.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided, containing the counties of Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon. It is bounded E. by Leinster, W. by the Atlantic ocean, N. and N.W. by the ocean and Ulster, and S. by Munster, being about 130 miles long, and 84 broad.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States, bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long-Island Sound, and W. by New York. It lies between Lat. 41. and 42. N., and between Long. 71. 50. and 73. 43. W. It is 90 miles long, 70 broad, and contains 4764 square miles. The face of the country is greatly diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys. There are but few level tracts, and no considerable mountains. The hills are generally of moderate size, and occur in quick succession, presenting to the traveller an ever-varying prospect. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though intermixed with portions that are comparatively thin and barren; and the whole is well watered. The principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat; in many parts, oats, barley, buck-wheat, flax in large quantities, some hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, pease, beans, &c. Orchards are very numerous, and cider is made for exportation. The state is, however, generally better adapted for grazing than for tillage. The quantity of butter and cheese made annually is great, and of well-known excellence. Beef and pork of superior quality, are also abundant. The state is generally laid out in small farms, from 50 to 300 and 400 acres. The foreign trade of this state is principally with the West Indies; but its coasting trade is the most considerable. Its exports consist of beef, pork, cattle, horses, mules, butter, cheese, maize, rye, flax-seed, fish, candles, and soap. The whole amount, in 1836, was 793,806 dollars. Almost all the produce of the western part of the state is carried to New York. Connecticut has considerable manufactures of various descriptions, consisting of wool, cotton, paper, iron in different forms, glass, snuff, powder, buttons, hats, clocks, &c. Tin ware is extensively manufactured, and sent to all parts of the United States. The climate of Connecticut is upon the whole healthy, though it is subject to the extremes of heat and cold. Ores of iron, copper, silver, lead, and antimony, are found in the state; also freestone in many places, serpentine marble, limestone, and coal, and a variety of other minerals. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames, with their tributary streams. The whole of

the sea-coast is indented with harbours, many of which are safe and commodious. Of these the most important are New London, and New Haven. A great number of pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, are to be found within the precincts of this state. Population, in 1790, 237,946; in 1800, 251,002; in 1810, 261,942; in 1838, 550,000, of whom 6453 were free blacks, and 340 slaves.

CONNECTICUT RIVER, a river of the United States, the largest in New England, rises near the borders of Lower Canada, and running south, divides New Hampshire from Vermont, and passing through Massachusetts and Connecticut, flows into Long-Island Sound, between Saybrook and Lyme. Its whole length is 410 miles.

CONOLOWAY CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which joins the Delaware, near Hancock's town, Maryland.

CONSELVE, a considerable town of the Venetian territory. Pop. 5700.

CONSTANCE, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, the capital of the circle of the Lake, situated on the Lake of Constance. It is the see of a bishop, and contains an old Episcopal castle, with a cathedral church, in which are several fine specimens of Gothic sculpture. Constance is memorable for the meeting of the famous council (between 1414 and 1418,) which condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames. The house where Huss was arrested, and where is his bust, is still shown. 30 miles N.E. of Zurich.

CONSTANCE, LAKE OF, a lake, 35 miles long and about 12 broad, between Suabia and Switzerland. The greatest depth is 350 fathoms, the medium 100.

CONSTANTINA, a large province, composing the eastern part of the territory of Algiers, and now under the French, bounded E. by Tunis, W. by Titterie or Algiers proper, S. by the desert, and N. by the Mediterranean. It is upwards of 230 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

CONSTANTINA, a large city, capital of the province above described, on the site of Cirta, celebrated as the ancient bulwark of Numidia. It is built upon a high rock, formed into a species of peninsula by the Rummel. Here are found many beautiful remains of antiquity. Besides its situation, Constantina is defended by excellent walls, built of a kind of black stone, and by a strong garrison. The interior exhibits nothing remarkable; the streets are straight, but dirty; the houses low, and without windows. This place was besieged by the French, in their African expedition, who sustained some severe loss, but ultimately captured the city.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (City of Constantine,) called by the ancients *Byzantium*, was built anew by the Emperor Constantine the Great, in the year 330, and named after him. It continued the seat of the Eastern Empire above 1000 years, until, in 1453, it was taken

by the Turks, and rendered the metropolis of their dominions. It is beautifully situate on the west side of the Bosphorus, or Straits of Constantinople, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. It stands chiefly on a slope, on seven eminences, which rise above each other in beautiful succession, presenting a fine view to the approaching spectator. The harbour is not on the side of the sea, but in a long, capacious inlet, running along the north side of the town. It is of sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and can contain 1200 sail, and has an open navigation to the Euxine on the north, and the Mediterranean on the south. The form of the city is triangular, with one side on the harbour, another on the Sea of Marmora, and the third and longest towards the land. On the side fronting the Sea of Marmora is a wall from 14 to 20 feet in height, flanked at intervals with towers; this wall has six gates. On the land side, that is, on the side of the triangle fronting the west, stands a much more remarkable structure, the ancient wall of Theodosius, five miles in length, still bearing the marks of the breach effected by the Turks in 1452. The strength of the current of the Bosphorus is of considerable inconvenience to the harbour; the stream from the northward being cut in two by the projecting point of the seraglio, and a part forced to the westward up the harbour, making a considerable current all along its south side. On preparing to put to sea, precautions are necessary, to avoid being taken by the current of the Bosphorus, and driven on the seraglio point, where there is a perfect torrent. The imports are tin, cotton goods, groceries, glass, furniture, and other manufactures; while the exports, gold, money, or diamonds, discover the indolence of the population. Nearly 10,000 looms are driven by Armenians, for the fabrication of a sort of silk stuff interwoven with cotton. Whatever may be the exterior beauty of Constantinople, the interior is very different, the streets being in general narrow, gloomy, and slanting; badly paved, and encumbered with dust or mud; the houses in general low, and built of wood and earth. Conflagrations are of very frequent occurrence. Of the streets, the one leading from the seraglio to the Atmejan (the ancient Hippodrome) is by far the most regular and elegant. The erections which deserve attention are the bazaars or market-places, the khans for the bankers, the fountains and baths. The Cisterna Maxima is situated near St Sophia; the pillars and arches supporting the roof still remain; and the area beneath them is very extensive, though now used as a rope-walk. The aqueduct by which the city cisterns were principally supplied, was first erected by Adrian, and subsequently repaired by one of the Constantines, and even by Solymán the Magnificent. It consists of a double tier of arches, built with alternate layers of stone and brick, like the walls of the city. The seraglio does

not include merely the apartments of the women, but signifies palace, and is applied by way of eminence to the vast range of buildings inhabited by the sultan, his court, and the offices of government. In the first court are the mint, the principal mosque, an hospital, and offices connected with the palace. In the second court, where none but the sultan enters on horseback, are the divan, and the principal offices of government. In the third court are the apartments of the women, the terraces, and flower gardens. Other apartments of the seraglio are ornamented with mirrors, or with resplendent armour, such as pistols, swords, and poniards; and in what is properly the armoury, are to be seen numerous weapons, shields, and military engines of the Greek emperors. There are in Constantinople about 300 mosques. The principal are to be met with in the squares and public places, and are generally surrounded with cypress trees, and provided with fountains. The oldest and most interesting of all is that of St Sophia, which was originally built by Constantine the Great; but being destroyed in a popular sedition, was rebuilt with greater sumptuousness and elegance by the Emperor Justinian. The form is quadrangular; the length from east to west 270 feet, the breadth from north to south 240. The cupola rests on pillars of marble. The four minarets were added by the Turkish Emperor Selim II. The interior of the church, though many ornaments have been defaced by the Turks, still retains much of its ancient grandeur. The pavement is entirely of marble, worked in different ornamental compartments: the building appears to the greatest advantage when illuminated for a Turkish festival; at other times it is gloomy from want of light. All the interior of the dome is lined with Mosaic, disposed into figures and ornamental work; but there is a degree of bad taste in several of its interior decorations, and a want of order in the piles and buttresses around it. Of the Turkish mosques, the best is that of Sultan Solymán, and that of Sultan Achmed, near the Hippodrome. The number of Christian churches in Constantinople and its neighbourhood, is 22. They have externally the appearance of private houses, no spires or bells being permitted but in the mosques. This want is compensated in some by the elegance of their interior. One of the finest is the patriarchal church of the Greeks, in which are the remains of St Euthymia, and of the Empress Theodora. Of the Armenian churches, the principal is that of St George. The Catholics have an archbishop and several cloisters in the suburbs of Pera and Galata. Three Protestant envoys have chaplains attached to their suites, viz. the English, Swedish, and Dutch. The population of Constantinople is computed, according to the most accurate estimate, at 300,000. It is of a very mixed description, consisting, above all, of Greek Christians, with a large propor-

tion of Jews and Armenian Christians. The filth in Constantinople is very disgusting to a European. Among other annoyances are the swarms of rats, which infest at night, not only the buildings, but the streets. The rooms in the houses are always small; the windows disfigured by coloured glass; the panneling of the wainscot diminutive, as in our old-fashioned houses. The menagerie, which they are in the habit of pointing out to the admiration of strangers, is a filthy neglected place. The prevalence of the plague in Constantinople is owing to the obstinate carelessness of the Turks: still the climate of this city is not healthy, being subject to very frequent transitions, and particularly to cold winds from the north-east. The suburb of Galata stands opposite to the seraglio on the north side of the harbour. To the westward is the suburb Tophena (cannon foundry.) On the heights above this suburb stands Pera, built of wood and burnt bricks, and principally occupied by individuals in the suites of ambassadors to the Porte, from the different European powers. On an adjacent hill stands the suburb of St Demetri, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Scutari, though standing on Asiatic ground, and separated from Constantinople by the Bosphorus, is still accounted a suburb of the great city. It is a town of considerable extent, built on the site of the ancient Chrysopolis. The castle of the seven towers is a state prison, near the sea of Marmora. On the death of Sultan Mahmoud, his eldest son Abdul Medgid, was proclaimed Sultan, and proceeded to the old seraglio by the cannon gate, when he was placed upon the throne amidst salvoes of artillery from the ships and batteries, receiving the homage of all the dignitaries previously assembled for that purpose. The same morning the body of the deceased Sultan was brought in a coach from Tchamloudja to the pier of Heldu Pacha, from whence it was transported in a state barge to Top Capee, about half-past one o'clock. The remains of Sultan Mahmoud were attended to their last resting place by all the principal men of the empire. He was buried on a spot called Chifte Sereri, which he had marked out some time before he died, which was surrounded by a high wall. The Sultan Mahmoud died on 30th June 1839. His son and successor, a youth of 17 years of age, ascended the throne of his father with the approbation of the principal men of the state. The last Sultan, though his reign was disturbed by a series of aggressions by Russia, by the Greeks, and lastly by the Pacha of Egypt, effected a series of important domestic reforms, the effect of which will long survive. Among the improvements introduced by the late emperor, after the destruction of the Mamelukes, was the establishment of a newspaper, of which he was the principal editor. The existence of the lower orders showing their disaffection by firing the

city, still remains. 1500 miles E. by S. Paris. Lat. 41. N. Long. 25. 56. E.

CONSTANTINOW, NOWY, a town of European Russia, government of Podolia—Also another town in the government of Volhynia.

CONSUEGRA, a town of Spain, on the Amceguilla, in the province of Toledo, with 5432 inhabitants.

CONTANAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bengal, in the district of Dinagepoor. Lat. 26. 2. N. Long. 88. 34. E.

CONTAI, a town of Bengal, district of Jellapore. Lat. 21. 48. N. Long. 87. 54. E.

CONTIN, a parish in the south-east part of Ross-shire. This district is a mixture of hills, dales, glens, and valleys, adorned by a variety of streams and lakes. Good farming is here practised. It contains much good corn land. Pop. 2023.

CONTINENT, NEW. The continents of the world are described under their proper heads; but as there is a new continent discovered, we will introduce it here. The discovery of this new island or continent has a coast of 1700 miles from east to west, but situate so far to the south as 64 to 66 degrees. It will be unavailing for tillage or settlement, though highly useful for seal and whale fishing. The most singular circumstance is, that it was discovered by the French and Americans on the same day, January 19, 1840, at the distance of 720 miles from each other. By reference to the map, it will be seen the above discoveries are in the longitude of New South Wales, and a continuation most probably of the same continent. For a series of large islands was discovered in 1830 by Mr John Briscoe, of the navy, who, when commanding the brig Tula on a sealing voyage, fell in with the land in Lat. 67. (that of the Mauritius,) Long. 50 and coasted it for 300 miles. He was also driven off by severe weather and icebergs.

CONTRA, a circle in the grand duchy of Hesse Cassel, with 9830 inhabitants.

CONTRES, a town of France, department of the Loire and Cher. Pop. 1400.

CONTY, a small town in the department of the Somme, in France, lying on the banks of the Seille, 14 miles S.S.W. Amiens.

CONWAY, a river of Wales, which falls into the Irish sea at Aberconway.

CONWAY, a parish in Caernarvonshire. Pop. 1245.

CONWAY, a post township of the United States, in Stafford county, New Hampshire. Pop. 2500.—2d, a post township of Franklin county, Massachusetts. Pop. 2100.

COOCHBAHAR, a very extensive district of Hindostan, province of Bengal, lying between the 26th and 27th degrees of N. Lat.

COOK'S INLET, or RIVER, a large inlet on the west coast of North America, between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Douglas, or between Long. 207. 9. and 207. 45. E. Lat. 58.

42. and 59. 10. N. It was found to terminate by Vancouver, in Lat. 61, 29. N. Long. 211. 17. E.

COOKHAM, a hundred in Berks. Pop. 5902.

COOKHAM, a parish in Berks. Pop. 3337.

COOKSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, where the Synod of Ulster often meets. The population of the parish and adjoining country is very great; but that of the town is only 963. 129 miles N. by W. Dublin.

COOLOO, a town of Hindostan, province of Orissa, and a considerable inland mart. Lat. 20. 31. N. Long. 84. 39. E.

COOLOOR, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bejapoor and district of Moodgul, belonging to the Nizram. Lat. 16. 4. N. Long. 77. 2. E.

COOMASSIE, a large town of Africa, the capital of the Ashantee country.

COOPANG, a town of the island of Timur, situated in a bay which forms an excellent harbour for shipping.

COOPER, a navigable river of the United States, below Charlestown.

COOS, a county of the United States, in New Hampshire, separated from Vermont. It joins the Connecticut river. Pop. 5500. Chief town, Lancaster.

COOSA, the north branch of Alabama river, in the United States, in Georgia.

COOSAW, or COOSAWATCHIE, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which runs S.S.E. into Broad river and Whale branch.

COOSAWATCHIE, a post town of the United States, in Beaufort district, S. Carolina.

COOSERAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Lat. 25. 6. N. Long. 85. 47. E.

COOTEHILL, a neat and well-built town of Ireland. Pop. 2152. 74 miles N.W. Dublin.

COOTRA, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Allahabad, situated on the south side of the river Betwab, 64 miles N. by W. from Chatterpoor. Lat. 25. 45. N. Long. 79. 28. E.

COPENHAGEN (the Haven of Merchants,) the metropolis of the Danish monarchy, and one of the best built cities in Europe, stands on the east coast of the island of Zealand, in the channel of the Baltic called the Sound, about 20 miles from the narrow passages of that name. Its position is on a low tract, surrounded with small lakes, and partly intersected by inlets of the sea. The form of the town is oblong, the walls extending nearly five English miles. They are surrounded with a chain of bastions and a broad ditch; but these defences proved inadequate against the British attack of 1807. Some of the streets are narrow and inconvenient, others broad and well paved. It is forbidden to build with wood: the customary materials is brick or white calcareous stone: the finer edifices are of freestone or Norwegian marble. Copenhagen is made up of three distinct parts, viz. the Old Town (which, having been in a

great measure destroyed by the fires of 1728 and 1794, is the last erected of the whole), the New Town, or Frederickstown and Christianshaven. Of those, the old town is the largest and most populous, forming what is properly called the city. That part of the new town called Amalienburg was built entirely anew by Frederick V. between 1746 and 1765; it is extremely beautiful, and consists chiefly of an octagon, known by the name of Frederick's square, and opening into four broad rectangular streets. In the centre is a fine bronze statue of Frederick V. on horseback. One of the streets proceeding from the octagon leads to the harbour, another to Frederick's church, an elegant edifice, though unfinished. Not far from this is the king's new market, a spacious but irregular area, containing in one of its sides, the castle of Charlottenburg, formerly the residence of the queen, but now appropriated to the royal academy of fine arts. Here also are the theatre, the artillery house, the great hotel, and other stately buildings; and in the centre is an equestrian statue of Christian V. erected in 1688. The harbour of Copenhagen is formed by a narrow arm of the sea, or rather channel, running between the city and the opposite island of Amack or Amager: it is capable of containing 500 merchantmen; and though the entrance is so narrow that one ship only can enter at a time, the depth is sufficient to admit vessels of the largest size. The part of the town called Christianshaven was built by Christian IV. on the adjacent part of the island of Amack; it is separated from Copenhagen by the inlet that forms the harbour, but which becoming afterwards narrower, is crossed by two bridges. The island is several leagues in circuit, and forms a succession of kitchen gardens and meadows, which furnish Copenhagen with vegetables, milk, butter, and cheese. Copenhagen draws from Norway, cannon-shot, anchors, and hardware; from Russia, flax, hemp, masts, sailcloth, and cordage; from Sweden, pitch and tar; and from Germany, oak. The principal manufacturing establishments are, those of coarse and glazed linen, sailcloth, ticking, cotton stuffs, woollen stuffs, leather, spirituous liquors, and a manufactory of porcelain belonging to the government. Here are also anchor foundries, roperies, and extensive dock-yards.

Exclusive of the cathedral, which was destroyed during the last siege, there are in Copenhagen 4 palaces and 20 churches. Of the 22 hospitals, the most splendid is that of Frederick V.; but the most interesting, from its regulations and extensive usefulness, is the lying-in hospital, to which is attached a school of midwifery, and a foundling hospital. The hospital of war is large and convenient, containing 330 beds. Its chapel is so placed, that the service can be heard by those confined to their beds. The exchange

is a large Gothic building, and well attended by merchants and seafaring people. The royal market is a large square in the city, and almost surrounded with stately buildings, as the academy of sculpture and painting, the theatre, the great hotel, the artillery house, &c.; and in the centre is a marble equestrian statue of Christian V. In the north suburbs is a large obelisk, erected in 1793 by the city, in honour of Christian VII. on his abolishing vassalage, and around its pedestal are four female figures of white marble. Other public edifices are the arsenal, the exchange, (a large Gothic building,) the barracks, the residence of the Bernstorffs, and of other families, chiefly in the New town. The citadel, which stands at the north-east extremity of the town, is small. The small Gothic castle of Rosenburg is on the north-west side of the town, within the walls. The spire of Trinity church is accounted a masterpiece of art. The university was established in 1479, and has considerable funds. Divinity, law, medicine, and philosophy, are taught here. Here is also a large botanic garden; and societies in considerable numbers, as well for art and science, as for the less familiar subjects of Scandinavian literature, Icelandic literature, genealogy, heraldry, &c. The royal library is a superb collection, of more than 250,000 volumes.

That literature flourishes in Copenhagen is evident; there are fifty-four daily and weekly publications in Denmark, more than one half being published in the capital, thirty monthly and other periodical publications, so that there are more than eighty periodical works in the kingdom. In Copenhagen there are between twenty and thirty printing offices, and about seventy printing presses. The citizens are fond of theatrical amusements. Mr Bremner, the traveller, says of the Danes, "no nation in Europe, not even excepting the French, has a love for theatrical amusements in greater strength."

Copenhagen has, in the course of its history, been often exposed to the calamities of war. In October 1728, a dreadful fire broke out, which consumed two-thirds of the town; in February 1794, another fire destroyed nearly 1000 houses; this was followed by a third conflagration in June 1795. In the attack by the British in 1807, above 300 houses, including the cathedral and part of the university, were destroyed, while double that number were damaged. The population of Copenhagen, in 1769, was 71,000; in 1801, 90,000; and at present it is computed at more than 105,000. 170 miles N.E. Ham-burgh, and 315 S.W. Stockholm. Lat. 55. 14. 4. N. Long. 12. 35. 6. E.

COPENHAME, or COPANAMA RIVER, a river of Guiana, which enters the Atlantic ocean.

COPENICK, a town of Prussia, 9 miles S.E. Berlin. Pop. 1400.

COPET, or COPPET, a neat town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva. Pop. 1800. 8 miles N.N.E. Geneva.

COPFORD, a parish in Essex. Pop. 611.

COPIAPO, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, on a river also of its name, which enters the Pacific ocean, and serves as its port. Lat. 26. 50. S. Long. 52. 50. W.

COPINSHAY (the Island of Merchants,) and CORNHOLM, two of the Orkney islands, 2 miles in length.

COPLAND ISLANDS, a small cluster of islands off the coast of Ireland, nearly opposite Donaghadee.

COPLE, a parish in Bedfordshire. Pop. 643.

COPPER-MINE RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the sea. Lat. 69. N. Long. 111. 5. W.—Also a river of Upper Canada.

COPPULL, a chapelry in Lancaster. Pop. 908.

COPRAJA, an island in the Mediterranean sea, between the extremity of Corsica and the island of Elba, containing 1500 inhabitants.

COPTHORNE, a hundred in the county of Surrey. Pop. 10,727.

CORTOS, in ancient geography, a trading town of the Thebais, at some distance from the Nile.

COQUET, a small river of England, which falls into the ocean, opposite Coquet island, off the coast of Northumberland.

COQUETDALE, a ward in the county of Northumberland. Pop. 21,121.

COQUIMBO, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, at nearly a mile's distance from the Pacific ocean. The city has 500 families of Spaniards and people of colour, with some Indians. Its port is convenient, and much frequented. 174 miles N.W. Santiago. Lat. 30. S. Long. 71. 18. W.

CORACHIE, or KURACHEE, a seaport town of Afghanistan, province of Sinde, district of Tattah, supposed to be the Sangada of Arrian, or the port of Alexander. Houses 3000. Lat. 24. 52. N. Long. 67. 17. E.

CORADGE, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 4 miles south of Tortosa.

CORAH, the capital of a district in Hindostan, between the Jumna and the Ganges, and lying between the 26th and 27th degrees of N. lat. It is situated very nearly halfway between the two rivers, in Long. 80. 40. E. Lat. 26. 6. N.—The name also of another town, in Lat. 23. 38. N. Long. 69. 5. E.

CORBACH, the capital of the principality of Waldeck, on the Iller, 70 miles E. Cologne.

CORBEAU RIVER, a tributary of the Mississippi, in North America. Lat. 45. 49. N.

CORBEIL, a town of France, 18 miles S. Paris. Pop. 3200.

CORBIE, a town of France, in Picardy, 10 miles E. Amiens. Pop. 2000.

CORBIGNY, ST LEONARD, a town of France, Pop. 2200. Lat. 47. 16. N. Long. 3. 45. E.

CORBRIDGE, a parish and town of England, in Northumberland. Pop. 1294.

CORBY, a market-town and parish of Lincoln. Pop. 684.

CORBY, GREAT, a town in Cumberland. Pop. 1285.

CORDOVA, a small province of Spain, forming the middle part of Andalusia, with a population of about 260,000.

CORDOVA, the capital of the foregoing province, on the Guadalquivir. It forms an oblong square, built like an amphitheatre, and is surrounded with walls flanked with large towers. The streets are generally narrow, winding, and dirty; but the *Plaza Mayor*, or principal square, is remarkable for its size, regularity, and neat piazzas. The bishop's palace is a massy structure; and there are the remains of a palace of the Moorish kings; but the most interesting edifice in Cordova is the cathedral, which is a magnificent monument, unique in its kind. It is an ancient mosque, built by Abderame, king of the Moors, about the year 692. Several of the other churches are remarkable either for their architecture or their paintings. The bridge across the Guadalquivir was built by the Moors, and consists of 16 arches. Cordova is remarkable for the kind of leather called from this town *Cordovan*, or *Cordwain*, the manner of preparing which was discovered here by the Moors. Pop. 30,000. 120 miles N.E. Cadiz. Lat. 37. 52. 13. N. Long. 4. 45. 53. W.

CORDOVA, a province of South America, in the republic of Buenos Ayres, about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth.

CORDOVA, a city of South America, in the republic of Buenos Ayres, and province of Tucuman, of which it is now considered to be the capital, situated on the Rio Primero. The Spanish inhabitants, amounting to about 1500, with about 4000 negroes, are chiefly employed in tilling the ground, and manufacturing cloth, both of cotton and wool, which they send to Peru. Mules also form a considerable branch of the inland traffic of Cordova. The cathedral is reckoned a handsome edifice. 468 miles N.N.W. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 31. 30. S. Long. 63. 30. W.

CORDOVA, or **CORDOBA**, a considerable town of Mexico, intendency of Vera Cruz. It has numerous domes, towers, and steeples, and a large square in the centre, with Gothic arcades on three sides, the cathedral filling the fourth, and a fountain of delicious water being in the middle. It contains 800 families of Spaniards, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Indians. 150 miles E.N.E. Mexico. Lat. 18. 50. N. Long. 96. 56. E.

COREA, a large country of Asia, situated immediately east of China, and consisting of a peninsula formed on one side by the Yellow sea, and on the other by the sea of Japan.

CORELEY, a parish in Salop. Pop. 553.

CORELLA, a town of Spain, 8 miles W. Tudela. Pop. 4000.

CORENTIN, a river of Guiana, which falls into the Atlantic ocean, in Lat. 5. 50. N.

CORFAU, a village of Asia Minor, on the road from Is Nikmid to Constantinople, 10 miles west of Is Nikmid.

CORFE-CASTLE, a town of England, in Dorsetshire, situated in the peninsula or isle of Purbec. It is chiefly noted for its castle. Pop. 1716.

CORFE-MULLEN, a parish in Dorsetshire. Pop. 603.

CORFU, an island in the Ionian sea, situated at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, on the coast of South Albania, from which it is separated by a channel, varying from 2 to 6 miles in width. Its medium length is 45 miles; its breadth 25; and its circumference 112. It was placed, in 1815, under the dominion of Britain. Pop. 60,000.

CORFU (the *Corcyra* of the ancients,) the capital of the foregoing island, situated on the east coast, and built in the form of an amphitheatre. It is neither large nor well built, is extremely strong, and has two citadels. The harbour is rather small, but the road is capacious and secure. In front of Corfu, at the distance of about a mile, is the island of Vido, where the *Lazaretto* is kept; it is protected by a triple range of batteries, and forms a strong outwork to the fortifications of the harbour. In November 1718, the explosion of a power magazine during a thunder storm, destroyed the old castle, the arsenal, and a number of private buildings, killing above 1500 people. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 39. 40. N. Long. 20. 17. E.

CORÉO, an island in the Persian gulf, about two miles north of Karak.

CORIA, a market-town of Italy, in the province of Turin of the kingdom of Sardinia, with a population of 5200 inhabitants.

CORIA, a town in Spanish Estremadura, 110 W.S.W. Madrid. Pop. 1500.

CORIGLIANO, a city of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Otranto, containing a population of 4000 inhabitants.

CORINGA, a seaport of Hindostan, and the best port on the coast of Coromandel. Lat. 16. 40. N. Long. 82. 44. E.

CORINJAH, a town in Hindostan, in the province of Berar, belonging to the Nagpooh-rajah. 48 miles W. and N. from Nagpooh. Lat. 21. 13. N. Long. 19. 2. E.

CORINTH, a post township of the United States, in Orange county, Vermont, 41 miles N. Windsor. Pop. 1876.

CORINTH, a town of Greece, in the Morea, situated near the isthmus of Corinth. At the present day, Corinth presents more the appearance of a village than a town, the houses being scattered in groups, and separated by gardens and corn fields. The traces of the ancient walls are still discernible; but the

principal and only interesting monument of antiquity is the citadel, or *Acro-Corinthos*. It is situated above the town, covering the summit of a steep and almost inaccessible rock. Pop. 1400. 342 miles S.W. from Constantinople. Lat. 37. 58. 22. N. Long. 23. 28. 29. E.

CORINTH, ISTHMUS OF, the narrow neck of land which separates the gulf of Lepanto from that of Egina, and connects the peninsula of the Morea with the rest of Greece. In its narrowest part it is only five or six miles across.

CORK, a county of Ireland, which greatly exceeds all the others both in population and in extent. It stretches along the south coast of the island, from Youghal bay to the westernmost point of Beerhaven, a distance considerably exceeding 100 English miles. Its breadth is not great at the extremities; but in the centre, from the Seven Heads to Charleville, it may be estimated at about 70 miles of the same measure. It contains 19 baronies, 269 parishes, 119,315 houses, and above 730,000 inhabitants, covering a surface of 2653 English miles, of which nearly a fourth part are bogs, mountain, or waste. It has been lately divided into the East and West Ridings for judicial purposes, and has, besides the city of Cork, a greater number of well inhabited towns, and of resident noblemen and gentlemen, than almost any other part of Ireland. The parishes are divided into 137 benefices, under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of three bishoprics, Cork, Ross, (which form one see,) and Cloyne. The surface of the country is varied; in many places it is extremely beautiful, and the valleys are fertile. The south coast abounds with excellent harbours. The principal rivers are the Lee, the Bandon, the Blackwater, the Ilan, the Funcheon, the Bride, and the Awbeg. The county sends two members to the imperial parliament, and its boroughs send four.

CORK, a city of Ireland, capital of the above county, situated on the river Lee, over which are several elegant stone bridges. The public buildings of Cork are generally of a plain exterior. The cathedral is neat and convenient, but is surpassed by many parish churches in England. There are six other churches, and many more places of worship, but none of them remarkable. The exchange and commercial buildings are respectable; the new custom-house is large, and of hewn stone; two new jails have been built, and the city has, on the whole, been much improved of late years in its appearance. The barracks near the town are on a large scale, and are fine buildings. Great quantities of salt provisions used to be exported from Cork in time of war to the West Indies; but this trade has much declined. The other exports consist of butter, candles, soap, whisky, hides, raw and prepared, pork, rabbit skins, linen, woollens, yarn, &c. Its manufactures are sail-cloth,

sheeting, paper, leather, glue, glass, coarse cloth, with other articles of less consequence. Cork has a public library, an institution for applying science to the common purposes of life, and a number of valuable charitable institutions. It stands about fifteen miles from the sea; and its harbour, or the Cove of Cork, 9 miles below the town, has long been celebrated for its safety and capaciousness. Population, including the suburbs, &c. 100,658. 162 miles S.W. Dublin. Lat. 51. 53. 54. N. Long. 8. 28. 15. W.

CORLEONE, a well built town of Sicily. It contains several churches, convents, and public buildings. Pop. 12,000. 24 miles S.S.W. Palermo.

CORMANLINE, a town on the Gold coast of Africa, where there is a Dutch fort called Amsterdam. The Ashantees, in 1807, destroyed the town, and plundered the fort. 3 miles E. Anamaboe.

CORNARA, GREAT, a parish in the county of Suffolk. Pop. 819.

CORNE, a town of France, in Anjou, situated 7 miles E. Angers. Pop. 1900.

CORNHILL, a chapelry in the county of Durham. Pop. 769.

CORNHILL, a small village in the lower point of Banffshire, parish of Ordiquhill.

CORNHILL, a large and lofty mountain in Inverness-shire, over which a military road was carried.

CORNISH, a post township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river. Pop. 3050.

CORNWALL, (the Horn or Corner of the Walli, or Gauls, or Welsh), a maritime county of England, forming the south-western extremity of Great Britain, is surrounded by the sea, except on the eastern side, where it is separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar, and by an artificial boundary of a few miles in length at its northern extremity. Its extreme length, from the Land's End to its north-eastern angle, is about 90 miles, and from the above-named promontory to the Ram Head, 70 miles; its greatest breadth, from N. to S., is a little more than 43 miles; while, in its narrowest part, it is not more than 4 miles across: its superficial area has been found, by actual survey, to contain 758,484 statute acres, or 1407 square miles. It is divided into 9 hundred and 206 parishes. The climate of Cornwall is broken and uncertain, and subject to tempests and heavy rains. It is, however, mild; so that myrtles and other tender shrubs thrive well in the open air. Fruit trees everywhere abound, and attain considerable perfection; even the mulberry tree flourishes, and its fruit ripens, in the western parts of the county. The general aspect of Cornwall is abundantly dreary, a ridge of bleak and rugged hills stretching through its whole length. Amidst this dismal waste the eye is occasionally relieved by valleys of great fertility and beauty, watered by streams, which, if not

large, are sometimes interesting, from the romantic scenery that they enliven. Of these rivers the principal are the Tamar, the Lyner, the Looe, the Fowy, the Fal, the Hel or Heyl in Kirriar, a river of the same name in Penwith, and the Alan or Camel. By far the most interesting scenery of Cornwall, however, occurs along the coasts, where huge masses of granite, bidding defiance on one side to the violence of the waves, and forming on the other a stupendous barrier to the fertile plains beneath, exhibit a rare union of the sublime and beautiful. Comparatively little attention is paid to agriculture in Cornwall, and most of its operations are still conducted in a very rude manner. Its principal wealth is derived from its mines; of which, according to an accurate map made in 1800, it appears that there were then 45 of copper, 28 of tin, 18 of copper and tin, 2 of lead, 1 of lead and silver, 1 of copper and silver, 1 of silver, 1 of copper and cobalt, 1 of tin and cobalt, and 1 of antimony: some mines of manganese have been opened since that time. Of the minerals of this county, which are numerous, one of the most interesting is the *soap rock*, particularly used in the manufacture of porcelain. The whole rock is rented by the proprietors of the porcelain manufactory at Worcester. The *china stone*, which is raised in great quantities near St Austell, forms a principal ingredient in the Staffordshire potteries. A great variety of fish frequent the coasts of this county; by far the most important of these are the pilchards, in the fishing of which a great capital is employed. Cornwall can boast of but few manufactures, except the preparation of its metals. The principal trading ports are, Padstow, Boscastle, Portreath, Charles-town, the river Hayle, St Ives, Penzance, Falmouth, Truro, Fowey, and Looe. Antiquities, generally supposed to be Druidical, abound in Cornwall. This county sends two members from East, and also two members from West Cornwall to Parliament. Pop. 302,440. The Scilly islands lie about nine leagues W. by S. of the Land's End, and are supposed to have been formerly connected with Cornwall. The intermediate and surrounding rocks are innumerable.

CORNWALL, a township in St Ormond county, Upper Canada, on the St Lawrence.—2d, Of the United States, in Addison county, Vermont. Pop. 2500.—3d, A post township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on Housatonic river, 10 miles N.W. Litchfield. Pop. 2600.—4th, Of Orange county, New York, on the Hudson. Pop. 3120.

CORNWALL, CAPE, on the W. coast of Cornwall, England. Lat. 50. 10. N. Long. 5. 55. W.

CORNWALLIS, a county comprehending that part of Lower Canada which lies on the S. side of the St Lawrence, between Devonshire and the district of Gaspé.

CORNWOOD, a parish in Devonsh. Pop. 1056.

CORNWORTHY, a parish in Devonshire, Pop. 567.

CORO, a seaport town of South America, in the province of Venezuela. The inhabitants amount to 10,000, and carry on some trade in mules, goats, hides, sheep-skins, cheese, &c. 240 miles W. Caraccas. Lat. 11. 24. N. Long. 69. 40. W.

COROMANDEL, a long line of sea-coast on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, extending from the Kistnah river to Point Calymere, being nearly 350 miles in length. It does not possess a good harbour in its whole extent.

CORON, an old and strong seaport of the Morea, 80 miles S.S.W. Corinth.

COROVIVM, in ancient geography, a town of the Ordovices, in Britain.

CORPNUDS, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 2100.

CORRAL DE ALMAGUER, a ruinous town of Spain, 21 miles from Ocana. Pop. 4000.

CORREGIO, a small neat town of Italy, 10 miles N.W. Modena.

CORREZE, a department of France, which comprises the southern or lower division of the former province of Limousin. It contains 255,000 inhabitants, on 2400 square miles.

CORREZE, a town of France, in the above department, with 1400 inhabitants.

CORRIENTES, CAPE (the Currents,) on the east coast of Africa. Lat. 23. 48. S. Long. 37. 3. E.

CORRIENTES, (the Conflux,) a town of South America, in the republic of Buenos Ayres, at the junction of the Parana and Paraguay. Pop. 4500. 480 miles N. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 27. 27. S. Long. 58. 25. W.

CORRIENTES, ST JUAN DE, a river of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.

CORRIGRUA, a town of Ireland, county of Wexford, 7 miles S.W. Newborough.

CORRINGHAM, a wapentake in the county of Lincoln. Pop. 13,183.

CORRINGHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, a parish in Lancashire. Pop. 559.

CORROFIN, a post town of Ireland, county of Clare, 7 miles N.N.W. Ennis. Pop. 786.

CORRYARRACK, a mountain in Inverness-shire. The great Highland road which crosses it, is 18-miles over, and rises gradually for 9 miles, and then descends for a like distance. Cope, when in quest of Prince Charles, in 1745, was afraid to pass over this mountain, but marched to Inverness, which enabled the prince to reach the Low Country soon after, and induced the battle of Prestonpans.

CORSOMBE, a parish in Dorsetsh. Pop. 714.

CORSENSIDE, a parish in Northumberland-shire. Pop. 524.

CORSELEY, GREAT and LITTLE, a parish in Wiltshire. Pop. 1729.

CORSHAM, a town of England, county of Wilts. Pop. 2952.

CORSICA, one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Genoa

and the island of Sardinia. Its length is about 110 miles; its breadth very unequal; the superficial extent is estimated at 4300 square miles; and the population, which amounted in 1740 to only 120,389, was, in 1838, 195,702. Corsica is covered with mountains, which rise to a great height, and have their tops covered with snow. It is watered by a number of streams and rivulets. It lies under the 42d degree of latitude, but the heats of summer are moderated by the sea breezes; the cold of winter, on the other hand, is very intense. The soil, though stony and but little cultivated, is productive in corn, excellent wine, oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits, but the wealth of the island lies in its oil, chestnuts, and timber. Among the metallic treasures are reckoned silver, copper, lead, and iron; here also are mines of saltpetre and alum. The silk raised here is used by the Genoese for the manufacture of their damasks and velvets, as also by the French at Lyons. The fisheries on the coast are productive. This island has been successively occupied by the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Goths, the Saracens, the Franks, the Pope, the Pisans, and the Genoese; and lastly by the French, in whose possession it now remains.

CORSØER, a small town of Denmark, 52 miles S.W. Copenhagen, with a strong castle and a good harbour.

CORTSTORPHINE, a village and parish of Scotland, 3 miles W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1461.

CORTACHY, a parish incorporating that of Clova in the north-western part of Forfarshire, lying on the north bank of the Prosen, and the south bank of the South Esk. Pop. 1912.

CORTE, a small neat town of Corsica, 27 miles S.W. Bastia. Pop. 2000.

CORTEMIGLIA, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles S.E. Alba. Pop. 1990.

CORTLANDT, a county of the United States, in New York. Pop. 9500. Chief town, Homer.

CORTLANDT, a post township of the United States, in West Chester county, New York. Pop. 6555. 40 miles N. New York.

CORTOMARK, a market-town in the province of West Flanders in the circle of Bruges, containing 3180 people, principally employed in the woollen manufacture.

CORTONA, a fortified town of Tuscany. It contains 7 churches (including the cathedral) and 12 convents. It is a place of great antiquity. Pop. 4000. 45 miles S.E. Florence.

CORUMBAH, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Bahar, in the district of Chuld Nagpoor, located in a wild and uncultivated country. It is 222 miles N.N.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 23. 21. N. Long. 85. 3. E.

CORUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the northwest coast, on a peninsula at the entrance of the Bay of Betalzos. The streets of the upper town are narrow and ill-paved. The lower town stands

on a small tongue of land, and has tolerably broad and clean streets. The chief objects of interest are the royal arsenal, and an ancient tower, admired for its elevation and solidity. The harbour is spacious and secure, and is protected by two castles. About three miles from the harbour is a light-house. In 1809, the British were attacked at this place previous to embarking, when Sir John Moore was killed. Pop. 4000. 30 miles N.W. Lugo. Lat. 43. 23. 32. N. Long. 8. 20. 23. W.

CORWEN, a parish and town of Wales, in Merionethshire, on the Dee. Pop. 1980.

CORYDON, a post township of the United States, in Harrison county, and capital of Indiana. Pop. 1000.

COSAH, a river in Hindostan, which has its source in the Himalaya mountains, on the north of Nepal, from which, after running a course of 400 miles in a southeast direction, it falls into the Ganges, 40 miles above Rajmahal.

COSENZA, a city of Naples, the capital of Calabria Citra, situated on seven small hills, at the foot of the Apennines. The streets are, for the most part, narrow, slanting, and ill built. The castle is a large edifice, situated near the confluence of two rivers. The trade of Cosenza consists in silk, chiefly with Naples. The only manufactures are those of earthenware and cutlery. Pop. 16,000. 150 miles S.S.E. Naples.

COSFELD, or **KOESFELD**, a town of the Prussian states, 18 miles W. Munster.

COSFORD, a hundred in the county of Suffolk. Pop. 10,485.

COSGROVE, a parish, Northampton. Pop. 624.

COSHESTON, a parish, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 678.

COSHOCOTON, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on Muskingum river. Pop. 4995. Chief town, Coshocton.—2d, A post township and capital of Coshocton county, Ohio, 28 miles N. Zanesville.

COSIGUINA, a volcano in Nicaragua, one of the states in central America. This volcano first burst out with great violence within these last few years, and exhibited one of nature's grandest spectacles; volumes of smoke and flame continued for some time; then immense quantities of large stones were thrown into the air: the lands around were covered with floods of fiery lava. This is the first recorded eruption, and said to have been one of the most terrific description.

COSLIN, a thriving and well built town of the Prussian states, on the Nesebuch, above 4 miles from the Baltic. Pop. 3500. 23 miles E. Colberg.

COSMUS, **ST DAMIAN**, a parish, Kent. Pop. 554.

COSNE, a town of France, on the Loire, 110 miles S. Paris. Pop. 4700.

COSOCETO, a town of Italy, in the Neapolitan province of Calabria Ultra. In 1783, an

earthquake destroyed the town with eleven villages around it. Pop. 3500.

COSPORE, the capital of the district of Cachar, in Bengal. Lat. 24. 45. N. Long. 92. 45. E.

COSSACKS, the name of a warlike people, who inhabit the Ukraine, or the countries bordering on Russia, Poland, Little Tartary, and the north of Turkey.

COSSE LE VIVIEU, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 3400.

COSSEIR, a seaport of Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea, by which the communication between that country and Arabia is chiefly maintained. Caravans from Kons and Kene, travelling through a mountainous and desolate country, bring hither the corn and other productions of Egypt, to be exchanged chiefly for the coffee of Mocha. The port and road are formed by reefs. The country in its immediate vicinity is frightfully desolate. Lat. 26. 8. N. Long. 34. 8. E.

COSSIMCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the northern Circars, which was taken by the British in 1758. Lat. 17. 40. N. Long. 83. 10. E.

COSSIMBAZAR, a large manufacturing town in the province of Bengal, situated on the Bhagarutty river, and comprising the English, Dutch, and French factories. It has been long celebrated for its silk manufactures, and at present derives a considerable profit from cotton stockings, which are knit by all the women and children of the vicinity. Lat. 24. 10. N. Long. 88. 15. E.

COSSONEX, a neat little town of Switzerland, 12 miles S. Yverdun. Pop. 2230.

COSSOVA, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, the scene of a great victory gained by Amurath I. over the Hungarians, in 1386.

COSSYAHS, a district in Hindostan, 280 miles north of Calcutta, where the climate is said to be delightful, where the Government have established a convalescent depot.

COSTA RICA (Rich Coast,) a province of Spanish America, to the south of Nicaragua.

COSTESSY, a parish, county of Norfolk. Pop. 1098.

COSTIGLIOLA, a town of Piedmont, near Asti. Pop. 4500.

COSTIGLIOLA, a town of Piedmont, 11 miles S.W. Savigliano. Pop. 2600.

COTABAMBA, a province of Peru. Pop. 10,000.

COTACO, a county of the United States, in Alabama, on the south side of Tennessee river. Chief town, Somerville.

COTCHANG, a district of Khorassan, in Persia. It is governed by an independent chieftain, who can bring 12,000 men into the field; he resides in a town of same name.

COTE D'OR, a department of France, which comprehends the N. part of Burgundy. Its form is irregularly oval; length 65 miles, breadth from 25 to 50; superficial extent 3430 square miles. Pop. 355,500.

COTE ST ANDRE, a town of France, department of the Isere. Pop. 3700.

COTES DU NORD (Coasts of the North,) a department of France, so called from its geographical position, as it comprehends the northern maritime part of the ancient province of Brittany. The superficial extent is about 2800 square miles, and the population 520,000; its length is 65 miles, and its breadth from 27 to 45.

COTGRAVE, a parish, county of Notts. Pop. 842.

COTHERSTON, a town, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 631.

COTIGNAC, a town of France, department of the Var. Pop. 3600.

COTOPAXI, an enormous conical mountain and volcano of the Andes of Quito, 12 leagues to the south-east of the city of Quito. It is 18,898 feet above the level of the sea.

COTRONE, or CROTONA, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 10 miles S.E. St Severina. Pop. 4640.

COTSWOLD HILLS, hills of England, in the county of Gloucester, extending 30 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth.

COTTBUS, a town of the Prussian states, on the Spree, 30 miles S.E. Berlin. Pop. 6000.

COTTENHAM, a parish, Cambridgeshire. Pop. 1635.

COTTESLOE, a hundred, Bucks. Pop. 17,435.

COTTESMORE, a parish, Rutlandsh. Pop. 631.

COTTICA RIVER, in Guiana, falls into the Commewina river.

COTTINGHAM, a parish, Northampton. Pop. 903.

COTTINGHAM, a parish, East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2575.

COTTON, a parish, county of Suffolk. Pop. 585.

COTTON PORT, a post town of the United States, capital of Limestone county, Alabama.

COTTS LOCH, a small lake, about a mile inland from Spey bay, Morayshire. It is supplied by two small streamlets, and conflues into the Lossie.

COUGHTON, a parish, Warwickshire. Pop. 1010.

COUL, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying at the head of Strathcromar. It is a finely located tract of land, very fertile. The adjacent hills are bleak and pastoral. This place is about 30 miles from Aberdeen. Pop. 767.

COULAN, a seaport of the south of India, on the coast of Travancore, with a considerable traffic. Lat. 8. 51. N. Long. 76. 48. E.

COULTER LOCH, a lake in Stirlingshire, parish of St Ninian's, about 6 miles from Stirling.

COULOMMIERS, a town of France, 33 miles E. Paris. Pop. 3470.

COULSDON, a parish, Surrey. Pop. 630.

COULTON, a parish, Lancashire. Pop. 1786.

COUND, a parish, county of Salop. Pop. 680.

COUNLESS, THORPE, a chapelry, Leicestershire. Pop. 839.

COUPE LEACH, NEWHALL, a town, Lancashire. Pop. 1519.

COURCHIVERNY, a town of France, department of the Loire and Cher. Houses 310.

COUROITE, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Houses 350.

COURLAND, formerly a duchy dependent on Poland, now a government of European Russia, separated on the N.E. from Livonia by the Dwina, and bounded in other directions by the Baltic, and the governments of Wilna and Witepsk. It contains, on 11,290 square miles, a population of 450,000. Courland was incorporated with the Russian empire in 1795.

COURPIERRE, a town of France. Pop. 3400. 9 miles S. Thiers.

COURSON, a town of France. Pop. 1500. 3 miles N. Narbonne.

COURTANVAUX, a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Houses 330. Pop. 2400.

COURTENAY, a town of France, department of the Loiret. Pop. 2400.

COURTESON, a town of France, department of Vaucluse. Pop. 2400.

COURTRAY, a considerable town of the Netherlands, on the Lys, which divides it into two parts. It is celebrated for linen and lace-manufactures. Pop. 1400. 13 miles N.W. Tournay. Lat. 50. 49. N. Long. 3. 16. E.

COUSSAC, a town of France, in the department of Haute Vienne. Pop. 2800.

COURTANCES, a town of France, in Lower Normandy. It contains several fine churches, particularly the Gothic cathedral. Its manufactures are chiefly of linen and lace. Pop. 9000. 50 miles W. Caen.

COUTRAS, a town of France, department of the Gironde, 24 miles N.E. Bourdeaux. Pop. 3000.

COUVINS, a town of the Netherlands. Pop. 3300. 14 miles S.W. Charlemont.

COVE, a small village on the coast of Aberdeenshire, south of Negg Bay, at the bay called Ceres harbour.

COVE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. From the great resort of fleets during the late war, it has become a large handsome town, with magnificent quays, and all conveniences for ships. It is also the resort of bathing parties. Pop. 7555. About 12 miles S.E. from Cork, opposite to the entrance of Cork harbour.

COVELONG, a town on the coast of the Carnatic, 22 miles S. from Madras. Lat. 12. 46. N. Long. 80. 18. E.

CONVENT (the Town of the Convent,) a city of England, usually described as in the county of Warwick. In conjunction, however, with certain adjacent villages, it constitutes a separate county, and has a distinct jurisdiction from that of Warwick, being governed by a mayor and ten aldermen, who act as magistrates. It is watered by two streams, the Radford and the Sherbourn, and

many of the houses have an antique appearance. There have been lately, however, several recent improvements. The religious and other public edifices are highly worthy of attention. St Michael's church is a beautiful specimen of the English, or pointed style of architecture; and its fine tower and spire rank among the principal ornaments of this ancient city. Trinity church is a respectable structure, having also a lofty spire, but inferior in beauty to St Michael's. There are places of worship for Roman Catholics, Independents, Dissenters, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Quakers. There are various charitable institutions, two hospitals, almshouses, and charity schools. A free school was founded in the reign of Henry VIII. The most important of the buildings, connected with civic business, or ceremonials, is St Mary's Hall, which has been recently repaired. The principal manufactures are those of ribbons and watches. Two representatives to parliament are now elected by the freemen, who amount to nearly 4000. A weekly market is held here on Friday; and there are several fairs, one of which is called the great or show fair, and continues eight days, on the first day of which is celebrated the grand procession of Lady Godiva and her followers. Coventry is a place of great antiquity. Parliaments were convened within its walls by the ancient monarchs of England, several of whom occasionally resided in it. In the civil war of the 17th century, it was conspicuous for its activity in the parliamentary interest. The walls which surrounded the city were, for this offence, levelled with the ground, by order of Charles II. Pop. 27,070. 49 miles N.W. Oxford.

COVENTRY, a township of the United States, in Kent county, Rhode Island. Pop. 5550.—2d, A post township in Tolland county, Connecticut. Pop. 3110.—3d, A township in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 2500.—4th, In Portage county, Ohio.—The name of several other small townships.

COVERON, a town of France, 7 miles W. Nantes. Pop. 4000.

COVILHAO, an open town of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 3500.

COVENY, a parish in Cambridgesh. Pop. 1170.

COVERHAM, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1233.

COVINGTON, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. In this parish stands the hill of Tinto. The village of Covington lies in sight of the road from Biggar to Lanark. It has lately been almost rebuilt. Pop. 521.

COWAL, a peninsular district on the south quarter of Argyleshire, containing 6 parishes. Its land partakes of the qualities of Argyleshire, hilly and pastoral. It is indented by several arms of the sea.

COWARNE, a market town and parish of Herefordshire. Pop. 573.

COWBIT, a parish, Lincolnshire. Pop. 556.
COWBRIDGE, a hundred, Glamorganshire. Pop. 5942.

COWBRIDGE, a town of Wales. Pop. 1097. 12 miles W. Cardiff.

COWCADDENS, a village, suburban to Glasgow; the road to Port-Dundas passes by it.

COWDEN, a parish, Kent. Pop. 689.

COWELISKEE RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the Columbia river, about 100 miles from its mouth.

COWEN, in Wales, a tributary of the Taafe.

COWES, EAST, a hamlet of the Isle of Wight, directly opposite to West Cowes.

COWES, WEST, a town of the Isle of Wight, on the Medinah, with a safe and commodious harbour. Its streets towards the sea are narrow; but the buildings rising above one another on the brow of a hill, command delightful views, and have a picturesque effect. The trade of Cowes is considerable, chiefly in provisions and other articles for shipping. It is much frequented in summer as a bathing place. The Earl of Durham died here, July 1840. 12 miles W.S.W. Portsmouth.

COWFOLD, a parish, Sussex. Pop. 809.

COWGROVE or KINSON, a tithing, county of Dorset. Pop. 728.

COWICK, a town, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 928.

COWIE, a small river in Scotland, in Kincardineshire, which enters the sea at Stonehaven.

COWLEY, a parish, Oxfordshire. Pop. 558.

COWLING, a parish, county of Suffolk. Pop. 845.

COWLING, a town, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2249.

COWPEN, a town, county of Northumberland. Pop. 2081.

COXACKIE, a post township of the United States, Green county, New York. Pop. 6510.

COXE'S BAZAR, a town in the province of Bengal, district of Chittagong. Lat. 21. 18. N. Long. 92. 20. E.

COXE'S ISLAND, a small island at the mouth of the river Ganges, to the north of Sagor, 3 miles long and 2 broad. It is covered with wood, and inhabited by wild beasts.

COXLIDGE, a town, Northumberland. Pop. 965.

COXWOLD, a parish, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1380.

COYCHURCH, a parish, Glamorganshire. Pop. 1079.

COYLE, a small river in Scotland, in the county of Ayr, which runs into the Lugar.

COYLTON, a parish in Ayrshire, 7 miles long and 2 broad. It has 3 small lakes. The village of the same name with the church stands on a rivulet called the Coyle. Pop. 1389.

COYTY, a parish in Glamorganshire. Pop. 1642.

COYTY, HIGHER, a hamlet in Glamorganshire. Pop. 477.

COYTY, LOWER, a hamlet in Glamorganshire. Pop. 1165.

COZENLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 701.

COZQUIRIACHI, SANTA ROSA DE, a town of Mexico, intendency of Durango, surrounded with silver mines.

COZUMEL, an island of North America, near the east coast of Yucatan, 40 miles long, and from 3 to 10 wide. Lat. 19. 56. N. Long. 87. 58. W.

CRACATOA, a small island in the straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java.

CRACOW, a free city of Poland, in West Galicia, at the confluence of the Vistula and Rudowa. The town has every appearance of decay and disrepair; the streets are crooked; the pavements wretched; and the houses, though massy and spacious, are very old, and in many cases going to decay. In the cathedral, which is dedicated to St Stanislaus, were formerly deposited the crown jewels and regalia. On an elevated spot of ground stands the monument to Kosciusko, which consists of an immense barrow, 120 feet in height, and the circumference of the base is 738 feet. The expense was met by voluntary contributions, which amounted to 20,000 florins. Pop. 25,000. 128 miles S.S.W. Warsaw. Lat. 50. 3. 38. N. Long. 19. 57. 9. E

CRADLEY, a chapelry in Worcestersh. Pop. 2022.

CRADLEY, EAST, a parish in Herefordshire. Pop. 776.

CRADLEY, WEST, a parish in Herefordshire. Pop. 733.

CRAIG, a parish in Forfarshire, 6 miles long, and 2½ broad. It is generally fertile, and abounds with lime. Pop. 1552.

CRAIG GUY POINT, a headland on the north shore of the Moray Frith, Sutherlandshire, 8 miles west from the Ord of Caithness.

CRAIG FADRIC, or PHADRIC, a mountain north of Inverness, where the vitrified Forts or rocks are to be seen in great perfection. It is one of the lions of Inverness.

CRAIGENDIVIE, a small island lying in the sound of Jura, between Jura and Knapdale.

CRAIGIE, a parish in the county of Ayr, 7 miles long by 1½ broad. The church belonged to the monks of Paisley. Pop. 824.

CRAIGIE BARNES, a conspicuous hill near Dunkeld, in Perthshire, from which a very extensive prospect is obtained over the Athole grounds.

CRAIGNISH POINT, a small headland on the south side of Loch Eynort, west coast of Skye.

CRAIGLOCKHART, a beautifully wooded eminence, near Edinburgh, a short way west of Morningside. This eminence, so beautiful and fertile, is the property of Dr Munro.

CRAIGLUSH, LOCH, a small lake in Perthshire, from whence rises the river Lunan.

CRAIGNISH, a parish in Argyllshire, 7 miles long and 2 broad. This is said to be one of the most beautiful parishes the Highlands can

boast of, but not being fashionable, it is but little known and little heard of. Pop. 892.

CRAIKE, a parish in Durham. Pop. 607.

CRAKEHALL, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 580.

CRAIL, a royal burgh and parish of Scotland, county of Fife, at the north entrance of the Frith of Forth. It consists of two parallel streets, now falling into decay. It returns a member to Parliament in conjunction with Kilrenny, the two Anstruthers, Pittenweem, St Andrew's, and Cupar. On the east of the harbour are the remains of a castle, at which King David I. frequently resided. The church is of great antiquity. Pop. 1824. 10 miles S.E. St Andrew's.

CRAILING, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Roxburgh. Pop. 733.

CRAMBE, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 573.

CRAMLINGTON, a chapter in Northumberland. Pop. 931.

CRAMOND (Village on the Almond,) a village and parish of Scotland, on the south side of the Frith of Forth. Pop. 1984. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. Edinburgh.

CRAMOND BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Cramond, on the Almond river, 5 miles from Edinburgh. The river is here crossed by a fine stone bridge on the road from Edinburgh to Queensferry.

CRANAGE, a township in the county of Chester. Pop. 438.

CRANFIELD, a parish in Bedfordshire. Pop. 1260.

CRANFORD, ST ANDREW and ST JOHN, a parish in Northampton. Pop. 564.

CRANLEY, a parish in Surrey. Pop. 1320.

CRANBORNE, a parish and ancient town of England, in Dorsetshire. Pop. 2158.

CRANBROOK (the Brook with Cranes,) a town of England, in Kent. Pop. 3844. 49 miles S.S.E. London.

CRANGANORE, a seaport of India, on the Malabar coast. Lat. 10. 12. N. Long. 76. 5. E.

CRANSHAW, a wild and hilly parish in Berwickshire, lying among the Lammermuir hills. The church stands in the most northerly part, in a vale. Pop. 136.

CRANSTON, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Edinburgh. Pop. 1030.

CRANSTON, a township of the United States, in Providence county, Rhode Island. Pop. 5050.

CRAON, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 3314.

CRAPONNE, a town of France, in Auvergne. Pop. 3600.

CRASNO-YARSK, a considerable town in Russian Siberia. Holman, the traveller, was hospitably entertained here. It consists only of one street, built on a low and sandy spot, near the river Yenesei. The country around is in a state of good cultivation.

CRATFIELD, a parish in Suffolk. Pop. 692.

CRATI, a river of Naples, in Calabria Citra, which falls into the gulf of Tarento.

CRAVEN, a county of the United States, in Newbern district, North Carolina. Pop. 21,676. Slaves 5050. Chief town, Newbern.

CRAWFORD, a village and parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. Pop. 1850.

CRAWFORD, a county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Erie county, E. by Warren county, S. by Venango and Mercer counties, and W. by Ohio. Pop. 15,500. Chief town, Meadville.—2d. In Indiana.—3d. In Illinois, on the Wabash. Pop. 7015.

CRAWFORDJOHN, a parish in Lanarkshire, 15 miles long by 6 in breadth. It is a hilly and pastoral district, with some cultivation on the low grounds. Pop. 991.

CRAWICK, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Nith, near Sanquhar.

CRAY, a small river of England, in Kent, which falls into the Darent, near Dartford.

CRAY, ST MARY, a township of England, in Kent. Pop. 905.

CRAY, a hamlet in Brecknocksh. Pop. 576.

CRAYE, a small river of Wales, which falls into the Usk, in Glamorganshire.

CRAYFORD, a parish and town of England, county of Kent, on the Cray. It has a large and elegant church. Pop. 2022. 2 miles W. Dartford.

CREAKE SOUTH, a parish, Norfolk. Pop. 831.

CREAKE NORTH, a parish, Norfolk. Pop. 651.

CREATON GREAT, a parish, Northamptonshire. Pop. 543.

CRECY, a town of France, department of the Somme, on the Maye, celebrated for the great victory gained over the French on 26th August 1346, by Edward III. Pop. 1320. 100 miles N. Paris. The name also of two other small towns in France.

CREDITON, (the Town on the Creedy,) a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Creedy. It consists of two parts, called the East and West towns, the latter of which has suffered greatly by fire. Serges are manufactured here to a considerable extent. There is a weekly market on Saturday. Pop. 5922. 7 miles S.E. Exeter.

CREE, a river of Scotland, which runs into Wigton Bay, at the burgh of Creetown.

CREECH, ST MICHAEL, a parish, Somersetshire. Pop. 1116.

CREEDY, a river of England, in Devonshire, which flows into the Ex, near Exeter.

CREEK INDIANS, the largest tribe of the aborigines of N. America. They occupy the central parts of Georgia, in the U. States.

CREETOWN, a village of Scotland, county of Kirkcudbright, at the entrance of the river Cree into the bay of Wigton.

CREFELD, a circle in the Prussian province of Juliers Cleves Berg, extending over 100 square miles, containing five cities, one mar-

ket town, two considerable villages, and 36,094 inhabitants.

CREFELD, a city, the capital of a circle of the same name. It is a walled town, well built, although on a marshy situation. The inhabitants are about 20,000. The habits of the people resemble the Dutch. The environs are well cultivated as fruit gardens.

CREIL, a town of France, department of the Oise. Pop. 1200.

CREMA, a town of the Venetian territory, on the rivers Serio and Travacone. It is the see of a bishop, and has a splendid cathedral, besides other churches and religious houses. Pop. 8800. 20 miles N.W. Cremona.

CREMIEU, a town of France, department of the Isere. Pop. 2200.

CREMMEN, a town of the Prussian states, Pop. 1500. 22 miles N.N.W. Berlin.

CREMNITZ, or **KREMNITZA**, the oldest mining town in Hungary, in the county of Barsch, amidst lofty mountains. The castle, built on an eminence, is encompassed with a double wall and several bastions. This town is famous for its mines of gold and silver. Pop. 10,200. 18 miles N.W. Schemnitz. Lat. 48. 42. 3. N. Long. 18. 53. 45. E.

CREMONA, a city of Lombardy, the capital of the Cremonese, in the duchy of Milan. It is about five miles in circumference, and has spacious and regular streets, with several squares; but the houses are in general ill built. Here are 44 churches and chapels, 43 convents, and an obscure university. It is the see of a bishop: the cathedral is a massy structure, with a façade of beautiful white and red marble, ornamented in the interior with various paintings and pictures in *fresco*. The tower of Cremona is a very curious edifice, consisting of two octagonal obelisks, surmounted by a cross, and in all 372 feet in height. The silk manufactures of this place are considerable; and it has long been noted for its superior violins. This city is of great antiquity, having been created a Roman colony in B. C. 291. Pop. 30,000. 38 miles S.E. Milan. Lat. 45. 7. 43. N. Long. 10. 2. 12. E.

CREMS, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube. Houses 440. 38 miles W.N.W. Vienna.

CRENDON, LONG, a parish, Bucks. Pop. 1382.

CRESCENT ISLAND, is situated in the Pacific Ocean. It is 6 or 7 miles in circumference. Lat. 23. 22. S. Long. 125. 30. E.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 4000. 20 miles N.E. Turin.

CRESPY, a town of France. Pop. 2300. 38 miles N.E. Paris.

CRESSING, a parish, Essex. Pop. 551.

CRESSY. See Crecy.

CREST, LE, a town of France, on the Drome. Pop. 4500. 45 miles S.W. Grenoble.

CREUSE, a river of France, which falls into the Vienne.

CREUSE, a department of France, which takes its name from the foregoing river, and is composed of portions of the old provinces of the Limosin, Auvergne, and Berry. Pop. 227,000.

CREUTZ, a town of Upper Slavonia, 118 miles S. Vienna.

CREUTZBURG, a town of Silesia, principality of Brieg. Pop. 1780.—Also a town in East Prussia. Pop. 1485. 15 miles S.S.W. Königsberg.

CREUTZENACH, a town of the Prussian states. Pop. 3200. 18 miles S.W. Mentz.

CREVACUORE, a town of Piedmont, on a river of the same name. Pop. 5500.

CREVASTA, a river of Albania which falls into the Adriatic, 8 miles S. of Joannina.—A town of Albania, 36 miles S.S.E. of Durazzo.

CREVELT, a well built town of the Prussian states. It has a trade in fine linen. Pop. 7450. 6 miles N.W. Dusseldorf.

CREVILLENTA, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 9000.

CREWKERNE, a hundred in Somersetshire. Pop. 6847.

CREWKERNE, a town of England, in Somersetshire. Its church is a very fine Gothic edifice. It has manufactures of sail-cloth, girth-web, dowlas, and stockings. Pop. 3789. 20 miles S.E. Taunton.

CRICH, a parish in Derbyshire. Pop. 3087.

CRICHTON, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Edinburgh. Pop. 1325.

CRICK, a parish in Northamptonshire. Pop. 945.

CRICKEITH, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire. Pop. 648. 21 miles S. Carnarvon.

CRICKHOWELL, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire. Pop. 1061. 6 miles N.W. Abergavenny.

CRICKLADE, a town of England, in Wiltshire, on the Thames. It sends two members to parliament. The Thames is navigable to this town. Pop. 1642. 84½ miles W.N.W. London.

CRIEFF, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Earn. It has manufactures of linen, paper, and leather, and a bleachfield. Pop. of the town and parish 4786. 18 miles W. Perth.

CRIFTEL (Fall of the Mountain,) a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright, near the mouth of the river Nith. Height, 1831 feet.

CRIGGLESTONE, a town, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1266.

CRILLON, a village of France, department of Vaucluse.

CRIM TARTARS, a people so called because they originally came from Crimea. They rove from place to place in quest of pastures. There is a great number of them about Arracan, to which place they flock in the winter time; but they are not permitted to enter the city. For this reason they erect in the fields huts, which are made either of

bulrushes or reeds, with a hole in the top to emit the smoke; their fuel consists of turf and wood. When the weather is cold, they cover their huts with coarse cloth. They are generally of a small stature, large faces, small eyes, and olive complexions. Their ordinary food is dried fish, which serves them in place of bread, and they eat the flesh of horses and camels; their drink is water and milk. Their clothes are skins or coarse cloth. Their women are clothed in white linen, with which they likewise dress their heads. Their religion is a kind of Mahometan, but they do not seclude their women like the Turks.

CRIMEA, or CRIM TARTARY, a peninsula of European Russia, in the south of the government of Taurida, lying between Lat. 44. 30. and 46. N., and formed by the Black Sea on the west and south, the Straits of Caffa and the Sea of Asoph on the east, and on the north by the isthmus of Perelkop, by which it is placed in connexion with the eastern part of Nogdi Tartary. The superficial extent of the Crimea is estimated at about 3,600,000 English statute acres, the length being 208 miles, and the breadth 124. The chief riches of this immense tract are its flocks of sheep, and salt-marshes. Pop. about 300,000.

CRIMMITSCHAU, a town of Saxony, on the Pleisse. Pop. 1400.

CRIMOND, a parish of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. Pop. 879.

CRIMPSALL, a town in Lancashire. Pop. 1878.

CRIO, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S.W. point of Lesser Asia, near the site and ruins of ancient Cnidus.

CRIO, CAPE, a cape of the isle of Candia, Lat. 35. 16. N. Long. 23. 22. E.

CRIQUETOT, a town of France, in Normandy, with 1650 inhabitants.

CRISNEZ, CAPE, a cape on the coast of France, between Calais and Boulogne.

CRISSEY, a kingdom of Java, lying to the east of Samarang, on the north end of the island.

CROAGH PATRICK, a mountain in Ireland, county Mayo. It is 2666 feet above the level of the sea.

CROATIA, a province of the Austrian empire, with the title of kingdom, extending from the river Drave to the gulf of Venice, between Lat. 45. 5. 48. and 46. 25. 50. N. It is bounded E. by Slavonia and Bosnia, W. by Carniola and Styria. Its length is 160 miles, and its breadth about 100. It consists of two great divisions. Upper Slavonia and Croatia Proper; and contains 9421 square miles, and 800,000 inhabitants. It is an exceedingly mountainous country. The principal rivers are the Save, the Drave, the Culpa, and the Unna, all navigable. The upper division of Croatia has an exceedingly rigorous climate. The other part enjoys a climate of tolerable mildness, particularly the tract on the sea coast. The southern division, being moun-

tainous and rocky, is nearly barren throughout. In the north, on the other hand, there are tracts of the greatest fertility, where the vine is cultivated, and where, with proper management, silk, and the fruits common in the south of Europe, might be raised with success. At the peace of Vienna, in 1809, the whole of this country lying to the south of the Save was ceded by Austria to France and incorporated by Bonaparte with the Illyrian provinces; but at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, it was restored to its former possessor.

CROFT, a parish, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 692.

CROFT, a parish in Lancaster. Pop. 544.

CROISIC, LE, a seaport of France, with 2300 inhabitants. 40 miles W. Nantes.

CROIX, ST, a small town of France, department of the Upper Rhine.—The name also of several other small towns.

CROIX DE VELVESTRE, ST, a town of France, department of the Arriege. Pop. 1500.

CROKER'S BAY, a large bay in Lancaster's Sound.

CROMACK, a lake in Cumb. four miles long and half a mile broad. It has three islets, which greatly enhance the picturesque effect of its scenery.

CROMAR, the lower part of the extensive district of Mar, Aberdeenshire, containing several parishes, viz., Coul, Tarland, and Migvie, and Logie and part of Tulloch.

CROMARTY, a county of Scotland, formed of several detached portions within the county of Ross. The boundaries of these districts are not well defined; and it is therefore difficult to determine the extent of each; but the whole county is said to contain an area of 345 square miles, or 220,000 English acres. The climate is moist and cold. The eastern districts are in many places fertile and cultivated, but the interior and western are almost uniformly wild and mountainous. Agriculture is yet in its infancy. The herring fisheries, at one time very flourishing, are now upon the decline. This county sends a member to parliament alternately with the county of Nairn. It contains only two towns, Cromarty and Ullapool.

CROMARTY, a seaport town and parish of Scotland, in the above county, situated in the peninsula between the friths of Cromarty and Murray. It has a safe and commodious harbour, though but little commerce. Pop. of the town and parish 2901. 19½ miles N.E. Inverness.

CROMARTY FRITH, a bay of Scotland, extending nearly 20 miles between the county of Ross on the north and west, and Cromarty and Ross on the south and east.

CROMDALE, a parish, lying in the counties of Moray and Inverness, 20 miles long and 12 broad. A small part of the parish is fertile: with the exception of some meadows,

it is almost a continued moor. Here was fought the battle of Cromdale in 1690, much celebrated in song. Pop. 3234.

CROMER, a maritime town of England, on the north-east coast of Norfolk. From the encroachments of the sea on this coast, a considerable portion of it has been swept away by the waves. It is still a considerable resort for sea-bathing. Pop. 1232. 130 miles N.N. E. London.

CROMER LIGHTS, illuminations or lights on the west coast of England, near the mouth of the Humber.

CROMFORD, a town of England, in Derbyshire, on the Derwent. Here Sir Richard Arkwright erected his first cotton spinning mill. It has manufactures of stockings and lace. Pop. 1291. 142 miles N.W. London.

CROMHALL, ABBOTS, a parish, Gloucestershire. Pop. 761.

CROMPTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 7004.

CRONACH, a town of the Bavarian states, 30 miles N.E. Bamberg. Pop. 2360.

CRONAY, an islet of a flat and rock nature on the coast of Assynt, west side of the county of Sutherlandshire.

CRONBORG, or **CRONNENBORG**, (Town of the Crown,) a strong fortress of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, a little N. of Elsinore, and opposite Helsingborg, in Sweden. 24 miles N. Copenhagen.

CRONDALL, a parish in S. Hampton. Pop. 2010.

CRONDALL and SWANTHORPE, a tithing in S. Hampton. Pop. 510.

CRONSTADT, or **KRONSCHTAT**, a seaport and fortress of Russia, in the government of St Petersburg, situate on the south eastern extremity of the island of Retusari, in the gulf of Finland, 2 miles from the coast of Ingria, and 8 from that of Carelia. Some of the streets are tolerably regular; but the houses are in general built of wood, and there is scarcely any pavement. The principal public buildings are the imperial hospital for sailors, the civil hospital, the barracks, the English and German churches, &c. The population amounts to about 40,000, of whom at least 10,000 are sailors. The harbour is very spacious, and consists of the three divisions of the Merchants' Harbour, the War Harbour, and the Man of War's Mole. The War Harbour is the principal station of the Russian fleet. Adjoining it are the docks, for building and careening ships of war: they can hold ten men of war, and are faced with stone, and paved with granite; they are 40 feet deep, and 105 broad. The Man of War's Mole is an interesting structure, inclosed by a strong rampart of granite, built in the sea, under the direction of the late Admiral Greig. Here are a foundry for casting cannon, and a rope-work for manufacturing cables of all sizes, with great magazines of naval stores. Cronstadt is defended towards the sea by

fortifications projecting into the water, and towards the land by ramparts and bastions. The principal exports from this harbour are iron, flax, hemp, lintseed, oil, and tar. 22 miles W. St Petersburg. Lat. 59. 59. 26. N. Long. 29. 49. 30. E.

CRONSTADT, a large trading town of Transylvania, on the river Farcas. Here are three Lutheran and three Catholic churches, a Walachian church, and a bishop of the same nation; a Lutheran and a Catholic academy, and a good public library. Pop. 23,000. 50 miles E.N.E. Hermannstadt.

CROOK OF DEVON, a small village in the upper part of the river Devon, where the river takes a sudden turn to the west. The village lies 6 miles to the west of Kinross.

CROOKED ISLAND, one of the Bahama islands, or rather a cluster of islands, of which North Crooked island, about 20 miles long and 2 broad, South Crooked island, commonly called Acklin's island, and Long Key, or Fortune island, are the principal. Lat. of the middle of Crooked island 22. 30. N. Long. 74. W.

CROOKED LAKE, a lake of the United States, in New York, 18 miles in length.

CROOKHAM, a tithing, S. Hampt. Pop. 650.

CROOKHAVEN, a small town of Ireland, on a harbour of the same name, at the west extremity of the county of Cork.

CROOM, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. Pop. 800. 131 miles S.W. Dublin.

CROPREDY, a parish, Oxon. Pop. 2601.

CROPTHORN, a parish, Worcester. Pop. 690.

CROPWELL, **BULTER**, a hamlet, Notts. Pop. 551.

CROSBY, GREAT, a chapelry, Lancashire. Pop. 1201.

CROSBY, RAVENSWORTH, a parish, Westmoreland. Pop. 928.

CROSCOMBE, a parish, Somersetshire. Pop. 803.

CROSS CANNONBY, a parish, Cumberland. Pop. 4243.

CROSS, a parish in the island of Sanday, one of the most northerly of the Orkneys. Pop. 541.

CROSSFELL, a mountain in Cumb. It is 3370 feet above the level of the sea. There is an extensive view to be had from its summit.

CROSSGATE, a chapelry, county of Durham. Pop. 1403.

CROSS CREEK, in the United States, Virginia, a tributary of the Ohio.

CROSS ISLAND, a small isle lying off the main land of Shetland.

CROSS ROADS, a village of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

CROSS SOUND, a large opening, discovered by Cook, on the W. coast of North America. Lat. of the entrance 58. 8. N. Long. 128. 40. E.

CROSSEN, a town of the Prussian States, 68 miles E.S.E. Berlin. Pop. 3500.

CROSSFORD, a village of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 2 miles W. Dunfermline.

CROSSGATES, a village of Scotland, county of Fife, between Edinburgh and Perth.

CROSSLAND, SOUTH, a town, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2258.

CROSSMALINA, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. Pop. 928, and that of the parish 9322. 192 miles N.W. by W. Dublin.

CROSSMICHAEL, a parish lying in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Its surface is full of eminences, diversified with rich cultivated fields, plantations, and green swards. Pop. 1326.

CROSSWAITE and LYTH, a chapelry, Westmoreland. Pop. 721.

CROSTHWAITE, a parish, Cumberland. Pop. 4344.

CROSTON, a parish, Lancashire. Pop. 6278.

CROSTON, a town, Lancashire. Pop. 1398.

CROTA, or **CROTONA**, in ancient geography, a city of the Brutii, founded by an Achaean colony 750 years before the Augustan age. Pythagoras, after his long peregrinations in search of knowledge, fixed his residence at this place, where he spent the remainder of his life, training up disciples for the elucidation of his principles. This was the most useful colony sent from Greece. It aided the parent country in her wars. In the time of Hannibal, they numbered 20,000 inhabitants. The Romans sent a colony thither about two centuries before Christ. In the Gothic wars, this city rendered itself conspicuous for its fidelity to Justinian, and Totila besieged it in vain.

CROTENDORF, a large village of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirg. Pop. 1700.

CROTEW, an ancient geography, a portion of ancient Illyricum, was bounded on the east by Sclavonia and Bosnia; on the south and south west by Moldavia, and on the north by the Drave. It is now 160 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The greater part of it is subject to the House of Austria. The soil is well cultivated, and is very productive in wine and oil. It was at one time under France, but was restored in 1815.

CROTON, a head branch of the Hudson river, in Connecticut.

CROTON, LE, a small seaport of France, with a good harbour. Houses 180. 12 miles N.W. Abbeville.

CROUCH, a river of England, in Essex, noted for its oyster beds.

CROVIE, a small fishing village on the shore of Banff bay, parish of Garvie.

CROWAN, a parish, Cornwall. Pop. 4332.

CROWCOMBE, a parish, Somerset. Pop. 691.

CROWLAND, a town of England, in Lincolnshire. It had once a fine abbey, now in ruins. Crowland has now sunk to a large village. Pop. 2716. 86 miles N. London.

CROWLE, a parish and town of England, in Lincolnshire, 36 miles N. Lincoln. Pop. 2113.

CROWLE, a parish, Worcestershire. Pop. 526.

CROWLEY, NORTH, a parish, Bucks. Pop. 791.

CROWN ISLANDS, two-islands of Denmark, at the mouth of the harbour of Copenhagen. There are strong fortifications erected on each.

CROWN POINT, a post township of the United States, in Essex county, New York, on Lake Champlain. Pop. 2500.

CROWTHORNE and MINETY, a hundred, Gloucestershire. Pop. 5766.

CROXTON, a town, Staffordshire. Pop. 836.

CROXTON KERRIAL, a parish, Leicestershire. Pop. 594.

CROY, a parish lying in the counties of Nairn and Inverness, about 16 miles in length and 10 in breadth. Pop. 1664.

CROY, or **CROUX**, an island in the Indian ocean, discovered by Kherguelen, in 1773. It is about nine miles in circumference. Lat. 48. 10. S. Long. 68. 34. E.

CROYDON, (the Hill on the Chalkeroie,) a town and parish of England, in the county of Surrey. It consists chiefly of one well built street, nearly a mile in length. The church contains some elegant monuments of the Archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor once belonged. The summer assizes are held alternately here and at Guildford. An elegant and commodious town-hall has recently been erected, for the accommodation of the judges. Pop. 12,447.

CROZON, a trading town of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 5200.

CRUACHAN, BEIN, one of the largest and most conspicuous mountains in Argyleshire. It rises to a height of 3390 feet, and is upwards of 20 miles in circumference.

CRUDEN, a parish in the west of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, 8 miles long, and 7 broad. Slanes castle is in this parish. Pop. 2120.

CRUMLIN WATER, in Ireland, county of Antrim, falls into Lough Neagh. On it is a small neat town called Crumlin.

CRURAN, LOCH, a salt water loch or small arm of the sea, standing out from Loch Linnhe into Appin, Argyleshire.

CRUWYS MORCHARD, a parish, Devonshire. Pop. 603.

CRUX, ST., a parish, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 874.

CRUZ, SANTA (Holy Cross,) one of the Caribbee islands, in the West Indies, about 24 miles in length, and 9 in breadth; belonging to the Danes, to whom it was given back at the peace of 1814. It is in a high state of cultivation, and has about 4000 white inhabitants.

CRUZ, SANTA, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, 50 miles in circumference. Lat. 34. 7. N. Long. 244. 43. E.

CRUZ, SANTA, DE LA SIERRA, a province of Peru. Pop. 16,000.

CRUZ, SANTA, a town of Honduras, 76 miles N.E. Valladolid.

CRUZ, SANTA, a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, 15 miles N. Durango.

CRUZ, SANTA, a seaport of Morocco, in the kingdom of Sus, with a commodious harbour. Here the Portuguese had a fortress in the days of their maritime vigour. It was taken by the Moors in 1536, and ultimately demolished in 1773. 130 miles W.S.W. of Morocco.

CSATHURN, a town of Hungary, situate between the Drave and the Muer. It is celebrated for good wine. 95 miles S. of Vienna.

CSATH, a market-town of Hungary, 24 miles S. by W. of Tokay.

CSEPEG, a market-town of Hungary, county of Oedenburg. Lat. 47. 23. N. Long. 16. 39. E.

CSORNA, a town of Hungary, county of Oedenburg, 22 miles W.S.W. Raab.

CUA-DOG, or **CUA-ROC**, a river of China. It rises in the mountains of Annam, runs south-east through the province of Tonquin, and falls into the Tonquin gulf.

CUBA, a large island in the West Indies, at the entrance into the gulf of Mexico. From E. to W. it is 764 miles in length; its greatest breadth is 134 miles; and where it is narrowest it is only 74 miles. It lies between 19. 48. and 23. 15. N. lat. and from 74. 2. to 81. 55. W. long. A chain of mountains extends from E. to W. along the whole length of the island, and divides it into two parts. From these mountains about 158 rivers pour down into the plains, washing down in their impetuous streams a very fine species of gold. The plains afford pasture to numerous herds of cattle, both wild and tame, which are hunted by the inhabitants chiefly for their skins. The soil is of great fertility, so that the fields are always covered with flowers and odoriferous plants, and the trees with foliage; and it produces in abundance ginger, long pepper, and other spices; aloes, mastic, cassia, fistula, manioc, maize, cocoa, &c. Tobacco grows to great perfection; also sugar, coffee, &c. Iron is also found, and gold in small quantities. Cuba was discovered by Columbus, in the year 1492. Havannah and Cuba are the two principal towns. Pop. in 1783, 171,628, including 44,328 slaves, and from 5000 to 6000 free negroes; in 1838, 432,000, including 108,008 slaves.

CUBA, a city of Cuba, with a good port, defended by a castle. It has now fallen into decay. Lat. 20. 1. N. Long. 76. 3. W.

CUBA'S, a river of Asia, issuing from the N.E. of the range of Mount Caucasus. It forms the boundary between Circassia and the Russian province of Taurica, and falls into the Black Sea.

CUBAGUA, a small island near the coast of

Cumana. Lat. 10. 42. N. Long. 63. 30. W.

CUBCABIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Darfour. It is a town of some size and considerable trade. Its markets are frequented by the natives of the provinces adjacent, and much traffic is had in leather and coarse cotton cloth.

CUBBINGTON, a parish in Warwickshire. Pop. 677.

CUCKFIELD, a town of England, in Sussex, 46 miles S. London. Pop. 2586.

CUCKMERE, a small river of England, in Sussex, which falls into the English channel.

CUCKNEY, a parish, Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1638.

CUCKOLD'S POINT, on the east coast of Barbadoes. Lat. 13. 32. N. Long. 58. 28. W.

CUDDALORE, a town of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, on the W. shore of Bengal bay. Lat. 11. 44. N. Long. 79. 50. E.

CUDDAPAH, a town and fortress of Hindostan, and the capital of a district of the same name. Lat. 14. 32. N. Long. 78. 54. E.

CUDDSDEN, a parish, Oxfordshire. Pop. 1460.

CUDDINGTON, a parish in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 620.

CUDDREN, a town of Hindostan, province of Sinde. Lat. 24. 46. N. Long. 69. 4. E.

CUDDGEREE, a town of Bengal, on the river Hoogly, 45 miles from Calcutta.

CUDDGWA, a town of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Lat. 26. 4. N. Long. 80. 26. E.

CUDDHAM, a parish, county of Kent. Pop. 660.

CUDREFIN, a small town of Switzerland, 5 miles S.E. Neufchatel.

CUELLAR, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, 36 miles from Segovia. Pop. 3000.

CUELLO, a town of S. America, in New Grenada, lying on the banks of the Maddalena.

CUENCA, a city of Spain, in New Castile, the capital of the province of La Sierra de Cuenza. Cuenza is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, an Episcopal palace, 13 parishes, 6 monasteries, and a like number of nunneries. The other public establishments are a seminary, three colleges, and an hospital. The cathedral is in the Gothic style, more than 300 feet long, and 180 broad, and was founded in the 12th century by Alphonso IX.; it contains a beautiful chapel. The bridge across the Huecar is a noble structure of five arches. Pop. 6000. 75 miles E. Madrid.

CUENCA, a province of Spain, which forms the eastern part of New Castile.

CUENCA or **RAMBAE**, a town of Colombia, in Quito, and the capital of a province. The streets are straight and broad, and the houses are chiefly built of unburnt bricks. The town contains 3 churches, 4 convents, 2 nunneries, an hospital, a chamber of finance, and other edifices. The environs are fertile and plea-

sant. The population about 20,000. Lat. 2. 55. S. Long. 79. 13. W.

CUERNAVACCA, a town of Mexico, 40 miles S.S.W. Mexico, 5400 feet above the level of the sea.

CUERS, a town of France, in Provence, 11 miles N.N.E. Toulon. Pop. 5400.

CUERDEN, a town, Lancashire. Pop. 592.

CUFA, a town of Irak Arabia, founded by the Caliph Omar, after the ruin of Ctesiphon. It was long the residence of the Caliphs, and seat of government: but it was at length removed to Bagdad. It after this fell into decay, and there now remains little more of it than the mosque, which is a plain building, and still held in high estimation by the Mahometans. It is 90 miles south of Bagdad.

CUIABA, a town of Brazil, in the province of Mattogrosso. There are several gold mines in the neighbourhood.—A river of Brazil which conflues into the Paraguay.

CULLY, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It lies on the east bank of the lake of Geneva, 8 miles from Lausanne.

CUIVANIEMI, a town of Sweden, situate in E. Bothnia.

CUL DE SAC, the name of various bays in the West Indies.

CULADUSIAN ISLES, a cluster of islands in the Adriatic, belonging to Italy.

CULCHETH, a town, Lancash. Pop. 2503.

CULEBRAS, a river of Mexico, which falls into the Caribbean sea.

CULEMBURG, a town of the Netherlands, on the Lech, 27 miles S.S.E. Amsterdam.

CULHAC, a town of France, in Auvergne, with 2900 inhabitants. 10 miles E. Riom.

CULIACAN, a town of Mexico, on the river Culiacan, in a district of the same name, now in the intendency of Sonora. The river enters the gulf of California, in Lat. 25. N.

CULL, a seaport of Algeria, Lat. 37. 40. N. Long. 6. 40. E.

CULLEN, a parish in Banffshire, on the east coast, opposite to Cullen Bay. Pop. 1593.

CULLEN, a small and ill built seaport of Scotland, in the county of Banff, at the conflux of the small stream of Cullen with the Murray Frith. It has manufactures of linen yarn, and linen and damask cloths. Cullen sends a member to parliament in conjunction with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, and Inverury. 58½ miles N.W. Aberdeen.

CULLERA, a town of Spain, 25 miles S. Valencia. Pop. 4000.

CULLERCOATS, a town, Northumberland. Pop. 542.

CULLODEN, a place in Inverness-shire, the scene of the last battle fought between the houses of Stuart and Hanover; the surface is 4 miles square. It lies on the south side of the Murray Frith.

CULLOOR, a town of Hindostan, in Golconda, lying on the banks of the Solair, celebrated for its diamond mines. 95 miles W. N.W. of Golconda.

CULLY, a neat little town of Switzerland, on the lake of Geneva. Pop. 2110.

CULM, a town of West Prussia, 18 miles N.N.W. Thorn.

CULM, or CHULM, a market-town of Bohemia, circle of Saatz, 8 miles N.E. Egra.

CULMBACH, a town of the Bavarian states, 15 miles N.N.W. Bayreuth. Pop. 3700.

CULMINGTON, a parish, county of Salop. Pop. 515.

CULMSTOCK, a parish, Devonsh. Pop. 1519.

CULNA, a town of Bengal, district of Burdwan, on the Bhagarutty river. Another in the district of Jessore. Lat. 22. 50. N. Long. 89. 32. E.

CULNA, a town of Brazil, on a river of the same name, province of Mattogrosso. Near it are rich gold mines. 288 miles E. Villa Bella. Lat. 15. 33. S. Long. 56. 2. W.

CULPEE, a town of Bengal, district of Hoogly, on the Hoogly, 33 miles below Calcutta. Lat. 22. 6. N. Long. 88. 25. E.

CULPEPPER, a county of the United States, in Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the Tide Waters. Pop. 36,967. Slaves, 8312. Chief town, Fairfax.

CULROSS (Back of the Peninsula of Fife,) a parish and ancient town of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth. At the east end are the ruins of St Mungo's chapel; and near these the remains of a monastery, built in 1217 by Malcolm, Earl of Fife. Further west are the ruins of the old church. A small distance to the eastward stands the abbey house, an ancient building. Culross joins with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. 1488. 5 miles W. Dunfermline.

CULSALMOND, a parish of 3½ miles in length, and 3 in breadth, Aberdeenshire. The surface is flat, covered with heath, and abounding with fine slate. Pop. 1138.

CULTER, two small rivers of Scotland, which fall, the one into the Clyde, and the other into the Dee.

CULWORTH, a parish, county of Northampton. Pop. 606.

CULTER, a parish in the south-east part of the upper ward of Clydesdale, Lanarkshire, 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The uplands afford excellent sheep pasture; near the Clyde the land is fertile. Pop. 497.

CULTS, a small parish, lying chiefly in the shire of Fife, on the south bank of the Eden. Pitlessie is the only village in the parish. Coal and freestone abound. Wilkie, the celebrated painter, is a native. Pop. 903.

CUMA, an islet in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Italy, 5 miles W. of Naples.—A town of Brazil, 20 miles N. of San Luis de Marannon.

CUMÆ, in ancient geography, a city of Campania, near Puteoli, supposed to have been founded by a colony from Chalcis and Cumæ of Æolia, before the Trojan war. Cu-

mæ was a large and populous city among the Greek colonial cities in Italy. It fell into the hands of the Romans, when it declined both in size and opulence, till after some ages it fell into ruins. Its site is now part of a great forest, being discerned by some pavements and fragments of pillars.

CUMANA, a province and government of the Caraccas, in South America, bounded N. and E. by the Caribbean sea, W. by the river Unara, which divides it from Venezuela, and S. by the river Orinoco, except on those parts where the north bank of this river is inhabited. From the river Unara to the city of Cumana, the land is tolerably fertile. The soil on the sea coast is dry and barren, but contains an inexhaustible mine of marine and mineral salt. The country which borders on the Orinoco is only fit for pasturage, consisting chiefly of extensive commons, on which numerous herds of cattle are allowed to pasture. The remaining part of the soil is of wonderful fertility. The interior is mountainous. Pop. 25,000.

CUMANA, a city of South America, and capital of a province of the same name, in the government of the Caraccas, situated near the mouth of the gulf of Cariaco, about a mile from the sea, on an arid and sandy plain. The castle of St Antonio forms the only defence of the place. The town has no remarkable edifice, and the frequency of earthquakes forbids all embellishments. The houses are, for the same reason, low and lightly built. The suburbs are nearly as populous as the ancient city. Population, estimated by Depons at 24,000, and by M. Humboldt at 18,000 or 19,000. The last earthquake, which happened in 1797, destroyed four-fifths of the city. Lat. 10. 37. N. Long. 64. 13. W.

CUMANAÇA, a town of the Caraccas, 14 leagues S.E. Cumana. Pop. 4200.

CUMBER, a town of Ireland, county of Down, 9 miles S.E. Belfast

CUMBERLAND (the Land of the Valley-men,) a county of England, bounded N. by the Solway frith, Adrian's wall, and the river Liddal, which separate it from Scotland, for 30 miles; W. by the Irish sea 67 miles; S. by Westmoreland 48, and Lancashire 21 miles; and E. by Northumberland 51, and Durham 7 miles. It is situated between 54. 6 and 55. 7. N. lat. and between 2. 13. and 3. 30. W. long. Its extreme length is 72 miles, its greatest breadth 38, its circumference 224, inclosing an area of 1516 square miles, or 970,240 acres. According to a survey lately published, there were 470,000 acres of old inclosures, 150,000 acres of improvable common, 342,000 occupied by the mountainous district, and 8000 by the lakes and waters; nearly 300,000 acres have since been inclosed. This county is divided into 5 wards, and 104 parishes. It contains 1 city, Carlisle, and 18 market-towns. Its only boroughs are Carlisle and Cockermouth. The county is moun-

tainous, with fine valleys interspersed; and is abounds in numerous lakes. Of its numerous rivers and rivulets, the principal are the Eden, Eamont, Duddon, Derwent, Greta, Cocker, Ca dew, Esk, Liddal, and Irthing. Cumberland abounds in mineral productions, the most important of which are, lead, plumbago, coals, and limestone. The blue slate of Cumberland is of the finest quality, but little or none of it is sent out of the county. Owing to its great extent of coast, and numerous mountains, the climate of Cumberland is extremely variable, being on the low grounds mild and temperate, while on the mountains snow may be seen for 6 or 8 months. Every where it is subject to great rains. Varieties of excellent fish are procured from the coasts, lakes, and rivers; the only kinds exported are cured cod for the Liverpool market, salmon, and potted char, for London. The manufactures of this county, neither numerous nor extensive, consist chiefly of ginghams, calicoes, corduroys, and other cotton goods; sailcloth, carpets, paper, pottery, and glass bottles. The chief ports are Whitehaven, Workington, Maryport, and Harrington. Cumberland cannot boast of many monuments of antiquity. During the summer and autumn months, strangers visiting the lakes are numerous. This county sends two members to parliament. Pop. 169,681.

CUMBERLAND, a ward, county of Cumberland. Pop. 20,604.

CUMBERLAND, a county of the United States, in New Brunswick, at the head of the bay of Fundy.—2d, A county in the southwest part of Maine, bounded N. by Oxford, E. by Lincoln, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by York. Pop. 50,000. Chief town, Portland.—3d, A county of New Jersey, on Delaware bay, bounded N. by Gloucester county, E. by Cape May county, S. by Delaware bay, and W. by Salem county. Pop. 30,670. Chief town, Bridgetown.—4th, A county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Mifflin, E. by the Susquehannah, which separates it from Dauphin, S. by York and Adams, and S.W. and W. by Franklin, Pop. 50,000. Chief town, Carlisle.—5th, A county of Virginia, on the N. side of Appomatox river, which divides it from Prince Edward. Pop. 20,100. Slaves, 6102. Chief town, Cartersville.—6th, a county of Fayette district, North Carolina. Pop. 27,000. Slaves, 2796. Chief town, Fayetteville.—7th, A county of Kentucky. Pop. 19,500. Slaves, 922. Chief town, Berksville.—8th, A township of Providence county, Rhode Island. Pop. 5110.—9th, A township of Green county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 3015.—10th, A post town and capital of Alleghany county, Maryland, on the Potomac.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, an Island near the coast of Georgia, in North America, about 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 31. N. Long. 81. 40. W.

CUMBERLAND ISLANDS, near the north-east

coast of New Holland. Lat. 20. 36. S. Long. 211. 28. W.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the Alleghany mountains, in Virginia.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, and after a course of 450 miles falls into the Ohio.

CUMBERNAULD, a village and parish of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire. Pop. 3080.

CUMBERWORTH, a chapelry, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1374.

CUMBERWORTH, a town, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1180.

CUMBRAYS, GREAT and LITTLE, two small islands in Scotland, in the frith of Clyde. Pop. 877.

CUMIANA, a town of Piedmont, 12 miles S.W. Turin. Pop. 4600.

CUMLY, a small district in Hindostan, in the province of Malabar, on the sea coast, between the 12th and 13th degree of N. Lat. It was formerly governed by a Rajah of its own, who ruled according to his will. The present Rajah still resides in the country; has no lands, and his power is much limited. The whole coast is occupied with a chain of salt-water lakes, but they are of little use in navigation.

CUMLY, the capital of the district, stands on a peninsula, on a salt water lake, separated from the sea by a neck of land. Two rivers fall into the lake, and nearly inclose the ground on which the town stands. It contains 150 houses, and is inhabited by Hindoos and Mahomedans. Lat. 12. 25. N. Long. 75. 2. E.

CUMMINGTON, a post township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts. Pop. 2100.

CUMNAR, a parish, Berks. Pop. 1364.

CUMNAR, a town, Berks. Pop. 515.

CUMNOCK, OLD, a village and parish of Scotland, county of Ayr. Pop. 2763. 15 miles E. Ayr.—2d, NEW, a parish in Ayrshire. Pop. 2184.

CUMWHINTON and COATFIELD, a town, Cumberland. Pop. 575.

CUMWHITTON, a parish, Cumberland. Pop. 579.

CUNDAPOUR, a seaport of India, province of Malabar. Lat. 13. 40. N. Long. 74. 50. E.

CUNDENAPOORA, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Aurungabad, belonging to the British. Lat. 19. 27. N. Long. 75. 32. E.

CUNDINAMARK. The northern part of New Granada. It forms a department of the republic of Columbia. It contains 371,000 inhabitants. The capital is Santa Fe de Bogota.

CUNDWAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Candesh. In 1820, houses 800. Lat. 21. 53. N. Long. 76. 25. E.

CUNDWAR, a town of Hindostan, in the Mahratta territories, 50 miles north from Boornpanpoor. Lat. 22. 2. N. Long. 76. 18. E.

CUNLEAT, a town of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 2900.

CUNNERSDORF, a village of Prussia, 3 miles E.N.E. Frankfort on the Oder.

CUNNOOR, a town of the south of India, province of Mysore, 25 miles from Mysore.

CUORGNE, a neat town of Piedmont, on the Orco, with 3250 inhabitants.

CUPAR, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife. The town is situated at the junction of the river Eden with the stream St Mary, and consists of three streets, with a number of lanes and detached houses. A convent and chapel formerly stood at the Castle Hill, of which only a part of the latter is now seen. A new street, formed on a regular plan, contains the county-hall, and other public buildings. A new prison has now been erected on the south bank of the Eden. The church is a plain modern edifice; but its steeple is of some antiquity, and is admired for its graceful architecture. The principal manufacture is linen. Cupar is a royal burgh, and joins with Perth, Dundee, Forfar, and St Andrew's, in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. 6473. 22 miles E.S.E. Perth.

CUPAR-ANGUS, a parish, and an irregularly built town of Scotland, in the counties of Perth and Forfar, on a small rivulet which falls into the Isla. It has manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 2615. 12½ miles N.N.E. Perth.

CURA, ST LEWIS DE, a town of South America, in the Caraccas. Pop. 5000. 66 miles S.W. Caraccas. Lat. 9. 45. N.

CURAÇOA, an island in the Caribbean sea, about 75 miles from the coast of the Caraccas, with several good ports; 30 miles long and 10 broad. Lat. 12. 6. N. Long. 69. 2. W.

CURAÇOA, a city of the above island, which is large and well built, with a good port.

CURDWORTH, a parish in Warwickshire. Pop. 617.

CURICO, a town of Chili, province of Maule. Lat. 34. 14. S.

CURICUM, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa, possessed by independent rajahs. It is 103 miles due west of Ganjam. Lat. 19. 40. N. Long. 83. 47. E.

CURISCHEE HAEFF, (the Gulf or Bay of Courland,) an arm of the sea in East Prussia, which communicates with the Baltic, about 70 miles long, but of unequal breadth.

CURNAUL, the capital of a principality of the same name, in Hindostan, on the Toombuddra. Lat. 15. 44. N. Long. 78. 2. E.

CURRAH, a town of Hindostan, on the Ganges. Lat. 25. 44. N. Long. 81. 24. E.

CURRAH, a district of Hindostan. It is fertile and well watered, and yields all sorts of grain and sugar-cane, cotton and tobacco, also a kind of earth which is used as soap. The capital of like name stands on the southwestern bank of the Ganges, and extends about a mile along the banks of the river, and about half a mile eastward. The governor of

the province formerly resided at Currah, but being removed, the town has fallen into decay. Lat. 24. 20. N. Long. 81. 24. E.

CURRIE, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. Pop. 1883.

CURRITUCK, a county of the United States, on the coast of Edenton district, North Carolina. Pop. 18,500. Slaves 1631.—Dismal Swamp is in this county. Currituck Sound communicates with Albemarle Sound, and also by several inlets with the Atlantic.

CURRUMBOS, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. Lat. 28. 20. N. Long. 78. 14. E.

CURRY, a parish in Cornwall. Pop. 523.

CURRY, NORTH, a hundred in Somersetshire. Pop. 4211.

CURRY, NORTH, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1833.

CURRY REVELL, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 1444.

CURZOLA, an island in the Adriatic, 24 miles long. Pop. 6500.—Its capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour.

CURZOLARI, five small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece. Lat. 38. 36. N. Long. 21. 18. E.

CUSCO, a large and maritime town of South America, formerly the residence of the Incas. See Cuzco.

CUSHENDALL, a small town of Ireland, on the coast of the county of Antrim. 146 miles N. Dublin.

CUSSET, a town of France in Auvergne, on the river Aller, with 3950 inhabitants.

CUSSEI, a village of Dalmatia, near Montenegro. Pop. 1500.

CUSTER, a flourishing town of Bengal, district of Ranjeshy, situate on a branch of the Ganges. Lat. 23. 57. N. Long. 89. 3. E.

CUSTRIN, a fortified town of the Prussian states, capital of the New Mark of Brandenburg, on the junction of the Wartha with the Oder. It is small, but has three spacious suburbs. Pop. 4500. 48 miles E. Berlin.

CUSU LEVU, a large river of South America. It falls into the Atlantic in Lat. 41. S.

CUTAKI, a town of Hindostan, in the province of North Canara. It was formerly infested with robbers, but, since it came into the possession of the British, these disorders have been checked, and the peace of the country maintained.

CUTCH, (Royal Residence,) an extensive district of Hindostan, lying principally between Lat. 23. and 24. N. Long. 69. and 71. E.

CUTCOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 709.

CUTH, or CUTHENA, in ancient geography, a province of Assyria. Calmet is of opinion that Cuthah and Segthia are the same. The Cuthites were great idolaters, but afterwards forsook the worship of idols, and adhered to the law of Moses.

CUTHBERT, a parish in Bedfordshire. Pop. 733.

CUTHBERT, ST, a parish in Cumberland. Pop. 9449.

CUTHBERT, ST, a parish in Norfolk. Pop. 1516.

CUTHBERT, ST, a parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 976.

CUTHBERT, ST, IN, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 3430.

CUTHBERT, ST, OUT, a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 2838.

CUTTACK, the capital of an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Orissa, lying chiefly between the 20th and 22d degrees of N. Lat. It was formerly fortified, and contained a number of good houses and good bazars; but has now fallen to decay. It stands in an island formed by the Mahanuddy river. Lat. 20. 31. N. Long. 86. 10. E.

CUTTERAH, a town in Hindostan, in the province of Delhi. Here was fought the decisive battle, in 1774, in which the British forces, aided by two native princes, defeated the Rohillahs, who were nearly extirpated, and annihilated as an independent state.

CUTTLESTON, a hundred in Staffordshire. Pop. 26,918.

CUTWA, a town of Bengal, district of Burdwan, on the Bhagarutty river.

CUXHAVEN, a village and seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, situated on the left bank of the Elbe, at its mouth. The harbour is large and commodious. During the French revolutionary war, Cuxhaven was (after 1795) a place of the utmost importance for the maintenance of intercourse between England and the continent. 60 miles N. W. Hamburg.

CUYAHOGA, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on Lake Erie. Pop. 5050. Chief town Cleveland.—2d, A river of Ohio, which enters Lake Erie, after a course of 60 miles.

CUYO, or CUYO, a large province of South America, on the eastern side of the Andes.

CUZCO, a city of Peru, and the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire in South America, founded, according to the common tradition, in 1043, by Manca Capac, the first Inca of Peru. The grandeur and magnificence of the edifices, of the fortress, and of the temple of the sun, struck the Spaniards with astonishment in 1534, when the city was taken possession of by Francis Pizarro. On a hill towards the north are yet seen the ruins of a fortress built by the Incas, which had a communication, by means of subterraneous passages, with three forts built in the walls of Cuzco. All the descendants of the Incas resided in a particular quarter. The houses are almost all built of stone, and are of fine proportions. The cathedral is large, beautiful, and rich, and of elegant architecture. There are, besides, nine other parish churches; likewise convents and hospitals, some of which have very ample revenues. The city pre-

serves many monuments of its ancient grandeur. Pop. 22,500. 550 miles E.S.E. Lima. Lat. 13. 42. S. Long. 71. 4. W.

CWMDU, a hamlet in Gloucestershire. Pop. 968.

CWMRHEIDOL, a town in Cardiganshire. Pop. 649.

CWM-TOYDDWR, a parish in the county of Radnor. Pop. 873.

CYCLADES, the name given by the ancients to a group of islands in the Archipelago. Their names are Andros, Santorin, Naxos, Amorgo, Paros, Peripho, Milo, Zea, Tino, and Stympalia.

CYDNUS, in ancient geography, a river of Cilicia, rising in Mount Taurus, to the north of Tarsus, through the middle of which it runs in a clear and cold stream, which had nearly proved fatal to Alexander when bathing in it. The water of Cydnus is stated by Strabo as having several healing qualities.

CYDONIA, in ancient geography, one of the three most illustrious cities of Crete, situate on the north-western part of the island, with a port locked or walled round.

CYFOETH, a town in Cardigansh. Pop. 965.

CYLCH GWYLOD-Y-WLAD, a hamlet in Pembrokeshire. Pop. 512.

CYLCH-Y-DEE, a hamlet in Pembrokeshire. Pop. 125.

CYLYCWM, LOWER, a parish in Carnarvonshire. Pop. 713.

CYLYCWM, UPPER, a parish in Carnarvonshire. Pop. 924.

CYNILL MAWR, a town in Cardiganshire. Pop. 636.

CYNOCEPHALE, in ancient geography, a place in Thessaly, near Scotussa, where the Romans under Q. Flaminius gained a great victory over Philip, son of Demetrius, king of Macedonia.

CYNOSARGES, in ancient geography, a place in the suburbs of Athens, so named from a white dog that laid down the sacrifice when offered to Hercules. Here Antisthenes set up a new sect of philosophers, called Cynics, from their crabbed disposition.

CYPRUS, a large island of Asiatic Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, about 140 miles in length and 75 in breadth. It was much celebrated in the ancient world. In 1480, it fell into the hands of the Venetians, from whom it was wrested in 1570 by the Turks, who have ever since continued masters of the island. It has now declined greatly from its ancient wealth and importance, and is not supposed to contain above 60,000 inhabitants. Cyprus is nearly traversed from east to west by two chains of mountains, which are lofty, and covered with snow during winter. To the south of these mountains, the plains during the summer, are hot and sultry, and are exposed, without shelter, to the burning blasts which blow from the deserts of Africa and Arabia. On the other hand, the cold of winter is very severe. The corn of Cyprus

is of excellent quality; but wine is the staple product of the island. The wines are sweet, and require to be kept many years before they are fit for use. All the valuable kinds are white, the red being merely used as *vindu pays*. The apriots of Cyprus are delicious, and may be purchased at three shillings a-bushel; many varieties of the gourd and pumpkin are also produced. Other products are cheese, wool, cotton, silk, and salt. Cyprus is noted for the common Turkey manufactures of leather, carpets, and printed cottons. The first is remarkable for its brilliant and lively colour. The carpets are also of excellent workmanship. The printed cottons have this valuable quality, that the colours, instead of fading, become more splendid by washing. Two-thirds of the inhabitants of Cyprus are Christians, but are cruelly oppressed by their Turkish masters, under whom, from being one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the world, it has been converted almost into a desert. The principal towns of Cyprus are Nicotia, Famagusta, and Larnica.

CYR, ST, the name of a number of small towns and villages in France.

CYRENAICA, an ancient kingdom of Africa, comprehending the present kingdom and desert of Barca and Tripoli. The people were barbarous until the Greeks made some settlements, when Cyrenaica made war against Egypt and Carthage. This portion of Africa will likely soon be under the dominion of France.

CYRENE, in ancient geography, the capital of Cyrenaica, and one of the cities of the Pentapolis. According to Strabo, it was situate in a plain of the form of a table.

CYRUS, ST, a village and parish of Scotland, in Kincardineshire. Pop. 1598.

CYRICUM, in ancient geography, a noble city of Asia Minor, situate on an island of the same name, on Propontis, on the coast of Mysia.

CERNIKOW, a circle in the Prussian government of Posen, extending to 616 square miles, containing 29,363 inhabitants. The chief place bears the like name, and stands on the river Nese.

CZASLAW, a circle of the Austrian kingdom of Bohemia; also a capital of the same name. It extends over 1300 square miles, and contains 35,000 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and in the hills are found plenty of minerals and abundance of game.

CZERNOWITZ, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Galicia. It was anciently a part of Moldavia. It extends over 3400 square miles, with a population of 210,000 inhabitants. It has three cities, three towns, 274 villages: the capital, of same name, contains a population of 6050 persons, who are employed chiefly in making watches: they carry on a trade between Hungary and Galicia. Lat. 48. 25. 40. N. Long. 48. 25. E.

CZORTHOU, a circle in the Austrian king-

dom of Galicia, on the eastern frontier, bordering on the Russian territory. It extends over 1450 square miles. It has three cities, nineteen market towns, 242 villages, and a pop. of 149,488. It is a rich and fertile district.

CZARNIHOW, a town of Prussia Poland, on the Netz, with 1700 inhabitants.

CZARTORYSK, a small town of Russia, 42 miles E.S.E. Prague.

CZASLAU, a town of Bohemia, the capital of the circle of the same name. Pop. 2000.

CZASZNIKI, a small town of Russian Lithuania, 45 miles S.E. Polotzk.

CZATALDZA, a town of Greece, in Thessaly proper. Pop. 3000.

CZENSTOCHOWA, NEW, a town of Russian Poland, with 170 houses. Old Czenstochowa is in the vicinity, and contains 280 houses. 50 miles N.N.W. Cracow.

CZERNIGOV, or TSCHERNIGOV, a govern-

ment of European Russia, erected in 1781, between those of Mohilev, Smolensko, Orel, Kursk, Pultava, Kiev and Minsk.

CZERNIGOV, or TSCHERNIGOV, the capital of the foregoing government on the Desna. Pop. 5000. 344 miles S.W. Moscow. Lat. 51. 20. N. Long. 32. 13. E.

CZERNITZ, a town of Walachia, on the Danube, 44 miles E. Belgrade.

CZERNOVICZ, or TSCHERNOWITZ, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Pruth, 95 miles N.W. Jassy. Pop. 5400. Lat. 48. 25. 40. N. Long. 26. 33. E.

CZERSK, a town of Poland, on the Vistula, 25 miles S.W. Warsaw.

CZKOCYN, a town of Prussian Poland, in Podlachia. Pop. 2800.

CZONGRAD, a market-town of Hungary, in a county of the same name. Lat. 46. 43. 12. N. Long. 20. 9. E.

D.

DABER, a town, formerly a city, of Prussian Pomerania, situate between the two lakes, Daber and Tedz. Pop. 1000. It is the chief place of a circle of the same name, extending over 231 square miles, comprehending 2 cities and 52 villages, with about 17,000 inhabitants.

DABUL, a town of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan, 85 miles S. by E. Bombay, with a trade in pepper and salt.

DACCA JELAPORE, an extensive and rich district of Bengal, situate principally between the 23d and 24th degrees of N. lat. It is intersected by the Ganges and Bramapootra, which, with their various branches, form a complete inland navigation, extending to every part of the country, so that every town having its river or canal, the general mode of travelling or conveying goods is by water.

DACCA, a large city, capital of the above district, and for 90 years the capital of Bengal. It is situate on the northern bank of a deep and broad river, called the Boor-Gunga (Old Ganges,) at the distance of 100 miles from the sea. The houses of the rich are built of brick, but the bazaars are only tiled or thatched; and as every vacant spot is filled with trees, from a distance it looks like a grove. The English factory located here being surrounded by walls, and having small bastions, has the appearance of a fort. The ancient citadel is now in ruins, but the palace is still in good repair. It is in this city or its vicinity that those beautiful muslins are manufactured which are exported to every part of the civilized world. It has also an extensive manufacture of shell bracelets, much worn by the Hindoo women. The neighbourhood of the city abounds with game of all sorts, from

the tiger to the quail, and is on this account a great resort for Europeans during the three cold months. 180 miles from Calcutta by land. Lat. 23. 42. N. Long. 90. 17. E.

DACIA, in ancient geography, a country which Trajan, who reduced it into the form of a province, joined to Mesia by a bridge. This country extended between the Danube and Carpathian mountains. The Dacians were the bravest of mankind. The weight of their arms was felt by the Romans at the decline and fall of their empire.

DACRE, a pa. Cumb. Pop. 995.

DACRE, a to. of W. R. Y. Pop. 698.

DADI, a town of Greece, near Parnassus, 75 miles S. Larissa. Pop. 9000.

DADIZEELE, a town of the Netherlands, 13 miles E. S. Ypres. Pop. 1550.

DÆDALA, in ancient geography, a mountain and city of Lycia, where Dædalus was buried; and also where festivals were held, where were exposed in graves in the open air pieces of boiled flesh for the crows to feed upon. There was a festival of a more solemn kind celebrated every sixth year; at which many extraordinary sacrifices were made.

DAFF, a vil. of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 3 miles W. Greenock.

DAGELET'S ISLAND, in the sea of Japan, was so named by La Perouse, who landed there in 1787. It is about 9 miles in circumference. On approaching it, it has a frightful aspect, being surrounded, with the exception of a few places, with a rampart of bare rocks, perpendicular as a wall. The island on the higher part is covered with wood; and the natives are employed chiefly in building boats, which they sell on the continent. Lat. 37. 25. N. Long. 131. 22. E.

DAGENHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, in Essex, 9 miles E. London. Pop. 2118.

DAGHESTAN, (Land of Mountains,) a mountainous country of Asia, on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, between the efflux of the rivers Koisin and Rubas, 134 miles in length, and between 30 and 40 in breadth.

DAGOE, **DAGHO**, or **DAGEN**, an island in the Baltic, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, about 40 miles long, and from 26 to 36 broad.

DAGOUE, a town of Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, a resort of pirates. 12 miles N. Cairo.

DAGSBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in Sussex county, Delaware, 127 miles from Philadelphia.

DAHALAC, an island in the Red Sea, nearly opposite to Massuah, about 25 miles long, and 12 broad.

DAHBI, a large village of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, 46 miles S.S.E. Loheia.

DAHME, a town of the Prussian states, 40 miles S. Berlin. Pop. 2900.

DAHOMEY, a kingdom in the interior of Western Africa, behind the slave coast. The country is very little known to Europeans. Some accounts say the natives much opposed the French settlement. The parts which have been visited are very beautiful and fertile, and rise for about 150 miles with a gradual slope, but without any great elevation. The soil is a deep rich clay, yielding maize, millet, and Guinea corn in abundance. The inhabitants are a warlike and ferocious race. The government is an absolute despotism. The ferocity which prevails among this nation almost surpasses belief. Human skulls form the favourite ornament in the construction of the palaces and temples. The king's sleeping chamber has the floor paved with the skulls, and the roof ornamented with the jawbones of chiefs, whom he has overcome in battle.

DAILLY, a pa. in Scotland, in Ayrshire. Pop. 2074.

DAINA, a vil. of Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, 23 miles from Antioch.

DAIR EL KAMAR, a town of Syria, large and ill constructed. Pop. 1500 or 1800 Greek Catholics, Maronites, and Druses.

DAIRSIE, a pa. of Scotland, in the co. of Fife. Pop. 605.

DAL, the third river in Sweden in size, rises amid the mountains on the Norwegian frontiers, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia.

DALABORG, a small town of Sweden, in West Gothland, 30 miles N.E. Uddevalla.

DALAGOA, a fertile and populous island in the Red Sea, remarkable for its pearl fishery. Travellers suppose it to be the same with Dabaik.

DALAPIRI, one of the Philippine Islands, about 30 miles in circumference; due north from the large island of Sazow, or Suconia. Lat. 19. 15. N. Long. 121. 20. E.

DALAVICH, a pa., Argy. Pop. 615.

DALBEATTIE, a vil. of Scotland, in Kirkcud. where there exist thriving manufactures.

DALE, a river of Ireland, co. of Donegal, which runs into the Foyle.

DALE-ABBEY, a ham. of England, in Derb. Pop. 407.

DALCARLIA, an extensive province of Sweden, bounded W. by the mountains of Norway, N. by Herjedal, E. by Helsingland, S. by Westmannland. It contains nearly 1300 English square miles, and (in 1838) 124,806 inhabitants. Its aspect is in general mountainous, but the mountains are of little elevation, except in the neighbourhood of Norway. It is chequered with lakes of different sizes, and contains two large rivers, the Dal and the Ljusne. The chief wealth of Dalecarlia lies in its mines, particularly those of copper, the chief of which are at Fahlun and Afvestad. It is productive also in iron and sulphur. The chief towns are Fahlun, Hedemora, and Soter.

DALEN, a town of the Prussian states, 12 miles S.E. Ruremond. Pop. 3650.

DALEN, a town of Saxony, 27 miles E. Leipzig. Pop. 1300.

DALGAIN, a vil. in the pa. of Sorn, Ayrshire, on the road from Ayr to Muirkirk, on the north bank of the Ayr water.

DALGAIRNO, a suppressed pa. in Dumf., incorporated with Closeburn in the seventeenth century.

DALGETY, a pa. of Scotland, in Fife. Pop. 1300.

DALHAM, a pa. in the co. of Suff. Pop. 538.

DALHOUSIE, a fine old castle, the residence of the Earl of Dalhousie, beautifully and romantically situated on the banks of the South Esk, in the county of Edinburgh.

DALKEITH, a to. and pa. of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. It is tolerably well built, and the principal street is spacious, in which stand the church, and also the jail. Adjoining to the church is an old building, now the burying place of the Buccleuch family in Scotland. The Duke has only lately erected a fine Gothic church, in the form of a cross, overhanging the valley of the North Esk. A bridge of six arches, over the South Esk, has been just completed at the expense of the Duke for a railway. Dalkeith has a considerable trade, with several banking establishments. The Royal Bank has here a branch. A railway to Edinburgh makes Dalkeith a common resort. In this town is held, on Thursday, the largest market for grain in Scotland, also a meal market on Monday, and one for fat cattle and sheep on Tuesday. There is also an annual fair for horses in May. The Duke of Buccleuch has a fine seat in the vicinity of the town. Mr Steele's school is an excellent establishment. There are two charity schools, and two churches of the United Secession. Pop. 5536.

DALKEY, a village and islet of Ireland, on the south side of Dublin bay.

DALLAS, a pa. in the county of Moray, 12 miles long and 9 broad, partly cultivated,

lying chiefly in a valley, with hills heathy and pastoral. Pop. 1153.

DALLINGTON, a pa. in the co. of Sussex. Pop. 577.

DALMALLY, a vil. in Argy., 16 miles N. Inverary.

DALMATIA, a country in the south of Europe, extending along the east side of the Adriatic, between 42. 25. and 45. 35. N. lat., and 12. 10. and 16. 40. E. long. It is partly continental and partly insular. The continental portion is now distributed into the circles of Zara, Spalatro, and Macarsca. The islands are very numerous; the principal are Brazza, Lesina, Corzola, and Melada. The towns of note are Spalatro, Sebenico, Ragusa, Knin, Trau, Narenta, and Almissa. The whole, reckoning the territories of Cattaro and Ragusa, contain about 6700 square miles, with about 345,000 inhabitants. The surface of great part of Dalmatia is hilly and unproductive, but it contains many beautiful and fertile valleys, with immense ranges of wood. Dalmatia is rich also in metallic products, particularly in marble and gypsum; mines of iron are abundant, but those of gold and silver are exhausted. The chief products of Dalmatia are maize, wheat, grapes, olives, and a small quantity of silk.

DALMELLINGTON, a vil. and pa. in Ayr., Scotland. Pop. 1056.

DALMENY, a vil. and pa. in Linlith., Scotland. The Earl of Roseberry's house is in this pa. Pop. 1495.

DALMOW, a town in Hindostan, in the province of Oude, situate on the north side of the Ganges, 47 miles from Lucknow. Some handsome pagodas are on the banks of the river, and also a fort of some extent. Lat. 26. 3. N. Long. 81. 3. E.

DALNACARDOCH, an inn forming a regular stage on the great road from Edinburgh to Inverness, situate on the river Garrie, in the north-west of Perth, 85 miles from Edinburgh.

DALRY, (the Dale of the King,) a pa. in Kirkcud., the length 15 miles, breadth 10, nearly all hilly and pastoral. Pop. 4246.

DALRY, WESTER, a ham. and a populous vil., one mile west of Edinburgh. The hamlet of Easter Dalry is now dwindled into two or three cottages, and stands close to the city.

DALRY, a vil. and pa. in Ayr., with manufactures of cotton. Pop. of the parish 3739.

DALRYMPLE, a pa. in the district of Kyle, Ayr. It is 6 or 7 miles in length, and 4 broad, and consists of beautiful flat land. The village of Dalrymple stands on the Doon. Pop. 964.

DALSERF, a pa. and vil. in Lanark. Pop. 2680.

DALS LAND, THALLAND, or DALIA, (Land of the Dal,) a province of Sweden, in West Gothland, bounded on the east by the lake of Wener, and on the west by Norway, 85 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. Pop. 4400.

DALSTON, a pa. in the co. of Cumb. Pop. 2023.

DALSTON, a to. in the co. of Cumb. Pop. 1109.

DALTON, a pa. in the lower part of Annandale, Dumf., 4 miles long and 3 broad, lying chiefly on the banks of the Annan. It is well cultivated. Pop. 730.

DALTON LE DALE, a pa. in the co. of Durh. Pop. 11,305.

DALTON, (Dale Town,) a to. of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 3060.

DALTON, a pa. in Dev. Pop. 870.

DALTON IN FURNESS, a pa. of England, in Lanc. Pop. 2697.

DALTON IN FURNESS, a to. in Lanc. Pop. 759.

DALTON, NORTH, a pa. in the E. R. Y. Pop. 525.

DALWHINNIE, a stage on the Highland road to Inverness from the south. It stands on the heights of the forest of Badenoch, within the bounds of Inverness-shire, 99½ miles from Edinburgh, and 56½ from Inverness. It is the next stage north of Dalnacardoch Inn.

DALZIEL, a pa. in the Middle Ward of Lanark. The surface is composed of gently inclined plains, diversified with corn fields, rich plantations, and meadow lands. Pop. 1180.

DAMAR, an extensive open town in the country of Yemen, Arabia, and the capital of a district. It has a university, in which 500 students are taught to read the Koran. It has 5000 houses, and is 56 miles north of Sunda, and 94 east from Mocha. Lat. 14. 32. N. Long. 44. 12. E.

DAMASCENSA, a town of Africa, in Jagra, on a river of like name, which runs into the Gambia.

DAMASCUS, a city of Syria, the capital of the pachalic of the same name, situate in a fertile plain amidst extensive gardens, forming a circuit of between 25 and 30 miles. It is surrounded with walls, defended by towers, which have now fallen into a ruinous state. The streets are in general narrow, of regular width, though not in straight lines; they are well paved, and have elevated footpaths on each side. Damascus contains above 500 large and magnificent houses, which are entitled to the name of palaces: each house has a canal or fountain. The number of mosques and chapels is also very great; and the grand mosque is of great extent and magnificence. An hospital for the indigent sick is attached to the edifice. This mosque is said to have been originally a Christian church, and the cathedral of Damascus. The mosques (200) are mostly fronted by a court. One mosque is beautifully adorned with all kinds of fine marble, like mosaic pavement; and the tower or minaret of another is entirely cased with pantiles. There are several hospitals here, of which the finest is that constructed by the Sultan Selim, consisting of a spacious quadrangle, lined by an interior colonnade,

which is entirely roofed by 40 small domes covered with lead. On the south side of the court is a mosque, with a magnificent portico and two fine minarets, surmounted by a spacious cupola. There are Greek, Maronite, Syrian, and Armenian churches. There are eight synagogues of the Jews. The castle, situate towards the south-west part of the city, and about three quarters of a mile in circuit, is a fine rustic edifice, with three square towers in front, and five on each side. This city is the seat of a considerable trade. It was celebrated for the manufacture of sabres, of such peculiar quality as to be perfectly elastic. Extensive manufactures are carried on in silk and cotton stuffs. Leather is likewise an article of manufacture here, but no linen is made. A great quantity of soap is manufactured, and exported to Egypt. Dried fruits and sweetmeats are sent to Turkey. Cotton cloths, handkerchiefs, slippers, copper kettles, horse-shoe nails, tobacco pipes, and spiceries, shawls, and the rich fabrics of Surat, are brought through Bagdad; iron, lead, tin, cochineal, broad cloth, sugar, and such other European articles as are required in the city, come through Saide, Beirout, and Tripoli. Commerce is carried on chiefly by caravans, of which the principal is that which travels annually with the pilgrims to Mecca. Three caravans besides, each accompanied by above 2500 armed men, go thrice a-year to Bagdad, the journey occupying 30 days; those to Aleppo travel twice or thrice a-month; besides which, there are many to different parts of Syria. Damaseus is a place of great antiquity, and is alluded to in the days of Abraham. It has lately gained notoriety from the persecution of the Jews who reside in that city. The population amounts to about 150,000, of whom it is computed there are 20,000 Catholic Christians, 5000 Schismatics, and 1000 families of Jews. The remaining inhabitants are Mahometans. 136 miles N. Jerusalem, 195 S. Antioch. Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 36. 30. E.

DAMAUN, a seaport of some note on the western coast of India, 100 miles N. Bombay. Lat. 20. 22. N. Long. 73. 1. E.

DAMBACH, a town of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2800.

DAMERHAM, SOUTH, a pa. in the co. of Wilts. Pop. 716.

DAMERY, a town in Champagne, France. Pop. 1850.

DAMGAN, a town of Persia, in Khorasan. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 53. 36. E.

DAMIANO, ST., a town of Piedmont, on the Borbo. Pop. 6110. 9 miles S.W. Asti.

DAMICOTTA, a town of Hindostan, district of Coimbeoor, 60 miles W. Seringapatam.

DAMIETTA, a large city of Lower Egypt, on the eastern branch of the Nile, about six miles above its junction with the sea. It is situate on the narrow neck of land, from two to six miles in breadth, interposed between

the Nile and the lake Menzaleh. The houses are white, built in a crescent along the right bank of the river; and near the river they are very high. Most of them have pleasant saloons on their terraced roofs, commanding a delightful view of the Nile, the lake, and the rich country intervening. The walls are now in ruins, and the two modern forts are not in a defensible state. The chief disadvantage of Damietta consists in the want of a harbour. It trades, notwithstanding, with Syria, Cyprus, and other parts of the Turkish empire. It exports thither hides, tallow, rice, and occasionally corn; while it receives in return tobacco, wood, soap, cotton, oil, and raw silk. The country round Damietta is perhaps the most fertile in Egypt, being carefully improved by irrigation, and producing rice of an extremely fine quality. The population of Damietta is stated by Savary at 80,000; but more sober estimates reduce it to 30,000 or 40,000. Lat. 31. 25. N. Long. 31. 49. E.

DAMM, ALT OR OLD, a fortified town of Farther Pomerania. Pop. 1900.

DAMMARTIN, a town of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Pop. 2000.

DAMME, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, 3 miles N.N.E. Bruges.

DAMPIER'S BAY, OR SHARK'S BAY, a spacious bay on the west coast of New Holland.

DAMPIER'S STRAITS, a channel between the islands of Waygio and Battanta.

DAMSAY, a small island on the west branch of Kirkwall bay, Orkney.

DAMSONG, a town of North Hindostan, in the province of Boutan, situate in the eastern side of the Teesta or Yo-Sanpoo river.

DAN, in an. geo. a town on the west of the source of the Jordan, formerly called Lais. In Scripture the expression, "from Dan to Beersheba," means the whole length of the Holy Land. Dan is also sometimes applied to the river Jordan.

DAN, a river of the United States, which, along with Staunton river, forms the Roanoke.

DANBURY, a pa. co. of Essex. Pop. 1060.

DANBURY, a post to. of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut. Pop. 2500.

DANBY WISK, a pa. N. R. Y. Pop. 508.

DANBY WISK, a to. N. R. Y. Pop. 343.

DANBY, a vil. and pa. N. R. Y. Pop. 1392.

DANBY, a post to. of the United States, in Rutland co., Vermont, 32 miles W. Windsor. Pop. 3100.

DANCALI, an extensive territory of Eastern Africa, situated between Abyssinia, and the Red Sea.

DANCE POINT, in Virginia, in James' river. Lat. 37. 12. N. Long. 76. 57. W.

DANE, a river of England, which joins the Weaver, in the county of Chester.

DANGER, ISLANDS OF, in the Pacific ocean, seen by Commodore Byron in June 1765.

DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO, a cluster of

islands in the South Sea, between New Zealand and Otaheite, discovered by Cook in 1772.

DANICHA, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tobolsk.

DANIELE, St, a thriving town of the Venetian territory, in Friuli. Pop. 1700.

DANIELSVILLE, a post town of the United States, in Madison county, Georgia.

DANILOV, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslaval. Pop. 1250.

DANNEMORA, or DANMORA, the most celebrated iron mine in Sweden, in the province of Upsal, which employs more than 1200 individuals. 60 miles N.N.W. Stockholm.

DANNENBERG, a town of Hanover, on the Jetzel. Pop. 1430.

DANSHALT, a small vil. in the pa. of Auchenmucky, Fifeshire.

DANTZIC, an opulent commercial city of West Prussia, on the Vistula, about five miles from its mouth. The town is traversed by two small rivers, which soon after unite and fall into the Vistula. Dantzic is of very ancient date. It is surrounded with ramparts, lined with brass cannon, and kept in good repair; but a more effectual defence consists in the power of laying the country on one side under water, and of resisting assailants on the other from fortified heights. The harbour is formed by the mouth of the Vistula, and is also defended by forts. The road, or what is properly called the gulf of Dantzic, consists of an arm of the sea, sheltered from the north winds by the tongue of land on which stands the small town of Hela. The chief branch of trade at Dantzic consists in the exportation of corn from Prussia and Poland. Potash, hemp, flax, linen, timber, all enter into the farther list of exports. In return, the inland country receives from Dantzic merchandise, imported from almost every part of Europe; groceries, wine, oil, woollens, silk, iron, copper, lead, skins, furs, &c. Amber is found in the neighbourhood of Dantzic, and exported to the south of Europe. In 1709, 24,000 persons died of the plague. Of the shipping that frequent the port, comparatively few vessels belong to it; the British are the most numerous, and after them the Dutch, Danish, and Swedish. Dantzic contains four dockyards for building merchantmen. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the town-house, the arsenal, the building formerly occupied by the Jesuits, the court of the nobles, the church of St Catharine. Of the 21 churches in this town, 12 belong to the Lutherans, 7 to the Catholics, and 2 to the Calvinists. All sects enjoy equal liberty. The charitable establishments are numerous. There are here an academy, a number of schools, and several learned institutions. Dantzic was probably founded by a Danish colony in the twelfth century, the original name being Dans-vick. In 1454 it came under the sovereignty of Po-

land; in 1734 it was besieged, and forced to surrender to the Russians and Saxons. In 1793 it was occupied by the Prussians. It was taken by the French in May 1807, after a long siege; and after Bonaparte's disastrous campaign in Russia, it was blockaded and obliged to surrender, after a long and able defence by General Rapp. At the peace of Paris, in 1814, it reverted to Prussia. Pop. 100,000. 68 miles W.S.W. Konigsberg. 235 N.E. Berlin. Lat. 34. 21. N. Long. 18 38. E.

DANUBE, the Ister of the ancients, the greatest river in Europe, either for length of course or volume of water, rises from three springs at Donau Eschingen, grand duchy of Baden. After receiving in Suabia a number of inconsiderable streams, it takes a north-east course, becomes navigable at Ulm, and receives copious supplies from the east and north sides of the Alps, by the successive junctions of the Iller, Lech, Iser, and Inn. It passes Vienna, and near Presburg receives the large river Morava from the north, and holds a course, at one time eastward, at another southward. From Belgrade to Orsawa it forms the boundary between the Turkish and Austrian dominions, and after running long in an easterly direction, turns to the northward, receives the tributary waters of Moldavia and Bessarabia, and finally discharges itself into the Black Sea by five mouths, in 40. of E. long. and between 44. 30. and 45. 30. of N. lat. The length of its course is about 1800 miles; its breadth is very various, but for a great way above its mouth, not less than from two to three miles. The navigation of the Danube by steam makes a tour on this river of easy accomplishment, and is now a part of the fashionable tour of Europe. Trajan, the Roman emperor, built a bridge over the Danube, of which there remain some pillars.

DANUBE, CIRCLE OF THE UPPER, one of the chief divisions of the kingdom of Bavaria. It has on its different frontiers the circles of the Rezat, the Regen, and the Iser; Tyrol, the lake of Constance, and Wirtemberg. It contains 4350 square miles. Pop. 470,000, mostly Catholics.

DANUBE, CIRCLE OF THE LOWER, another of the circles of Bavaria, which is made up of the greater part of Lower Bavaria Proper, and the principality of Passau. It borders on Bohemia, Upper Austria, and the circles of Iser and Regen. Its area is 4335 square miles. Pop. 396,150, mostly Catholics.

DANUBE, CIRCLE OF THE, in the grand-duchy of Baden. Pop. 72,735.

DANVERS, a post to. of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, 15 miles N.E. Boston. Pop. 6000.

DANVILLE, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Mercer county, Kentucky.—2d, a post to. and capital of Caledonia county, Vermont. Pop. 7500.—3d, A post to. and

capital of Columbia county, Pennsylvania.—4th, A post town of Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

DAO, a small island in the Eastern seas, near Timor. The inhabitants are employed in working gold, and produce surprising specimens of ingenious manufacture.

DAUD, a town of Hindostan, province of Malwah. Lat. 23. 7. N. Long. 74. 26. E.

DAUDCANDY, a town of Bengal, on the great Menga, 25 miles S.E. Dacca. Lat. 23. 30. N. Long. 90. 36. E.

DAUDNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar. Lat. 25. 5. N. Long. 84. 25. E.

DARABJIRD, a town of Persia, in the province of Kerman. A considerable portion of it is in ruins. Pop. 10,000 or 15,000. 150 miles N.E. Schiras. Lat. 29. N. Long. 54. 15. E.

DARAH, or **DRAS**, a river of Northern Africa, ultimately absorbed in the sands of the Desert.

DARANAGUR, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. Lat. 29. 17. N. Long. 78. 9. E.

DARAPORAM, a populous town, province of Coimbatore, Hindostan. 139 miles S.S.E. Seringapatam. Lat. 10. 37. N. Long. 77. 35. E.

DARBY, **LOWER**, two townships in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, United States.

DARDA, a fortified town in Hungary, in the circle of further Danube, on the banks of the Drave, and the capital of the district of Baranga.

DARDANELLES, two old and strong castles on the straits of Gallipoli, or the Hellespont, (sometimes called from them the straits of the Dardanelles,) between the sea of Marmora and the Grecian Archipelago. Lat. 40. 9. 8. N. Long. 26. 19. 30. E.

DAREFIELD, a to. W. R. Y. Pop. 529.

DAREFIELD, a pa. W. R. Y. Pop. 5703.

DARENT, a river of England, which runs into the Thames, 3 miles N. Dartford.

DARENT, a pa. co. of Kent. Pop. 588.

DARFUR, or **DARFOOR**, a considerable kingdom of Central Africa, filling a large portion of the wide interval between Abyssinia and Bornou. It is difficult to fix its limits, being known to us almost solely by the journey of Mr Browne, one of the most enterprising of modern travellers. On the east it has Kordofan, and the country of the Shilux, which separate it from Sennaar and Abyssinia; on the west Bergoo, which divides it from Bergerme and Bornou; while the regions to the south are occupied by barbarous nations, extending to and inhabiting the Mountains of the Moon, and the early course of the Bahr-el-Abiad. With respect to its climate, productions, the animals it contains, and also the manners of its inhabitants, and its government, it entirely resembles other countries in Africa. The people, as in other parts of the country, are semi-barbarous; their government is a despotism, and their occupation

chiefly agricultural. The mechanical arts are scarcely known, and their houses accordingly are rudely constructed of clay, with a coating of plaster, and proportionally scanty accommodation. Its commerce is extensive. The grand intercourse is with Egypt, and is carried on entirely by caravans. There is no regular caravan, as between Fezzan and Cairo; the motions of that from Fur are extremely uncertain, and two or even three years sometimes elapse without one. The caravan going to Egypt consists often of 2000 camels and 1000 men. Among the exports, the most important are slaves, male and female, taken in the negro countries to the south; camels, ivory, the horns, teeth, and hide of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus; ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, parrots in abundance, and a small quantity of white copper. The imports are extremely various, comprising beads of all sorts, toys, glass, arms, light cloths of different kinds, chiefly made in Egypt, with some of French manufacture, red Barbary caps, small carpets, silks wrought and unwrought, shoes, and a considerable quantity of writing paper. This country has attracted the attention of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and missionaries are about going out to explore it. Cobbe is the capital.

DARGEL, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which runs into the Irish sea at Bray.

DARIEN, a post town and seaport of the United States, in Mackintosh county, Georgia, Pop. 6000. 62 miles S.S.W. Savannah.

DARIEN, a province of South America, in the viceroyalty of New Granada, bounded N. W. by Panama, N.E. by the gulf of Darien, E. by the province of Cartagena, S. by Choco, and W. by the Pacific Ocean.

DARIEN, a great gulf on the coast of the province of Darien. Its extent is 26 leagues from N. to S. and it is 9 wide from E. to W.

DARIEN, **ISTHMUS** of, that narrow neck of land composed of the province of Darien and Panama, to which may be added Veragua, by which North and South America are joined together. Its breadth has generally been reckoned 60 miles from north to south; but it is only 37 miles broad from Porto Bello to Panama, the chief town of the province. In the history of Scotland the settlement of a colony at Darien, about the end of the seventeenth century, stands as one of her greatest misfortunes.

DARK, a county of the United States, in Ohio, bordering on Indiana. Chief town, Greenville.

DARKEHENEN, or **DARKENEN**, a town of East Prussia, on the Angerap. Pop. 1740. 63 miles S.E. Königsberg.

DARLSTON, a to. and pa. of England, co. of Stafford. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants are occupied in trade and manufactures. Pop. 6647.

DARLEY (the lea near the Derwent,) a pa. of England, co. of Derby. Pop. 1927.

DARLEY, a pa., co. of Durham, England. Pop. 1937.

DARLEY ABBEY, a to., co. of Durh. Pop. 1216.

DARLEY DALE, a ham., co. of Derby. Pop. 1266.

DARLING RIVER, a considerable stream which flows from the centre of New South Wales, and reaches the sea in a great flood. The settlements on its banks are numerous. The soil is good, and productive of all the necessities of life. The banks abound with fine wood, and game is most abundant. The sources of the Darling are still imperfectly known, although many attempts have been made to find it out.

DARLINGTON WARD, three divs., co. of Durham. Pop. 55,821.

DARLINGTON, an ancient town of England, county of Durham, on the Skern, which is crossed by a bridge of three arches, and flows into the Tees. The town consists of several streets, diverging from a spacious square, where the markets are held, and at one side of which stands the church, which is an ancient edifice, in figure of a cross, with a spire 180 feet high, rising from the centre, built in 1160 by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham. A handsome town-hall and other buildings have been lately erected. The town contains an Independent, a Wesleyan, a Catholic a Methodist chapel, and a Friends' meetinghouse, together with a free grammar school; and other schools on Bell's and Lancaster's system. Considerable manufactures are carried on in linen, wool, and cotton, particularly the first two. There are also two large mills for spinning wool, and two iron foundries. It has also a curious water wheel for grinding optical glasses. Darlington is the first place from which passengers were conveyed by coaches, on a rail-road. It has a weekly market on Monday, and a show of sheep and cattle once a fortnight. Pop. 8574. 18 miles S. Durham, 241 N.W. London.

DARLINGTON, a bo., pa., and chap., co. of Durh. Pop. 843.

DARLINGTON, a district of the United States, in South Carolina, on Lynch's creek. Pop. 27,000. Slaves, 2731.

DARMSTADT (the town on the Darm), a neat town in Germany. The principal objects of curiosity are the palace of the landgrave Louis VII., and the modern residence of the grand duke, with its beautiful gardens; the town church, with the tombs of the landgraves; the meeting-house of the states; the academy; the town school; the public library; the library of the grand duke; the cabinet of natural history (containing a number of curious fossils); the opera; the riding school; the military school. Pop. 30,000. 18 miles S.E. Mentz.

DARNEL, a rivulet in Cowal, Argyleshire,

running into Loch Tarbert, an arm of the sea, going off from the Kyles of Bute.

DARNETAL, a town of Normandy, department of the Lower Seine. Pop. 5100. It has manufactures of cloth and paper.

DARNLEY'S ISLAND, in the Eastern Seas, in Torres Straits. Lat. 9. 39. 30. S. Long. 142. 59. 15. S.

DAROCA, a town of Spain, in Arragon, on the Xiloca. Pop. 2860. 48 miles S.S.W. Saragossa.

DAROWEN, a pa. of Mont. Pop. 961.

DARRINGTON, a pa. W. R. Y. Pop. 619.

DARRINGTON, a to., W. R. Y. Pop. 512.

DARSHAM, N. YOXFORD, a pa., co. of Suffolk. Pop. 513.

DART, a river of England, which rises in Dartmoor and falls into the English Channel.

DARTFORD, a to. of England, co. of Kent. It consists of a principal street, with some smaller avenues. The church is a large edifice. Here are the remains of a nunnery erected by Edward III. The principal manufactures are gunpowder and paper. The first paper mills in England were erected at Dartford. There is a weekly market, well supplied with provisions, and an annual fair. Pop. 4715. 15 miles E. London.

DARTINGTON, a pa., Dev. Pop. 618.

DARTMOOR (Moor of the Dart,) an extensive tract of land in England, which occupies the greatest portion of the western district of Devonshire.

DARTMOUTH, a pa., bo., and seaport to. of England, co. of Devon, situate near the confluence of the river Dart with the British Channel. There is a good harbour, with deep water, defended by a castle and two platforms of cannon. The town occupies the declivity of a craggy hill, and extends about a mile along the water's edge. There are three churches, one of which stands upon a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and has a lofty tower, which forms a good sea-mark. There are three charity schools for the education of the children of the poor. Ship-building is carried on to some extent in Dartmouth; but the chief occupation of the inhabitants consists in the Newfoundland and others fisheries, wherein about 350 vessels are engaged. Dartmouth sends one member to parliament. The entrance to the harbour is defended by a castle. Pop. 4597. 30 miles S. Exeter.

DARTMOUTH, a post to. and seaport of the United States, in Bristol co., Massachusetts. Pop. 12,500.

DARTON, a pa., W. R. Y. Pop. 2960.

DARTON a to., W. R. Y. Pop. 1466.

DARUVRA, a to. in the Austrian Slavonia. It contains Catholic, Greek, and Protestant churches. Pop. 3000, who cultivate the vine, and manufacture woollen cloth. There is a salt spring near it, and a marble quarry.

DARVEL, a vil., Ayr. Pop. 1160.

DARWAR, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor. Lat. 15. 28. N. Long. 75. 8. E.

DARWEN, a river of England, county of Lancaster, which flows into the Ribble.

DARWEN, UPPER and LOWER, two to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 9649.

DASAN, a small island in the Eastern Seas, near the S.W. coast of the island of Mandanao. Lat. 6. 46. N. Long. 121. 30. E.

DASSEN, an old town of Hanover. Pop. 1400. 15 miles N.N.W. Gottingen.

DATCHETT, a pa. co. of Bucks. Pop. 803.

DATCHWORTH, a pa. co. of Herts. Pop. 593.

DATSCHUTZ, a to. of Moravia, 25 miles N.W. Znaym. Pop. 1600.

DAULAKEE, a vil. in Persia, situate on a small rivulet. The peasantry collect naphtha from two wells in the vicinity.

DAULE, a large and navigable river of Quito, province of Guyaquil.

DAULI, a river of Northern Hindostan, in the province of Serinagur, which, after a short course, joins the Alcamnada, at a holy resort of the Hindoos.

DAUNTSEY, a pa., co. of Wilts. Pop. 561.

DAUPHIN, a small island in the Gulf of Mexico, near the coast of West Florida. Lat. 30. 18. N. Long. 88. 12. W.

DAUPHIN, a co. of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the east side of the Susquehannah, bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by Schuylkill and Lebanon, S. by Lancaster, and W. by the Susquehannah, which separates it from Cumberland. Pop. 71,785. Chief town Harrisburgh.

DAUPHINY, an extensive province in the south-east of France, containing the three departments of Isere, Drome, and Upper Alps.

DAYANAGIRI, a town in the south of India, province of Mysore, and district of Chitteldroog. It consists of 300 houses, with a small fort in the centre. It has a considerable trade in manufacturing blankets, &c.

DAVENHAM, a pa., co. of Chest. Pop. 4515.

DAVENHAM, a to., co. of Chest. Pop. 413.

DAVENTRY, (the Town near the two rivers, viz. the Avon and Nen; Dwy avontre, Old British,) a to. and pa. of England, co., Northam. Pop. 3646. 19 miles from Coventry.

DAVID ST, a pa., Devon. Pop. 3078.

DAVID ST, or **LLANFAES**, LOWER DIVISION, a pa. Brecknock. Pop. 1166.

DAVID'S ST, a city, or rather village, of Wales, county of Pembroke, about two miles from the sea. It is an episcopal see. The cathedral and bishop's palace stand a little to the south of the town. Pop. 2388.

DAVID'S ST, a seaport vil. in Dalgety parish, lying on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, half way between Aberdour and Inverkeithing. It exports great quantities of coal.

DAVIOT, and **DUNLIGHTY**, an extensive parish in the north of Inverness-shire, 23 miles

long and 4 broad. It is a wild pastoral district. The lochs abound with excellent fish. Pop. 1788.

DAVIOT, a pa. in Aberdeenshire. It extends 5 miles in length and 4 in breadth. Pop. 691.

DAVIS'S ISLAND, one of the Philippines, about 40 miles in circumference, and situated about the 124th degree of E. Long., close to the island of Bool. It belongs to the Burmans, though it is not inhabited.

DAVIS'S STRAITS, a narrow sea which divides Greenland on the west from North America, extending north-west from Cape Farewell, much frequented by whale-fishers, in Lat. 60. N. to Baffin's Bay, in Lat. 80. N.

DAWSON, a to. Durham. Pop. 1021.

DAWICK, a suppressed parish in Peebles, separated into two in 1742.

DAWLEY, (the Meadow in the Dale,) **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two to. of England, co. of Salop. Pop. 5356.

DAWLEY MAGNA, a pa. Salop. Pop. 6877.

DAWLISH, (the Garden in the Dale,) a town and parish of England, Devon. Pop. 3151.

DAX, (the Waters,) a well built town of France, on the Adour. It has an old wall, flanked with towers, and is protected by a castle. This place has long been celebrated for its mineral waters and baths. Pop. 4300. 25 miles N.E. Bayonne.

DAYTON, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Montgomery county, Ohio, on the Miami.

DEAD SEA, or **ASPHALTITES**, that is, the *Lake of Bitumen*, a lake of Palestine, extending about 60 or 70 miles in length, by 10 or 15 in breadth. Five cities, including Sodom and Gomorrah, situate on this spot, were all burned up, according to Scripture, to satisfy divine justice for their unparalleled iniquity. The neighbourhood of the lake abounds with volcanic products. All around it the most deadly aspect of nature reigns, arising doubtless from the powerful exhalations which issue from the expanse of its waters, which far exceed the ocean in saltness. Mines of fossil salt are found in the mountains extending along the shore, from which, for time immemorial, the Arabs in the vicinity, and the country around Jerusalem, have obtained their supplies.

DEADMAN'S HEAD, on the coast of Cornwall, in the English Channel. Lat. 50. 30. N. Long. 4. 48. W.

DEAL, a market-to. of England, on the coast of Kent, situate between the North and South Forelands. This is the common rendezvous for shipping, both merchantmen and men of war, where they stop, either when homeward or outward bound, to send letters or passengers ashore, or take in provisions, or to wait for orders. It stands on the sea-shore, which forms a bold beach, and is defended from the violence of the waves by a long rampart of pebbles which are thrown up by the sea. In the upper part the streets are broad and

capacious; but in Lower Deal they are narrow and dirty. The houses are irregularly built, principally of brick; but, in those which have been more recently erected, greater attention has been paid to uniformity. To the south of the town is a castle, surrounded by a ditch with a drawbridge. Besides the parish church, there is a chapel of ease. Here are also a public library and reading-room, a regular custom-house, and naval store-house. At a little distance is an extensive naval hospital, and at the back of the town a commodious house of industry. The pilots of Deal are intrepid and excellent seamen, and particularly active in affording assistance to vessels in distress. Julius Cæsar landed near Deal. Pop. 7268. 18 miles S.E. Canterbury.

DEAL, a vil. of the United States, in Monmouth co., New Jersey, 7 miles S. Shrewsbury.

DEAN, WEST, a pa. co., Sussex. Pop. 641.

DEAN, (The) a suburb of Edinburgh, contiguous to the water of Leith, on the north road, where a church has been lately erected.

DEAN, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 866.

DEAN, a pa., Lanc. Pop. 22,994.

DEAN FOREST, an extra. pa., Glou. Pop. 7014.

DEAN, LITTLE, a pa., Glou. Pop. 617.

DEAN, UPPER and LOWER, a pa., Bed. Pop. 573.

DEAN PRIOR, a pa., Der. Pop. 553.

DEAN, a river of Scotland, co. of Angus, which falls into the Isla.

DEAN, a river of England, co. of Nottingham, which runs into the Trent.

DEARBORN, a co. of the United States, in Indiana, on Ohio river. Pop. in 1838, 12,136.—2d, A county in Illinois.

DEARGAUN, an elevated country in Hindostan, in the province of Assam, situate on one of the branches of the Bramapootra river, on which there is a celebrated Hiadoo temple.

DEARHAM, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 1449.

DEARHAM, a to., Cumb. Pop. 736.

DEBA, a to. of Tibet, of which it may be reckoned the capital. The houses are of stone, two stories high. Lat. 30. 13. N. Long. 80. 2. E.

DEBALPORE, a to. of Hindostan, on the Suttledge. Lat. 30. 39. N. Long. 73. 37. E.

DEBENTHAM, (the Town on the Deben,) a to. and pa., co. Suffolk. Pop. 1629.

DEBDEN, a pa., co. Essex. Pop. 985.

DEBRETZIN, a large to. of Hungary. It contains various manufactures, with a considerable trade in cattle, corn, wool, tobacco, and other products of the surrounding country. Here are several Catholic churches, and monasteries, two Calvinist churches, three hospitals, an orphan-house, and a celebrated academy. Pop. 38,962. 165 miles E.S.E. Vienna.

DECAPOLIS, in ancient geography, a district beyond the Jordan, almost all of it be-

longing to the half tribe of Manasseh. As the name denotes, it comprised ten principal cities on the other side Jordan.

DECCAN, or THE COUNTRY OF THE SOUTH, an extensive region of India, bounded N. by the Nerbuddah, and S. by the Krishna or Kistnah river, extending across the peninsula from sea to sea. Capital, Hyderabad.

DECEPTION ISLANDS, one of the New Shetland Isles, belonging to a cluster of isles lately discovered. It appears to be entirely volcanic.

DECIZE, a to. of France, department of the Nievre. Pop. 2500.

DECKENDORF, a to. of Bavaria, on the Danube, 38 miles E.S.E. Ratisbon. Pop. 2600.

DECKNAL, a to. of Hindostan, in the province of Cuttack, 30 miles north-west from the town of Cuttack. Lat. 21. 1. N. Long. 85. 55. E.

DECTAN, a to. in Hindostan, in the province of Malwa, situate among the Vindhya mountains, 28 miles S. Ougein. Lat. 22. 49. N. Long. 75. 40. E.

DECUMAN, St, a pa., co. of Som. Pop. 2120.

DEDDINGTON, a to. and pa. of England, co. of Oxford. Pop. 2078.

DEDHAM, a to. and pa. of England, co. of Essex, situate on the river Stow, which is crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1770.

DEDHAM, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 10 miles S.W. Boston. Pop. 6500.

DEE, a river of Wales, which flows into the Irish Sea, about 15 miles below Chester.

DEE, a river of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, which rises on the north side of the mountain Cairntoul, and runs into the German Ocean at the town of Aberdeen, after a direct course of 90 miles. It abounds with salmon; the lands on its banks are fertile and well cultivated. There has lately been erected several suspension bridges, which are found very convenient.

DEE, a river of Scotland, co. of Kirke. It pursues a varied course in which it forms several lochs and islands, and at last the fine peninsula of St Mary's Isle, on which the seat of Lord Selkirk stands, when it falls into the Solway Frith.

DEE, a river of Ireland, which traverses the county of Louth, and runs into the bay of Dundalk.

DEEG, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Agra. Lat. 27. 30. N. Long. 77. 17. E.

DEEL, a river of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, which runs into Lough Conn; on which is the small post town of Deel Castle. 188 miles W.N.W. Dublin.

DEEPING, or MARKET DEEPING, a to. and pa. of England, co. of Linc. Pop. 1091.

DEEPING, St JAMES, a pa., Linc. Pop. 1587.

DEEPING FEN, an extra pa., Linc. Pop. 790.

DEER, New, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, counties of Aberd. and Banff. Pop. 3525.

DEER, Old, a pa. Pop. 4110.

DEER, a small river of Scotland, in Aberd. which joins the water of Strichen.

DEER ISLAND, on the coast of North America, in Penobscot Bay. Pop. 3155.

DEER ISLAND, a small islet of the Hebrides, lying on the coast of Barra.

DEERFIELD, a handsome town on the west bank of the Connecticut, North America, in a highly fertile and well-cultivated country. The history of the town presents some facts about Indian warfare, in which are narrated many bloody rencounters between these savage people and the settlers. At one time an Indian chief married the daughter of a Mr Williams. She lived for years among the Indians, and liked her settlement so much that she refused to return.

DEERFIELD, a post to. of the United States, in Rockingham co., New Hampshire. Pop. 4250.—2d, a post to. of Franklin co., Massachusetts. Pop. 3565.—3d, A to. of Oneida co., New York. Pop. 2915.—4th, A post to. of Cumberland co., New Jersey.—5th, A to. of Ross co., Ohio.

DEERHURST, a pa., Glou. Pop. 869.

DEERING, a post to. of the United States, in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 18 miles S.W. Concord. Pop. 1363.

DEERNESS and St Andrew's, two parishes in Orkney, now united under the name of Deerness. This extensive parish occupies a large peninsulated tract of land, lying to the east of Kirkwall, on the mainland of Pomona. Pop. 889.

DEES or DEESCH, a m. t. in Austria, at the junction of two rivers, containing a Catholic, a Reformed, and Lutheran church; with a convent, and about 2200 inhabitants.

DEGO, a town of Piedmont, on the Bormida, with 1700 inhabitants.

DEREJEL, a town of Hindostan, situate at the extremity of the Guzerat peninsula, and very difficult of access from jungle and rocky ground. This place furnishes men to the piratical vessels who prey on the trade in the Indian Seas. A treaty was framed in 1807, by which the prince agreed to relinquish this piracy.

DEHINDAH, a town of Hindostan, in the Nisam's territory, in the province of Berar, 40 miles S.W. Alechpoor. Lat. 20. 53. N. Long. 77. 47. E.

DELAGOA BAY, called also the BAY of LORENZO MARQUES, is situated on the eastern coast of Africa, about midway between Mosambique and the Cape. There is a settlement supposed to be inhabited by about 10,000 natives. The bay is a good deal frequented by the South Sea whalers, who find there safe and commodious stations, and abounding in whales. The most northern point of its entrance is in 25. 58. S. Lat. and 35. 15. E. Long.

DELAMERE, a pa. Chest. Pop. 821.

DELAUD, a town in Hindostan, belonging to the Mahrattas, in the province of Malwah, 24 miles N. from Bopuls. Lat. 23. 36. N. Long. 77. 26. E.

DELAPOOR, a district of Hindostan, in the province of Moultan, about the 31st degree of N. Lat., it is annually overflowed by the waters of the rivers Beyah and Suttledge, and is famous for its pasturage. The chief town, Debalpoor.

DELAWARE, one of the united states of North America, is situate between 38. 29. 30. and 39. 54. N. Lat. and between 75. and 75. 48. W. Long.; being in length 90 miles, and in breadth 25—containing 1700 square miles, or 1,088,000 acres. It is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, S. and W. by Maryland, and E. by Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex; of which the chief towns are Wilmington, Dover, and Georgetown. The state of Delaware is in general low and level; and at particular seasons of the year is overspread by large quantities of stagnant water. It is chiefly an agricultural state, and includes a very fertile tract of country. The soil along the Delaware river, and from 8 to 10 miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture. From thence to the swamps above mentioned, the soil is light, sandy, and of an inferior quality. Dover is the capital.

DELAWARE, a co. of the United States, New York, on Delaware river, bounded N. by Otsego, E. by Schoharie and Greene, S. by Ulster and Sullivan, and W. by Broome and Chenango, and Delaware River, which separates it from Pennsylvania. Pop. 50,365. Chief town, Delhi.—2d, A county of Pennsylvania, on Delaware river. Pop. 31,735.—3d, A county in Ohio, on Scioto river, north of Franklin county. Pop. 15,000.—4th, A post township and capital of Delaware county, Ohio.—5th, A town in King William county, Virginia.

DELAWARE, a river of the United States, which rises in the state of New York, and loses itself in Delaware Bay.

DELAWARE BAY, a large bay or arm of the sea, between the states of Delaware and New Jersey, formed by the mouth of the Delaware river and several other small ones. The bay is about 60 miles long; in the centre it is about 30 miles across.

DELLEN, a city in the circle of Aleneto, in the province of Overysse, Netherlands. Pop. 3875.

DELFT, a considerable town of South Holland, between Rotterdam and Leyden, traversed by a canal that communicates with the Maese. Delft is tolerably well built; most of the streets are divided by narrow stagnant canals, except in the centre of the town, where there are two spacious streets, with broad

canals bordered with trees. The front of the stadthouse is spacious and interesting, and the interior contains some valuable paintings. There are in all nine churches, containing various monuments. Here is manufactured the earthenware or counterfeit porcelain called Delft ware. Here likewise are made several kinds of fine cloth, and carpets. Butter, and next to it, beer, are the principal objects of the wholesale trade; tobacco pipes are also made here in quantities. 9 miles N.W. Rotterdam.

DELFT ISLE or **COW ISLAND**, a small isle in the north-west coast of Ceylon, 7 miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, affording good pasture for horses. Lat. 90. 55. N. Long. 79. 46. E.

DELFTSHAVEN, a small fortified town of Holland, on the Maese. Pop. 2700. 2 miles S.W. Rotterdam.

DELFTZIEL, a fortified town of the Netherlands, province of Groningen. Pop. 800.

DELHI, an extensive province of Hindostan, situated principally between the 28th and 31st degrees of N. lat. It is bounded E. by the Ganges, N. by a range of mountains, W. by the deserts of Moultaun, S. by Ajmeer.

DELHI, a celebrated city, and for many years the capital of Patan and the Mogul empire, situated on the banks of the river Jumna. During the era of its splendour, it is said to have covered a space of 20 miles in length. The modern city of Delhi contains many good houses, built of brick or stone, with flat roofs. The town is about 7 miles in circumference; and a large sum has lately been expended in renovating the walls, which have thus been put in a good state of repair. The streets, with the exception of two, are narrow: these two, leading from the citadel or palace to the principal gates, are spacious, and formerly had aqueducts running parallel with them. Many of the bazars have fallen to ruin; but the Chandeny Choke, or Silver Square, is still in good order, and contains a number of well-furnished shops. Since the city has been placed under British police, the population is very fast increasing, and every species of durable property rising yearly in value. The emperor (who was placed on the throne in December 1806, and is entirely supported by the British) and the royal family, occupy the whole of the citadel. Lat. 28. 41. N. Long. 77. 5. E.

DELHI, a post to. of the United States, Delaware county, New York. Pop. 7050.

DELISLE, a small river of Upper Canada, which falls into the St Lawrence.

DELITESCH, a town of Saxony, on the Loberbach. Pop. 2850. 12 miles N. Leipzig.

DELIVERANCE ISLANDS OF, near the east coast of New Georgia. Lat. 11. 1. S. Long. 162. 30. E.

DELMENHORST (the Town in the Woods,) a town of Westphalia. Pop. 1400. 7 miles S.W. Bremen.

DELMONT, a town of Switzerland, canton of Bern. Pop. 1100.

DELOS, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, famous in ancient history. It is said to have been at one time a floating island. It was held sacred on account of its being the birthplace of Apollo and Diana. This island was most sacred in ancient times. It was held an asylum for all kinds of living creatures.

DELPHI, in ancient geography, a town of Phocis, situate on the south-west extremity of Mount Parnassus. It was famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo, the origin of which is ascribed to an accidental discovery by a goatherd, who, seeing his goats rather frisky and agitated, was attracted to the spot, where there issued a continual vapour from an aperture in the earth. The report of this discovery was soon buzzed abroad. The place was revered, a temple was soon erected to the honour of Apollo, and a city built, which soon became famous, and the most illustrious in Phocis. The influence of this oracle afterwards controlled the fate of kingdoms. The ancient history of Greece is full of its energy, and an early register of its authority. The temple of Apollo was at first a kind of cottage, covered with boughs of laurel, but the god was soon provided with a better habitation, an edifice of stone, which stood for about 700 years, but was burned down 548 years before Christ. It is mentioned in the hymn of Apollo, ascribed to Homer, soon after the destruction of the fine temple. There was another built more costly, and of greater magnificence than the former, being of white marble. At this temple were obtained the famous oracular responses of the heathen nations. It was also a kind of repository for gods and heroes, and illustrious persons in ancient Greece, and they were exhibited to the crowds of devotees who resorted to this celebrated temple. No dead were allowed to be buried here, nor did accouchements take place here.

DELPHOS, as named by travellers, or as named by the inhabitants, Castro, a small village consisting of about 70 houses, in the province of Livadia, which occupies the ancient site of Delphi. There are numerous remains which mark the splendour of this ancient city. Modern travellers all remark the beautiful scenery that ornaments the surrounding country.

DELTA, an island of Lower Egypt, which forms the land between the branches of the river Nile and the Mediterranean sea. The ancients called it the isle of Delta, because it was in shape of the Greek letter of that name. It extends along the coast about 130 miles from Damietta to Alexandria, and extends into the interior for about 70 miles, where the Nile begins to divide itself. This is the most fruitful portion of all Egypt. The chief towns along the coast are Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria.

DELTACOTTA, a fortress of North Hin-

doestan, in the province of Bootan. It is situated on a range of lofty mountains, which rise above the plains of Bengal, and command the principal pass of the Bootan. It was taken by storm by the British troops in 1773, when the natives asked and obtained peace.

DELTING, a vil. and pa. in Scotland, on the mainland of Shetland. Pop. 2070.

DELVINO, one of the principal towns in Lower Albania. Pop. 8000. 50 miles E.N.E. Larissa.

DEMBA, a large lake and province of Abyssinia, of the same name. The lake is about 450 miles in circumference. It is studded with many islands. The largest is of considerable size, and is used as a place of confinement. This great lake receives numerous streams which fall from the surrounding mountains. The great river of Abyssinia, supposed to be the Nile itself, flows into this lake, and the course of the stream is easily perceived making its way through the still waters, and again issuing out at the south-east. The general feature of the province which surrounds this lake is mountainous, mixed with valleys, beautifully rich, abounding in corn and cattle, oil, wine, and rice.

DEMBO, an extensive district in the south eastern part of the kingdom of Congo, in Africa. Very little is known about it.

DEMER, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Scheldt.

DEMERARA, a river of Guiana, which, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the Atlantic. Lat. 6. 50. N. Long. 58. W.

DEMERARA, a province of Dutch Guiana, which derives its name from the above river. Its extent of seacoast is nearly 100 miles, running west and by north and west. It is bounded on the east by the province of Berbice, and to the westward by that of Essequibo. The soil of this colony produces the most abundant crops of sugar. It was ceded to Britain at the last general peace. For a general account of this country, see Guiana.

DEMETRIO, St., a village of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Pop. 1610.

DEMIANSKOI, a town of Siberia, 100 miles N.N.E. Tobolsk.

DEMIQUAIN, a river of the Illinois territory, in the United States.

DEMMIN, a town of Hither Pomerania. Pop. 3350. 27 miles S. Stralsund.

DEMONA, VAL, one of the provinces of Sicily, which occupies the north-east portion of the island. Its greatest width is 65 miles, the length 112. Pop. 521,000.

DEMONTICA, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, on the Marizza, with a citadel. Pop. 800. 12 miles S.S.W. Adrianople.

DENAIN, a village of French Hainault, on the Scheldt, 6 miles S.W. Valenciennes. Pop. 930.

DENBIGH, a co. of North Wales, bounded E. by Flints, Chesh., and Shropsh., W. by Caern., N. by the Irish sea, and S by Merio.

and Montg. It is about 39 miles long, and 23 where broadest. It contains about 410,000 acres, a considerable proportion of which is rugged and mountainous: there are, however, rich valleys interspersed. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, and Conway, the Dee, and the Elwy. The products of the shire are chiefly cattle, corn, and cheese. The borders afford some lead mines, and in the south-western parts coal pits are worked. Wool is the principal article manufactured. Near the village of Chirk is a foundry of cannon, and there are also some iron forges. The principal towns are Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin, and Llanrwst. Pop. 83,167. Denbighshire returns two members to Parliament.

DENBIGH (the Dwelling in the Den or Hollow,) the co. town of Denbighshire, in North Wales. It is situated on the side of a craggy hill, on a branch of the Clwyd. It has manufactures of shoes, gloves, and other articles of leather. The town was formerly surrounded with a strong wall, and it was also defended by a castle of very ancient date, which was destroyed after the Restoration. Its ruins are still to be seen on the summit of the rock on which it was built. This is a borough town, and sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 3786. 218 miles N.W. London.

DENBURG, a pa. Devonshire. Pop. 464.

DENBY, a township, W. R. Y. Pop. 1272.

DENDER, a small river of the Netherlands, which joins the Scheldt.

DENDERA, a town of Upper Egypt, remarkable for the fine antiquities which it contains. Lat. 26. 15. N. Long. 32. E.

DENDERMOND, (the Town at the Mouth of the Dender,) a fortified town of the Netherlands. Pop. 8200. 19 miles S.W. Antwerp.

DENHAM, a parish, Bucks. Pop. 1169.

DENHAM, a m.t. and pa., Essex. Pop. 1770.

DENHAM, a village of Scotland, county of Roxburgh, 5 miles from Jedburgh.

DENIA, a seaport of Spain, on the Mediterranean, 46 miles N.N.E. Alicant. Pop. 2000.

DENINO, a small parish in the eastern part of Fife, 3 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. The land is marshy and rather unproductive. There is a portion of it which was gifted by Charles II. to Colonel Borthwick. Pop. 583.

DENIO, a parish, Caern. Pop. 2091.

DENIS, or **DENYS**, St., an ancient town of France, which owes its celebrity to its Benedictine abbey. The principal building is of beautiful freestone. The church is built in the Gothic style, and is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, and the richness of its ornaments. Pop. 4650. 5 miles N. Paris.

DENIZLEY, a town of Asia Minor. It was destroyed in the year 1715 by an earthquake. 108 miles E.S.E. Smyrna.

DENMARK, (the Cimbrica Chersonesus of the Ancients,) a kingdom in the north of Europe, the continental part of which consists of Jutland, Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg, and the insular part of Zealand, Funen,

Langeland, Falster, Lealand, Bornholm, Moen, and a number of smaller islands in the Baltic. Its superficial extent is about 22,000 square miles. There are various appendages to the crown of Denmark, viz. Iceland and the Faroe isles in Europe; a part of Greenland; Christiansburg, and other small places on the coast of Guinea; Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel; with factories in the Nicobar islands; and in the West Indies the more important settlements of Santa Cruz, St Thomas, and St John. The principal towns are Copenhagen and Elsinore, in Zealand; Odensee, in Funen; Aalborg and Colding, in Jutland; Flensburg and Tonnington, in Sleswick; Altona and Kiel, in Holstein. The population was estimated in 1828 at 1,950,000. Continental Denmark forms a long-continued plain, interrupted by few hills, or even gently rising grounds. It is watered by no rivers of magnitude, but the lakes are numerous; and along the coast are several winding creeks and bays, which are of essential benefit to navigation. The channels which separate the principal islands from the mainland, and from one another, are the two Belts and the Sound. The climate of Denmark is uniformly temperate. The soil produces oats, barley, beans, peas, and, above all, potatoes; wheat is but partially cultivated; madder is good in quality, and considerable in quantity; tobacco plantations have been tried in Jutland, and with success. The manufactures of Denmark are not considerable. In regard to navigation, favourably as the Danes were situate for it, the Hanse towns in the middle ages, and after them the Dutch, absorbed this branch of industry: it was not till the close of the 17th century that the Danes traded with distant countries in vessels of their own. But since the peace of Stockholm, 1720, the policy of Denmark has been decidedly pacific, and its commerce has greatly increased. A return made in the year 1800, showed that there then belonged to this small state above 2000 merchantmen, 250,000 tons of shipping, and 20,000 seamen. These were in a state of rapid increase during our second war with France; when unfortunately the seizure of the Danish navy, in 1807, deprived both Denmark and Britain of the advantages of a neutrality. The navigation and trade of Denmark has increased greatly during the last century. It is directed partly to the adjacent coasts of the Baltic, partly to England, Holland, France, and the Mediterranean; to the latter they take quantities of dried fish, and are occasionally employed in the carrying trade. The whale-fishery employs likewise a portion of their seamen, as well as the more distant voyages to India and China; in the West India trade they have about 70 sail of merchantmen. The revenue of Denmark is between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000; the national debt nominally £15,000, but in reality less, on account of its depreciation. The military force is somewhat above 20,000 men;

the naval only 4000 in actual service. The established religion is the Lutheran; it was introduced so early as 1536. The penal statutes against dissenters were formerly severe; but at present there exists complete toleration. The capital is Copenhagen. The present King, Christian, succeeded his cousin, Frederick VI. in 1840.

DENMARK, a post to. of the United States, in Lewis county, New York.

DENNINGTON, a pa., co. of Suff. Pop. 1000.

DENNIS, St, a pa., Corn. Pop. 721.

DENNIS, St, a pa., E. R. Y. Pop. 1718.

DENNIS, a post to. of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts.

DENNY, a village and parish of Scotland, co. Stirling, 5 miles W. Falkirk. Pop. 3843.

DENT, a to. of W. R. Y. Pop. 1840.

DENTON, a to., co. Lanc. Pop. 2792.

DENTON, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Caroline county, Maryland, 20 miles S. E. Centreville.

DENTON, a pa., Linc. Pop. 553.

DENTON, a pa., Northam. Pop. 527.

DENTON, a pa., co. of Norf. Pop. 580.

DANTON, East, a to., Northum. Pop. 524

DENTON, West, a to., co. Northum. Pop. 455.

DENTRECASTEAUX'S CHANNEL, a strait on the S.E. coast of Van Diemen's Land.

DENVER, a pa., co. Norfolk. Pop. 850.

DEONELLA, or **DEONHULLY**, a town and fort of Hindostan, in South India, belonging to the Rajah of Mysore, said to have been the birthplace of Hyder Ali, where he made the first essay in arms. It was taken by the Marquis Cornwallis in 1791. It is 19 miles N.N.E. of Bangalore. Lat. 13. 15. N. Long. 77. 54. E.

DEOGUR, a town in Hindostan, in the province of Bahar; at which place multitudes of pilgrims are seen carrying the water of the Ganges to the eastern side of India. In this article a considerable trade is carried on. 35 miles N.E. Serampore.

DEOBUND, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Delhi. Lat. 29. 40. N. Long. 77. 40. E.

DEODHUR, a town of Hindostan, 175 miles from Moorshedabad. Houses, 1000.

DEOGIE, an ancient city of Hindostan. Lat. 21. 55. N. Long. 79. 12. E.

DEOPHAM, a pa., co. Norf. Pop. 506.

DEOPORE, a town in Hindostan, in the province of Bahar, and district of Mongher, 40 miles west by south of Moorshedabad. Lat. 24. 4. N. Long. 86. 33. E.

DEPPEN, a vil. of West Prussia, 15 miles S. W. Guttstadt.

DEPTFORD, a to. of England, county of Kent, at the confluence of the Ravensbourne with the Thames. It is very irregularly built, and contains two churches, besides several places of worship for dissenters from the established religion. There is a royal dock-yard here, with five wet docks, and numerous build,

ings for the manufacture and preservation of naval stores. There are also several private docks in the neighbourhood, for building and repairing merchantmen. There are two hospitals belonging to the corporation or society of the Trinity-house; one built in 1685, and devoted to the support of decayed masters of ships, and pilots, together with the widows of such persons. The society of the Trinity-house was founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by Sir Thomas Spert, for the increase and encouragement of navigation, and for the good government of the seamen, and the better security of merchant ships on our coasts. Pop. 19,705. 4 miles E. London.

DEPTFORD, a town of the United States, in Glou. co. New Jersey.

DERBEND, a to. of Persia, the capital of the khashpou of Derbend, in the province of Schirvan, on the west coast of the Caspian sea. Pop. 4000. Lat. 41. 52. N. Long. 48. 58. E.

DERBY, a co. of England, bounded N. by Yorkshire, E. by the co. of Nottingham and Leicester, S. by the co. of Leicester and Stafford, and W. by those of Stafford and Chester. It extends 59 miles in length, by 34 in breadth. It is about 204 miles in circuit, and contains a superficial area of 972 square miles, or 720,640 square acres. Of these, about 550,000 are cultivated, arable, or pasture lands. The chief rivers are the Trent, Derwent, Wye, Schov, Amber, Dove, and Errewash. Mineral springs are numerous, among which those of Buxton, Matlock, and Keddlestone, are particularly celebrated. Towards the north-west the county is mountainous; and this district has received the appellation of the High Peak; while the eastern and southern parts are called the Low Peak. They are rich and well cultivated. Derbyshire is noted for its mineral productions, lead, iron, coal, lime, and what is so well known by the name of Derbyshire spar; and there are extensive quarries of grit, which make excellent mill-stones. A singular kind of lead ore is found in a vertical position, which, on being probed by a sharp-pointed instrument, emits a crackling noise, and explodes in a few minutes. A remarkable substance, called elastic bitumen, is exclusively the product of Derbyshire. Many chasms and spacious caverns are met with. The agriculture of Derbyshire is in a progressive state of improvement. Great attention has been lately paid to improve the breed of cattle. Large quantities of cheese are annually sent to London. In the north-east of the county are manufactures of iron; and many persons are employed in cutting and polishing marble and Derbyshire spar, either for useful or ornamental purposes. Manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton, as also of silk, to a considerable extent, are all conducted here. Derbyshire is divided into six hundreds, consisting of 131 parishes, and containing 14

market-towns. It sends four members to Parliament. Pop. 237,170.

DERBY, a Parliamentary borough, the capital of Derbyshire, on the Derwent, which is crossed by a bridge. The town consists of five parishes, each of which has a church, the principal being dedicated to All Saints. Its tower rises 180 feet, in rich Gothic; its architecture is greatly and justly admired. Besides the parish churches, there are places of divine worship for Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Quakers, Swedenborgians, and Revivalists, Ranters, or Primitive Methodists. The charitable institutions are two alms-houses, and a county infirmary, on a large scale, erected in 1810. A depot for ordnance was formed by the board superintending that department in 1803. The town-house is a handsome building. Manufactures to a great extent are carried on in this town, particularly in silk and cotton, porcelain and spar. There are, besides, manufactures of iron, lead pipes, lead shot, white and red lead, tin plate, and other commodities. The first silk manufactory in England was erected here by Sir Thomas Lombe. Derby returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 23,607. 120 miles N.W. by N. London. Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 1. 25. W.

DEREHAM, or MARKET DEREHAM, a to. and pa., co. of Norfolk. The church is a very ancient structure; besides which, there are three places of worship for dissenters. Pop. 3946. 16 miles W. Norwich. Lat. 52. 50. N. Long. 0. 56. E.

DERENBURG, a city in the Prussian province of Saxony, on the river Volsenne. It is surrounded by walls, and contains 400 houses, with 2066 inhabitants.

DERG, a river and lake of Ireland, in the co. Donegal.

DERRY, a bishoprick of Ireland, and city.—*See Londonderry.*

DERSSINGHAM, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 606.

DERVENTIO, in an. geo., a river of the Brigantes, in Britain, now the Derwent, in the eastern part of Yorkshire, falling into the Ouse; also, a town of same name, now called Aulaby, 7 miles N.E. York.

DERVERAGH, a considerable lake of Ireland, in the co. Westmeath, from which the river Inny flows to the Shannon.

DERVEL, or DARVEL, a small vil. at the head of Irvine Water, Ayrshire. The road from Lanark to Drumlog passes through it.

DERWEN, a pa., Denb. Pop. 522.

DERWENT, a river of England, in Cumb. which falls into the Irish sea at Workington.—2d, Another which runs into the Ouse.—3d, Another which flows into the Tyne.—4th, Another which joins the Trent.

DESAGUADERO, a large river of South America, which falls into the Atlantic.

DESAIGNE, a m. t. in the department of Upper Loire, in France, situated on the river Doue. It contains 683 houses. Pop. 3440.

NEAR it are enormous masses of ruins of buildings raised by the Romans.

DESBARD, a to. in Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, 23 miles west by north of Broudi. Lat. 21. 44. N. Long. 72. 44. E.

DESBOROUGH, a pa., co. Northam. Pop. 988.

DESENZANO, a m. t. in Italy, in the Austrian delegation of Bres, on the Lake Garda. It contains three churches. Pop. 3550.

DESERT ISLAND, MOUNT, an island on the coast of Massachusetts. Pop. 500.

DESFORD, a pa., co. of Leic. Pop. 971.

DESJEET, a walled town in the desert of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, with a citadel. It is the abode of the chief. The surrounding country is mountainous, and produces fine coffee. Lat. 14. 44. N. Long. 43. 40. E.

DESKFORD, a pa., co. of Banff. Pop. 828.

DESPHOOL, a to. of Persia, on the banks of the Abzal, in a spacious plain. Its chief ornament is an elegant bridge erected by Sapor, a prince noted as the designer and builder of cities. The population is nearly 15,000.

DESSAREPNES, a to. in the department of Pas de Calais, in France. Pop. 2362, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cloth.

DESSAU, a to. of Anhalt on the Mulda, at its conflux with the Elbe. The chief buildings are the prince's castle, and the government-house. The Calvinists have two churches, the Lutherans one, the Catholics a meeting-house, and the Jews a synagogue. Pop. 9400. 28 miles S.E. Magdeburg. Lat. 51. 50. 6. N. Long. 12. 17. 1. E.

DESSUNNEY, a river of Wales, co. of Merioneth, which runs into the Irish Sea.

DESTELBERGE, a to. in the province of East Flanders, in the circle of Ghent in the Netherlands. Pop. 2527.

DESVRES, a to. of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 2450.

DETHWICK, a ham., Derby. Pop. 675.

DETMOLD, a well built to. of Germany, 25 miles S.S.W. Minden. Pop. 3370.

DETROIT RIVER, STRAIT OF ST CLAIR, the stream which flows from Lake St Clair into Lake Erie, and separates the United States from Upper Canada.

DETROIT, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Wayne co., and capital of Michigan Territory, on the Detroit. Pop. 2500.

DETTELBACH, a bailiwick, in the circle of the Lower Maine, in the kingdom of Bavaria. It extends over 72 square miles, containing 2 cities, 42 villages, and 7050 inhabitants. The capital of the same name is situated on the river Maine. Pop. 2132.

DETTINGEN, a vil. of the Bavarian States, on the Maine, noted for a victory gained over the French by the English, in 1743. Pop. 410. 9 miles S. Hanau.

DEUCALDONIAN SEA, the sea on the north-west of Scotland.

DEUREN, a to. of the Prussian States, 14 miles E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 3500.

DEURNE, a vil. of North Brabant, 6 miles E.S.E. Helmont. Pop. 1700.

DEUTEKOM, a to. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland. Pop. 1400.

DEUTSCHKRONEN, a to. of West Prussia. Pop. 2300.

DEUTSCHKRONEN, dis. of the Prussian government of Dantzic. It extends over 785 square miles, with 5 towns and 27,046 inhabitants.

DEUTZ, a to. of the Prussian States, on the Rhine. Pop. 2000.

DEUX PONTS, LES, (the Two Bridges,) capital of a duchy of same name in the Bavarian States, on the Little Erlbach, with a splendid castle. The other public buildings are the new Lutheran church, the Lutheran academy, and the orphan-house. Pop. 5000. 58 miles E. Mentz.

DEVA, the name of two rivers in Spain, on one of which is the town of Deva, a fishing to. and seaport in Guipuscoa.

DEVA, a large and populous to. of Transylvania, co. of Hunyad. Lat. 47. 19. 4. N. Long. 22. 45. E.

DEVENTER, a walled to. of the Netherlands, on the Yssel, noted for its cathedral. There are, besides, three parish churches, and several suppressed convents. Linen is manufactured here; and the traffic in cattle, butter, and cheese, is considerable. Pop. 10,000. 46 miles E. Amsterdam.

DEVERHILL LONGBRIDGE, a pa. Wilts. Pop. 1307.

DEVERIL, a river of England, which runs into the Willy, co. of Wilts.

DEVERON, a river of Scotland, which falls into the German Ocean at the town of Banff.

DEVICOTTA, a fort and seaport of India. Lat. 11. 25. N. Long. 79. 52. E.

DEVIZES, a parliamentary bo. of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon canal. It has two parochial churches; also a chapel of ease, and four meeting-houses for dissenters. The town-hall is a handsome edifice, of modern erection; and the jail is a substantial and appropriate building. There is also a free grammar school. The architectural improvements here have kept pace with those in other places. Devizes sends two members to parliament. It has a manufacture of silks. Pop. 4562. 88½ miles W. by S. London.

DEVON, a co. of England bounded N. by the Bristol channel, E. by the counties of Dorset and Somerset, S. by the English channel, and W. by the county of Cornwall. It extends nearly 70 miles from N. to S., and 65 from E. to W.; it is about 280 miles in circuit, and contains a superficial area of 2493 square miles, or 1,499,550 square acres. The sea is its boundary for at least 150 miles. A large portion of the county is open and uncultivated. Dartmoor, a wild, and in many parts a barren tract, occupies 53,644 acres. A considerable portion of the surface, however, consists of fine vales. The climate is

mild and salubrious. Devonshire is on that account the resort of valetudinarians from various parts of Britain and Ireland. This county is watered by the Exe, Tamar, Torridge, Teign, Taw, Dart, and other streams. There are mineral waters possessed of various medicinal qualities at Tavistock, Cleave, Lamerton, Bampton, and Lifton. Small quantities of gold and silver are found within the precincts of the county, as also antimony, bismuth, cobalt, copper, lead, tin, iron, and manganese. This county likewise produces gypsum, and a beautiful kind of veined marble, called Devonshire marble, susceptible of a high polish. The southern part of the county is esteemed the most fertile, and the system of agriculture is in general far advanced. Considerable attention is paid to the produce of the dairy. It has manufactures of woollen. An iron-foundry and works for cutlery are established at Tavistock. Ship-building is carried on at the various ports. This county is divided into 31 hundreds, consisting of 464 parishes. It contains 40 market towns, in which are included 1 city, Exeter, and 40 boroughs. It returns four members to parliament. Pop. 494,108.

DEVON, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Forth two miles above Alloa. The scenery on its banks is very romantic—There is a smaller river of the same name, which falls into the Forth near Clackmannan.

DEVON, a co. in lower Canada, on the south side of the St Lawrence.

DEVONPORT (seaport of Devon co.,) a m. t. of England, at the confluence of the Tamar with the sea in Plymouth Sound. It is the seat of the naval and military government of the port, and contains the dockyard and naval arsenal. Hence it was until lately called Plymouth Dock, and viewed only as an appendage to the town of Plymouth. The place, however, having increased in size and importance, the inhabitants, in the year 1824, obtained the sanction of the king in council for the name of Devonport, which it has since borne. The streets are in general regular, wide, and well built. The public buildings are handsome. The chief are the town-hall, an elegant building of the Doric order, and a monumental column erected to record the change in the name of the town. There are, besides, two Episcopal churches, which are not very remarkable, the dockyard chapel, and chapels for the various denominations of dissenters. There are also numerous charitable and literary institutions, with a public library. The market place is central and well supplied. The market days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. There is a respectable theatre. The dockyard is well worthy of notice. It extends on the eastern bank of the Tamar, in a circular sweep along the shore, 3500 feet in length, with a width in the middle where it is greatest of 1600 feet, and at each extremity 1000, thus including 96 acres. The harbour

of Hamoaze, which bounds the dockyard on the western side, is a commodious basin formed by the estuary of the Tamar, half a mile wide, and extending four miles in length. The port admiral, whose flag-ship is constantly stationed at Hamoaze, is naval commander-in-chief, and his authority is superior to that of any admirals entering the port. His residence is an elegant mansion on the government parade, which is a handsome area, containing also the government-house for the dispatch of military business, a signal station, &c. There are at Devonport eight barrack establishments, capable of containing 3000 troops. The whole town, including barracks, the dockyard, &c. is protected on the land side by a deep ditch and fortified lines, and towards the sea by several forts and batteries. About a mile from the mainland is a little island called St Nicholas, which is strongly fortified, and commands the entrance of Hamoaze. Devonport within the lines contains about 25,000 inhabitants.

DEVYNNOC, a pa., Brec. Pop. 2031

DEWAGUR, a to. in Hindostan, in the Mahratta territories, in the province of Malwah. 55 miles S.E. of Kolah Lat. 24. 36. N. Long. 76. 20. E.

DEWANGUNGE, a town of Bengal, on the Bramapootra river. Lat. 25. 7. N. Long. 89. 42. E. See Dewargunge.

DEWARCOTE, the capital of a district of the same name, in Northern Hindostan. Lat. 30. 59. N. Long. 78. 12. E.

DEWARDENDAH, a large district of Hindostan, in the province of Hydrabad, located principally between the 18th and 19th degrees of N. lat. It extends along the south side of the Godavery, and is in a very desolate state. It contains the ruins of many forts and villages, which demonstrate it was at one time populous and flourishing.

DEWARGUNGE, a to. of Hindostan, in the province of Bengal, situate on the west side of the Bramapootra, 110 miles north by W. from Decca.

DEWASS, a town in the province of Malwah Pop. in 1820, 5930. Lat. 22. 59. N. Long. 76. 10. E.

DEWCHURCH MUCH, a pa., Heref. Pop. 573.

DEWSAH, a to. of Hindostan, in the province of Ajmeer, 36 miles E. Jeypoor. Lat. 26. 50. N. Long. 76. 12. E.

DEWSBURGH, a to. and pa., W. R. Y. Pop. 19,854.

DEWSBURGH, a to., W. R. Y. Pop. 8272.

DEYNSE, a to., Flanders, on the Lys, with 3000 inhabitants. 9 miles S. W. Ghent.

DEYPAULPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwah, belonging to Holkar, which, in 1835, contained 1035 houses. Lat. 22. 50. N. Long. 75. 35. E.

DEYRAH, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Serinagur. Lat. 30. 19. N. Long. 77. 45. E.

DEZAIGNE, a to. of France, department of the Ardeche, with 3440 inhabitants.

DEZENSANO, a neat to. of Lombardy, on the Garda, with 3400 inhabitants.

DEZFUL, or DEZPHOUL, a town of Persia, province of Kusistan. Pop. 15,000.

DHAR, an ancient city of Hindostan, province of Malwah. Houses, in 1838, 5000, and rapidly increasing. Lat. 22. 35. N. Long. 75. 24. E.

DHROLE, a large and populous walled town in the Gujerat peninsula, located near the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 33. 20. N. Long. 70. 65. E.

DHYRSA, a to. of Hindostan, pro. of Gujerat. Lat. 23. 20. N. Long. 70. 55. E.

DIADIN, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates, which is here but a shallow stream, 20 miles broad. Houses, 600. 72 miles S.S.W. Erivan.

DIAKOVAR, a town of Slavonia, 14 miles S.W. Essek. Pop. 3000.

DIALA, a river in Kurdistan, which rises a few miles north of Shehrzoor, in the mountains behind Talgmonid. In ancient history it is mentioned under the names of Delos and Arbas. After receiving a number of streams having a southerly direction, it unites with another river of equal size, which has its source at the foot of the pass of Kurrew. It then becomes a fine river, and unites with the Tigris, about ten miles below Bagdad. Before reaching this river, it is 150 yards broad, and has a bridge of boats across for the use of travellers.

DIANO, a to. of the duchy of Genoa. Pop. 2000.

DIANO, a well built to. of Naples, among the Apennines. Pop. 4150.

DIARBEKIR, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of the pachalic of Diarbekir, on the Tigris, which encircles it on the east, and is crossed by a bridge of 12 arches, half a mile lower down. The city is encompassed by a lofty thick wall of black stone, the admiration of all who behold it. On the north side of the to. is a strong castle. The streets are paved, but narrow and dirty. The houses are built of hewn stone, and present a handsome appearance, and many of them are elegant. There are several fine bazaars well stored with rich merchandise, and a large and magnificent mosque, formerly a Christian church. The Armenian cathedral is a handsome structure. Extensive manufactures are carried on here in iron, copper, silk, wool, cotton, and Turkey, or Morocco leather. The inhabitants consist of Turks, Armenians, Kurds, Catholics, and Jacobites. 172 miles from Malatia, and 287 from Orfa. Lat. 37. 55. 30. N. Long. 39. 52. E.

DICHMONT HILL, a hill near Arbroath, 670 feet in height, on the top of which certain objects are seen at a great distance.

DIGHTY WATER, a small river in the southern part of Forfar, which rises in the pa. of Lundie, and falls into the river Tay.

DICKINSON, a to. of the United States, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

DICKLEBURGH, a pa. co. of Norf. Pop. 815.

DICKSON, a co. of the United States, in West Tennessee. Pop. 12,500. Slaves 980. Chief town, Charlotte.

DIDAM, a vil. and pa. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland. Pop. 2100.

DIDIER, St, a to. of France, department of the Upper Loire. Pop. 3500.

DIE, a to. of France, on the Drome, in Lower Dauphiny, 30 miles S.W. Grenoble. Pop. 4500.—Another town in the department of Vosges. Pop. 6850.

DIEBURG, a town of the grand duchy of Hesse, 24 miles E.S.E. Mentz. Pop. 2250.

DIEGO RUYS, or RODRIGUEZ, an island in the Indian ocean, 100 leagues E. Mauritius, about 26 miles long and 12 broad.

DIEKIRCH, a to. of the Netherlands, 20 miles N. Luxemburg. Pop. 2600.

DIEMEN'S LAND, VAN. See Van Diemen's Land.

DIENLISH, a river of England, which runs into the Stourminster.

DIEPHOLZ, a to. of Hanover on the Hunte. Pop. 1550.

DIEPPE, a seaport to. of France, in Upper Normandy, at the mouth of the river Arques or Bethune. Its streets are tolerably regular. The principal public buildings are the parish church of St James, and the old castle on the west side of the town. There are here several small squares, and the ramparts form a pleasant promenade. The harbour, is tolerably commodious. The only seminary of note is a navigation school. Pop. 24,500. 34 miles N. Rouen.

DIERDORF, a to. of Germany, 8 miles N.N.E. Coblentz. Pop. 1170.

DIERSTEIN, a small to. of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 36 miles W. Vienna.

DIESENHOFEN, a to. of Switzerland, 5 miles S. Schaffhausen. Pop. 2400.

DIESSEN, a to. of Upper Bavaria, with 1000 inhabitants.

DIEST, a town of the Netherlands, in South Brabant, on the river Demer. Here are three parish churches, four chapels, and 580 inhabitants. 22 miles W. Maestricht.

DIETENDORF, NEW and OLD, two vils. in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, on the river Apfelstadt.

DIETENHEIM, a to. of Suabia, on the Iller. Pop. 2000. 9 miles S.E. Ulm.

DIETZ, a to. of Germany, duchy of Nassau. Pop. 1800.

DIEU LE FIT, a to. of France, department of the Drome. Pop. 2800.

DIEUSE, a to. of France, 27 miles S.E. Metz. Pop. 3950.

DIEZ, a dis. in the department of Vosges, in France, extending near 630 square miles, divided into 9 cantons. Pop. 83,712.

DIEZ, St, a to. of France, department of the Vosges, on the Meuse. Pop. 5400.

DIGHTON, a post to. and port of entry of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts. Pop. 3150.

DIGLIGGY HEUR, a town in the island of Ceylon, situate among deep woods and mountains, 10 or 12 miles to the eastward of Candy. When the king was driven out of Candy in 1803, he retreated to this place, where the European army could not penetrate.

DIGNANO, a well built to. of Istria, 44 miles S. Trieste.

DIGNE, a to. of France, in Provence, 50 miles N. E. Aix. Pop. 3650.

DIGNE, a superintendence at the mouths of the Rhone, in France, 1146 square miles in extent, with 49,141 inhabitants. The chief place of the same name is situate on the river Belcone, amidst gardens, vineyards, and olive woods, the management and shipping of which forms the chief trade of the people, who amount to 3487. Lat. 44. 5. 18. N. Long. 5. 58. E.

DIGNY, a m. t. of the department of the Eure and Loire, in France, containing 2160 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are some iron mines, extensively wrought.

DIGOIN, a to. of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Pop. 2515.

DIHEWID a pa. in Card. Pop. 533.

DION, an ancient and well built city of France, chief town in the department of the Cote d'Or, situate between the rivers Ouche and Suzon. The streets are regular and well paved, and the houses in general neat and commodious. The principal square, or *Place Royale*, is in the form of a horse-shoe, and contains the provincial palace, the house of assembly of the ancient parliament of Burgundy, and other buildings. It has four churches, remarkable for the richness of their architectural decorations. It has also a celebrated university. In front of the Palace Royal is the ancient palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, and at the gates is the Chartreuse, where some of the members of that house are interred. It has manufactures of woollens, cotton, and silk. Pop. including the suburbs, 22,397. 100 miles N. Lyons, 175 S. E. Paris. Lat. 47. 19. 25. N. Long. 5. 2 5. E.

DILHORNE, a pa., co. of Staff. Pop. 1510.

DILLENBURG, a to. of Westphalia, 45 miles N.N.W. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 3200.

DILLENGEN, a to. of the Bavarian states, 24 miles N.E. Ulm. Pop. 3120.

DILTEAH, a to. and fortress in Hindostan, in the province of Bundelcund. It is populous and well built, about a mile and a half long, and nearly the same breadth. It is surrounded by a strong wall, with gates. Within the town is the rajah's palace, on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect, with a lake. The surrounding district affords an annual revenue of £15,000 sterling. Lat. 25. 42. N. Long. 78. 22. E.

DILTON, a pa., co. of Wilts. Pop. 218.

DILTY MOSS, a large morass in the south part of Forfar, from which flows the Elliot, a small stream which falls into the sea near Arbroath.

DILWORTH, a to. of England, co. of Lanc. Pop. 874.

DIMCHURCH, a vil. of England, in the co. of Kent, 4 miles N.N.E. New Romney.

DIMITZANA, a to. of the Morea, on the Erymanthus, 24 miles N.W. Tripolizza.

DIMOTIKA, or **DEMOTICA**, a city in the Turkish province of Gallipoli, where the rivers Maritza and Kisdnehr join. It contains about 8000 inhabitants, partly Greeks. The chief employment consists in making silk and cotton goods. The citadel served as a residence for the grand seignor before the conquest of Constantinople.

DINAGPORE, capital of a dis. of Bengal, situated chiefly between the 25th and 26th degrees of northern latitude. It is located on an isle formed by the Pernabuba and Ganges, and is a place of considerable trade. Pop. in 1838. 30,000. Lat. 25. 37. N. Long. 85. 5. E.

DINANT, a government in the department of Cote du Nord, in France. It contains 576 square miles, with 100,690 inhabitants. The chief place, a city of the same name, strongly fortified, is situated on a hill, at the foot of which the river Rance flows. It is built in an antiquated style, contains 6820 inhabitants, who are employed in making linen from the excellent flax which grows in the vicinity.

DINANT, a bay of France, situate on the west coast, in the English channel, department of Finisterre. Lat. 48. 13. N. Long. 4. 45. W.

DINANT, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Maese, 14 miles S. Namur. Pop. 3630.

DINANT, a river that rises in Loch Cowel, Suther., and after a course of 16 miles, falls into the sea at the head of Deerness bay.

DINAPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bahar, on the Ganges, 10 miles W. Patna. See Dinagore.

DINAS, a pa., Pemb. Pop. 741.

DINASMOUTHY, a to. and pa. of North Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the river Dysi, 202 miles W.N.W. London.

DINDIGUL, capital of a dis. in the south of India. Lat. 10. 18. N. Long. 78. 2. E. Pop. before 1811 estimated at 7000.

DINDING, a small island in the straits of Malacca, at the entrance of the river Pardo, about 20 miles in circumference.

DINGELFINGEN, a to. of Lower Bavaria, on the Iser, 48 miles N.E. Munich. Pop. 2080.

DINGLE, a seaport to. of Ireland, in the co. of Kerry, on the bay of the same name. It has an export of butter, and a manufacture of linen for sheeting. Pop. 5010. 214 miles S.W. Dublin, and 27 from Tralee.

DINGWALL, a to. and pa. of Scotland, co. of Ross. The town is pleasantly situate on the Frith of Cromarty, navigable by small ves-

sels. It unites with Dornoch, Tain, Wick, Kirkwall, and Cromarty, in returning a member to parliament. Pop. 2124. 19 miles N. Inverness.

DINKELSBUEHL, a to. of the Bavarian states, surrounded with a high wall, towers, and litches. Pop. 7100. It has manufactures of woollen, fustian, stockings, and leather. 36 miles S.W. Nuremberg.

DINSLACKEN, a to. of the Prussian states, 5 miles S.E. Wesel. Pop. 1105.

DINTELOORD, a large vil. of South Holland, with 1300 inhabitants.

DINTER, a vil. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 1100 inhabitants.

DINTON, a pa., co. of Wilts. Pop. 536.

DINTON, with **FORD AND UPTON**, a pa., Bucks. Pop. 893.

DINWIDDIE, a co. of the United States, in Virginia, separated N. by Appomatox river from Chesterfield co., and enclosed on the other side by Prince George, Sussex, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Nottaway, and Amelia counties. Pop. 36,000. Slaves 7442. Chief town, Petersburg.

DINXPERLO, a vil. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with 1500 inhabitants.

DIOMEDE ISLANDS, three islands first seen by Captain Cook in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 65. 38. N. Long. 148. 43. W.

DIONIS, St. BACKCHURCH, a pa., Midxs. Pop. 810.

DIOS, **NOMBRE DE**, a to. of Mexico, on the road from the mines of Sombrerete to Durango. Pop. 6800.

DIOS LEGS, a to. of Hungary, in the province of Farther Theis, in the circle of Grosswardion. It contains a Reformed Greek church, and 3500 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the culture of vines and tobacco.

DIPPOLDISWALDA, a to. of Saxony, 12 miles S.S.W. Dresden. Pop. 1360.

DIPTFORD, a pa., co. of Dev. Pop. 735.

DIRHAM AND HINTON, a pa., Glou., England. Pop. 516.

DIRKSLAND, a vil. of Holland, 6 miles S. by E. Helvoetsluys. Pop. 1200.

DIRLETON, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Hadd., 2 miles W. North Berwick. Its situation and scenery are such as to render this one of the most eligible localities for a watering place in Scotland. Pop. 1384.

DIRSCHAU, a to. of West Prussia, on the Vistula. Pop. 1700.

DISAPPOINTMENT ISLANDS OF, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Commodore Byron. Long of the middle, 145. 4. W. Lat. 14. 5. S.—The name also of several other islands and capes.

DISENTIS, a small to. of the Swiss canton of the Grisons. Pop. 1040.

DISLEY, a to. in Cheshire. Pop. 1533.

DISMAL SWAMP. This is a tract of marshy land, generally covered with pine, juniper, and cypress trees. It is 30 miles long from north to south, and 10 broad. In the centre is

Drummond's Pond, 15 miles in circumference. Through this swamp the Americans have made a canal at great labour and expense, by which they evade a long and tedious sea navigation, lessening the price of goods, and diffusing wealth and comfort over an immense extent of country. The basins, drains, and lockages are numerous, and of the best workmanship.

DISON, a small to. of the Netherlands, province of Liege. Pop. 2000.

DISS, a to. and pa. in Norf., on the Waveney. Its manufactures are hempen cloth, hose, and stays. Pop. 2934. 13 miles S.S.W. Norwich.

DISTINGTON, a pa. Cumb. Pop. 960..

DISWORTH, a pa. Leic. Pop. 764.

DITCHALLING, a pa. co. of Sus. Pop. 917.

DITCHHEAT, a pa. Som. Pop. 1238.

DITCHINGHAM, a pa. co. of Norf. Pop. 962.

DITTEAH, a populous and well built town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bundelcund. Lat. 25. 43. N. Long. 78. 32. E.

DITTFURTH, a to. of the Prussian states, on the Bude. Pop. 1800.

DITTISSHAM, a pa. co. of Dev. Pop. 816.

DITTON, a to. co. of Lanc. Pop. 466.

DITTON, **LONG**, a pa. co. of Surr. Pop. 627.

DITTON, **THAMES** a pa. co. of Surr. Pop. 1878.

DIVE, a river of Normandy, which enters the English Channel, near the town of Dive.

DIVES, a to. of France, department of Calvados. Pop. 5000.

DIXAN, a considerable to. of Tigre, in Abyssinia. Lat. 14. 59. N. Long. 39. 38. E.

DIXMUDEN, a small to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, on the river Yperlee, 11. miles S. Ostend.

DIXTON, **HADNOCH**, a ham. Mon. Pop. 447.

DIXTON, **NEWTON**, a pa. Mon. Pop. 672.

DIZIER, St. a to. of France, on the Marne, 157 miles E. Paris. Pop. 5800.

DREBAIL, a city of Syria, 2 miles N. of the river Ibrahim. Pop. 6000.

DJEIZIA OMELMEBECH, a sandy islet of the Red Sea, two miles from the Arabian shore. Here a singular bank is seen, on which all stages of petrification are observed in the course of a few feet from the sand. The island is covered with plants. Lat. 25. 15. N.

DJEIDEIDA, a to. in the Arabian province of Hazjazet, situate in a valley. The houses are very low, and built with stone, without cement. It is 28 leagues E.S.E. from Yeabo.

DROJOOCARTA, a large and populous town of the island of Java, on a river where there are also a European port and settlement. The place was taken by the British in 1812.

DMITRIEV, a town of Russia, on the Swapa, 432 miles S.S.E. Petersburg. Pop. 800.

DMITRIEVSK, a town of Russia, government of Orel, 126 miles S.E. Smolensko. Lat. 52. 24. N. Long. 36. 5. E.

DMITRIEW, a circle in the Russian government of Kursk, bounded on the north and

west by Orel, on the east by Falesch, on the south by Lgow. It is well watered by two large rivers, and other streams; produces in great abundance corn, potatoes, and hops. Pop. 96,000, in 2 cities, and 158 villages, with 65 churches. The capital is a city of the same name. Pop. 1000.

DMITROV, a circle in the Russian government of Moscow; it extends over 980 square miles, one half of which is covered with wood. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants. The capital is a town of same name. It contains a population of 2950 inhabitants, who carry on some trade on the rivers that pass near it. Lat. 56. 18. S. Long. 37. 30. E.

DMITROV, a town of European Russia, government of Moscow, 30 miles N. Moscow. Lat. 56. 21. N. Long. 37. 35. E.

DMITROWSK, a circle in the Russian government of Orel, south east from that city; it consists principally of good arable land, and is remarkable for its production of hemp. The capital is of same name. Pop. 3500. Lat. 52. 25. N. Long. 37. 12. E.

DNIEPR (anciently the *Borysthenes*), a large river of European Russia, which rises in a marsh in the forest of Walchonski, near Dneprowo, in the government of Smolensko, not far from the frontier of the government of Twer. After many windings it enters the government of Mohilow; and, after forming the boundary between it, the governments of Czernigov, Pultawa, and Taurida, on the one side, and those of Minsk, Kiev, and Cherson, on the other, falls into the Black sea between Oczakov and Kinburn, after a course of above 800 miles. Its navigation is only once interrupted by cataracts, which are passable in spring. Steam vessels have been introduced.

DNIESTER, (the ancient *Tyras*), a large river of Europe, which has its source in a lake amid the Carpathian mountains, in Austrian Galicia, and empties itself into the Black sea between Ovidiopol and Ackerman.

DOAR, a to. in the circle of Mons, and province of Hennegau, in the Netherlands. Near it are some very extensive coal mines. Pop. 4592.

DOBERAN, a to. of Germany, 8 miles N. W. Rostock. Pop. 1420.

DOBRAWITZ, a to. of Bohemia, circle of Bantzlau. Pop. 1000.

DOBRILUGK, a to. of the Prussian states, on the Dober, 56 miles S. Berlin. Pop. 1000.

DOBRUSKA, a to. of Bohemia, 34 miles N. E. Koninggratz. Pop. 1900.

DOBRZYŃ, a to. of Poland, 65 miles N.N. W. Warsaw. Pop. 1460.

DOBRZYŃ, a to. of Poland, on the Drewentz. 20 miles E.N.E. Thorn. Pop. 1110.

DOCE, RIO, (Fresh River,) a river of Brazil, which rises near Villa Rica, and falls, after a course of 500 miles, into the Atlantic, in Lat. 19. 10. S.

DOCHART, a river and lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins the Lochay at Killin.

DOCKING, a pa., co. of Norf. Pop. 1406.

DOCKSCHIZA, a to. of Russian Lithuania, at the source of the Beresina. Pop. 1050.

DOCKUM, a fortified to. of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 33 miles W. Delfzyl. Pop. 3100.

DODBROKE, a to. and pa. of England, co. Dev. Pop. 1038.

DODDERHILL, a pa. Worc. Pop. 1799.

DODDINGTON, a pa. Camb. Pop. 7527.

DODDINGTON, a pa. co. of Kent. Pop. 466.

DODDINGTON, a pa. Northumb. Pop. 903.

DODDINGTON, a pa. Northumb. Pop. 426.

DODDLESTON, a pa. Chest. Pop. 899.

DODONA, a to. in Epirus, near which stood a celebrated Temple of Jupiter, supposed to be one of the most ancient oracles in Greece. Many are the fables about this place; one of which was that it was founded by a dove.

DODWORTH, a to. W.R.Y. Pop. 1179.

DOEBELN, a to. of Saxony. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and hats. 27 miles S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 4100.

DOESBURG, a to. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland. Pop. 2350.

DOFAR, a seaport of Arabia, province of Hadramaut, 120 miles N. Cape Fartach.

DOFARY, a to. of Arabia, now of small size, although at one time of great importance: it was dismantled by the Portuguese in 1526.

DOGGER BANK, an extensive sand bank in the North Sea, between the north of Germany and England, the west end extending nearly to Scarborough in Yorkshire, and the eastern within 20 leagues of the coast of Jutland. A battle was fought off this bank, between the English and Dutch, 1780. The Dutch were defeated.

DOGLIANI, a town of Piedmont, 20 miles N.N.E. Mondovi. Pop. 4000.

DOGS, ISLE or, a portion of the co. of Middx., formed by the winding of the Thames, opposite Greenwich.

DOGWELLS, ST, a pa. Pemb. Pop. 2109.

DOHO, a small to. in Hindostan, in the province of Agra, tributary to the Mahrattas, 21 miles S.W. from Gwalor. Lat. 26. 9. N. Long. 79. 50. E.

DOHUD, a well built town of Hindostan, on the common boundary of Malwah and Gujerat. It is a considerable mart of inland traffic. Lat. 22. 55. N. Long. 74. 20. E.

DOIRA, a river of Piedmont, which falls into the Po.—Another which falls into the Po, near Turin.

DOL, a town of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 4500.

DOLAH, a town and district of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, ceded to the British in 1803. Lat. 22. 47. N. Long. 72. 25. E.

DOLE, a well built to. of France, department of the Jura, on the Doubs. The principal buildings are the court of justice, the church of Notre Dame, and an hospital. Pop. 9647. 28 miles S.E. Dijon.

DOLGELY, a pa. and irregularly built to. Besides the church, there is a chapel for Uni-

tarians, one for Calvinistic dissenters, a place of North Wales, co. of Merioneth, on the Avon, with manufactures of coarse woollens. Pop. 4087. 40 miles S. Caernarvon.

DOLLAR, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. of Clackmannan, where there is an institution for the education of youth, founded in 1818. Pop. 1447.

DOLLART BAY, or **THE DOLLEET**, a large arm of the North Sea, extending between East Friesland in Hanover, and Groningen in the Netherlands, to the mouth of the river Ems. It was formed by an inundation of the sea, which happened towards the close of the 13th century, and swept away 50 villages. On the side of East Friesland the sea has receded, and some thousand acres have been reclaimed.

DOLLO, a neat to. of Italy, 8 miles E.N.E. Padua. Pop. 3000.

DOLORSKOE, a fortress in Asiatic Russia, situate on the river Irkutsk.

DOLPHIN ISLANDS, three small islands in the Mergui Archipelago, near the north-east coast of Sullivan's Island.

DOLPHINGTON, a small pa. in Lanarks., wild and poorly cultivated; it is now a barony in the family of Douglas. Pop. 302.

DOLSCHY, a circle in the west of Little Wallachia: it contains one city, Krayowa, one m. t., and 64 villages.

DOLTABAD, a small town of India, in the Deccan.

DOLTON, a pa., Dev. Pop. 870.

DOMBROWITZ, a to. of Poland, 10 miles W. Grojec. Pop. 1200.

DOMBURG, a vil. in the island of Walcheren. Pop. 580.

DOMEA, a to. in the kingdom of Tonquin, situate on a river of the same name. It had at one time a considerable trade, and was frequented by a number of Dutch vessels.

DOMENE, a to. of France, department of the Isere. Pop. 1350.

DOMFRONT, a to. of France, in Normandy, 35 miles W.N.W. Alençon. Pop. 1670.

DOMINGO, **St.** or **HISPANIOLA**, and in the language of the natives, **HAYTI**, one of the largest and most fertile of the West India islands, extending in length from east to west about 390 miles, and in breadth from 60 to 150 miles. It is situate between the islands of Jamaica and Cuba on the west, and Porto Rico on the east, and extends from 17. 37. to 20. N. Lat., and from 67. 35. to 74. 15. W. Long. This island was formerly divided between the French and Spaniards; and now that the French have been expelled by the black inhabitants, that part of the island which they occupied has received the appellation of Hayti. In general the soil is fertile, consisting of a rich clay; in some places mixed with light gravel lying on a substratum of rock. It is well watered, and affords almost every variety of vegetable produce. Such is the unrivalled fertility of the plains, that, according to Edwards, they are alone capable of producing

more sugar and other valuable commodities than all the British West Indies put together; while the mountains themselves, extending in two great chains from east to west, with numerous diverging ridges, contribute to the fertility of the soil, by pouring down their accumulated moisture into the plains, by repelling the violence of the winds, and by varying the temperature of the air. They abound also in wood, and in mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, with precious stones, and mercury. The climate is moist and hot, the thermometer in the plains rising as high as 99.; in the higher parts to 72. and 77.; while on some of the highest mountains, which rise to the height of 6000 feet above the level of the sea, the heat is not very oppressive, and a fire is at times found necessary. The principal rivers are the Ozama, the Haina, the Nigua, the Yane or Yuna, &c. The population of the French part of St Domingo, before it fell into the possession of the blacks, was composed, 1st, of white inhabitants; 2dly, of people of colour and blacks in a free condition; and 3dly, of negroes and people of colour in a state of slavery. In 1789, previous to the Revolution which finally gave the blacks the dominion of the island, the population amounted, according to the estimate of Edwards, to 30,831 whites, 24,000 free people of colour, and 480,000 negro slaves. In 1785 the Spanish part of the island contained 152,640 inhabitants. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and the Spaniards retained undisputed possession of it for 120 years.

DOMINGO, **St.** the capital of the Spanish part of the above island, and the first or oldest city in the western world, on the Ozama. The plan of the city is a quadrilateral figure. The streets are straight and broad, crossing one another at right angles; and the whole city is surrounded by a rampart. The houses are well proportioned, with flat roofs, and a yard in the middle, with surrounding galleries inside, and balconies to the street. The cathedral, which was finished in the year 1540, is a massy pile of building, more remarkable for strength than beauty. The barracks form a good regular range of square buildings encircling two large courts in the centre, and are adapted to contain 2000 men. On the side that faces the sea, and within the barrack walls, stands the arsenal, also a fine regular building. The palace is a good plain building. Besides the main square, there are three others. In the other parts of the town are several convents and nunneries, whose inmates deserted them when the flag changed. About the year 1586 the city was sacked by Sir Francis Drake. Pop. reduced from 20,000 to 12,000. Lat. 18. 28. N. Long. 69. 50. W.—The name of several other settlements, villages, and rivers, in South America.

DOMINICA (Lord's Day, from its discovery thereon,) an island in the West Indies, dis-

covered by Columbus. It lies between Lat. 15. 10. and 15. 36. N., and between Long. 61. 17. and 61. 32. W.; being about 29 miles in length from north to south, and 16 miles broad from east to west. It contains 186,436 acres of land, and is divided into 10 parishes. It was ceded to Britain in 1763. Pop. 1594 whites, 2822 people of colour, and 22,083 slaves. Capital, Charlotte Town.

DOMINICA, one of the Marquesas islands, called O-heeva-oa by the natives, 18 miles in length, and of an equal breadth. Lat. 9. 39. S. Long. 139. 3. W.

DOMINICK, St, a pa., Corn. Pop. 726.

DOMITZ, a to. of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 34 miles S. Schwerin. Pop. 1660.

DOMME, a to. of France, in the department of the Dordogne. Pop. 1900.

DOMMEL, a river of the Netherlands, in Brabant, which falls into the Maese.

DON, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea at Old Aberdeen. The lands on its banks are very fertile.

DON, (the *Tanaïs* of the ancients,) one of the largest rivers of European Russia, rises in the government of Tula, and after winding 1100 miles, falls into the sea of Azoph. Steam navigation has been introduced on the Don.

DONAGHADEE, a to. of Ireland, co. of Down, on the coast of the Irish channel. It consists of two principal streets, intersected by narrow lanes. There are a church here, and two other places of worship. Packets are established here for the conveyance of the mails to and from Port Patrick in Scotland, a distance of 20 miles. And there is a considerable export of live cattle. For the sake of the packets, a fine pier has been erected, with a light house, at the national expense. Pop. 3000. 15 miles E. Belfast.

DONAT, St, a to. of France, department of the Drome. Pop. 1600.

DONATO, a to. of Italy, in the grand Duchy of Parma, at which there is a medicinal bath. Pop. 2200.

DONAUESCHINGEN, a to. of Baden, circle of the Danube. Pop. 2080.

DONAUERTH, a well built to. of Bavaria, on the Danube. Pop. 2460. 25 miles N. Augsburg.

DONAUERTH, a bailiwick of the Upper Danube, in the kingdom of Bavaria, contains 74 square miles, has 1 city and 28 villages, with 83,533 inhabitants. The district is fertile, yielding corn, tobacco, and fruit. The capital has the same name.

DONCASTER, a to. of England, York, on the river Don or Don. It is well built, kept remarkably clean, and consists of one principal street, besides others of smaller extent. Besides the parish church, which is spacious and elegant, and has a fine square tower, 141 feet high, there are several Dissenters' places of worship. There is a public library, which is contained in a handsome and newly erect-

ed building, in the centre of the town, and is connected with a news-room; a new church was lately erected. There are various charitable institutions. An elegant mansion-house, and a town-hall and handsome theatre. Doncaster is not a manufacturing town. Pop. 10,801. 18 miles N.E. Sheffield.

DONCASTER, a pa. W. R. Y. Pop. 11,572.

DONCHERY, a to. of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Maese. Pop. 1440.

DONDRAHEAD, a low point of land which forms the southern extremity of the island of Ceylon, adjacent to which is a populous village, where are still to be seen the remains of a Hindoo temple, which was at one time a magnificent structure, near which there is a smaller one dedicated to Boodha. Lat. 25. 10. N. Long. 80. 40. E.

DONEGAL, a co. of Ireland, returning two members to parliament, bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, S. by the county of Fermanagh and the bay of Ballyshannon. It extends about 70 miles in length, by from 12 to 51 in breadth, and contains a superficial area of 1725 miles. The principal rivers are the Fin, the Dale, the Erne, the Guibarra, and the Swilly. Great part of the surface of this county is waste; and it is computed that not less than 70,000 acres are occupied by bogs and mountains. Lifford is the assize town; but Ballyshannon and Letterkenney are far more populous and flourishing. The population is above 250,000.

DONEGAL, a decayed to. of Ireland, co. of Donegal, at the mouth of the Esk, 13 miles N.N.E. Ballyshannon. Pop. 700.

DONEGAL, a to. of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 18,155. —The name of several other townships.

DONERAILE, a to. of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the Awbeg. Pop. about 3000. 24 miles N.W. Cork.

DONGEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, 6 miles E.N.E. Breda. Pop. 2100.

DONGES, a to. of France, in Brittany, on the Loire. Pop. 2100.

DONGOLA, a to. on the Nile, and capital of Nubia. It is inhabited by about 500 Mamelukes, with 3000 or 4000 negro slaves. Lat. 19. 20. N. Long. 32. E.

DONHEAD, St ANDREW, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 804.

DONHEAD, St MARY, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 1520.

DONINGTON CASTLE, a pa., Leic. Pop. 3182.

DONKOV, a town of Russia, on the Don, 560 miles S.S.E. Petersburg. Pop. 2100.

DONNINGTON, a to. and pa. of England, in Linc., with a good port for barges. Pop. 1759. 11 miles W.S.W. Boston.—Also another village in Berks.

DONNINGTON, a to. of England, in Leic. Pop. 2500.

DONOBW, a to. and stockade in the king-

dom of Ava, province of Pegu, from which, in the last Burmese war, the British troops were repulsed with heavy loss.

DONVATT, a pa. co. of Som. Pop. 557.

DONVLEND, EAST, a pa. Ess. Pop. 692.

DONZDORF, a m. t. of Wirtemberg, near Goppingen. Pop. 1700.

DONZENAC, a to. of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 2100.

DONZY, a to. of France, department of the Nievre. Pop. 3020.

DOOAB, a tract of land, in India, between the rivers Ganges and Jumna, comprised in the provinces of Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad.

DOOLEA, a considerable town belonging to the British, in the province of Candeish. Lat. 21. N. Long. 74. 47. E.

DOON, a lake and river of Scotland, in Ayr., the river enters the sea 2 miles S. Ayr, and is celebrated in Burns's songs.

DOONDEAKERA, a to. of Hindostan, in the province of Oude, on the north side of the Ganges. The adjacent country abounds with game and wild cattle.

DOORNSPRÛCK, a vil. of the Netherlands, near the Zuyder Zee, with 1900 inhabitants.

DOORDROOG, a fortress of South India, in the province of Mysore, situate on a rock. Lat. 13. 27. N. Long. 77. 25. E.

DOOSHAK, or JULALLABAD, a to. of Persia, the capital of the province of Seistan. Houses 2000. Lat. 31. 26. N. Long. 61. 13. E.

DORAK, or FELAHI, a to. of Persia, province of Kustistan. Pop. 8000.

DORAN, a town of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, the residence of a chief governor. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, with strong gates. It is 28 miles S. of Seina. Lat. 14. 15. N. Long. 44. 4. E.

DORAT, a town of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 3000.

DORCHESTER, a to. and pa. of England, 9 miles E. Oxford. Pop. 866.

DORCHESTER (the Fortified Town on the River, viz. the Frome,) a to. of England, capital of the county of Dorset, situate on an ascent. It is of an irregular square figure, and consists principally of three spacious streets. There are three churches, three almshouses, and a county jail, after the plan of Howard the philanthropist. Its manufactures of broad-cloth are much gone to decay; that of serge is still continued. It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 3033. 15 miles from Bridport.

DORCHESTER, a to. of the United States, 3 miles S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 5010.

DORCHESTER, a co. of the United States, in Maryland, on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake. Pop. 41,365. Slaves 5032. Chief town, Cambridge.—2d, Capital of Colleton district, South Carolina, on Ashley river, 18 miles N.W. Charleston.

DORDOGNE, a large river of France, which joins the Garonne, 15 miles below Bourdeaux.

DORDOGNE, a department of France, con-

sisting of the whole of the old Perigord, with a few communes of the Limousin. It adjoins the departments of the Gironde, Charente, and Correze. Its superficial extent is about 3600 square miles, and the population 425,000.

DORE, a ham. of England, in the co. of Derby. Pop. 527.

DORES, a pa. Inver. Pop. 1736.

DORK, a to. in Persia. It is surrounded by walls about two miles in circuit, built of mud, 16 feet in thickness, flanked with towers. It contains few people within the walls, as the majority of the people live in the suburbs. Pop. about 8000.

DORKING, a to. of England, in Surr., near the river Mole. Pop. 4711. 23 miles S.S.W. London.

DORMANS, a to. of France, in Upper Champagne, on the Marne. Pop. 2300.

DORNACH, a small town of Switzerland, 6 miles S. Bale.

DORNBERG, a circle in the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, comprehending a town of that name, and 27 villages. Pop. 7732.

DORNHAN, a to. of Wirtemberg, in Suabia, 40 miles S.W. Stuttgart.

DORNHEIM, a town of Germany, 5 miles W. Darmstadt. Pop. 900.

DORNOCH, FRITH OF, in Scotland, an arm of the sea, which divides the southern parts of Sutherland from the county of Ross. Its entrance is nearly 15 miles wide.

DORNOCH, a town and parish of Scotland, county of Sutherland, on the N. coast of the Frith of Dornoch. It unites with other boroughs in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. of the to. and pa. 3380. 211 miles N. Edinburgh.

DORNOCK, a pa. Dumf. Pop. 752.

DORNSTETEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, 32 miles E. Strasburg. Pop. 1100.

DOROGOBUSH, a to. of European Russia, on the Dnieper, 46 miles E.N.E. Smolensko.

DORONINSK, a to. in Asiatic Russia, in the government of Smolensko. It extends on both sides of the river Dnieper, and is fruitful and well watered. The capital is a city of same name. It stands on the side of a lake, and like the other towns in Moldavia, is irregular and badly built. It contains many churches and monasteries, a weekly market, and a seat for the courts of law for the province.

DORPAT, a town of European Russia, in Livonia, on the Embach. A university was established here in 1802. Pop. 4500. 65 miles S.W. Narva.

DORSET, a co. of England, bounded N. by the counties of Somerset and Wilts, E. by Hampshire, S. by the British channel, and W. by the counties of Devon and Somerset. It extends about 50 miles in length by 36 in breadth, besides a small detached portion on the W. extremity, surrounded by Devonshire. Its superficial area is computed at 1129 square miles, or 711,270 acres, of which

153,588 are arable, and 300,000 pasture, meadow, common, and downs. Its woods are calculated to occupy 18,154, and orchards 10,000 acres. The climate is temperate and salubrious. Dorsetshire is watered by about 40 rivers and brooks, of which the principal are the Stour, the Frome, the Yeo or Ivel, the Piddle, Char, and Wey. There are several mineral waters. A bituminous slaty coal is produced, which burns with a bright lively flame. The principal minerals of the county are two kinds of freestone, greatly used in building and paving, which are quarried in the isle of Portland, and in Purbeck. Great attention is paid to the breeding of sheep. Considerable quantities of hemp are grown in this county, which is manufactured into twine, cordage, netting, sacking, and sailcloth. The mackerel fishery is carried on between Lyme and Portland, from April to June. Abundance of other fish frequent the coast in great variety. Dorsetshire consists of 270 parishes, containing 22 market-towns, of which the first 9 are boroughs. The woollen manufacture prevails, and it is noted for its capital ale and beer. It returns three members to Parliament. Pop. 159,252.

DORSET, a post to. of the United States, in Bennington co., Vermont, 27 miles N. Bennington. Pop. 3650.

DORSTEN, a to. of Germany, 40 miles S.W. Munster. Pop. 2200.

DORSTON, a pa. Heref. Pop. 571.

DORT, one of the most ancient towns of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on an island formed by the Meuse and the Biesbosch, famous for its Protestant synod held in 1618. Among the public buildings are the great church, with its lofty tower and chimies; an elegant town-house, the exchange, the church of St Nicholas, and the different hospitals. The situation of Dort is highly favourable for trade, and the harbour sufficiently commodious. Great quantities of timber are floated down here from Germany by the Rhine. It surrendered to the French in 1795. Here are several docks for ship-building; a brisk traffic is carried on in yarn and linen, as well as in salt. The salmon fishing is productive. Pop. 19,500. 11 miles S.E. Rotterdam.

DORTMUND, a to. of the Prussian states, on the Ems. Pop. 4000, 40 miles N.N.E. Cologne.

DORTIS, a market-town in Hungary, and in the circle of Farther Danube. It is situate on the river Tata, on a small lake. There is an ancient castle, with a strong keep belonging to Prince Esterhazy. It contains 8580 inhabitants, and has a considerable trade. Lat. 47. 38. 45. N. Long. 18. 13. 6. E.

DOUARNENEZ, a seaport of France, with a good harbour, 20 miles S. Brest. Pop. 2200.

DOUAY, a strong town of French Flanders, on the small river Scarpe. It has manufac-

tures of cotton, linen, lace, and thread; also a cannon foundery, an arsenal, and an artillery school. It has been long noted for its university; also for its English schools. It is fortified with walls and ditches. Pop. above 18,854. 15 miles N.W. Cambray. Lat. 50. 22. 12. N. Long. 3. 5. 2. E.

DOUBS, a river of France, in Franche Comte, which falls into the Saone at Verdun.

DOUBS, a department of France, which comprises the eastern part of Franche Comte, and is bounded by the departments of the Jura, the Upper Saone, the Upper Rhine, and the canton of Bern. Pop. 242,663.

DOUBTFUL ISLAND, lies in the South Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 17. 20. S., and Long. 148. 38. W. It was so named by Captain Cook, and was seen by Bougainville.—There is another small island of the same name on the south coast of New Holland, so called by Captain Vancouver, from the uncertainty whether it was connected with the continent or not. Lat. 34. 23. S. Long. 119. 49. E.

DOUDEVILLE, a to. of Normandy, 25 miles N.N.W. Rouen. Pop. 3200.

DOODPOOR, a town in Hindostan, in the south of India. It is 35 miles S. by E. from Battar. Lat. 19. 36. N. Long. 83. 10. E.

DOUE, a to. of France, 9 miles S.W. Saumur. Pop. 2000.

DOUGLAS, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, county of Lanark. The castle of Douglas was for ages the residence of the Douglas family. Pop. 2542.—Also a small river which joins the Clyde.

DOUGLAS, a seaport and principal town of the Isle of Man, on the S.E. shore. It has a handsome chapel and a free school. The harbour is spacious and safe. Packet boats sail regularly to the neighbouring ports. Near the mouth of the harbour is an ancient fort. Pop. 6054.

DOUGLAS ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, 20 miles long and 6 broad.—Also a small island in the Chinese seas.

DOUGLASS, a post to. of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.

DOULLENS, a to. of France; 15 miles N. Amiens. Pop. 3504.

DOULTING, a pa. co. of Som. Pop. 630.

DOUNE, a to. of Scotland, co. of Perth, on the Teith. Its principal manufacture is cotton. 8 miles N.W. Stirling.

DOUPARRA, a to. of Hindostan, in the south of India, and district of Commim. It is 87 miles north from Cudapah. Lat. 15. 43. N. Long. 79. 4. E.

DOUR, a small to. of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 9 miles W.S.W. Mons.

DOURDAN, a to. of France, 18 miles S.S.W. Versailles. Pop. 3000.

DOURGNE, a to. of France, department of the Tarn. Pop. 1700.

DOURO, a large river of Spain, which rises on the borders of Arragon, and flowing west, traverses more than half the width of

Spain, and the whole of Portugal. The Duke of Wellington takes his title of Marquis of Douro, from this river. It falls into the Atlantic, a little below Oporto.

DOUVRES, a to. of Normandy, 9 miles W. Caln. Pop. 2300.

DOUZE, LA, a river of France, in Gascony, which joins the Adour below Tartas.

DOUZY, a to. of France, in the department of the Nievre. Pop. 3600.

DOVE, a river of England, which falls into the Trent below Burton.

DOVE ISLAND, a small isle on the north coast of New Holland, about a mile and a half in circuit. The fragrance of the trees and shrubs with which it is covered perfumes the air.

DOVER, a seaport of England, in the county of Kent, situate on a small stream which falls into the harbour. It consists chiefly of three long streets converging to one point; the upper part called the Town, and the lower the Pier. A very extensive range of buildings interspersed with lawns, and fronting the sea, was lately completed, which has the effect of adding greatly to the beauty of the town. Of late years it has become a fashionable watering place. It has two parish churches, and churches also for Methodists, Baptists, and Quakers. It has also a free school, a charity school, a school of industry, and an hospital. A town-hall stands in the market place. Dover is defended by a strong and spacious castle, and all the neighbouring heights are fortified. The castle occupies a lofty eminence, steep and rugged towards the town and harbour, and presents a precipitous cliff, 320 feet higher than the sea. Subterraneous works and casemates have been added since the alarm of the French invasion, capable of accommodating 2000 men. Dover is one of the Cinque Ports, also a borough, returning two members to Parliament. The harbour can receive vessels of 400 or 500 tons, and is defended by strong batteries. It is the principal place of embarkation to France, and steam-packets ply daily to Calais and Boulogne. The Ostend mail-packets sail on Wednesdays and Saturdays: it is therefore a place of great bustle and liveliness. Pop. 11,924. 8 miles from Deal, 72 E.S.E. London. Lat. 51. 6. N. Long. 1. 19. E.

DOVER, a post to. of the United States, in Stafford co., New Hampshire. Pop. 7500.—2d, In York county, Pennsylvania, on Fox run. Pop. 2750.—3d, In Kent co., Delaware.

DOVER COURT, a pa. co. of Essex. Pop. 926.

DOVERIDGE, a pa. in Derb. Pop. 792.

DOVY, or DYFFI, a river of Wales, which falls into Cardigan bay.

DOWALLY, a pa. in Perth. Pop. 566.

DOWLATABAD (Fortunate City,) a celebrated city and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Aurungabad. The fort stands on the summit of a rock 500 feet in perpendicular height, which commands the town;

and is still considered as the key of the Deccan. Lat. 19. 52. N. Long. 76. 2. E.

DOWLTON, a beautiful fresh water lake in the parish of Sorbie, Wigton, with an island at one time the seat of the M'Dowall family.

DOWN, WEST, a pa. Dev. Pop. 628.

DOWN, EAST, a pa. Dev. Pop. 446.

DOWN HOLLAND, a to. Lanc. Pop. 704.

DOWN, a maritime co. of Ireland, bounded N. by the county of Antrim and an arm of the sea, E. and S. by the Irish sea, and W. by the county of Armagh. It extends 51 miles in extreme length by 39 in breadth, and contains a superficial area of 936 square miles, or 559,995 acres. The chief rivers are, the Bann, the Lagan, and the Newry; and there are numerous small lakes in different places. Its mineral productions are few, and of little importance. The most valuable are its quarries of freestone and slate. Beryls and other crystals are found in the Mourne mountains; but they are not considered valuable. Agriculture, though advancing, requires many improvements. Little wheat is cultivated; oats are abundant; and potatoes universal. The breed of cattle is indifferent. There are numerous bleaching greens. Kelp was made along the coast; but the chief manufactures are linen and muslin, in great quantities, and various in quality. The county is divided into 60 parishes, and sends two members to Parliament. The county town is Down-Patrick; but Newry is a place of much more importance. There is a great number of other thriving towns, but none of importance. Pop. 329,348, the half Roman Catholics.

DOWN, or DOWN-PATRICK, a parliamentary borough, and the chief town of the county of Down. It consists principally of four main streets, intersected by several lanes. There are four churches for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. It has a small hospital, a jail, court-house, and market-house. Down-Patrick has a good linen market. It returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. Pop. 5000. 26 miles S.E. Belfast.

DOWNE, a to. of the United States, in Cumberland county, New Jersey.

DOWNHAM, a to. and pa. of England, in Norfolk, on the Ouse. Pop. 1165.

DOWNHAM, a pa. Camb. Pop. 1722.

DOWNHAM MARKET, a m. t. and. pa. Norf. Pop. 2198.

DOWNIE, a town in central Africa, on the Niger. It has a manufactory of pottery-ware, which is neatly made, and sold to advantage in the neighbouring countries. It is 20 miles W.S.W. of Timbuctoo.

DOWNTON, a to. and pa. of England, in the county of Wilts. The principal manufactures are lacemaking, tick-weaving, paper-making, tanning, and malting. Downton, before the Reform Act, returned two members to Parliament. Pop. 3652. 6 miles S. Salisbury.

DOYLSTON, a post to. of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

DRACUT, a post to. of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

DRAGUIGNAN, a to. of France, in Provence, on the Pis, 35 miles N.E. Toulon. Pop. 8616.

DRAINY, a pa. in Morayshire. It extends 4 miles by 3. The land is fertile and well cultivated. It has the small fishing village of Cansea. Pop. 1296.

DRAMMEN, a town of Norway, in the government of Christiana, consisting of two distinct places, on the Drammen. United population 6000. 20 miles S.W. Christiana.

DRASKIRCHEN, a town of Lower Austria, 14 miles S. Vienna. Pop. 1550.

DRAUBURG, UPPER and LOWER, two small towns of Carinthia; the one 42 miles E.N.E. Brixen; the other 112 S.S.W. Vienna.

DRAVE, a large river which rises in Tyrol, and falls into the Danube below Essek.

DRAX, a to. W. R. Y. Pop. 350.

DRAX, a pa. W. R. Y. Pop. 1032.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS, a pa. Staff. Pop. 539.

DRAYCOTT and WILNE, a lib. Derb. Pop. 1074.

DRAYTON, a pa. Berks. Pop. 506.

DRAYTON, a pa. Som. Pop. 519.

DRAYTON, a to. and pa. of England, in Salop, on the Tern. Pop. 4619.

DRAYTON, WEST, a pa. co. Midx. Pop. 662.

DREGHORN CASTLE, a modern house near Edinburgh, parish of Colinton, on the north side of the Pentland Hills. This place is deemed worthy of the visits of many tourists.

DREGHORN, a pa. Ayr. Pop. 888.

DREMEIRCHION, a pa. co. of Flint. Pop. 646.

DRENTHE, one of the provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the north and east by Groningen, on the south-east by Hanover, &c. It is 820 square miles in extent, and contains 46,470 inhabitants, in 3 towns and 37 villages. The capital is Assen. The general feature is sterility and poverty. A few black cattle are reared.

DRESDEN, a city of Germany, the capital of the kingdom of Saxony, and one of the best built towns in Europe, is beautifully situated on both sides of the Elbe, which is here crossed by a magnificent bridge, at the influx of the Weisseritz. This city has long been noted for the fine arts. It contains 11 Lutheran churches, 2 Catholic, and one Calvinist. The more recent of the Catholic churches is one of the finest edifices of the kind in Germany. The electoral palace is a spacious but irregular structure, evidently the work of different ages. It has a tower 355 feet in height, and a number of remarkable apartments, particularly the well-known green vault, divided into eight rooms, all paved with marble, and containing statues, ivory work, silver plate, vases, and precious stones. Near

the palace is the chancery-house, and the large building appropriated since 1745 to a valuable collection of paintings. The house of assembly for the Saxon diet is a tasteful building. The Zwinger gardens, situated in the suburbs, form a kind of public promenade, and contain a valuable cabinet of natural history. The arsenal has a curious collection of arms: among others the first invented firearms. The castle is the great depot of the porcelain manufactures. The royal library, consisting of 150,000 volumes, also a valuable collection of porcelain, and some beautiful statues, is contained in the Dutch and Japanese palace, a large square building, elevating its stately domes amid groves and thickets. There is in Dresden a number of schools, an academy for cadets of noble family, and a military school. The charitable institutions are well regulated. The principal manufactures are those of mirrors, tapestry, lace, jewellery, porcelain, earthenware, and in particular, of plaited straw, 55 miles S.E. Leipsic. Lat. 51. 2. 50. N. Long. 13. 43. 1. E.

DRESDEN, a post to. of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine.

DREUX, an old to. of France, department of the Eure and Loire, on the Blaise. Pop. 6032. 45 miles W. by S. Paris.

DREWSTEINGTON, a pa. Dev. Pop. 1313.

DRIBURG, a to. of Westphalia, 10 miles N.E. Paderborn. Pop. 2065.

DRIEL, a large vil. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with 2100 inhabitants.

DRIESEN, a to. of the Prussian states, on the Netze. Pop. 2150.

DRIFFIELD, a m. t. and pa., E. R. Y. Pop. 2854.

DRIFFIELD, GREAT, a to. of England, E. R. Y. Pop. 2660.

DRIGHTLINGTON, a to. of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 1676.

DRINO, a large river of European Turkey, in Albania, which falls into the Adriatic.

DRINO, another large river of European Turkey, which separates Bosnia from Servia.

DRISSA, a to. of European Russia, government of Witepsk, on the Dwina.

DROGHEDA, a seaport of Ireland, which is a county of itself, situate between the counties of Louth and Meath, on both sides of the river Boyne, which is navigable to it for ships of 150 tons burden. There is a good market for coarse linens, and a large export of grain. It sends one member to the Imperial Parliament. Pop. 19,500. 30 miles N. Dublin.

DROHICHYN, a circle in the Russian government of Bialystoke. It contains about 1100 square miles, 6 cities, 1 market town, and 112 villages, with 68,651 inhabitants. The chief place of the same name, built on the river Bug, contains a college, attended by 250 students, a monastery, and 4 churches.

DROITWICH, a to. of England, in the co. of Worcester, on the Salwarp. It contains three churches. Its principal manufacture

Is of fine white salt. It returns a member to parliament. Pop. 2487. 6 miles N.N.E. Worcester.

DROMAHAIRE, a post to. of Ireland, co. Leitrim. Pop. 388. 133. miles N.W. Dublin.

DROME, a department of France, so called from a river of its name. It comprehends the south-west part of Lower Dauphiny, and is bounded by the departments of the Isere, Upper Alps, Lower Alps, and Vaucluse; the Rhone bounds it on the west. Pop. 273,511.

DROMORE, a to. of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Laggan. Pop. 1861. 18 miles S.W. Belfast, or 84 N. Dublin.

DROMORE, a post to. of the United States, in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

DROWNFIELD, a to. and pa. of England, co. of Derby, 153 miles N.W. London. Pop. 3974.

DRONOBIEW, a city in the circle of Sumer, in Austrian Galicia. It stands on the river Tesminia. It is a place of considerable trade in corn, cattle, and salt. It contains several churches, monasteries, and public schools, and 8000 inhabitants, with a great many Jews. The salt mines produce annually about 37,000 tons of refined salt.

DRONTHEIM, the most northern of the four grand bailiwicks or dioceses of Norway, and situate on the west coast, between Bergen, Aggerhuus, the Swedish frontier, and Nordland. Pop. in 1830, 239,215.

DRONTHEIM, a to. of Norway, the capital of the foregoing province, on the Nid, on an arm of the sea, by which the town is nearly surrounded. The houses are generally of wood. The chief exports are copper, iron, timber, and fish. The imports are chiefly of groceries, cloths, wine, and corn. Pop. 8832. 235 miles N.E. Bergen. Lat. 63. 25. 50. N. Long. 10. 23. 25. E.

DROSSEN, a city of Prussia, in a marshy situation, on the river Lense, in the province of Brandenburg, containing about 3000 inhabitants.

DROW, a pa. in Perth., a square of 4 miles on the north base of the Ochil hills: the lands on the banks of the Earn are rich and fertile. Recently a fine Gothic church has been built. Pop. 464.

DROXFORD, a pa., S. Ham. Pop. 1620.

DROYLSDEN, a to. of England, Lanc. Pop. 2996.

DRUIDÆ or **DROIM**, in an. geo., a very ancient town, the principal place of the Druides or Druidæ, in Gall. Here, according to Cæsar, they met every year in a consecrated grove.

DRUM, **LOCH**, a lake in the pa. of Banchory-Ternan, Kincardineshire, on the south side of the river Dee, about 3 miles in circumference.

DRUMBURGH, a to. co. of Cumb. Pop. 384.

DRUMLADE, a pa., Aberd., 6 miles long by 4 broad. The surface is composed of small

hills and valleys, the latter produce fine crops. There are freestone and ironstone, &c. Pop. 978.

DRUMLANRIG, a small vil. of Scotland, in Dumfries., on the Nith, near which is the magnificent Castle of Drumlarnrig.

DRUMLITHIE, a manufacturing vil. of Scotland, in the co. of Kincardine.

DRUMMELZIER, a pa. in Peebles., on the banks of the Tweed, 12 miles long, and beautifully varied with hill and dale. Drummelzier Castle, at one time the seat of the Tweedies, stands on the banks of the Tweed; and several other mansions of importance take their local here. Pop. 223.

DRUMMOCHY, a small vil. of Scotland, in the co. of Fife.

DRUMMOND, a flourishing vil. of Scotland, in the co. of Ross.

DRUMOAK, a pa. on the north side of the Dee, Aberdeenshire, 4 miles long, and 2 broad. It is in general hilly and pastoral. Pop. 804.

DRUMSNA, a to. of Ireland, in the co. Leitrim. Pop. 707. 91 miles N.W. Dublin.

DRUMSTURDY MUIR, a small vil. in the southern part of Forfar, on the road from Dundee to Arbroath, at the northern base of the remarkable hill of Laws.

DRUNCH, an islet in Loch Linnhe, Argy., near the large island of Lismore.

DRUNKIE, **LOCH**, a small loch on the south side of Loch Venachar, Perth.

DRYBURGH, a small vil. of Scotland, on the Tweed, in Berwickshire, near which are the remains of Dryburgh Abbey, where Sir Walter Scott was interred.

DRYDEN, a post to. of the United States, in Tompkins co. New York.

DRYFE, a river of Scotland, in Dumf., which empties itself into the Annan.

DRYFESDALE, a dis. of Annandale, forming a pa. 7 miles long and 6 broad. The western parts are generally flat and cultivated. The northern are generally in pasture. The parish church is at Lockerby, a populous village, the former having been washed away by the river Dryfe.

DRYMEN, a pa. in Stir., on Loch Lomond, 15 miles long and 9 broad. In some places the country is rugged and mountainous, in others flat and level. Pop. 1690.

DRYPOOL, a pa. E. R. Y. Pop. 2935.

DRYSDALE, a pa. Dumf. Pop. 2283. See Dryfesdale.

DRYPOOL, a to. E. R. Y. Pop. 1821.

DSJAR, a seaport of Arabia, on the coast of the Red sea, 67 miles W. Medina.

DSJEBI, a to. and dis. of Arabia, in the county of Yemen, 56 miles E. Hodeida. Lat. 14. 44. N. Long. 43. 40. E.

DSJOBLA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen. Houses 600. 60 miles N. E. Mocha.

DSJOE, an extensive province of Arabia, in the country of Yemen, consisting chiefly of sandy plains and deserts.

DUANESBURG, a to. of the United States, Schenectady county, New York. Pop. 3780.

DUBBIESIDE, a small vil. on the coast of the Frith of Forth, co. of Fife, at the mouth of the Leven.

DUBBOI, a decayed to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, which in 1828 was estimated to contain 40,000 inhabitants. Lat. 29. 9. N. Long. 73. 25. E.

DUBEN, a to. of Saxony, on the Mulda, 18 miles N.E. Leipsic. Pop. 2200.

DUBITSA, a to. and fortress of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Unna. Pop. 6000.

DUBLIN, a co. of Ireland, bounded E. by the Irish sea, N. by the county of Meath, W. by the counties of Meath and Kildare, S. by the county of Wicklow. It is in length, from north to south, between Meath and the sea, 30½ English miles; and in breadth, from east to west, about 19 miles. The superficial extent of the county contains 237,513 English acres, or about 371 square miles, of which the mountains and wastes occupy one-eighth. It contains 108 parishes, 21 of which are in Dublin. In the vicinity of Dublin the lands are fertile and produce luxuriant crops; but in more remote parts agriculture is not so flourishing. The principal river is the Liffey. The Dodder is a small stream, and falls into the bay of Dublin. There are two canals, the Grand and the Royal, by which a navigable communication has been opened between Dublin and the Shannon, along the coast are many places for sea-bathing, well frequented. Pop. exclusive of the capital, 210,000.

DUBLIN, the capital of the kingdom of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, and county of Dublin, within a mile of the bay of same name, which is of a circular form, and about six miles in diameter, and into which the river Liffey flows, after dividing the city, through which it passes from nearly west to east, into equal parts. Though spacious, this bay is neither commodious nor safe, particularly in the winter months. These defects, which are owing to two sand banks, called the North and South Bulls, and to its great exposure from the east and south-east, are attempted to be in part remedied by a magnificent stone wall, which runs out into the bay the distance of 8564 yards, and at its termination has a light-house. On the opposite side of the harbour is another light-house; and lately a pier has been made at Dunleary, a village on the south side of the bay, 2½ miles within its mouth. From the point of Ringsend, where the Liffey enters the bay, it is embanked on both sides, with a noble wall of freestone, forming a range of beautiful and spacious quays through the whole city. The river is crossed in its course through the city by 7 stone bridges. Dublin is, besides, nearly insulated by two canals, which give great advantages for inland navigation. The city is built rather in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, round which a road is carried, called the Circular. The

houses and streets have been, in some places, extended beyond its limits. The houses, with the exception of the principal public structures, are generally built of brick, and from three to five stories high. In the old part of the city, the streets are irregular, although those which range parallel to and at right angles with the Liffey, are uniform and capacious, particularly Grafton Street. There are five squares, two on the north, and three on the south side of the river. Stephen's Green is nearly a mile in circuit, and is on the south side. To the west end of the city adjoins the Phoenix Park, a royal demesne, about three miles in length, and two in breadth; it is adorned with a Corinthian fluted pillar, 30 feet high, surmounted by a Phoenix, erected by the Earl of Chesterfield, when viceroy in 1747: hence the name. It contains enclosures and appropriate mansions for the viceroy, the secretaries, and rangers; also a military hospital; a large military school for the maintenance and education of soldiers' children, with a beautiful church, a salute battery, and a magazine strongly fortified. On an eminence in it has been erected, in honour of the Duke of Wellington, a splendid obelisk, 210 feet in height. Perhaps no city can boast of a greater number of magnificent and useful public buildings. The castle, which was completed and flanked with towers in 1213, is situated about the centre of the city, and is the seat of government. It consists principally of two squares, which contain apartments for the Lord Lieutenant and officers of his suite, and also residences for his secretaries, with suitable offices for transacting the business of the civil and war departments. In the lower court are the treasury and other offices, besides the civil establishment of the ordnance department, and an extensive armoury. The castle chapel, in this lower square, and recently rebuilt, is an exquisite specimen of Gothic architecture. The other public edifices are the royal exchange, the commercial buildings, the corn exchange or burgh-quay, the linen-hall, the customhouse, in front 375 by 209 feet, one of the finest buildings in Ireland; the stamp-office, the post-office, and the parliament house, now converted into the national bank. Opposite to the east front of the customhouse are the government wet docks; and adjacent to the post-office is Nelson's pillar, raised to the height of 130 feet. In the centre of College Green, to which the principal front of the bank looks, is an equestrian statue of William III., erected in 1701. On the east side of College Green is the grand front of Trinity College, built of Portland stone, of the Corinthian order. This building extends in depth 600 feet, and contains within those dimensions two spacious squares; and a third received in 1817 its completion. The park is in the rear of the college, and contains 25½ acres, finely wooded. Dublin university (viz. its provost,

fellows, and scholars arrived at 21 years of age,) returned two members to the parliament of Ireland, and still returns one to that of the United Kingdom. The courts of justice, and their necessary public offices, situate on the north side of the quay, extend 433 feet in front: the offices form the wings, occupying 90 feet in length, by 50 in depth: the hall of public justice is in the centre, and is always crowded with lawyers, &c. The Dubliners, as well as the Irish in general, have a most singular pride about their capital, and are always anxious that the passing stranger, should avoid the unsightly places, and go away under the impression that Dublin is a most beautiful city; and you cannot offend an Irishman more than by disparaging his city. But a sure mode for a stranger to gain favour, and to be asked to dinners, is to extol the streets, the squares, public buildings, quays, and other lions of what he deems the matchless metropolis, the capital of Ireland. Speaking in this strain is the sure way to be asked to a good dinner and punch; but if you say it is only in size that Dublin is behind London and Paris, it will ensure you of port, and the best an Irishman can produce. Dublin contains 21 parishes, 2 cathedrals, 21 parish churches, besides several chapels of the establishment, 2 meetinghouses of the church of Scotland; 7 of other dissenters, 4 of methodists, 2 of quakers, 1 Lutheran, 1 French Calvinist, and about 30 Roman Catholic chapels; some of which, lately built, are massy structures of stone, and built in a respectable and splendid style of architecture. St Patrick's cathedral is an antique building, in a low and ruinous part of the town, erected in 1190, decorated with a steeple in 1370, and a very lofty spire in 1750. Lady Morgan says, Dublin at all times abounded in churches, some erected in zeal, others in spite; but the great church-building age is the present. Churches in Dublin are, on every side, temples of lofty elevation and great architectural beauty, under whose high and fretted domes the sumptuous ceremonies of the Catholic ritual are celebrated with the greatest pomp. Protestant churches do spring up with rival rapidity, and the partisans of each faith have a jealous watchfulness over the other. Every where steeples glitter, crosses shine, and porticoes are inscribed to the honour of some calendar saint of ancient renown. The Island of Saints never better deserved its appellation than at the present time (1840.) The great church of St Patrick's is the history of the church of Ireland, and would fill a volume. Christ church, built in 1038, the ancient cathedral of Dublin, is another venerable pile, containing some curious monuments. St George's church is a superb edifice, with a magnificent front, and lofty spire. The new schools for public instruction, are well worth the stranger's attention. No city of its size abounds more in charitable institutions. These

are well endowed, and some of them are splendid and convenient buildings. The royal barracks are in the west end of the town, near the river. To the west of the city, opposite to the Phoenix Park, is the royal hospital of Kilmainham, for the reception of disabled and superannuated soldiers, on the plan of Chelsea. Dublin is a corporate body, with a chief magistrate, who has the title of lord mayor, elected annually from the aldermen, 25 in number, elected for life from citizens who have served as sheriffs: two sheriffs are chosen annually from the common council, who are 96 in number, and are triennially elected from their respective guilds by the freemen, a very numerous body amounting to perhaps 2000. The freemen of Dublin, in conjunction with its freeholders, also return two members to the united Parliament. Pop. 186,276; 60 miles W. of Holyhead in Wales, and 330 W.N.W. London. Lat. 53. 21. N. Long. 6. 15. W.

DUBLIN, a to. of the United States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.—2d, Of Cheshire county, New Hampshire.—3d, (LOWER,) in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.—(UPPER,) in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

DUBNO, a to. of European Russia, in Volhynia, on the Irwa. Pop. 6600.

DUCHAL WATER, a rivulet in the pa. of Kilmalcolm, Renf., confluent with the river Clyde.

DUCHOTTSCHINA, a circle in the Russian government of Smolensko, north-east from the city, well watered and cultivated. The capital, of same name, is situate on two rivers which here join. Pop. only 950.

DUCHRAY RIVER, a stream in Stir. Its sources are not far from those of the Forth, with which it has a parallel course at no great distance to the south, till it joins it opposite Aberfoil.

DUCKINFIELD, a to. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 14,681.

DUCKLINGTON, a pa., Oxon. Pop. 509.

DUDCOT, a to., Chest. Pop. 637.

DUDDINGSTON, Linlith., an elegant mansion, the property of Mr Dundas. It stands a little south of Hopetoun House, and is surrounded with some fine wood.

DUDDINGSTON, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in the co. of Edinburgh, near which the Marquis of Abercorn has an elegant mansion. Pop. 3862.

DUDERSTADT, a to. of Hanover, 14 miles E.N.E. Gottingen. Pop. 4160.

DUDLEY, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Worc. There are two churches; the parish church, dedicated to St Thomas, and the other a chapel of ease belonging to it, dedicated to St Edmund. In 1814, the parish church of St Thomas was taken down, and a new church, capable of containing upwards of 1500 persons, has been built according to an elegant Gothic model. The castle is a grand and

spacious ruin. At a little distance from it are the interesting remains of a priory. In the town is a well-endowed free grammar school, and two charity schools. The manufactures are iron, nails, glass, and fire-irons. Pop. 23,043. $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. Birmingham.

DUFF'S GROUP, a range of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, 11 in number, extending 14 or 15 miles in a direction west to south-west. These islands were discovered by Captain Wilson in the course of his missionary voyage in the ship Duff. The two largest are covered with wood, the others appear barren: the natives appeared shy, and afraid of strangers.

DUFFEL, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. Pop. 2850.

DUFFIELD, a pa., Derby. Pop. 14,683.

DUFFUS, a pa. in Morayshire, 5 miles long, and 3 broad, rich and well cultivated. The village of Duffus is well built and populous. The old castle of Duffus stands on the border of Loch Spynie. Pop. 2308.

DUFFTON, a pa., Westm. Pop. 554.

DUG, a to. of Hindostan, in Malwa. In 1838, houses 2000. Lat. 24. N. Long. 76. 1. E.

DUIRNESS, a pa., Suther. Pop. 1153.

DUIRNISH, a pa., Inver. Pop. 4765.

DUISBURG, a strong to. of the Prussian states, on the Rhine, 13 miles N. Dusseldorf. Pop. 4000.

DUKE'S, a co. of the United States, in Massachusetts. Pop. 7500. Chief town, Edgartown.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLANDS.—Several islands go by this name in the South Pacific Ocean, and off the west coast of North America.

DULAS, the name of six small rivers of Wales.—Also a river in the isle of Anglesey, with a village at its mouth.

DULASHE, a river of South Wales, in Carm. which falls into the Towy.

DULCIGNO, a seaport of European Turkey, with a strong castle. Pop. 8000. 17 miles S.W. Scutari.

DULEEK, a vil. of Ireland, co. of Meath, 6 miles S.S.W. Drogheda. Pop. 1038.

DULKEN, a to. of the Prussian states, 20 miles N.N.W. Juliers. Pop. 4000.

DULL, a pa. in Scotland, Perth. Pop. 4590.

DULLINGHAM, a pa., Camb. Pop. 684.

DULMEN, a to. of Westphalia, 16 miles S. W. Munster. Pop. 1700.

DULNAN, a river, in the northern side of Inverness-shire, rising on the heights of Rannoch, and joining the Spey near Abernethy church.

DULVERTON, a to. and pa. of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 1285.

DULWICH, a vil. of England, co. of Surrey, 5 miles S.E. London.

DUMBARNY, a pa. of Scotland, in Perth. Pop. 1162.

DUMBARTON, anciently called Lennox. a

co. of Scotland, bounded N. by Perthshire, E. by the counties of Stirling and Lanark, S. by the river Clyde and Renfrewshire, W. by Lochlong, an arm of the sea, and by Argyleshire. It consists of two detached portions of territory, computed to contain a superficial area of 230 square miles, or about 147,200 English acres, exclusive of lakes, which are numerous. The country is mountainous. Benlomond rises above 4000 feet, Benvoirlich rises 3262 feet, above the level of the sea. There are several elegant mansions in the county. It produces iron, coal, freestone, and limestone in abundance. Cultivated land 70,000, and uncultivated, 50,000 acres; and 27,000 waste. 12,000 acres are covered with copse-wood, and the soil is in many places good, yielding abundant crops, though agriculture has not kept pace with the progress of manufactures. There are numerous and extensive printfields on the Leven, and cotton manufactures: tanning, weaving, and paper-making, are also carried on. This shire contains one royal burgh, Dumbarton, the towns of Kirkintilloch, Cumbernauld, and Helensburgh; and several villages, of which the chief are Old Kilpatrick, Renton, and Alexandria. Dumbartonshire sends one member to parliament. Pop. 32,211.

DUMBARTON, a pa. and to. of Scotland, the chief town of the county of Dumbarton, near the confluence of the Leven with the Clyde. It consists principally of one well paved street, and has a capacious modern church, with a handsome spire. Near it an extensive jail has been lately erected. There is also a Relief Church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The principal manufacture is crown glass. Some tanning and weaving it also carried on. Dumbarton unites with Renfrew and Rutherglen, Kilmarnock, and Port Glasgow, in sending a representative to parliament. The ancient castle of Dumbarton crowns a lofty and precipitous rock, which rises abruptly from a level plain at the confluence of the Clyde and Leven, by which its base is washed on two sides. Pop. of the town and parish, 3623. 15 miles W. Glasgow.

DUMBOWILSKA, a circle on the western part of Wallachia. It is well watered by various streams, and the land well covered with wood; has a city, and 164 villages.

DUMFRIES, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the county of Lanark, E. by those of Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh, S. by the Solway Frith and the English border, and W. by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr. It extends 50 miles in length, by 32 in breadth; its circuit is about 174 miles, of which 21 are sea coast; and its superficial area amounts to 1800 square miles, or 1,520,000 acres, of which, in 1839, about 312,000 were cultivated, 320,000 uncultivated, and 620,000 waste square acres. Independent of the Solway Frith, this county is watered by the Nith, the Annan, the Esk, and many tributary streams. There

are also several small lakes; and sulphureous and chalybeate springs at Moffat. The surface of this country is exceedingly irregular; a large portion of it is mountainous, and much of the land barren and covered with heath. Lead is found in great abundance at Wanlockhead. Coal and lime are also abundant. The principal manufactures are linen, for home consumption; also cotton and carpeting, &c. Dumfries-shire is divided into 42 parishes; contains four royal burghs, Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar; and several considerable villages, as Moffat, Langholm, and Thornhill. Pop. 73,770.

DUMFRIES, a co. to. and par. bo., located on the east side of the Nith. It is said to have been made a royal burgh by William I., and appears to have been a place of some importance about the end of the eighth century. Before the middle of the thirteenth century, a monastery of Franciscans was founded by Devorgilla, mother of John Baliol. It stood on a mound on the Nith; but not a vestige now remains. In the chapel of this monastery, Robert Bruce held a conference with Comyn, 10th February 1305. Bruce was then hesitating about asserting his title to the crown, when an altercation between the rivals ensued. Bruce struck Comyn with his dagger before the altar. Rushing out to his friends, who were at the gate of the monastery, he told them, under great agitation, that he doubted that he had slain Comyn. You doubt! exclaimed Kirkpatrick, I will *mak siccar* (make sure,) and grasping the bloody dagger, he entered the chapel and dispatched the wounded chief. After this violent action, Bruce had no alternative but assert his right to the crown of Scotland, when, after various turns, fortune determined in his favour at the battle of Bannockburn. In 1307, Edward II. advanced to Dumfries, and obtained the homage of several of the Scottish nobility. The town was often taken and plundered by the English. The last time was in 1536, which was revenged by Lord Maxwell, who invaded England and laid Penrith in ashes. The place where Sir Christopher Seton, an adherent and brother-in-law of Bruce was executed by Edward I., is denominated *Kersty's Mount*, a small eminence at the entrance of the town by English Street. In 1617, on returning from his visit to Scotland, King James passed through Dumfries. The house in which he lodged stood long in the High Street, near the square in which is erected the monument to the memory of the Duke of Queensberry, called the *Good Buccleuch*. He was so well pleased with his reception at Dumfries, that he presented to the town a small silver gun, since called the *Sillar Gun*, to be the object of a periodical shooting match, which was for a long time kept up with great hilarity and conviviality. The town of Dumfries made a determined opposition to that great measure, the Union. The articles and the names of

the commissioners were publicly burned at the market cross. During the rebellions of 1715 and '45, the citizens showed their attachment to the House of Hanover. Prince Charles had a few adherents; but these were chiefly ladies of great families in the neighbourhood. On his return from England, he visited Dumfries, and his followers were too numerous to be resisted. He lodged in a house near the Commercial Inn, on the south side of the High Street, and here he first received, with great agitation, the intelligence that the Duke of Cumberland had taken Carlisle, and was advancing on Dumfries. On this he hastily left the town, without obtaining the amount of a fine he had levied from the inhabitants. He took with him the provost and Mr Riddell of Glenriddell as hostages for the fine. The great national poet, Burns, spent the most unhappy days of his life in Dumfries; and here he died. The house in which he lived and died is in a humble street, formerly known as Mill-Hole brae, but now denominated Burns Street. It is a house of two stories, the upper one containing the apartment in which he died. In this humble mansion, from the time of his decease in 1796 to 1834, his widow, *alias* "Bonnie Jean," resided, honoured by all ranks for her modest and amiable character. She died in 1834, at the age of 67, after surviving the poet 38 years. Burns was originally interred in the north-west extremity of St Michael's churchyard; but, in 1815, he was transferred to the present ground occupied by his elegant mausoleum, the finest of that immense collection of monuments and memorials. When the poet was disinterred, or *bisinterred*, the hair of his head was still fresh, and the lineaments of his face in good preservation, though they soon crumbled into dust. The mausoleum contains a large and elegant piece of sculpture, representing Burns at the plough, his imaginary muse *Coila* throwing her inspiring mantle over him. The original headstone erected over his first grave by his widow, is inserted in the floor of the mausoleum, not the least affecting of the whole. In the same place lie the remains of his wife, and some other members of his family. The churchyard of St Michael's, besides the interest it excites from being the last resting-place of Burns, never fails to attract the attention of strangers, from the vast number and magnitude of the monuments, ancient and modern; which strongly indicates the desire of posthumous fame in the minds of the people of Dumfries. Mr McDiarmid calculates, in one of his popular publications, that the value of these monuments, now in good condition, is nearly £100,000. To a stranger this is a most remarkable and striking scene.

Dumfries as a town is inferior to none in Scotland. The new streets are elegant; the old are respectable. In general they are wide, well-paved, clean, and well lighted by

gas; many of the shops are elegant, well stocked, and handsomely fitted up, displaying both wealth and importance. The town is chiefly built of red stone, liable to decay, but the inhabitants paint the walls white. This white painting has also extended to the churchyard, and this gives the sepulchral monuments a splendid appearance, so that if the belief in ghosts were to prevail, these white monuments might cause great apprehension. The good people in Dumfries are noted for their public spirit, and the society of the town is lively and spirited; and select parties, whose object is to beget social happiness and mutual delight, are common, where the best manners are observed, and happiness generally diffused, it being the capital of a district, perhaps as well educated, and in every respect as fashionable as any in the kingdom.

The public buildings in Dumfries are respectable. The new bridge over the Nith, and the mid steeple, in the middle of the High Street, the design of Inigo Jones, (attached to which are the chambers in which the town council hold their meetings,) are very elegant structures. The monument of the Duke of Queensberry, in Queensberry Square, is a handsome Doric column, erected in 1780. The trades' hall, built in 1804, for the meeting of the incorporated trades, the court-houses, which accommodate the judiciary and the sheriff courts, the quarter sessions, and county meetings, are well suited for the purpose of their erection. The bridewell is not well adapted for a place of confinement; and near it is the county jail, both built in 1807. The assembly rooms in George Street exhibit great elegance in design. The academy is a large building, advantageously situate. The lunatic asylum, a handsome building, advantageously located, from a design of Mr Burn of Edinburgh, stands on the east of the town; it was founded in 1839. The Crichton Institution, so named after Dr Crichton of Friars' Carse, who left to his widow £100,000 to be expended in charitable purposes in Scotland. The poor's house, erected in 1753, from a donation from two cousins named Muirhead. The Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, has an income from various sources. The Public Dispensary is at the west end of the town: it has been of great utility. The commerce of Dumfries is aided by six branches of various banks: the Commercial Bank has an elegant house and offices.

Churches—St Michael's, built in 1745, with a tall and handsome spire. The new church which terminates the view on the north-west. The new parish church of St Mary's, on the road to England, is a remarkable object. It was erected in 1838, from a plan by Mr Henderson of Edinburgh, at an expense of £3000. The town contains, besides these, (in 1840,) an Episcopal chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel,

two Secession, a Reformed Presbyterian, a Wesleyan Methodist, an United Christian, an Independent, and some minor places of worship.

Dumfries, as a literary town, has strong claims on public attention: in 1840 there are three newspapers, the Courier, Herald, and Times; an Astronomical Association, a Horticultural Society, several public reading rooms, a public library, established in 1792, a public news room. There is a commodious theatre, generally well attended—the place in which Kean made his debut; a regatta club; annual races in September, when assemblies are held; and other circumstances, which demonstrate Dumfries to be a very gay place.

Manufactures.—Hats, stockings, clogs, and shoes, are made in Dumfries: tanning, brewing, basket-making, and some other trades are here carried on successfully. Every Wednesday a market is held on the sands, where considerable dealings take place among cattle-dealers. There are four annual fairs; the September one is the largest, when the sum of £30,000 is said to change hands.

The navigation of the Nith has been improved by deepening the river, on which large sums have been laid out. Vessels of considerable burden can now approach near the town. The chief trade is with America: the number of vessels, including the creek of Annan, is more than a hundred, tonnage 11,798. Customs, in 1837, £7929. Steam-vessels sail regularly to Liverpool, Whitehaven, Maryport, and other parts.

Dumfries figures as a great mart for the transmission of pork and cattle from the district into England, some thousand carcasses of pork being sold during the season, and sometimes to the value of £5000 in one day.

The municipality of Dumfries consists of a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 19 councillors, all elected in accordance with the Burgh Reform Act. Corporation revenue, 1838–39, £1596. Parliamentary constituency, in 1839, 592; municipal, 485. The town is divided into four wards, which elect the council and twelve commissioners of police.

The suburbs of Maxwelltown, across the Nith, must be reckoned as part of Dumfries. This populous suburb is chiefly occupied with natives of the sister isle, who lead a very disorderly life. It is held in very low estimate by the genteel Dumfriensians, and seems to be their standing joke. This suburb has a neat parish church, and among the works carried on are some breweries, and iron-foundries. Dumfries is 73 miles from Edinburgh by Moffat. It unites with Annan, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. in 1831, including Maxwelltown, 16,271.

DUMFRIES, the capital of Prince William county, Virginia, on Quantico creek. The

public buildings are a court-house and jail, and a church.

DUMMERSTON, a post to. of the United States, Windham county, Vermont.

DUMPALIS, a spacious bay on the west coast of the island of Celebes, into which flow two considerable rivers; the bay has always a good supply of fish. At the bottom of the bay stands the town of Dumpalis, which has a considerable trade. The inland merchants bring gold dust, and a particular kind of drug which they dispose of to the inhabitants in the town; they get in return tobacco, opium, white cloths, iron, knives, &c. The natives fight with barbed arrows, shot from black ebony tubes, and never miss their mark at the distance of 20 yards.

DUN, a pa. in Forfarshire, on the north bank of the Esk, about 4 miles each way. It is flat and fertile: there is a small lake in the parish. Pop. 514.

DUN LE ROI, a to. of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 2700.

DUN SUR AURON, a small to. of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 2700.

DUNABURG, a circle in the Russian government of Witepsk. It is watered by the Duna and other rivers: the land is very productive, and supports fine herds of cattle. It contains 3 cities, 4 towns, and 1078 villages. Pop. about 60,000, who live on an extent of 318 square miles.—The chief city, of same name, is situate on the Duna: it contains a Greek and a Catholic church, and about 4000 inhabitants.

DUNBAR, (the Town on the Hill,) a seaport of Scotland, in the co. of Hadd. at the mouth of the Frith of Forth. 28 miles from Edinburgh, 11 from Haddington, and 29 from Berwick. The principal street is broad and spacious. The harbour, which is defended by a battery, is of difficult access, but is of great safety for shipping. Ship-building is carried on; there is also a soap manufactory, two iron foundries, &c. The herring fishery is prosecuted here to a considerable extent. An elegant new church has been erected on the site of the former ancient edifice, founded in 1392. It was opened in 1821. West from the harbour stand the venerable ruins of the castle, which project into the sea. It unites with Haddington, Jedburgh, Lauder, and North Berwick, in sending a member to Parliament. Pop. of the town and parish 4735.

DUNBARNEY, a pa. Perth. Pop. 1162.

DUNBARTON, a to. of the United States, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.

DUNBEATH, a river of Scotland, runs into the sea, 8 miles N.E. Ord of Caithness.

DUNBEATH, a thriving vil. chiefly fishing, on the east coast of Caithness-shire, at the mouth of the Dunbeath water, which falls into the sea, 8 miles off Ord, Caithness.

DUNBLANE, (the Town of St Blaen, or Blane,) a to. and pa. of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Allan. It consists principally of

one street, intersected by lanes. Its cathedral is now in ruins, except what serves for the parish church. Pop. 3228. 6 miles N. Stirling.

DUNBOYNE, (the Town on the Boyne,) a village of Ireland, county of Meath. 10 miles N.W. Dublin. Pop. 412.

DUNCAN'S SUGAR LOAF, an island in the Mergui Archipelago, of a triangular form, about six miles in circuit, near the south coast of the island of St Matthew. Lat. 9. 42. N.

DUNCANNON, a small to. and fort of Ireland, in Wexford. Pop. 510.

DUNCANSBY HEAD, N.E. extremity of Great Britain. Lat. 58. 33. N. Long. 2. 53. W.

DUNCURCH, a pa. Warw. Pop. 1310.

DUNDALK, a seaport of Ireland, county of Louth, on a river of the same name, at the mouth of a bay in the Irish channel. It consists principally of one wide street, intersected by many lanes. It has a good harbour; and among the public buildings are a market-house, court-house, jail, barracks, and a charter school. It has cambric and muslin manufactures. It returns one member to the imperial Parliament. Pop. 10,000. 51 miles N. Dublin.

DUNDEE, a pa. in Forfar. It lies on the north bank of the Tay, within 10 miles of its junction with the sea; in length about six miles, breadth from two to four. The arable lands are in the best state of cultivation, which is fostered by the proximity of a large town and seaport. The plantations are ornamental or for shelter. The greatest elevation is Dundee Law, through which is the tunnel of the Newtyle railway, about 525 feet in height. From its summit there are remarkable views; and the remains of a fortification. Tradition points out the localities of many a contest for the supremacy of this fortification. About three miles north and west of Dundee stands a stone on a small mount, designated the *King's Cross*, with a hole 10 inches deep, in which it is said a standard was fixed on the day of a great battle. The Tay is nearly two miles broad opposite Dundee: its channel near the middle, is much interrupted by a large sand bank, about a mile and a half at low water. It is constantly altering in appearance and gradually moving down the river. The salmon fishings are good, and belong to four proprietors. The coal comes from Fifeshire. Pop. 45,355. 1831.

DUNDEE, a Parliamentary bo. and seaport, in Forfar, Scotland. The origin of Dundee was probably its castle, now demolished, which stood on a rock, overhanging the river, at this time named Castlehill, behind Castle Street. It was a place of considerable strength, and was the object of contest in the wars of Wallace and Bruce with the English invaders. St Clement's Lane is deemed the oldest part of Dundee. St Clement was the tutelary saint of Dundee; and the church, long the only one in the place,

stood on the site of the present Town-house. David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William I. of Scotland, landed at Dundee, on his return from the third Crusade, and in gratitude for a remarkable preservation during a storm at sea, he erected a church, dedicated to St Mary, surmounted by a tower, now the most conspicuous object in the town. This church is said to have been thrice burned down. First, in the time of Edward I. of England; again, in the reign of Edward VI.; and the third and last time, by the Marquis of Montrose in 1645. In 1759, the Cross Church was fitted up, and again rebuilt in 1829. In 1789, the Steeple Church was also erected; and all these edifices appear as if one immense Gothic building, with a tower at the west end, 156 feet in height, and surrounded with a stone balustrade.

Dundee was at one time regularly fortified, surrounded with walls and gates, begun by the English, and completed by the French; and several names remain which indicate the operations of these nations. The names of the gates are still maintained in the designation of the streets, such as Nethergate, Overgate, Seagate, &c. All the gates or streets branch off from the fine oblong square called the High Street, 360 feet in length, by 100 in breadth. The Cowgate-Port gate is the only one now remaining; an old archway, said to be preserved from respect to George Wishart, called the martyr, who was of great service to the inhabitants during an epidemic in 1544, when he addressed the people from the top of it, the infected having been brought out and laid down before him in temporary accommodations; this, however, has been disputed. The Seagate, now dingy and narrow, was, like olden Edinburgh, the town residence of the principal families of the county. At the head of Wellgate Street stands the Lady Well, which supplies a portion of the town with water. Near this is Bucklemaker Wynd, at one time the locality of a bucklemaking trade long since given up, and the name only remains to commemorate its former existence and fashion. Near this alley is Dudhope Wynd, leading to the Castle of Dudhope, at one time the residence of the hereditary constable of Dundee, now converted into a barracks for infantry, pleasantly situate on the hilly elevation connected with the Law.

In a house that terminates the High Street on the west, for some time General Monk resided in 1651, after he took the town by storm. In this house the celebrated Anne, Duchess of Monmouth, was born, her father being expelled by the Commissioners of Cromwell from the palace of Dalkeith; and in the same house the Chevalier St George, son of James II., rested one night in 1715. The thoroughfare north of this house was at first called the Luckenbooths, now the Overgate, which has several openings which lead to the Law, and a place named the Scouring Burn. South of

this house is the Nethergate, where there is a very elegant Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1837.

Before the accession of James VI. to the crown of England, Dundee was occasionally the abode of the Scottish kings. A palace stood between Crichton Street and Union Street, a portion of which still exists, called Whitehall. On the front of a house to the Nethergate, erected on part of the site, are placed the arms of Scotland, England, and France, with the words "Charles II. 1660;" near these are the Scottish arms, surmounted by a crown, with date 1588, with an inscription, "Obey ye King James VI." West of Whitehall, and nearly opposite the churches, there stood a large edifice, at one time the abode of the Earls of Crawford, in which Archibald Earl of Angus, surnamed Bell-the-Cat, was married to Lady Mary Crawford with great splendour. In 1831, when the old houses, for the erection of Reform Street, were taken down, the remains of a mint, said to have been used by Robert Bruce, or by Robert III., were discovered at the top of the Mint Close, and the smelting furnace was almost entire. At this time (1840) the premises occupied by the Dundee Advertiser is on part of this site. The former tolbooth stood at the Seagate, near which a woman named Grisel Jeffrey was burned as a witch, under very cruel circumstances. The common burying ground or *Houff*, on the north side of the town, near the Meadows, contains about 4½ acres: it was in old times the garden of the convent of Franciscans, founded in 1260. This convent was destroyed at the Reformation; and Queen Mary, on her marriage with Darnley, gave the site of it for a burying ground, which has now got the name, by universal consent, of the *Houff*. The queen was a great benefactor to Dundee, making to it many valuable conveyances. The Methodists, at their establishment in Dundee, assembled for worship in the chapel of the nunnery, on the south side of the *Houff*, now used by the hammermen as a hall.

In the ancient history of Dundee may be recorded Sir William Wallace, who, while at school there, commenced his public exploits by putting the son of its English governor to death. It was in after times repeatedly burned by the English. Soon after the Reformation, owing to the zeal of the inhabitants for the new faith, it got the name of the *Second Geneva*. When the news of the Gowrie Conspiracy reached Dundee, the people set off in great crowds to revenge the supposed death of the king. They were met within a few miles of the fair city, and learning the king was safe, they returned to Dundee much disappointed, as it has been said they anticipated the plundering of the town of Perth which would have afforded much booty.

The inhabitants having embraced the opinions of the Covenanters, they became obnoxious to the Marquis of Montrose, who made

an attack upon the city on the 5th April 1645, when they were subjected to a series of dreadful outrages.

In 1651, after the battle of Worcester, Dundee encountered its last and most disastrous calamity from General Monk, when the town was defended for some time with great bravery against the veteran soldiers of Monk, who at last took it by assault, which was followed with great cruelty and loss of life; and the governor, who retired to the steeple or great tower of the church, but was compelled to surrender, was, with his companions, executed in the churchyard, and his head fixed on a pike on the top of the tower. Two battalions of Lord Duffus's regiment were slaughtered in the churchyard, and another party of soldiers in the market-place. Tombstones, recording these events, are still to be seen in the *Houff*. Monk and his soldiers obtained great plunder, but fortunately the vessels that contained their booty was stranded soon after leaving Dundee Harbour. Charles I. granted a charter denominated the *Great Charter*, confirming all former grants of immunities and privileges, and afterwards reconfirmed by a parliament at Edinburgh in the reign of Charles II. In 1715, several members of the town-council were tried for high treason, being charged with various acts of disloyalty, such as drinking the Chevalier's health, obstructing the people in their demonstrations of loyalty to King George, &c.; and in the following year, 1716, when the Duke of Argyll arrived from the battle of Sheriffmuir, he found the whole council Jacobites, who having fled at his Grace's approach, he commissioned five citizens to act as magistrates, until the regular election at Michaelmas; from this period until 1746, the town continued in a very disturbed condition.

Exclusive of the churches already mentioned, are the town-hall or court-house, built in 1734, after a plan by Adam, with a spire 140 feet high, and piazzas in front—in the hall is a fine portrait of Lord Panmure, who has been a most munificent benefactor to the town; the trades' hall, erected in 1770, with a cupola and lantern rising from its centre, and now the office of the Eastern Bank of Scotland; the academy, in the Meadows, an elegant building from a design by Mr Angus, Edinburgh; the exchange or coffee-room, from a design by George Smith of Edinburgh, erected by a joint-stock company, at an expense of £10,000, which stands at the foot of Castle Street, in which is an excellent bust of Lord Panmure; the Theatre, a large and commodious building, in Castle Street; the Royal Lunatic Asylum; the Castle of Dudhope, in the height between the town and the Law, now used as a barracks. In 1840, the town and parish consisted of six divisions, St Mary's, St Paul's, Grey Friar's, St John's, and St David's, and the five *quoad sacra* parishes of Chapelshade, St Andrew's, St

Peter's, the Gaelic kirk, and Hillton. To these may be added Wallace, Craigie, and Dudhope churches; and a chapel for seamen. The town is the seat of a presbytery. The dissenting chapels are numerous, and some of them elegant. Besides the Roman Catholic and Episcopal chapels, here are four Seceding meetinghouses and a Glassite meetinghouse, besides other denominations; indeed it may be said that Dundee is the very hotbed of dissent, for there are sects here that are not known even by name in any other town in Scotland. The town-council are the patrons of the six town churches. A most important era in the modern history of Dundee, is the disfranchisement of the burgh in 1831, which took its rise from a contested election for a dean of guild—the votes for both candidates were nearly equal; but there was a preponderance of votes in favour of a Mr Kay, who was declared by the previous dean of guild duly elected, and was, in presence of the meeting, invested with the chain of office. The council, who supported the other candidate, refused to accept Mr Kay, on the ground that he was only a burgess for his own lifetime, while his opponent was a freeman for life and posterity, and they accordingly admitted him into the council as dean of guild. This was appealed from, and the Court of Session found that the act of the Council was illegal, and the election null and void, and declared the burgh disfranchised. A warrant from the Privy Council was issued for a popular election, by the burgesses, of a new town-council, the candidates pledging themselves, that if elected, they would bring into parliament a bill to vest permanently the election of one-third of the council annually in the burgesses. This pledge was fulfilled, and the bill obtained; but in three years it was superseded by the general municipal bill for Scotland. The services of Mr Kay were rewarded. He was returned a member of the new town-council, and afterwards chief magistrate of the burgh. The municipal government is administered by a provost, 4 bailies, and 16 councillors, elected according to the Burgh Reform Act. Of these councillors, one is dean of guild, another is treasurer, a third is hospital master, and a fourth is kirk master. The officers of the corporation are 2 town-clerks, a procurator-fiscal, a town chamberlain, a town architect, with a superintendant of town works. The corporation revenue in 1838–39, amounted to £7934. The burgh funds were estimated, in September 1839, £176,119—the debts and liabilities at £96,553—leaving a balance of £76,566. Dundee is divided into 11 wards of police, represented by 22 general, and 22 resident commissioners. There is also a harbour police. A fire establishment, and a body of supernumeraries. The jail and bridewell are conjoined under one governor. The buildings cost about £26,000, and were designed by Mr Angus, who also gave the plan of Reform

Street. The guildry incorporation is under a dean of guild and 18 assessors; the 9 incorporated trades are the bakers, cordiners, glovers, tailors, bonnetmakers, fleshers, hammermen, weavers, and dyers, under a convener; and there are Three United Trades, masons, wrights, and slaters. Dundee has also a seaman fraternity, a maltman fraternity, a writer's incorporation, a medical society, an Exchange readingroom, a public readingroom, a Baltic coffeeroom, a public library, supported by subscription, a merchant seaman's fund, the Forfarshire Chamber of Commerce, a horticultural society, a florist's society, &c. The educational establishments of Dundee are respectable. The Academy, a public school, under the care of five directors from the town-council, and ten from the subscribers. There are 8 masters, one for writing and arithmetic; one for English reading, grammar, geography, &c.; two for Latin, Greek, history, &c.; one for drawing, painting, &c.; one for the modern languages; one for moral philosophy, astronomy and logic, &c.; and one for natural philosophy and chemistry. This academy has an endowment of £6000, bequeathed in 1800, by Messrs Webster of London, natives of the town. In addition to the academy are a grammar school, and a sessional school. The latter is attended by at least 500 children. It is stated in the abstract of educational returns for Scotland, in 1834, that the number of children attending educational pursuits are less, in proportion to the population, in Dundee than in most other towns. The public, private, religious, benevolent, charitable institutions, societies, &c. are too numerous to mention. Of these the chief are, 1. The Dundee ancient hospital, from which £500 are distributed yearly among poor citizens. 2. The Royal Infirmary, established in 1795. 3. The Royal Lunatic Asylum, erected in 1812. 4. The Royal Orphan Institution, 1815. 5. The Indigent Sick Society. 6. The Medical and Surgical Dispensary. 7 and 8. A Medical Institution for the Lame, and an Eye Institution. 9. The Seaman's Friend Society; besides others of like intentions and objects.

Dundee has three banking companies, viz. the Dundee Banking Company, established in 1763; the Union Bank, in 1809, and the Eastern Bank, in 1838; four Edinburgh bank agencies; the Forfarshire and Perthshire Insurance, Company in 1822; a sea insurance, numerous life associations for underwriters, numerous agents, several shipping companies, a Gas-Light Company, and a Joint-Stock Building Company, two Railway Companies, viz. Dundee and Arbroath, and Dundee and Newtyle, the latter of which was opened from end to end in April 1840, distance 17 miles. The spinning mills of Dundee are among the prominent objects of the place, both on account of the people employed and the capital invested. The linen trade may be

said to hold the first place in the manufactures of Dundee, owing to the number of hands employed, and the amount of capital embarked. The materials for the use of these manufactures come from Russia, Prussia, Holland, and Brabant, but chiefly from Russia.

Harbour and Docks.—These are extensive and commodious. In 1815 the harbour was greatly extended; before that time a small pier and a few dilapidated erections which could only be reached by a boat, were the only conveniences the port of Dundee afforded for shipping. In 1815 an act was obtained for separating the harbour from the other branches of the common good, and investing the management in certain commissioners. There are now two wet docks of nearly 11 acres, and a third much larger in extent; a tide harbour, wide and spacious quays, &c. From 1815 to 1833, the expense incurred amounted to £242,003, 7s. 10½d. cash, received from shore-dues, rents of property, &c., £258,835, 3s. 1d., leaving a balance of £16,834, 7s. 2½d. In 1839 about 330 vessels belonged to or were registered at the port of Dundee, amounting in all to about 46,000 tons. In 1840 Dundee has three of the most splendid steam-ships in Scotland, in the London trade, of 300 horse power, and an expense of £20,000 each. There is a commodious landing-place, on the west side of the harbour, from Newport in Fife, with which there is an hourly intercourse by steam-vessels. Among the objects worth notice on the piers is a newly erected crane, capable of raising from between 30 to 40 tons, with the aid of 6 or 8 men. A Parliamentary grant of £8000 has been given to defray the expense of erecting a custom-house at the north-west corner of King William's Dock. Dundee has excellent markets for the necessaries and luxuries of life. The citizens are kind and hospitable, and the town has always a bustling and crowded appearance. Dundee has made several attempts at being a literary town without much success. In 1840 it has three newspapers, the Advertiser, the Courier, and Chronicle, the first has a most extensive circulation. It has, however, the Dundee Public Library, consisting of several thousand volumes, a Watt Library, a law library, a number of district and congregational libraries, and a museum. Since the Reform Act, Dundee is represented by its own member. In 1839, the Parliamentary constituency amounted to 2740, the municipal to 2693. Distance from Edinburgh 44 miles, by Cupar Fife; 22 from Perth, 32 from Dunkeld, and 90 from Aberdeen.

The biography of Dundee presents a goodly list of eminent men. The Scrimgeours, hereditary constables of Dundee; Halyburton, provost 33 years, a great promoter of the Reformation; Hector Boece the historian; George Dempster of Dunnichen; Admiral Lord Duncan; Sir James Ivory, Lord Ivory, &c. &c.

The celebrated Graham of Claverhouse, a cadet of Graham of Montrose, was created Viscount Dundee by James I., November 1688. He was killed at the battle of Killiecrankie, in June 1689, and left an infant son, who died at the end of the same year. The biography of Dundee, in lower life, is full of interest; but our limits will not admit us entering upon them.

Among the beneficial improvements adopted within these few years are those of the burying grounds, and the new bleaching green. Upon the council elected under the poll warrant coming into office, the disgraceful appearance of the *Houff*, or burying ground, came under their notice; and as it was thought impossible to do much to improve it, it was determined to lay out a new cemetery. While these deliberations were in progress, improvements were begun on the old cemetery, when new arrangements were introduced by making walks, planting, covering the old ground with new earth, from 3 to 5 feet in depth. The plantations are now in a fresh and thriving condition, so that the *Houff*, no longer so much a place avoided by all, has become the resort of the gay, the religious, and the reflecting. The site of the new cemetery, Lower Chapelshade Gardens, having been now fixed upon, active operations are in progress to complete it according to the plan of Mr Findlater, civil engineer. The ground slopes towards the south, and is encircled with walks, on some of which are trees and shrubs adapted for growing in the open air. On the north of the new cemetery is the new bleaching green, nearly four acres in extent, of an oblong form. It is surrounded with walls, with a bridge inside, and a border, planted with trees and shrubs, &c. It is copiously supplied with excellent water from a tank, or reservoir, cut out of a rock. The tank is 85 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 35 feet deep, and there is frequently 20 feet of water in it. The water is conveyed by pipes to the different watering stations. The stones and other materials, dug from the vacuity of the tank, have formed a mound, on the centre of the ground, and being now laid down in grass, present a pleasant appearance. The top is laid with hewn stones. The view from the summit is rich and varied, presenting a *coup d'œil*, which, for variety and richness, is seldom to be met with. Dundee is in Lat. 56. 28. N. Long. 3. 2. W.

DU DONALD, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Pop. 5579.

DUNDRY, a pa. Somerset. Pop. 583.

DUNFERMLINE, a royal and parliamentary burgh, seat of a presbytery, in an extensive parish in the county of Fife. The parish lies in the western part of the county, 8 miles long and 5 in breadth, with a fine southern exposure towards the Frith of Forth. The land is various in quality: on the north it is of an arid nature; on the south it is fertile, and in a state of the best cultivation. There

are some fine plantations: gardens and nurseries abound near the town; but the minerals are of the greatest value: coal and lime to an unbounded extent are found. The Elgin lime-works at Charlestown are said to be the most extensive in Great Britain. The quantities annually exported are great, and bring immense sums to the proprietors. The Lyne is the only stream in the district; it flows past the town, and enters the Forth a little above Charlestown. There are a few lakes, abounding with fish. There are several mansions and villas, viz. Broomhall, (Lord Elgin,) Pitreavie, Pittencreeff Pitfour, &c. &c., with some villages, Limekilns and Charlestown, with good harbours. There are four ministers in the parish; but only one of them has a manse and a glebe. There is no parochial school; but the want is not felt, as the town abounds with the best, from the Academy down to inferior schools, &c. The royal burgh of Dunfermline is of great antiquity, and was long a favourite residence of the Scottish kings. Here Malcolm Canmore founded a priory, which was afterwards made a Benedictine abbey by David I., the fraternity of which still remains, with a fine Gothic window, still indicating the grandeur of the original structure, and next to Iona, this abbey was often the burial place of the monarchs of Scotland. The situation of the town is very fine, and the prospects it commands are extensive, varied, and beautiful. Edinburgh, with its castle, the Frith of Forth, with its woody banks and noble residences and islands, Benlomond, and other mountains on the west, all combine to make this one of the most splendid prospects in Scotland. From the summit of the Abbey spire not fewer than 14 counties can be seen. On approaching Dunfermline its size is not perceived; but on entering the town, one soon discovers himself in a large bustling and trading place, and the capital of a considerable district. Many of the streets are spacious, well paved, well shaped, and lighted with gas. Many excellent houses, public buildings, &c., intimate the wealth and importance of the place. Dunfermline has 8 public fairs in the year, and 2 weekly market days. It is a great place for damask and diaper linen of all kinds, which are manufactured to the value of £200,000 annually. There is preserved in the deed of the corporation a shirt, wrought in the loom about 1694, by an artisan named Inglis, without any assistance from the needle but for a button at the neck. A considerable quantity of the yarn used here is spun by machinery, and the beauty of the patterns, and fineness of the goods are unrivalled. In the neighbourhood are breweries, iron foundries, candle, tobacco manufactories, &c. The records of Dunfermline are full of interest. Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Canmore, resided here, and conferred her name on several places. St Margaret's Hope is a bay in

which she landed, and still retains the name. A stone near Pitreavie is called St Margaret's Stone, on which she rested in her journeys; and she gave the name of Queensferry to the well known passage across the Frith of Forth. Malcolm resided in a tower, now remaining, on the lands of Pittencrieff. A little to the south-east of this tower the royal palace was built, close to the verge of the glen. The south-west wall of the palace only is standing, and tradition still points out the apartment in which Charles I. was born; the bed is still preserved at Broomhall. The date of the erection of this palace is unknown; but the remains are most beautiful. The history of the abbey and church are also obscure; but, according to Turgot, after Margaret had reached the height of her honour and influence, at the palace where her nuptials were celebrated she erected a church in honour of the Holy Trinity. This edifice was of the Saxon Gothic architecture. Queen Margaret's alleged tomb lies on the east of the new church, and is pointed out by a ponderous block resting on a larger slab. David I. adorned and greatly endowed this abbey, and it was an establishment of great importance. Its abbots were mitred by permission of the Pope, who allowed the monks to wear caps on account of the excessive cold of the climate. Edward I., in his desolating wars in Scotland, caused this abbey to be set on fire in 1303, "because the Scots," says Matthew of Westminster, "had converted the house of the Lord into a den of thieves, by holding rebellious parliaments there." After the burning of the Abbey by Edward I., it never recovered its ancient grandeur. Robert Bruce had a son born here in 1324, and the same king selected it as his last resting-place. The cemetery of Dunfermline can boast of many royal personages resting there. Malcolm III. or Canmore, Margaret his queen, Edward, Ethelred, Edgar, (king), Alexander I., and David I., Malcolm IV., Alexander III., and Robert Bruce. In 1818, when preparing for the erection of a new church, the tomb of Robert Bruce was discovered, and the grave examined, when the skeleton was found entire, six feet two inches long, and after a cast was taken of the skull, it was again laid in the grave. The remains of Bruce are now resting under the pulpit of the new church. At the time of the Reformation, the Abbey was destroyed, and the church much injured, by the misguided zeal of the people. In 1587, the temporalities were annexed to the crown, and in 1589, James VI. bestowed the lordship on his consort, Anne of Denmark, which was ratified by Parliament in 1593. Queen Anne, whose name still designates one of the streets, built a house near the palace in 1600, called the *Queen's House*, which continued in good repair many years after the palace was in ruins. It was variously occupied; but falling into disrepair, it was taken down in 1797. Pre-

vious to 1767, the access to the town from the west was by a low bridge over the glen near Pittencrieff House, which was very incommo-
dious. George Chalmers, Esq., then proprietor of Pittencrieff, at an expense of £5000, built a bridge over the glen, in a line with the High Street; and in remembrance it is named Chalmers Street. There is a portrait of him in the town-hall by Raeburn. Among the remarkable buildings are the town-house, the guildhall, and the abbey church. Some of the dissenting chapels are commodious. The secession meetinghouse in Queen Anne Street is deemed one of the largest in Scotland. It is ornamented with a statue of the celebrated Ralph Erskine, one of the original dissenters.

The town has been rapidly extending since 1800. Pittencrieff is the chief suburb, all the other straggling appendages being within the royalty, and portions of the town. The Abbey park, at one time a fine enclosure is now occupied with new houses and gardens. The cross was removed in 1752; but the central pillar, a column of eight feet in height, is still retained in the north-east corner of the house where it stood. The original dissent from the Church of Scotland took place here, and ever since it has been very influential in the town and neighbourhood. Ralph Erskine, one of the original founders, was a minister in the town at the time Whitfield visited Dunfermline in his itinerating ministrations in Scotland, and had several consultations with the leaders of the Secession. There are six Secession congregations in the parish. The Relief dissenters also originated here, and still maintain a considerable number of followers. Besides the Established Church, there are three established *quoad sacra* churches. There are several congregations of Baptists, Independents, and other religious bodies in the town. Dunfermline formerly gave the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Seton, Earls of Winton. James, the fourth earl, was at the battle of Killiecrankie, and was outlawed and forfeited in 1690. This peerage is now extinct. In 1839, the Hon. James Abercromby, third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby, was created a British Peer by the title of Lord Dunfermline. The town is governed by a provost, two bailies, a guild magistrate, a treasurer, and seventeen councillors, and is joined with Stirling, Culross, Queensferry, and Inverkeithing in sending a member to Parliament. Corporation revenue in 1839-40, £1241. The incorporated trades are eight. The town and suburbs are divided into ten police districts, represented by twelve commissioners. Pop. of the burgh and parish 17,068.

DUNGALLY, a town on the western coast of the island of Celebes, situate on the south point of land which forms a bay that affords good anchorage. It is defended by a fort, and has a considerable trade.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, county of Tyrone. It returns one member to the imperial Parliament. Pop. 3400. 14 miles N. Armagh. 96 N. Dublin.

DUNGARVAN, a town of Ireland, county of Waterford, on a bay of the same name. Its chief exports are potatoes. It returns one member to the imperial Parliament. Pop. including the suburb of Abbeyside, connected by a bridge, 6550. 27 miles W.S.W. Waterford, 122 S.S.W. Dublin.

DUNGENSES, a cape on the coast of Kent. Lat. 50. 55. N. Long. 0. 57. E.

DUNGIVEN, a vil. of Ireland, in the co. of Londonderry. Pop. 1160. 183 miles N.W. by N. Dublin.

DUNGLO, a small seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the Atlantic Ocean, nearly opposite to the N. Arran isles. Pop. 243.

DUNHAM, a to., Bedford county, Lower Canada, on the Yamaska.

DUNHAM, a pa., co. of Notts. Pop. 557.

DUNHAM, GREAT, a pa., co. Norf. Pop. 511.

DUNHAM, MASSEY, a to., Chest. Pop. 1105.

DUNPACE, a pa., Stirl. Pop. 1278.

DUNKARD, a to. of the United States, in Green county, Pennsylvania.

DUNKELD, a to. and pa. of Scotland, in Perth., on the Tay: formerly the see of a bishop, and now a presbytery seat, on the north bank of the Tay. It is of great antiquity, and was formerly the capital of ancient Caledonia. The town is not well built. A fine bridge, however, of seven arches, has been lately thrown over the river; and a new street, consisting of good houses, has been opened on a line with the bridge. The scenery around the town has been long the object of admiration to all strangers. The old episcopal city, romantic environs, and ruined cathedral, with the palace of the Duke of Athol, are objects singular and striking. Here the Tay has a considerable body of water. It would require a volume to describe half the beauties of Dunkeld. Dr Macculloch says, Dunkeld is perfect even in its nearer grounds; nor in its deep valley is it wanting in all the circumstances that belong to interesting landscape. For the painter it contains the most splendid scenery in every style, the blue mountain distance, the vale and rich strath, the narrow and wooded glen, &c. &c. We may with justice say that it has no rival in Scotland, nor probably in all Britain. The choir is now the parish church. At the Reformation the cathedral was gutted and defaced; and another set of reformers, who formed the garrison in 1689, destroyed its monuments, with the exception of a few which remain. The cathedral is now roofless, except the choir. There are several ancient monuments; the celebrated Cumyne, the Wolf of Badenoch, &c. The principal manufactures are linen and yarn. Pop. 1471. 15 miles N. Perth.

DUNKELD, LITTLE, a pa., Perth. This is a

district of considerable extent, divided into three portions—1st, Murthly; 2d, the district of Inver, and the district of Strathbean. The numerous and pleasant woods are of great extent, and, with the lakes, render this a very interesting parish. Pop. 2867.

DUNKERTON, a pa., Som. Pop. 718.

DUNKIRK, (the Church on the Downs, so called from sandbanks on the coast,) a seaport of French Flanders. It is in general well built; the houses are of white brick, but seldom exceed two stories in height. It is a place of considerable trade in corn, fish, and home manufactures; also in colonial produce. One of its chief inconveniences is a scarcity of fresh water. The barracks are extensive and elegant: the churches are less remarkable for architecture than for the paintings they contain. Large sums were expended by the French government on its harbour and docks: these it was agreed to demolish at the peace of Utrecht; but their dilapidation was never complied with; and at the peace of 1783 they were abandoned. Dunkirk has since been the unmolested resort of armed ships during war, and of smuggling vessels at all times. The English army, under the Duke of York, in 1793, sustained a considerable defeat before Dunkirk. Pop. about 23,012. 25 miles N.E. Calais.

DUNKIRK, (VILLE), an ext. pa., co. of Kent. Pop. 613.

DUNLAVIN, a to., Ireland, co. Wicklow, 32 miles from Dublin. Pop. 910.

DUNLEARY, a seaport of Ireland, on the south side of Dublin Bay, with a fine pier.

DUNLEER, a to. of Ireland, co. Louth, 8 miles N. Drogheda. Pop. 895.

DUNLOP, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Ayrshire, noted for its cheese. Pop. 1097.

DUNMANUS BAY, a spacious bay on the south-west coast of Ireland.

DUNMANWAY, a to. Ireland, in the co. of Cork. Pop. 2055. 37 miles S.W. Cork.

DUNMORE, a post to., Ireland, co. Galway. Pop. 909. 135 miles W. Dublin.

DUNMORE BAY, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. Lat. 52. 6. N. Long. 10. 20. W.

DUNMORE-HEAD, a cape on the west coast of Ireland. Lat. 52. 6. N. Long. 18. 20. W.

DUNMOW, GREAT, an ancient to. of England, co. Essex, 37 miles N.N.E. London. Pop. 2462.

DUNMOW, LITTLE, a vil. and pa. of England, co. of Essex. Pop. 378.

DUNNET, a pa., Scotland, co., of Caithness. Pop. 1906.

DUNNET, a bay and promontory of Scotland, in Caithness-shire.

DUNNICHEN, a pa. Forfar. Pop. 1513.

DUNKING, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Perthshire. The village is pleasantly situated on Dunning water. Pop. 2015. 9 miles W.S.W. Perth.

DUNNINGTON, a pa. E.R.Y. Pop. 713.

DUNNOTAR, a pa. of Scotland, in Kinc. It

contains the castle of Dunnottar, now in ruins. Pop. 1852.

DUNGOON, a pa. and vil., Scotland, in Argy. Pop. 2416.

DUNROSSNESS, a pa. on the mainland of Shetland, at the extreme point of the southern peninsula. On the west lies St Ronan's island. The flag-ship of the Spanish Armada was wrecked here in 1588; and the Duke de Medina Sili resided some time in Dundas house. Pop. 4405.

DUNSCORE, a pa., Dumf., 12 miles long, and of an irregular breadth. Burns the poet had at one time a farm in this parish, where he established a library. Pop. 1488.

DUNSE, a to. and pa., Scotland, in Berwicksh. It is well built, and has an elegant town-house, newly erected, a parish church, and three churches for dissenters. Pop. 3469. 15 miles W. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

DUNSFOLD, a pa., co. Surrey. Pop. 567.

DUNSFORD, a pa., Devon. Pop. 903.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a post to. of Ireland, county Meath. Pop. 577. 18 miles N.W. Dublin.

DUNSTABLE, a to. and pa., Bed. The plaiting of straw is carried on to a great extent. Pop. 1831. 20 miles S. Bedford.

DUNSTABLE, a post to. of the United States, in Hillsborough county, in New Hampshire. Pop. 2117.

DUNSTAFFNAGE, a castle, at one time a royal residence, at the mouth of lake Etive, a short distance north of Oban, in Argyleshire. It stands on one of the finest positions, occupying the point of a rocky promontory on the lake, where the waters form a beautiful cove.

DUNSTAN, St, a pa., Kent. Pop. 809.

DUNSTAN, St, in the West, a pa., Midx. Pop. 3443.

DUNSTAN, St, in the East, a pa., Midx. Pop. 1157.

DUNSTER, a to. and pa., Somerset. Pop. 983.

DUNTEEWANAH, a to. of Hindostan, belonging to independent chiefs, in the province of Gujerat. Lat. 24. 55. N. Long. 72. 45. E.

DUNTON BASSETT, a pa., Leicester. Pop. 514.

DUNVEGAN, a small vil. and ancient castle near the head of Loch Fallart, on the north-west coast of the isle of Skye, being the seat for many ages of the Laird of M'Leod.

DUNWICH, a to., Suff. Before the Reform Bill passed, it returned two members to Parliament. Pop. 232. 30 miles N. E. Ipswich.

DUPIWASCHA, a city in Turkey in Europe, in the province of Kostendill. It stands at the foot of a mountain of its own name, where it is watered by the Isker, and contains 6000 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the iron mines in the mountains near them.

DUPPAU, a to. in the circle of Ellbogen, in the Austrian kingdom of Bohemia. It stands in a vale, and is well watered; has a castle, a monastery, and about 1200 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture.

DUPPLIN, a vil., Perthshire, 5 miles from Perth.

DUQUELLA, a province of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth.

DURASCH, a seaport in Greece, in the country of the Arnauts. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and of a Catholic bishop; well fortified, and contains a population of 5000. There is a good harbour, where both commerce and piracy are carried on.

DURAKAH, a small island in the Red Sea, about 16 miles from the coast of Arabia. Lat. 16. 48. N. Long. 41. 31. E.

DURANCE, a river of France, which joins the Rhone between Avignon and Tarascon.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, province of Biscay. Pop. 2800.

DURANGO, chief town of an intendency of the same name, in Mexico. It is the residence of the intendant and of a bishop. Its height is 6845 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 12,000. 170 leagues N.W. Mexico.

DURAS, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 1600.

DURAVEL, a to. of France, department of the Lot. Pop. 5000.

DURAZZO, a seaport of European Turkey on the coast of Albania, 88 miles S.S.E. Ragusa. Pop. 5000.

DURBUNGAH, a to. in Hindostan, province of Bahar, district of Tirhoot, 55 miles N.N.E. from Patna. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahomedans, who support themselves by breeding horses. Lat. 25. 7. N. Long. 85. 54. E.

DUREN, a circle in the Prussian government of Aix-la-Chapelle, extending over 122 square miles. Pop. 38,048, in 3 cities, 1 market town, and 27 villages. The chief town, of same name, is on the river Roer. It is a manufacturing place for cloth, blankets, paper, &c. It contains 4 churches. Pop. 4938.

DURETAL, a to. of France, in Anjou, 8 miles S.W. La Fleche. Pop. 3700.

DURHAM, a co. of England, bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by the German Ocean, S. by Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the river Tees, W. by the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. It is of a triangular figure, extending about 45 miles in extreme length, by 36 in breadth; and contains a superficial area of 1040 square miles, or 635,000 acres. The county is watered by the rivers Derwent, Skerne, Wear, Tees, and Tyne. A large portion of its surface is bleak and barren, not less than 144,000 square acres consisting of heath; much of it is also hilly; and Crossfell, the highest part, is elevated 3400 feet above the level of the sea. It produces in abundance both lead and iron. But the most important mineral is coal, which occupies a subterranean area, 22 miles in length by half as much in breadth. Marble is also found; and there are quarries of mill-stones and grind-stones. A great proportion of the surface of this county is unfavourable to agriculture. There is an excellent salt

spring at Birtley, from which salt is made. There are iron founderies and forges. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, together with the manufacture of cordage. Glass, pottery, and other goods, are made both for home consumpt and exportation. This county is divided into 73 parishes: it contains one city, Durham, and nine market towns. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. 253,827.

DURHAM (The Town on the River), a city of England, capital of the above county, on the Wear, by which it is almost surrounded. The river is crossed here by three bridges; and an ancient cathedral overhangs its banks, which are beautifully wooded. This venerable structure was commenced in 1093, a century after the foundation of the city; and its central tower, which is 214 feet high, was erected between 1233 and 1258. It contains several ancient monuments. Besides the cathedral, Durham contains six parish churches. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Methodists, one Roman Catholic chapel, and a Quaker meetinghouse. It has an infirmary supported by voluntary contributions, and a county jail; and a small theatre was erected in 1791. It returns two members to parliament. It suffered often during the wars between England and Scotland. Pop. 10,125. 16 miles S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Lat. 54. 54. N. Long. 1. 33. W.

DURHAM, a post to. of the United States, in Green co., New York.—2d, Of Middlesex co., Connecticut.—3d, Of Cumberland co., Maine, on the Androscoggin.—4th, Of Strafford co., New Hampshire. Pop. 1488.

DURINISH, a pa. in the Isle of Skye, 25 miles long, and 13 broad, indented by numerous inlets of the sea. Kelp was made on the shores. The inland parts are hilly and pastoral. Pop. 4765.

DURISDEER, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. Pop. 1488.

DURLACH, a neat to. of Germany, on the Enz. Here is the ducal castle of Karlsburg, an elegant church, and an academy. It has a manufactory of porcelain. Pop. 2180. 32 miles N.N.W. Stutgard.

DURRIS, a pa. in Kinc., 8 miles long and 5 broad. The banks of the Dee are low and well cultivated; and considerable improvements are in progress. Pop. 1035.

DURROE, a small streamlet in Argyleshire, tributary to Loch Linnhe.

DURROW, a to. of Ireland, 18 miles N.N.W. Kilkenny. Pop. 1362.

DURSLEY, a to. and pa. of England, in Gloucester. Pop. 3226. 15 miles S. Gloucester.

DURSVIK, a vil. of Ireland, 4 miles N.W. Dublin, where is the College Observatory.

DURTAL, a small to. of France, department of the Mayenne and Loire. Pop. 3000.

DUSKY BAY, on the west coast of Teeri, one of the islands of New Zealand. It is of

considerable extent, and affords good anchorage in coves and harbours: near the shore, in other parts, the water is very deep. This bay was discovered by Captain Cook in 1769. Lat. 45. 50. S. Long. 166. 48. E.

DUSSELDORF, (the town on the Dussel,) a to. of Germany, on the Rhine, where that river is joined by the Dussel. The streets are wide and regular; also the squares, particularly the market-place and Charles square. The castle, though greatly damaged by bombardment in 1794, has since been repaired, and contains a celebrated gallery of paintings. Here are several elegant public churches, extensive barracks, and pleasant walks. A traffic is carried on in corn, and in local manufactures of cloth, paper hangings, glass and leather. Pop. about 19,000. It was made over to Prussia in 1815, and is now the capital of a circle with 364,000 inhabitants. 20 miles N. N.W. Cologne. Lat. 51. 13. N. Long. 6. 46. E.

DUSSURA, a fortified to. in Hindostan, province of Gujerat, which contains about 1300 houses, which are chiefly occupied by Kurbatties. This place and the neighbourhood, including 12 villages, is the property of a Mahomedan zemindar, whose ancestor was put to death for killing a cow, and has since been considered a martyr; and his tomb is held in high esteem. The military force of the chief is estimated at 2000 horsemen, and 100 infantry.

DUST or **DUSTEE**, a river of Persia, flowing from the interior through the province of Makran, on the south shore, and discharging its waters into the Indian Ocean. Its course is supposed to extend under different appearances about 1000 miles.

DUSTON, a pa., Northam. Pop. 603.

DUTCHESS, a co. of the United States, in New York, on the E. side of the Hudson, bounded N. by Columbia county, E. by Connecticut, S. by Putnam county, and W. by the Hudson, which separates it from Orange and Ulster counties. Pop. 51,421. Chief town, Poughkeepsie.

DUTHIL and **ROTHIEMURCHUS**, two parishes, now united, in the counties of Moray and Inverness. The Spey divides them. The river Dulnan intersects Duthil and falls into the Spey. The parish of Rothiemurchus lies between the Cairngorum mountain and the Spey. They extend 28 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The name of Grant prevails. Pop. 1895.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Danube, 25 miles N.W. Constance. It has manufactures of linen. Pop. 3760.

DUXBOROUGH, a post to. of the United States, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N. Plymouth. Pop. 2201.

DUXFORD, a pa. Camb. Pop. 670.

DUYVELAND, an island of the Netherlands, province of Zealand. The principal village is East Duyvoland.

DWARACA, a to. and celebrated temple of Hindostan, prov. of Gujerat. Houses 2560. Lat. 22. 21. N. Long. 69. 15. E.

DWINA, a large river of Russia which falls into the gulf of Riga a few miles below Riga. —2d, A river of Russia which enters the White Sea a little N.W. Archangel.

DYCE, a pa. in Aberdeenshire, on the N.W. of the Don. The low grounds on the banks of the river are rich and arable. Pop. 620.

DYE, a small stream in the county of Berwick. It joins the Whitadder above Elmford.

DYE, a rivulet in the pa. of Strachan, Aberdeenshire, tributary to the Dee.

DYFFRYN CLYDACH, a ham., Glam. Pop. 936.

DYFFRYN GWY, a to. Radnor. Pop. 507.

DYKE and MOR, two parishes, united in 1618, in Moray. Pop. 1438.

DYLE, a small river of the Netherlands, which joins the Demer a little below Mechlin.

DYMCHURCH, a pa., co. of Kent. Pop. 521.

DYMELE, a river of Westphalia, which falls into the Weser.

DYMOCK, a pa., Glou. Pop. 1456.

DYSART, a pa. and burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire. The burgh is situate on the northern shore of the Frith of Forth. It has now fallen into decay. A great quantity of salt is still made here. Dysart House, the seat of the Earl of Rosslyn, is situate near the town, and commands an extensive prospect. Dysart unites with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland, in returning a representative to Parliament. Pop. 7104. 1 mile N.E. Kirkcaldy.

DYSERTH, a pa., co. Flint. Pop. 714.

E.

EAGLE ISLAND, near the western coast of Ireland. Lat. 54. 17. N. Long. 9. 54. W.

EAGLE, a pa., Linc., England. Pop. 477.

EAGLESCIFFE, a pa., co. of Durham. Pop. 625.

EAGLESHAM, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, Renf. Pop. 2372.

EAKRING, a pa., co. of Notts. Pop. 598.

EALING, a vil. and pa. of England, in Middx. Pop. 7783.

EARDISLAND, a pa., co. of Heref. Pop. 813.

EARDISLEY, a pa., co. of Heref. Pop. 825.

EARITH, a pa., co. of Hunts. Pop. 707.

EARL, a post to. of the United States, in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

EARL'S BARTON, a pa., co. of Northam. Pop. 977.

EARL STOKES, a pa., co. of Wilts. Pop. 420.

EARLSTON, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Berw. Pop. 1710.—Also a vil. in Clackm.

EARN, or EARNE, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Tay near Abernethy.

EARN, LOCH, a lake in the district of Strathearn, Perth, 8 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

EARN BRIDGE, a vil. on the right bank of the Earn, near the foot of Strathearn, 4 miles south of Perth, on the great north road. The village is composed of a number of fine new houses, let as lodgings.

EARS DON, a pa., co. of Northum. Pop. 6460.

EARS DON, a to., co. of Northum. Pop. 628.

EARSHAM, a pa., co. of Norf. Pop. 759.

EASBY, a pa., N. R. Y. Pop. 822.

EASDALE, a small island near the mainland of Argyleshire. For many years this isle has been one universal slate quarry; the slate is of that kind used for house roofs. This quarry has gone on for more than 150 years.

EASEBOURNE, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 1503.

EASINGTON, a pa., co. of Durh. Pop. 1390.

EASINGTON, a pa., E. R. Y. Pop. 542.

EASINGWOLD, a m. t. and pa., N. R. Y. Pop. 2381.

EASINGWOLD, a to., N. R. Y. Pop. 1922.

EAST, or OUTER HIGH, a pa., co. of Lanark. Pop. 9137.

EAST CHURCH, a pa., co. of Kent. Pop. 857.

EAST FARLAM, a to., co. of Cumb. Pop. 616.

EAST GREENWICH, a post to. of the United States, in Rhode Island. Pop. 2150.

EAST GRINSTEAD, a bo. and pa., co. of Sus. Pop. 3364.

EAST HADDAM, a post to. of the United States, Middlesex county, Connecticut.

EAST HARTFORD, a post to. of the United States, Hartford co., Connecticut.

EAST HAVEN, a to. of the United States, in New Haven county, Connecticut.

EAST ISLAND, the name of several small islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

EAST MEON, a pa., S. Ham. Pop. 1681.

EAST SOHAM, a pa., Suff. Pop. 762.

EAST WINDSOR, a post to. of the United States, in Hartford co., Connecticut. Pop. 15,000.

EASTBOURNE, a to. of England, in Sussex, resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 8500.

EASTBOURNE, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 2726.

EASTER ISLAND, or DAVIS LAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, 12 miles in length. Lat. 27. 9. 32. S. Long. 109. 29. 20. W.

EASTER HIGH, a pa., co. of Essex. Pop. 862.

EASTHAM, a pa., Chest. Pop. 1644.

EASTHAM, a pa., Worc. Pop. 671.

EASTHAMSTEAD, a pa., Berks. Pop. 647.

EASTHOTLY, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 505.

EASTINGTON, a pa., Glou. Pop. 1770.
EASTINGTON, a pa., Glou. Pop. 1730.
EASTINGTON, LOWER and UPPER, a pa., Warw. Pop. 728.
EASTON, a pa., Northam. Pop. 769.
EASTON, a pa., co. of Som., with 2255 inhabitants.
EASTON, GREAT, a pa., Essex. Pop. 840.
EASTON, a considerable to. in North America, capital of Northampton county. It stands on the Delaware river, and is tastefully laid out with a square in the centre, and contains many houses and buildings.
EASTPORT, a post to. and port of entry of the United States, in Washington co., Maine. Pop. 2800.
EASTRY, a pa. of England, in Kent, with 1245 inhabitants.
EASTRINGTON, a pa., E. R. Y. Pop. 1676.
EASTROP, a tit., co. of Wilts. Pop. 553.
EASTWOOD, a pa. of Scotland, co. of Renfrew. Pop. 6854.
EASTWOOD, a pa., Essex. Pop. 531.
EASTWOOD, a pa., co. of Notts. Pop. 1395.
EATON, a to., Ches. Pop. 525.
EATON, a to., Ches. Pop. 502.
EATON, a pa., co. of Salop. Pop. 539.
EATON, a to. of the United States, in North Carolina, on the Roanoke.—Also a small to. in new Hampshire.
EATON, a post to. of the United States, in Madison co., New York, 30 miles S.W. Utica, 120 W. Albany. Pop. 4150.
EATON, LITTLE, a chap., Derb. Pop. 610.
EATON BRAY, a vil. and pa. of England, co. of Bedford. Pop. 957.
EATON SOCON, a vil. and pa. of England, co. of Bedford. Pop. 2400.
EAUSE, a to. of France, department of the Gers. Pop. 3300.
EBBE, St., a pa., Oxon. Pop. 3123.
EBBERSTON, a pa., N. R. Y. Pop. 509.
EBBSLEFET, a ham. of England, in the isle of Thanet, Kent.
EBENEZER, a to. of the United States, in Effingham co., Georgia, on the Savannah.
EBENEZER CREEK, a river of the United States, in Georgia, which joins the Savannah.
EBERACH, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rednitz, 3 miles S. Bamberg.
EBERBACH, a to. of Baden, with 2850 inhabitants. 18 miles E. Heidelberg.
EBERNDORF, a to. of Bavaria, principality of Sulzbach. Pop. 1300.
EBERSBACH, UPPER and LOWER, a large vil. of Saxony, with 5000 inhabitants.
EBERSBERG, a to. of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 8 miles N.W. Ens.
EBERSDORF, a to. of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 miles E.S.E. Vienna. Pop. 1165.—The name of several other small towns.
EBERSHEIM, a vil. of France, in Alsace. Pop. 1400.
EBERUS, a bailiwick of the circle of the Lower Maine, extending over 71 square miles, with about 12,000 inhabitants. The capital,

of like name, has about 1200 inhabitants employed in making glass and porcelain wares.

EBESFALOA, a city of the Austrian kingdom of Hungary. It is a well built town, with about 5000 inhabitants, employed in manufactures and trade. Lat. 46. 11. 48. N. Long. 13. 30. 16. E.

EBHER, a to. in Persia, located on a river of same name, with 2500 houses, and some highly finished public buildings. It is 30 miles west of Casbin.

EBREUIL, a to. of France, department of the Allier. Pop. 2000.

EBBRINGTON, a pa., Glou. Pop. 573.

EBRO, (the Iberus of the ancients,) a large river of Spain, which has its source on the borders of Asturias, and falls into the Mediterranean below Tortosa, in Catalonia.

ECBATANA or **AGBATANA**, the chief city of Media, and the summer residence of its princes. It was founded in 733 B. C. The citadel was remarkable for strength, and constructed in a particular manner on a hill, surrounded with strong walls, so constructed that each wall rose somewhat higher than the others: while each wall had a particular kind of colour. This place has made a distinguished figure in history. Alexander the Great took it, and gave it up to plunder by his soldiers, which at the time abounded in wealth, and was a great prize to the Macedonian conquerors. The country around is at present well cultivated, and in the summer months a delightful residence.

ECCLES, a pa., Lanc. Pop. 28,083.

ECCLES, a pa. in the district of the Merse, Berwick, 8 miles long and 6 broad. The lands are in the best possible order. There was at one time a nunnery, now suppressed and no vestige is remaining. Pop. 1885.

ECCLESALL BIERLOW, a to. of England, 3 miles S.W. Sheffield. Pop. 14,279.

ECCLESBOURN, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent in Derbyshire.

ECCLESFECHAN, a small to. of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, 16 miles N.E. Dumfries.

ECCLESFIELD, a to. of England, 5 miles N. Sheffield. Pop. 7911.

ECCLESFIELD, a pa., W. R. Y. Pop. 13,415.

ECCLESHALL, a pa., Stafford. Pop. 4471.

ECCLESHALL, a to. of England, co. of Stafford, on the Sow. Pop. 1285.

ECCLESHILL, a to. of England, in the W. R. Y. Pop. 2570.

ECCLESHILL, a to., Lanc. Pop. 715.

ECCLESMACHEN, a pa., Linlith., 4 miles long and 1 broad. The land is in fine order. Pop. 299.

ECCLESTON, a to. of England, in the co. of Lanc. Pop. 761.

ECCLESTON, a pa., Lanc. Pop. 3068.

ECCLESTON, a to., Lanc. Pop. 3259.

ECCLESTON, GREAT, a to., Lanc. Pop. 624.

ECHAUFFOUR, a to. of Normandy. Pop. 2150. 9 miles W. Aigle.

ECHÉMIN, a river of Lower Canada, which joins the St Lawrence, 2 miles above Quebec.

ECHINADES, a group of islands off the coast of Acarnania. They are mentioned by Homer as having sent a detachment of troops to Troy.

ECHT, a pa. of Scotland, Aberd. Pop. 1030.

ECHT, a vil. of the Netherlands, 9 miles S. by W. Ruremond. Pop. 3000.

ECHTERNACH, a to. of the Netherlands. Pop. 3060. 18 miles N.N.E. Luxemburg.

ECIJA, a large to. in Spain, province of Seville, on the Xenil. It has tanning works, and manufactures of leather. The town is reputed to have been formerly of great importance; at present it contains 6 churches, 16 convents, and 15 hospitals; it has also a large square, with a piazza. Pop. 28,500. 55 miles E. N. E. Seville. Lat. 37. 31 51. N. Long. 5. 4. 34. N.

ECK, LOCH, a lake in Argyle, in Cowal, 6 miles long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. It discharges its superfluous waters into the Clyde. It abounds in a variety of fresh-water fish.

ECKEREN, a to. of the Netherlands. Pop. 2800. 4 miles N. Antwerp.

ECKERNFOHRDE, a to. of Denmark. Pop. 2100. 10 miles S. Sleswick.

ECKFORD, a pa., Roxb. Pop. 1148.

ECKINGTON, a pa., Wore. Pop. 700.

ECKINGTON, a vil. and pa. of England, co. of Derby. Pop. 3948.

ECKMUHL, a small to. of Bavaria, 16 miles W. Straubing.

ECKTON, a pa., Northam. Pop. 570.

ECOMOV, a to. of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 2950.

ECOUEN, a to. of France, 12 miles N. Paris. Pop. 1200.

EDAM, a to. of North Holland, near the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 2750.

EDAY, one of the Orkney islands, 5 miles long and 2 broad. Pop. 756.

EDDERACHILLIS, a pa., Suther., part of Lord Reay's country. The whole is mountainous and pastoral. Along the coast there are several pastoral islands. Pop. 1965.

EDDERTON, a pa. Ross., 10 miles long and 7 broad. On all sides but the north it is surrounded by mountains, from whence the land declines towards the frith. Improvements are going on. Pop. 1023.

EDDLSTON, a pa., Peebles., 11 miles long and 7 broad. The improvements made here in breeding and rearing of cattle, have not been surpassed in Scotland. Pop. 836.

EDDLESBOROUGH, a pa., Bucks. Pop. 1490.

EDDYSTONE ROCKS, a reef of rocks, in the English Channel, on which is the well known light-house of that name.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, in Berwick., which falls into the Tweed.

EDEN, a river of Scotland, which rises in Kinross-shire, and falls into St Andrew's Bay.

EDEN, a river of England, in Westmoreland, which falls into the Solway Frith.

EDENBRIDGE, a pa., co. of Kent. Pop. 1432.

EDENDERRY, a to. of Ireland, in King's co. Pop. 1630. 40 miles W. Dublin.

EDENHALL, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 544.

EDENHAM, a pa., Line. Pop. 777.

EDENKELLIE, a pa., co. of Moray, 12 miles long and 10 broad. Pop. 1300.

EDENKOBEN, a to. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Pop. 3300.

EDENSOR with **CHATWERTH**, a pa., Derb. Pop. 703.

EDENTON, a port of entry of the United States, in Chowan co., North Carolina, 77 miles S.S.W. Norfolk.

EDEPSE ISLANDS, a group of small barren isles in the South Pacific Ocean, near the west coast of Australia.

EDER, a river of Germany, which falls into the Fulda 6 miles above Cassel.

EDER, a to. of Hindostan, in a district of the same name. In 1838 this place contained 2500 houses, or 12,000 inhabitants. Lat. 23. 53. N. Long. 72. 3. B.

EDESSA, a to. of European Turkey, in Rumania, 42 miles W.N.W. Saloniki. Pop. 12,000.

EDERN, a pa., Carn. Pop. 563.

EDFU, a vil. of Upper Egypt, famous for remains of antiquity.

EDGARTOWN, a post to. and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Duke's co., Massachusetts. Pop. 1365.

EDGBASTON, a pa. of England, co. of Warw. Pop. 3954.

EDGEcombe, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina, on Tar river. Pop. 22,418. Slaves, 5107.

EDGEcombe, a post to. of the United States, in Lincoln co., Maine.

EDGEcOTT, a small vil. of England, in Northam., 4 miles N. Banbury.

EDGEFIELD, a district of the United States, in South Carolina, between Saluda and Savannah rivers and Abbeville district. Pop. 53,000. Slaves, 8576.

EDGEFIELD, a pa., Norf. Pop. 774.

EDGEWARE, a pa., Middx. Pop. 591.

EDGEWORTH, a to., Lanc. Pop. 2168.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, a post to., Ireland, county of Longford. Pop. 810. 66 miles W. by N. Dublin.

EDGMOND, a pa., Salop. Pop. 2300.

EDIKOFFEN, a to. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 4 miles N. Landau.

EDINBURGH, or **MID-LOTHIAN**, a co. of Scotland, about 30 miles long, and in breadth from 16 to 20 miles. Its superficial extent is 360 square miles, or 230,400 English acres. It is bounded N. by the Frith of Forth, and the river Almond, which separates it from West-Lothian or Linlithgowshire, E. by the county of Haddington, or East Lothian, S. by the counties of Lanark, Peebles, and Berwick, and on the west corner by part of the county of Linlithgow. The general

aspect of the county is pleasant; about one-third of it consists of arable land, which is fertile and highly cultivated, and affords excellent crops. The Moorfoot and the Pentland hills pass through the county, the highest point of which rises 1700 feet above the level of the sea. This county abounds with valuable minerals, such as coal, limestone, freestone, and iron ore of different species. The principal rivers are the North and South Esks, the Almond, and the Water of Leith. Besides Edinburgh and Leith, the county contains the towns and villages of Dalkeith, Musselburgh, Portobello, Lasswade, Penicuik, Mid-Calder, Gilmerton, and Newhaven. By the Union canal, a navigable communication is open with the Forth and Clyde canal, and thence to Glasgow. The county of Edinburgh contains 31 parishes. Pop. 219,592.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, in a county of the same name, situate on the east coast, upon the estuary of the Forth, and within a mile and a half of the river. It stands on uneven hilly ground, occupying three elevations which run in a direction from east to west, intersected by two deep valleys. Various have been the conjectures as to the origin of the name; but it is generally allowed to have been derived from Edwin, a Northumbrian king in the time of the Heptarchy. In the charter of foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood by David I, in 1128, it is denominated the burgh of Edwinsburg. Edinburgh presents itself under the aspect of two towns, the old and the new, and in the order of this natural division we may describe it.

OLD TOWN.—Of all the features of this romantic city, the Castle is the most remarkable. From its battlements there is presented to the eye the most magnificent prospect of the town, the surrounding country, the shores of the Forth, and the county of Fife. The Castle, occupying the western termination of the ridge on which the Old Town is chiefly built, stands on an almost perpendicular rock, in height 300 feet, inaccessible on all sides except the east. The rock measures in all about seven acres, and is surmounted with barracks, batteries, and other buildings—all of great interest to an observer. The only access to the fortress is by the east, over a fine esplanade, between 300 and 400 feet in length, and 300 in breadth, forming a promenade which is much enjoyed by the citizens in the summer months. The entrance is imposing: palisadoes, a fosse, a drawbridge, and a strong gate, flanked on each side by batteries, all impress on the mind a feeling of awe; while the guns of another battery still higher, add to the effect of the scene. Near the highest point of the castle is placed the enormous piece of ordnance called *Mons Meg*, an antique curiosity which had been removed to the Tower at London, but was restored to its place in 1829. At the summit stands the most ancient part of the Castle, a small

square, enclosed by barracks and other buildings. The south side, at one time called the Parliament-house, is now a military hospital, and the north side is a barrack. The east side, from which rises a semi-octagon tower of considerable height, was in former times the residence of royalty. This part of the quadrangle is additionally interesting, because that royal crown which was really a crown of grief to many of its wearers, is here preserved, and is now shown daily along with other ensigns of Scottish royalty. There are, besides, some valuable jewels, bequeathed by Cardinal York to George IV., which were deposited here in 1830. To the south-east of the esplanade is the site proposed for the General Assembly's Hall, for the erection of which Government has voted £5000; and near the same place are the remains of the ancient street called the West Bow. The street to the eastward now assumes the name of the Lawnmarket. On the south side is George the Fourth's Bridge, opposite to which is Bank Street, with the buildings occupied by the Bank of Scotland. The County Hall stands at the north end of the bridge, adjoining which is the Library of the Writers to the Signet; and somewhat further down is the Church of St Giles. This building was completely altered, and externally rebuilt in 1830, 31, and 32. It formerly consisted of a mass of Gothic buildings erected at different times, without any original plan. On the south side of this church is the Parliament Square, in which are the halls of the Court of Session; the Library of the Faculty of Advocates; Sir William Forbes and Co.'s bank; the Exchequer Chambers; and in the centre of the square is an equestrian figure of Charles II. Opposite the Parliament Square, on the north side of the street, are the Exchange Buildings. A little further down is the Tron Church, which was begun in 1637, and took 26 years in completing. It has an elegant spire erected in 1828, the former having been burned in 1824. At the Netherbow, on the south side, is the Old Mint. The offices are erections of the reign of Charles II., and are now occupied as workshops. On the north, at the foot of Leith Wynd, stands Trinity College Church, a Gothic structure, founded by Mary of Gueldres in 1462, but never completed. Beside it is Trinity Hospital, founded by the same princess. At the foot of St Mary's Wynd there has lately been erected one of the schools belonging to George Heriot's Hospital, an institution to be afterwards described. This building is massy, yet handsome. To the southward stretches the Pleasance, a long and irregular suburb, extending to St Leonard's Hill, and styled in ancient documents Dearenough. The Canongate, which forms a continuation of the High Street and Lawnmarket, abounds with curious old buildings; its general aspect is that of decay and dilapidation. It was at one time the property of

the monks of Holyrood, and formed the residence of the wealth, rank, and fashion of Edinburgh. The Canongate is terminated by the Palace of Holyrood. The Abbey of Holyrood, was founded by David I. in 1128, in gratitude for a miraculous deliverance from a stag while hunting. It was liberally endowed by future kings, until it became one of the richest establishments in Scotland. The Chapel-Royal was destroyed and left roofless by a mob at the Revolution, in which state it remained until 1758, when, by an order from the Barons of Exchequer, it was attempted to be roofed; but the weight of the materials being too heavy for the decayed walls, it fell in, and has since continued in its present dilapidated state. The present palace is a quadrangle, enclosing a court 94 feet square, surrounded by piazzas. A staircase on the right hand, in the south-west corner of the piazzas, leads to the royal apartments. On the north side is the picture gallery, 150 feet long, 28 broad, and about 18 high. There are on the walls, painted by De Witt, portraits of the Scottish kings from a very early period, the likeness, of course, in most cases imaginary. The palace and chapel-royal were enclosed by a magnificent iron railing, by order of George IV. On the south side of the Old Town stands the University. It is a large quadrangular edifice, with a court within, entered by a magnificent front on the east side. The interior is very splendid. The whole is surrounded by a stone balustrade, forming a kind of elevated gallery. Attached are an extensive library, and a richly furnished museum. This university ranks among her professors some of the most learned in modern times. The Monroes, Maclaurin, Ferguson, the Gregorys, Playfair, Dugald Stewart, Leslie, and many others, have maintained a high reputation, and raised this school of science and literature to an elevation surpassed by none in Europe. The Royal Infirmary stands to the east of the university. The main building is a large plain edifice of four stories besides attics, 240 feet in length, with two projecting wings 70 feet long; the front, is rich and imposing, ornamented with a statue of George II. in Roman costume; a small octagonal spire rises from the centre. In Nicolson Street is a building belonging to the Royal College of Surgeons, a splendid edifice, with a handsome portico, erected at an expense of about £20,000. Its museums are enriched by the collection of the celebrated Dr Barclay. The Trades' Maiden Hospital, which is a plain edifice, accommodates about 50 poor girls, who are maintained and educated in it. The endowment was founded in 1704, by the free trades of Edinburgh and Mrs Mary Erskine. The Old and New Greyfriars' Churches, which are nigh the south end of George the Fourth's Bridge, have rather a sombre appearance. In the surrounding cemetery many distinguished persons are interred.

In this neighbourhood stands George Heriot's Hospital. Heriot, the founder, died in 1624, and by his will bequeathed £23,625, besides landed property, for the maintenance and education of "poor fatherless boys", sons of freemen of the town of Edinburgh. The edifice was begun in 1628, and finished in 1650, at an expense of £31,000. In 1840, 180 boys were maintained and educated in the hospital. The annual revenue in 1776 was only £1966; but in 1837, it amounted to £14,335, and the expenditure to £11,235, leaving a surplus of £3099, to be applied for the support of certain schools authorized by Act of Parliament to be founded and erected. The schools are free of all charges, and open to the children of the poor. This hospital is of a figure approaching to a quadrangle, and its angles are crowned with turrets. On the south is George Watson's Hospital, an institution for maintaining, clothing, and educating the sons and grandsons of decayed merchants in Edinburgh. The building, which cost £5000, has a handsome front to the north, composed of two slightly projecting wings and a small spire. Further west is the Merchant Maiden Hospital a fine-looking building, which was founded in 1695, by the Company of Merchants and Mrs Mary Erskine, for the maintenance, and education of the female children and grandchildren of merchants in Edinburgh who have fallen into poverty; in 1840, 96 girls were maintained and educated in it. Still further west stands Gillespie's Hospital, which was founded by James Gillespie of Spylaw, tobaccoist in Edinburgh, who, in 1796, left a great fortune for the erection and endowment of an hospital for the reception and maintenance of poor aged men and women, and of a school for the education of a certain number of children.

NEW TOWN.—The New Town is built on the lowest and most northerly of the ridges on which Edinburgh stands, and is connected with the Old Town by a bridge and a mound of earth; the former, a substantial structure, called the North Bridge, being on the east end of the valley, and the latter, the Earthen Mound, about the centre of it. The Theatre Royal stands at the north end of this bridge. Fronting the bridge is the General Register House of Scotland, one of the most chaste and elegant buildings in Edinburgh. It forms a parallelogram, with a quadrangular court in the centre, containing a circular edifice, surmounted by a dome, 50 feet in diameter, which joins the sides of the court. To the westward, in Prince's Street, at the foot of St David Street, is the site of Sir Walter Scott's monument. The design is that of Mr G. M. Kemp, resembling the most admired example of monumental crosses of the largest proportions, being 180 feet in height, and occupying a square area of 55 feet at the base. At the north end of the Earthen Mound, fronting Hanover Street, is a magni-

ficient oblong edifice, the Royal Institution Buildings, from a design by Mr Playfair. It contains accommodation for the Royal Society, the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and the Board of Trustees instituted for encouraging Trade and Manufactures in 1727. At the west end of Prince's Street is St John's Episcopal Chapel, a beautiful building in the Gothic style, erected in 1818, at an expense of £15,000. This forms a striking contrast to its neighbour, St Cuthbert's parish church, or the West Kirk, which is a large plain building. Half a mile to the westward of St John's Chapel, is Donaldson's Hospital, an edifice in the Elizabethan style of architecture, having a square in the centre. The founder, James Donaldson, who died in 1830, left his property, amounting to £210,000, to endow and erect this hospital, for the maintenance of 200 poor boys and girls. Northward, on the opposite bank of the Water of Leith, a rivulet which bounds the city on the north-west, stands the Orphan Hospital, a beautiful edifice, finished in 1833 at an expense of about £16,000. On the opposite side of the road stands another hospital for children, John Watson's Institution, a splendid building, finished in 1828. In the centre of the west side of Charlotte Square, is St George's Church, begun in 1811, and opened in 1814. It makes a good termination to the vista of George Street, westwards. The dome is very fine, rising from a basement of 48 feet square, and terminated by a cross 160 feet above the level of the street. George Street is a wide street, upwards of half a mile in length, which runs from east to west, along the highest part of the ridge on which the New Town is built, and issues at its ends into two squares, which, in their dimensions, form counterparts of each other, Charlotte Square, above-mentioned, on the west, and St Andrew's on the east. In the middle of George Street, is a bronze statue of William Pitt, and on the south side of the street are the Assembly Rooms. Eastward, a statue of George IV., also in bronze, occupies a crossing of George Street, in a line with that of Pitt. Both are the work of Chantrey. On the north side of the street, is St Andrew's Church, of an oval form, built in 1781, with a spire of 168 feet high on four Corinthian pillars. Directly opposite, in an enclosure from the street, is the Physicians' Hall, founded in 1775. In the centre of St Andrew's Square, rises the magnificent fluted column, 136 feet high, erected to the memory of Lord Melville in 1828. On the east side of the square is an elegant mansion, erected by Sir Lawrence Dundas, now occupied by the Royal Bank of Scotland. In front of it is an equestrian statue of John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun. On the south side of the Calton Hill, the eastern termination of the ridge on which the New Town is erected, the Jail forms a conspicuous object. It was founded

in 1815, and opened in 1817, when the old jail (the Heart of Mid-Lothian,) was taken down. The apartments are convenient, safe, well aired, and commodious; all overlooked by the governor's house. On the east of the jail stands Bridewell, built in 1796, from a design by Robert Adam. On the summit of the hill, stands Nelson's Monument, a most conspicuous landmark on all sides; near which is the New Observatory, built in the form of a cross, the centre surmounted by a dome. In the south-east corner is the monument of Playfair, and near it that of Dugald Stewart. On the north side of Nelson's Monument stands the National Monument, an unfinished structure, after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, intended to commemorate those Scotsmen who fell in the land and sea battles consequent on the French Revolution. On the south-east side of the hill is Burns's Monument, an elegant structure; but rather low in proportion to its dimensions. Here also stands a very handsome building, the High School; the institution was founded at an early period of the sixteenth century, and these premises were first occupied in the year 1829. The main building extends 270 feet in front: in the centre is a splendid Doric portico. On each side of the portico is a corridor, the entablature of which is supported by six Doric columns. The education is conducted by a rector, four classical masters, and teachers of writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and French. On the north side of the town is the Edinburgh Academy, a similar institution, founded in 1824. Edinburgh is the seat of the College of Justice, or Court of Session, which is the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland, of the Justiciary, Exchequer, and other courts;—the place of the meetings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and the seat of several Synods. The educational establishments of Edinburgh are excellent. It has several extensive public libraries of easy access, scientific and literary institutions, academies, and subscription libraries. Its religious and missionary societies are influential and efficient; and it is behind no city in Britain for the number of its benevolent and charitable establishments, and endowments for the maintenance and instruction of the young. Edinburgh has a Merchant Company, established in 1681; a Chamber of Commerce, established in 1786; and in 1840 it had seven banking establishments, several branch banks, and a National Savings Bank. In addition to the Gazette, and the North British Advertiser, it had, in the same year, thirteen newspapers, published three times, twice, and once a-week. There is little trade or manufacture in Edinburgh, the place being chiefly remarkable for its educational institutions, and as the seat of the Supreme Courts. We may, however, instance the Edinburgh Silk Yarn Company, a spirited undertaking, lately commenced at great expense, westward of the Castle. There are in

the city above 1000 printers, 500 bookbinders, and 618 dealers in books. It has excellent markets, and is well supplied with water and fuel. The Calton Hill, Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, the Meadows, and Bruntsfield Links, are all open to the public, while there are many capital bathing places along the coast. In 1840, Edinburgh contained 30 churches and chapels belonging to the establishment; 7 connected with the Scottish Episcopal Church; 3 Roman Catholic chapels; 9 congregations of the United Associate Synod; 5 of the Relief Synod; 1 Cameronian; 2 of the Associate Synod of Original Seceders; 3 of Independents; 1 of Quakers, besides some other places of worship for various denominations of Baptists, Methodists, Swedenborgians, &c. &c. The city is governed by a Lord Provost, Bailies, and Councillors. The Provost is styled Right Honourable, and holds precedence above all other persons of official rank within the city and royalty, of which he is ex-officio High Sheriff. The patronage of the Town-council is important; it includes that of the town churches (14 in number,) and three in the country, many chairs in the University, the High School, George Heriot's Hospital and schools, besides some of minor consideration. The police establishment is most efficient. The city is lighted, cleaned, and watched in the most complete manner. By the Reform Act, Edinburgh sends two members to Parliament. In 1839, the parliamentary constituency amounted to 5195; municipal, 3059; corporation revenue in 1834, £27,321. In 1831, the population of Edinburgh and suburbs amounted to 136,294; with North and South Leith, to 162,156. Lat. 55. 58. N. Long. 3. 12. W.

EDINBURGH, a to. of the United States, in Saratoga county, New York.

EDINGTON, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 1112.

EDINKILLIE, a pa., Elgin. Pop. 1300.

EDISTO ISLAND, on the coast of South Carolina, in the United States, 40 miles S.W. Charleston. 12 miles long, and from 1 to 5 broad.

EDISTO, or PONPON, a river of the United States, in South Carolina.

EDLINGHAM, a pa., Northum. Pop. 568.

EDMESTON, a post to. of the United States, in Otsego county, New York.

EDMONDBYERS, a pa. and chap., Durh. Pop. 995.

EDMONTON, a vil. and pa., Middx. Pop. 8192.

EDMUND, St, a pa., co. of Norf. Pop. 762.

EDMUND, St, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 4612.

EDMUND, St, on the bridge, a pa., Devon. Pop. 1523.

EDMUND, St, NORTH END, (LYNN,) a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 1465.

EDNAM, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, 2½ miles N. E. Kelso, remarkable as the birthplace of the author of *The Seasons*. Pop. 637.

EDOM, or IDUMEA, in ancient geography, a desert in Arabia Petrea; also a considerable part of Judea; but the proper Idumea seems not to have been very extensive; within it, however, lies Mount Hor, where Aaron died; and marching from which, the Israelites fought with King Arad, the Canaanite, who came down from the wilderness against them. In Solomon's time the district extended as far as the Red Sea.

EDROM, a pa. in Berw. Pop. 1435.

EDWARD, St, a pa., Camb. Pop. 725.

EDWARDS, a co. of the United States, in Illinois, on the Wabash. Chief town, Palmyra.

EDWARDSTONE, a pa., Suff. Pop. 503.

EDWINSTOW, a pa., Notts. Pop. 1992.

EDZELL, a pa., Forfar. Pop. 974.

EECLOO, a to. of the Netherlands, 11 miles N.W. Ghent. Pop. 6200.

ERBE, an island in the eastern seas, 5 or 6 miles in length, near the south coast of Mysol, with which it forms a harbour. Lat. 2. 12. S. Long. 127. E.

EFFINGHAM, a co., United States, Georgia.

EFFINGHAM, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 565.

EGELN, a to. of the Prussian states, 16 miles S.W. Magdeburg. Pop. 2100.

EGENÓTISO, an island in the eastern seas, about 20 miles in circumference, and 50 miles from the south-east of Sumatra. Lat. 0. 27. S. Long. 104. 45. E.

EGER, a river which rises in Suabia, and runs into the Wernitz.—Also a river of Franconia, which falls into the Elbe.

EGER, a fortified town of Bohemia, on the above river. It contains some manufactures, and near it is a chalybeate spring. Pop. 10,000.

EGER, a circle in the Austrian kingdom of Bohemia, extending from 110 square miles. Pop. 25,000.

EGERSZEG, a to., Hungary, on the Sala. Pop. 3050.

EGERTON, a pa., co. Kent. Pop. 866.

EGG, An island in the Hebrides, Invernesshire, 5 miles long, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. The highest point is 1340 feet above the sea; the low grounds are good.

EGG ISLAND, a small island of the United States, in New Jersey, on Delaware bay.

EGGBUCKLAND, a pa., Devon. Pop. 1117.

EGGENFADEN, a balliwick of the circle of the Lower Danube, in Bavaria, containing 220 square miles, 5 towns, 133 villages, 867 hamlets. Pop. 23,000. The capital, a town of same name, stands on the river Both. Pop. 1400.

EGGHARBOUR, GREAT, an inlet and river of the United States, in New Jersey. The river runs into the inlet, in Lat. 39. 22. N. At its mouth is the seaport of the same name.

EGGHARBOUR, LITTLE, an inlet of the United States, 17 miles N. of the former.

EGGHARBOUR, LITTLE, a seaport and port of entry of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey. Pop. 1935.

EGHAM, a vil. and pa., Surrey. Population of the parish, 4203.

EGLINGHAM, a pa., Northum. Pop. 1633.

EGLINTON CASTLE, a splendid mansion in the parish of Irvine, Scotland—a seat of the Earl of Eglinton, in a park of 1200 acres, 400 of which are wooded. It would require some pages to describe this noble residence. At Eglinton Castle, in the autumn of 1839, was held the grand tournament, the only amusement of the kind in modern times. The concourse of noblemen, gentlemen, and commoners assembled on the occasion almost exceeds belief.

EGLSAU, a to. of Switzerland, 10 miles S.W. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1400.

GLISHAY, one of the Orkney islands. Pop. 236. Lat. 59. 0. N. Long. 2. 49. W.

EGLOS HAYLE, a pa., Corn. Pop. 1335.

EGLOS KERRY, a pa., Corn. Pop. 535.

EGLWYS EIRW, a pa., Pemb. Pop. 563.

EGLWYS FACH, a pa., Denb. Pop. 1108.

EGLWYS ILAN, a pa., Glam. Pop. 2818.

EGLWYS RHOS, a pa., Carn. Pop. 568.

EGMONT ISLAND, or **NEW GUERNSEY**, the principal island of the group called Queen Charlotte's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is about 54 miles in length, and 20 to 30 in breadth. Lat. 11. S. Long. 166. E.

EGMONT ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. The country is mountainous, and covered with wood. Also a small island on the coast of Mexico, west of East Florida.

EGMONT, the name of three villages in North Holland, near Alkmaar.

EGNATIA, or **GNATIA**, a city of Picentia, a province of Apulia, in Italy, on the seacoast. This city was remarkable for the burning of incense without setting it on fire, and other absurd stories.

EGREMONT, a to. and pa., Cumberland; with a market on Saturday. Near this are the ruins of Calder Abbey and an old castle. Pop. 1741.

EGTON, a pa., N. R. Y. Pop. 1071.

EGUILLES, a to. of France, 6 miles N.W. Aix. Pop. 2800.

EGYPT, an extensive and important kingdom of Africa, extending about 500 miles along the Nile, from its mouth. It nominally comprehends also a breadth of 200 or 300 miles from the Red Sea to an ill-defined boundary in the Lybian desert; but the only territory of value is that which extends along the banks of the Nile, or its branches. This cultivated region is divided by nature into two parts; Lower Egypt, composed of the Delta of the Nile, in which this celebrated river, dividing itself into several channels, diffuses fertility over an alluvial tract of from 50 to 100 miles in breadth; and Upper Egypt, which extends nearly 400 miles along the Nile above its separation, and consists merely of a narrow belt of land interposed between two parallel ranges of mountains that stretch along each side of the river. The early history of Egypt is involved in obscurity. It

was subdued by Cambyzes, and became a province of Persia. It was wrested from the sway of Persia, by Alexander, who founded Alexandria. The empire of Alexander having fallen to pieces, Egypt fell to Ptolemy, son of Lagos; and under his successors she regained her ancient lustre, and rose to a height of science and commerce, which no other part of the world did then rival. Egypt was afterwards conquered by the Saracens; and towards the end of the 14th century, it was seized by a body of Circassian slaves, called Mamelukes, under whose yoke it remained until a late period, when the Mamelukes were massacred or expelled from Egypt. Mehemet Ali, the perpetrator of this violent deed, now rules over Egypt. Egypt, under these revolutions, suffered severely; and her lot, under the aristocracy of the Mamelukes, was worse than any before, and brought her to a lower pitch of depression. Now the Delta, and the valley of the Upper Nile, are highly cultivated, and studded with villages; and notwithstanding their extent, support a population of two millions and a half. The inhabitants are variously aggregated from the bordering territories, both of the African and Asiatic continent. The basis, however, may be stated as consisting of Copts, Arabs, Turks, and till very lately, Mamelukes. The Copts are the original race, and are the descendants of the most ancient inhabitants of Egypt, mingled in some degree with the Persians and Greeks, but kept separate, by religious antipathy, from the Arabian and Turkish invaders. Being the only class that can read and write, or that possess any habits of business, they render themselves necessary in various departments; as keepers of the public registers, as the secretaries, intendants, and collectors of Government, and in different branches of trade. They thus frequently amass considerable fortunes, which they spend in a quiet and frugal manner. Their number has been estimated at 200,000. The Arabs, or the descendants of the Saracen conquerors, are now the most numerous; and the Turks have always been established to a considerable extent in the great cities. The Jews are a numerous race in the commercial cities, and are oppressed and persecuted. The Mamelukes consisted of Georgian and Circassian slaves, who, under the Fatimite Khaliffs, were brought into the country, and being intrusted with arms, rose against their masters, whom they massacred or expelled, and thus obtained the dominion of Egypt, which they transmitted to new hands of slaves brought into the country. They were the plunderers rather than the rulers of Egypt; they filled it with scenes of violence, and extorted enormous sums, without affording any corresponding benefit or protection. They, however, composed the best cavalry in the Turkish empire. Their strength being broken by the defeats during the invasion of the French, the pasha conceived a plan for their destruction;

and having invited their chiefs to a feast, treacherously massacred the greater part of them. Those who escaped fled to Upper Egypt, and were finally driven to establish themselves at Dongola, where they still cherish the hopes of regaining their ancient power, though the vigour of Mehemet Ali and his son seems to preclude any immediate prospect of it. The present pasha of Egypt has, in 1840, an army of 127,150 men, well disciplined, and in case of need, he can obtain the aid of 30,000 Bedowin Arabs, besides other militia, to the amount of 10,000 or 12,000. With these he sets at defiance the Quadruple Alliance. The revenue is about £4,500,000 annually. Egypt is distinguished for the vast remains of antiquity which it contains, great part of which bear no marks of decay, and display to us entire the arts and the power of the first generations of men. These remains are remarkable for their magnitude, the aim of their contrivers being apparently to astonish by their immensity. This enormous magnitude is particularly conspicuous in the Pyramids. The largest of these structures measures nearly 500 feet in perpendicular height, and has a square base of 700 feet. The greater part consists of a solid mass of masonry. The temples, though they cannot rival such stupendous magnitude, appear yet to exceed every other work of human art. The site of Thebes exhibits a space of three leagues, almost entirely covered with these sacred ruins. Even the statues with which they are adorned possess always gigantic dimensions.

The climate of Egypt is peculiarly characterized by the entire absence of rain. When a few drops fall, they are viewed by the inhabitants almost as a miracle. Thunder and lightning are nearly equally unfrequent. The prevalent winds are from the north, and continue from May to September, and from November to February. In spring, for about fifty days, Egypt is liable to the terrible wind of the desert, the *Simoom*, which, from its intense heat and dryness, threatens, when long continued, almost the extinction of animal life; fortunately, however, it seldom lasts above three days. The heat and filthy habits of the people are favourable to the ravages of the plague, which is here supposed to be indigenous. The ophthalmia is another severe disease peculiar to Egypt, the cause of which seems not yet ascertained.

The manufactures of Egypt are far from considerable. The potteries are extensive. Cotton cloth is manufactured to a considerable extent in Upper Egypt; that at Esne is the finest. Siout and its neighbourhood contain a considerable manufactory of linen. Egypt, though she has lost the commerce of the East, is still the centre of a most extensive inland commerce, reaching into the interior of Africa. Not to mention the numerous pilgrims to Mecca, three great caravans set

out regularly for the interior of this vast continent, to bring back gold, ivory, senna, various minor articles, but above all slaves. A great communication with Syria and Arabia is also carried on by caravans from Cairo. Pop. between two and three millions. The capital, Cairo. The steam navigation to India by Alexandria, the Nile, and the Red Sea, will do much to improve Egypt, situated as it is midway in the most direct line of commercial transit between India and Europe.

EHEN, or BROAD RIVER, a river of England, which runs into the Irish sea.

EHENHEIM, UPPER and LOWER, two towns of France. Pop. 4440 and 1300.

EHINGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, on the Danube, 10 miles S.W. Ulm. Pop. 3400.

EHINGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, 15 miles S.S.E. Stutgard. Pop. 4209.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, a once important, but now ruined fortress of the Prussian states, on the top of a stupendous rock. It was taken by the French in 1799, after a blockade of 20 months. At the bottom lies the town of Thal-Ehrenbreitstein. Pop. 3500.

EHRENFRIEDRICHSDORF, a to. of Saxony. Pop. 2000.

EIBAU, a vil. of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia. Pop. 4300.

EIBENSTOCK, a to. of Saxony, on the Mulda, 7 miles S.W. Schwartzberg. Pop. 3150.

EICHSTADT, a to. of the Bavarian estates. A convent in this town is much visited by zealous Catholics. Pop. 6000. 32 miles N.N.E. Augsburg.

EICHSTETTEN, a to. of Baden, 9 miles N.N.W. Freyburg. Pop. 2100.

EIO, an islet, lying south of Skye, on the west coast of Scotland.

EIL LOCH, a small arm of the sea at Fort William, where it turns sharply to the west: it receives the waters of several rivers.

EILAU, a Prussian to. in the province of East Prussia, and government of Konigsberg. It contains 198 houses, and about 2000 people. It is remarkable for the great battle fought there in 1807, between the French and the Russian and Prussian armies.

EILDON HILLS. These remarkable hills, or rather a high hill with three summits, in Roxburghshire, on the north base of which stands the village and Abbey of Melrose, are said to be the Trimontium of the Romans. The popular belief is that the wizard Michael Scott cleft the mountain into three.

EILENBURG, a walled to. of Saxony, 12 miles N.E. Leipsic. Pop. 2100.

EIMBECK, a to. of Hanover, 48 miles S.S.W. Brunswick. Pop. 5000.

EIMEO, or MOVEA, one of the Society islands, 12 miles W. Otaheite.

EINDHOVEN, a city in the province of North Brabant, in Belgium. It stands on the junction of the rivers Gender and Dommel. Pop. about 3000. A circle of like name contains 90,000 people.

EINSHEIM, a bailiwick, in the circle of the Necker, in the duchy of Baden, in Germany, containing 1 city, 16 villages, and 5 hamlets, with 15,000 inhabitants.—The capital, of same name, has 500 inhabitants.

EINSIEDLEN, a populous vil. of Switzerland, 20 miles S.S.E. Zurich.

EISENACH, the capital of a principality of the same name in Germany, on the Nesse. The streets are neat, the houses in general well built. Eisenach has a few manufactures, chiefly of coarse woollens. Pop. nearly 8000. 40 miles E. Weimar.

EISENBERG, a to. of Germany, 30 miles S. W. Leipsic. Pop. 3300.

EISENSTADT, a to. of Hungary, on the Leytha, 27 miles S. Vienna. Pop. 2400.

EISELDE, a to. of Germany, principality of Coburg. Pop. 2500.

EISELEBEN, a to. of Germany, remarkable as the birthplace of Martin Luther. It has four churches all Lutheran. Pop. 5400. 12 miles W. Halle.

EIVBAULT, a small to. of France, department of the Two Sevres. Pop. 2070.

EKATERINEBURG or **CATHERINENBURG**, a to. of Asiatic Russia, province of Isett, on the Isett. Here are 5 churches, consisting either of wood or stone. Great works are carried on in Ekaterineburg, for behoof of government, in iron founderies and forges, which manufacture cannon and anchors. An immense copper coinage produces 12,530 pieces daily. Provisions are cheap and plentiful. Houses 2000. Lat. 56. 50. N. Long. 60. 17. E.

EKATERINEGARD, a to. and fortress of Asiatic Russia. It is the strongest place in the Caucasian line of posts, being built in 1776, and it remained the capital of Caucasus until it was constituted a government in 1785. It is 24 miles N.W. of Mozdok.

EKATERINOSLAV, a to. of European Russia, the capital since 1784 of a government. 728 miles S.S.E. St Petersburg. Lat. 48. 27. 20. N. Long. 35. 1. 45. E.

EKATERINOSLAV, or **CATHERINOSLAF**, a government of European Russia. Though somewhat reduced from its original size, it is still very considerable, extending from 33. 40. to 39. 20. E. long. and from 47. to 49. N. lat. Pop. 560,000.

ELAM, in an. geo. a country frequently mentioned in Scripture, and located on the south side of Shinar—Persia.

ELAND, or **ELLAND**, a chap. of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 5500.

ELATEA, the largest and most important city of Phocis, located on a hill above the fertile plains of Cephissus. It was burned to the ground by the Persians. Being afterwards rebuilt, it made a successful stand against Cassander; but at the last, like other places in the old world, fell under the Romans. Its ruins are yet found on a site still named Elpha.

ELATH, in an. geo., or **ELOTH**, a port of Idumea, on the Red Sea, which David in his conquest of Edom took, and there established an extensive trade. His son built ships at Elath, whence they were dispatched to Ophir for gold. After various fortunes it passed into the hands of the Romans.

ELATMA, a to. of European Russia, government of Tambov. Pop. 2100.

ELAY, a river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which flows into the Irish sea.

ELBA, a small island on the coast of Italy, opposite to the grand duchy of Tuscany, containing nearly 14,000 inhabitants, and having a circuit of 60 miles. Its breadth varies greatly; its general aspect is mountainous, and its climate salubrious. It has acquired historical celebrity, as the residence of Bonaparte from May 1814 to February 1815, when he sailed on his expedition to France. Lat. of Porto Ferraja, 42. 49. 6. N. Long. 10. 19. 35. E.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises amid the mountains called the Riesengebirge, between Silesia and Bohemia, and finally discharges itself into the German Ocean, about 70 miles below Hamburg.

ELBERFELD, a thriving to. in the province of Berg. It has manufactures of linen, ribbons, lace, siamoise, and similar stuffs. Pop. 18,000. 18 miles E. Dusseldorf. Lat. 51. 12. N. Long. 7. 8. E.

ELBERSWEILLER, a to. of Alsace, in the France department of the Lower Rhine.

ELBERT, a co. of the United States, in the Western district of Georgia. Pop. 21,500. Slaves 4574. Chief town, Elberton.

ELBING, a river which issues from the lake of Drousen, and falls into the Frische Haff, a large inlet of the Baltic.

ELBING, a trading town of Prussia proper, on the river Elbing. The streets are narrow and the houses lofty. The chief warehouses are in one of the suburbs. Vessels above 1000 tons burden must unload at the mouth of the river; the smaller come up to the town. Pop. 16,800. 30 miles S.E. Dantzic.

ELBINGERODA, a to. in the dis. of Grubenhagen. Pop. 2350.

ELBŒUF, a thriving to. of France, Lower Seine, on the Seine. Pop. 9600. Here is a celebrated manufactory of woollen cloths. 10 miles S. Rouen.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, circle of Saatz, lying on the Egra, 92 miles N.W. Prague.

ELBURG, a to. of the Netherlands, on the east coast of the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 2000.

ELCHE, a considerable to. of Spain, province of Valencia. It has several good streets and squares; but the general aspect of the place is melancholy. The great church is a beautiful building, with a majestic dome. Pop. 15,000. 8 miles S.W. Alicant.

ELCHINGEN, a small vil. of the Bavarian states, on the Danube, 5 miles below Ulm.

ELCHO, a castle on the south bank of the Tay, a few miles below Perth, from which Lord Weymss takes the title of Baron.

ELDA, a to. of Spain, province of Valencia, on the Elda, 20 miles W.N.W. Alicant. Pop. 4000.

ELDE, a river of Germany, which falls into the Elbe near Domitz.

ELDENA, a small to. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Stor. Pop. 1400.

ELDERSFIELD, a pa., Worst. Pop. 787.

ELECTRIDES, anciently islands in the Adriatic Sea, which received their name from the quantity of amber which they produced. They were at the mouth of the Po.

ELEPHANTINA, a small island on the river Nile, distant full half a stadium from Syene, in Upper Egypt. The beauty of nature displayed on that confined spot forms a strong contrast to the wild sterility displayed on the banks of the river there.

ELETZ, a to. of European Russia, government of Orel. Pop. 3300.

ELEUTHERA, or **ALABASTER ISLAND**, one of the largest of the Bahama islands.

ELEUTHES, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to N.W. of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered by the Emperor of China in 1759.

ELEUSIS, a city in Attica, four leagues from Athens, and close to the shore, opposite to the island of Salamis. Like most of the other cities of Greece, its origin is ascribed to fabulous characters, all of which prove it to be of high antiquity.

ELFDAL, a vil. of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, remarkable for its quarries of porphyry. Lat. 61. 14. 30. N. Long. 13. 58. E.

ELFSBURG, a province in the southern part of Sweden. It extends over 3106 square miles, and contains 156,271 inhabitants. The land is various, mountainous, moorish, stony, or marshy and sterile. Chief place is Wernersburg.

ELGIN, a pa., co. of Moray, of considerable extent. The greater part of the parish is cultivated. At one time there was scarcely a tree to be seen, now there are about 1800 acres of thriving plantations. The parish abounds with ruins, and is interesting to the tourist. Pop. 6130.

ELGIN, a burgh of Scotland, and the chief town of the county of Elgin or Moray, on the Lossie, about 5 miles above its influx into the German ocean. Elgin has within these few years undergone great improvement; lighted by gas, a weekly newspaper, streets newly paved, regular mail coaches, churches rebuilt at an expense of £8000 each; a public library, assembly rooms, a monumental pillar to the memory of George Duke of Gordon, who died 1836, are among the late improvements of Elgin. The river is here crossed by five stone bridges. In the middle of the town, which consists of one street, intersected by several lanes, stands the parish church, and townhouse. A new street has been opened to the

north, in which are some handsome buildings, particularly the Trinity Lodge Rooms. It had formerly a magnificent cathedral, of which the great gateway still remains, founded in 1224, burned down in 1390, restored in 1414. The great steeple fell in 1506, but was soon rebuilt. This splendid building is in length over the walls 264 feet; breadth 35 feet; traverse 114 feet. Height of centre tower, 198 feet; eastern turrets 60 feet; western towers, without the spires, 84 feet; side wall 36 feet. The galleries, windows, chapter-house, &c. are all in proportion. Our limits will not admit of a lengthened description. Elgin has her benevolent institutions, General Anderson's Hospital, opened in 1833; Greig's Hospital, opened in 1819; banks, friendly and religious societies, and a savings bank. Elgin is a place of some trade, the market of a rich district, with an excellent academy. There is a woollen cloth manufactory, a tannery and a brewery. There are also the ruins of an ancient castle. Elgin unites with Banff, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead, in returning a member to Parliament. 63½ miles N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 6130.

ELHAM, or **ELEHAM**, a small town of England, in Kent. Pop. 1302.

ELIBANK, a locality and a ruined tower in Peebles-shire, on the north bank of the Tweed, upwards of 12 miles from Peebles, in the midst of wild and pastoral scenery.

ELIE, a pa., Fife. Pop. 1029.

ELING, a pa., S. Ham. Pop. 4624.

ELISABETHGRAD, a town and fortress of European Russia, government of Cherson. Houses 850. 108 miles W. Ekaterinoslav.

ELIZABETH CAPE, the north-east point of entrance into Cook's inlet. Lat. 59. 9. N. Long. 208. 53. E.

ELIZABETH, a to. of the United States, in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.

ELIZABETH, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which flows into Hampton Roads.

ELIZABETH CITY, a county of the United States, in Virginia, between York and James rivers, having York and Warwick counties on the west. Pop. 7500. Slaves 1734. Chief town, Hampton.—2d, A post town and capital of Pasquotak county, North Carolina.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post to. of the United States, Essex county, New York.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post to. and bo. of the United States, in Essex county, New Jersey, 15 miles W.S.W. New York. Pop. 3000.

ELIZONDO, a to. of Spain, in the province of Navarre. It is the capital of the district of the valley of Rastem. It is situate in a cold country, near the Pyrenees, which produces wheat, maize, hemp, and flax. It has good cyder, but no wine. Lat. 43. 9. 43. N.

ELK, a river of the United States, on the shore of Maryland, which flows into the head of Chesapeake bay.—2d, A river which rises in Cumberland mountains, and joins Ten-

nessee river, 40 miles W.N.W. Creek's Crossingplace.

ELK CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania.—2d, In Ohio, which joins the Miami, in Madison, Butler county.

ELKHORN, a river of North America, which runs into the Kentucky.—Also a river of Louisiana, which enters the river Plate.

ELKRIDGE, a to. of the United States, Maryland, 8 miles S.W. Baltimore.

ELKTON, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Cecil county, Maryland.

ELLAKIRK, a pa. E. R. Y. Pop. 974.

ELLAND, with GREETLAND, a chap., W. R. Y. Pop. 5500.

ELLASTONE, a pa., Staff. Pop. 1344.

ELBGEN, a small circle in the kingdom of Bohemia, extending over 1343 square miles, and comprehending 43 cities and towns, and 609 villages, with a population of 193,637 persons. The capital, of same name, stands on a steep rock, at the foot of which runs the river Eger, which nearly surrounds it. It contains 2000 inhabitants, who subsist by handicraft employments, and by the preparation of alum and sulphur.

ELLEL, a chap., Lanc. Pop. 2217.

ELLENBOROUGH, a vil., England, in Cumberland, 6 miles N. Cockermouth.

ELLESBOROUGH, a pa., Bucks. Pop. 665.

ELLESMERE, a to. and pa., Salop, 16 miles N. Shrewsbury. Pop. 7057.

ELLEZELLES, a to. of the Netherlands, 23 miles N.E. Tournay. Pop. 5050.

ELLFELD, a to. on the Rhine. Pop. 1500. 14 miles N.W. Mentz.

ELLICHPOR, a city of Hindostan, in the province of Berar, the capital of a district of same name. It lies on the banks of the river Burda, and is now rapidly decaying. Lat. 21. 14. N. Long. 77. 36. E.

ELLINGHAM, a pa. Northum. Pop. 1125.

ELLINGHAM, GREAT, a pa. Norf. Pop. 882.

ELLISBURG, a post to. of the United States, in Jefferson county, New York.

ELLMORE, a to. of Hindostan, in the northern Circar of the same name. Lat. 16. 45. N. Long. 84. 10. E.

ELLON, a pa. and vil., Aberd. Pop. 2304.

ELLORE, the capital of a district in Bengal. Lat. 16. 43. N. Long. 81. 15. E.

ELLWANGEN, a bailiwick in the circle of Juxt, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg, comprehending 2 cities, 1 town, and many villages. Pop. 26,000.

ELLWANGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, 32 miles N. Ulm. Pop. 2250.

ELM, a pa., Camb. Pop. 1410.

ELMDON, a pa. Essex. Pop. 697.

ELME, St, a small fortress of France, in the Pyrenees, near the Spanish frontier.

ELMESHORN, a to. of Denmark, in Holstein, 18 miles N.W. Hamburg. Pop. 2500.

ELMHAM, NORTH, a vil. and pa. of Norfolk. Pop. 1153.

ELMINA, or ST GEORGE DEL MINA, the

capital of the Dutch settlements in Western Africa, and the most respectable fortress on the Gold coast. Lat. 5. 10. N. Long. 2. 30. W.

ELMIRA, or NEWTON, a post to. of the United States, in Tioga county, New York, 20 miles W. Spencer. Pop. 4000.

ELMSFORD, a small ham. and fishing stream on the Whitadder, Berwickshire, 6 miles from Dunse, on the road, and is much resorted to by brothers of the angle.

ELMSTEAD, a pa., Essex, 64 miles N.E. London. Pop. 732.

ELMSTED, a pa., Kent. Pop. 502.

ELMSWELL, a pa., Suff. Pop. 694.

ELNBOGEN, a strong to., Bohemia, on the Eger, 75 miles N.N.W. Prague. Pop. 2000.

ELNE, a town of France, 6 miles S.S.E. Perpignan. Pop. 1200.

ELNE, a river of England, which runs into the Irish sea, near Workington.

ELORA, a town of Hindostan, province of Dowlatabad. Lat. 19. 58. N. Long. 75. 23. E.

ELPHIN, a post to., Ireland, co. Roscommon, which is a bishop's see. Pop. 1700. 102 miles W.N.W. Dublin.

ELPISAN, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

ELRICH, a to. of Westphalia, 6 miles N.W. Nordhausen. Pop. 2700.

ELSDON, a pa., Northum. Pop. 1724.

ELSFLETH, a to., Oldenburg, 17 miles E.N.E. Oldenburg. Pop. 1500.

ELSNORE, or ELSINEUR, a well known seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, the island in which Copenhagen is situate. It is very well built, and stands on the west side of the Sound, where it is less than 4 English miles across. It has no harbour, but an excellent roadstead, generally crowded with vessels going up or down the Baltic, and anchoring here, either to pay toll, or to take in stores, the supply of which forms the great traffic of the place. The passage of the sound is guarded by the castle of Cronberg, situate on the edge of the promontory. All vessels passing lower their sails. Pop. 7075. 20 miles N. Copenhagen. Lat. 56. 2. 15. N. Long. 12. 37. 48. E.

ELSNAPHEN, a small seaport in Sweden, in Westmannland. It is on the side of the Baltic, and is capable of admitting ships of war.

ELSTEAD, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 711.

ELSTER, BLACK and WHITE, two rivers of Germany, which fall into the Elbe and the Saale.

ELSTERBERG, a to. of Saxony, on the White Elster, 7 miles N. Plauen. Pop. 1500.

ELSTERWERDA, a to. on the Black Elster. Pop. 850. 26 miles N.N.W. Dresden. Lat. 51. 25. N. Long. 13. 28. E.

ELSTOW, a pa., Notts. Pop. 552.

ELSTOW, a vil. and pa., Bedford. Pop. 561.

ELSWICKE, a to., Northum. Pop. 787.

ELSWORTH, a pa., Camb. Pop. 689.

ELTEN, High and Low, two villages of

the Prussian states, 5 miles N. Cleves. Pop. 1200.

ELTHAM, a to. and pa., Kent. 8 miles S. London. Pop. 2129.

ELTMANN, a bailiwick of the circle of the lower Maine, in Bavaria, containing 44 square miles. It has, besides the capital, 13 villages and about 4000 inhabitants. The capital of the same name stands on the banks of a river, with a pop. of 1150.

ELTON, a to. Derby. Pop. 595.

ELTON, a pa. Hunts. Pop. 780.

ELTON, a to. of England, county of Lanc. Pop. 4054.

ELVANFOOT, a stage inn on the road from Carlisle to Glasgow, 18 miles S.E. of Douglas Mill, and 12 N.E. of Moffat.

ELVAS, or YELVES, a strong frontier town of Portugal, province of Alentejo, situate on a rocky hill, not far from the Guadiana, and three leagues W. Badajoz. It is one of the most important strongholds in the kingdom. Pop. 16,000. 112 miles E. Lisbon.

ELVASTON, a pa. Derby. Pop. 522.

ELVEN, a small to. of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 3800.

ELVERDINGE, a to. of the Netherlands, 6 miles N.W. Ypres. Pop. 1350.

ELVET, a bo., Dur. Pop. 2096.

ELY, a city of England, in the co. of Camb., on the Ouse, in the isle of Ely. It consists of one principal and some smaller streets, of an irregular character. It is noted for its fine and venerable cathedral. Here is a free school and a charity school. Pop. 6189. 14 miles N. Cambridge.

ELY, a to. and pa. of Scotland, co. of Fife. The town is situate on the north shore of the Frith of Forth. Pop. of the to. and pa. 1029.

ELY TRINITY, a pa., Camb. Pop. 4325.

EMATHIA, the ancient name of Macedonia, which was afterwards confined to the country in the immediate vicinity of Edessa. The district was originally part of Pæonia, and contained the extensive and fertile plains on the rivers Axios and Erigenus.

EMBAHE, a vil. of Egypt, opposite to Boulac, the port of Cairo.

EMBDEN, a considerable seaport now belonging to Hanover, at the mouth of the river Ems, with a spacious and secure harbour. Considerable benefit accrued to Embden, during the wars of the French revolution, from the neutrality of its flag. Ship-building is carried on here; also a considerable export of oats, barley, butter, and cheese. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 53. 22. N. Long. 7. 11. E.

EMBERTON, a pa., Bucks. Pop. 598.

EMBLETON, a pa., Northum. Pop. 1923.

ENBRUX, an ill built to. of France, 55 miles S.W. Grenoble. Pop. 3000.

EMBS, a to. subject to Austria, on the Upper Rhine, 10 miles S. Bregentz. Pop. 1200.

EMBSAY, a to. of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 891.

EMLEY, a pa. W. R. Y. Pop. 1445.

EMLY, a vil. of Ireland, in the co. of Tipperary, which is a bishop's see. Pop. 568. 16 miles W. Cashel.

EMMEN, the name of two small rivers of Switzerland, which join the Aar, and the Reuss.

EMMENDINGEN, a thriving town of Baden, 19 miles S.S.E. Strasburg. Pop. 1400.

EMMER, two small rivers of Westphalia, which join the Weser and the Werse.

EMMERES, a vil. of the Netherlands, 7 miles N.W. Amersfort. Pop. 1200.

EMMERICH, a to. of the Prussian states, on the Rhine, 5 miles N.E. Cleves. Pop. 4000.

EMNETH, a pa. Norf. Pop. 995.

EMOURY, or AMERY, an island in China, near the south-east coast, belonging to the province of Fokin. It was at one time the great resort of Europeans before their commerce was restricted to Canton. It is about 15 miles in circuit. There are several temples, one of them dedicated to the god Fo. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 118. 22. E.

EMPINGHAM, a pa., Rutl. Pop. 913.

EMPOLI, a to. of Tuscany, on the Arno, 18 miles S.W. Florence. Pop. 2000.

EMS, a m. t. in the duchy of Nassau, in Germany. It is celebrated for its warm springs, which are much frequented by the votaries of health and pleasure. There are 33 warm baths. The daily visitants are between three and four hundred.

EMS, a river of Westphalia, which discharges itself into the bay of Dollart in the North sea, a little below Embden.

EMS, a small river of Holland, in Guelderland, which runs into the Zuyder Zee.

EMSWORTH, a ham. of England, co. of Southampton. Pop. 1950.

EMY-VALE, a post to. of Ireland, in the co. of Monaghan. Pop. 535. 90 miles N. by W. Dublin.

ENCKHUYSEN, a seaport of North Holland, situated on the Zuyder Zee. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in ship-building, in the herring fishery, and in the manufacture of salt. The houses are neat, and the streets clean: the principal building is the town-house, remarkable for its lofty tower. Pop. 6800. 25 miles N.N.E. Amsterdam.

ENDEAVOUR STRAITS, a channel which separates the island of New Guinea from the north-west coast of New Holland, also called Torres Straits.

ENDELLION, a pa., Corn. Pop. 1218.

ENDERBY, a pa., Leic. Pop. 1141.

ENDFORD, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 961.

ENDIAN, a to. of Persia, province of Kuzistan. Pop. 4000. Lat. 13. 18. N.

ENDINGEN, a to. of Baden, near the Rhine, 7 miles N.W. Friburg. Pop. 2700.

ENDOR, in an. geo., a town of Galilee, 4 miles to the south of Mount Tabor.

ENDRICK, a river of Scotland, which falls into Loch Lomond, 14 miles from its source.

ENDRIE, a to. of Asiatic Russia, in the dis. of the Eastern Caucasus. It is located on the river Akatsch, after it has left the hills and spread into the plains, about 20 miles from the Caspian sea. It contains several mosques, an Armenian church, and two synagogues. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahometans, who allow complete tolerance to other religious persuasions. The Jews have all the commerce. The surrounding country is inhabited by savage tribes, who were at one time in the habit of making incursions against the peaceful inhabitants. In 1722 it was sacked by the Russians.

ENDVACHT'S LAND, or **CONCORD**, is an extensive, low, and sterile district, on the coast of Australia, in which is a spacious bay, named after the English navigator Dampier.

ENESEI, a river in Siberia. It has its rise in the mountains of central Asia which border on Chinese Tartary, and taking a northern direction, flows into the Northern Ocean after a long course through the plains of Siberia.

ENESEISK, or **YENESEISK**, a to. of Siberia, on the river Enesei, which runs into the frozen sea. It is of considerable size, and is fortified. Lat. 58. 16. N. Long. 91. 50. E.

ENFIELD, a to. and pa., Middlesex. Pop. 8812.

ENGADINE, a beautiful valley of Switzerland, in the Grisons country, extending along both sides of the Inn.

ENGANO, or **PUGNIATAN**, an island in the Eastern Seas, off the south-west coast of Sumatra, 21 miles in length. Lat. 5. 20. S. Long. 102. 20. E.

ENGELHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, on the east side of the Cattegat. Pop. 700.

ENGELSBERG, a small to. of Austrian Silesia, 22 miles W.N.W. Troppau.

ENGEN, a to. of Baden, 22 miles W. Constance. Pop. 1000.

ENGER, a to. of Westphalia, 20 miles S.W. Minden.

ENGHIEN, a to. of the Netherlands, 15 miles S.W. Brussels. Pop. 3050. Here is a superb castle, with a park and gardens. This place gives a ducal title to a prince of the house of Bourbon Condé.

ENGIA, the ancient *Ægina*, an island of Greece, situated in a gulf of the same name, between the coasts of Livadia and the Morea. It is about 12 miles long and 9 broad. 25 miles S.S.W. Athens.

ENGLAND, the southerly and most important portion of Great Britain, bounded N. by Scotland, S. by the English channel, which divides it from France, E. by the German ocean, and W. by Wales, the Atlantic ocean, and the Irish channel. It is of a triangular figure, and extends from 50. 0. to 55. 0. N. lat. and from 1. 50. E. to 6. 0. W. long. From N. to S. it is 400 miles in length, and towards the south in some places 300 miles broad. The superficial extent of the country has been variously estimated from 28,000,000 to

46,000,000 of statute acres. The sea coast, if measured from one headland to another, is about 1200 miles in extent, but by following the great indentations, it will be about 2000 miles. The population of England and Wales appears to have been, from the most accurate computations, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the year 1700; in 1750, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions; in 1770, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions; in 1790, 8,675,000; in 1801, 9,168,000; in 1811, 10,488,000; in 1821, 11,978,875; and in 1831, it amounted to 13,089,338. The country is divided into 40 counties, namely, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Salop, Somerset, Southampton, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wilts, Worcester, York—East, North, and West. The counties are subdivided into hundreds, wards, wapentakes, tithings, &c.; the whole containing 25 cities, 172 boroughs, and about 10,000 parishes. England combines within itself all that is beautiful in scenery with all that is desirable for the support of man. In some parts it is clothed with the richest verdure, is watered by copious streams, and feeds innumerable cattle. In others again, the pleasing vicissitudes of gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, offer the most delightful landscapes of rural opulence and beauty. Some tracts abound with prospects of the more romantic kind; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast to so many agreeable scenes, the gloomy features of black barren moors and uncultivated heaths. The native animals of England are the fallow deer, the dog, the fox, the wild cat, the marten, the founart, badger, mole, hedgehog, land and water shrew, hare, rabbit, dormouse, field and water lemming, black rat, &c. The domestic animals are cattle, horses, goats, sheep, and hogs. The wild boar was formerly a native of the country, as also the wolf and the bear, with several others; but as the country advanced in improvement, they gradually became extinct. Of the birds, the most remarkable are the eagle, falcons of various species, owls, ravens, carrion crows, rooks, swans, the cuckoo, the cormorant, the nightingale, the peacock, the swallow, the stork, the curlew, the snipe, the plover, the pheasant, the black-cock, the ptarmigan, sometimes, but rarely, met with on the lofty mountains of Wales and Cumberland; the grouse, the partridge, the pigeon, the lark, the starling, the thrush. The great bustard is the only species of bird that has been banished from the kingdom by clearing out the land and cultivating the fields. The most considerable rivers are the Thames,

Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Mersey, Dee, Avon, Eden, and Derwent. In aid of these, an extensive system of canal navigation has been established, by which an easy access is opened into the interior, and the produce of the country transported, by an easy expeditious process, from the most remote parts to the sea. Within these few years, railroads have become a common mode of conveyance. Several beautiful lakes occur in different parts of the country. The most remarkable of these are in the north-west counties, and particularly in Westmoreland and Cumberland. These lakes are, in the summer and autumn, visited by many thousands of tourists. The soil of England is various, consisting generally of clay, loam, sand, chalk, gravel, and peat. The humidity and mildness of the climate maintain the fields in a constant state of verdure, and in this respect England is superior to the finest countries of continental Europe. The principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, rye, French wheat, beans, peas, turnips and potatoes. The climate of England, from its northern position, is rather rigorous and ungenial; and from its insular form, it is liable to sudden and frequent changes, and to great variations of dryness and moisture. The introduction of under or tile draining has added much to the produce of the land, and in some degree counteracted the baneful effects of the humidity of the climate; for in the northern counties, more especially, the harvest is liable to be seriously injured by rain. Owing to its insular situation, however, it is liable to no great extremes either of heat or cold. The general range of the thermometer is from 86 degrees in summer to 16 and 10 in winter. The indigenous fruits are few, and of little value; but others have been introduced, or brought to perfection, by the skill and careful cultivation of the English gardeners. These are chiefly apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, grapes, and other fruits. The study of horticulture, within these few years, has given a new feature to the English garden. Hops are cultivated to a considerable extent in the southern counties, and form the sturdy grape of Old England. Timber grows abundantly in most parts of the country; and the trees are principally oak, elm, ash, beech, alder, and willow. They grow in forests, or in hedgerows, so that the country in many places has the appearance of a continued forest. The mines and quarries of England afford a constant supply of most valuable produce. Coal is found in great abundance in the northern, and in some of the midland and western counties. Iron abounds in Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, the north of Lancashire; and it is produced, though not in equal abundance, in other counties. Tin is confined to Cornwall and the adjoining parts of Devonshire, and black-lead to a small district in

Cumberland. Mines of copper are wrought in Cornwall, Devonshire, Derbyshire, and Anglesey, and partially in Yorkshire and Staffordshire. In many parts of the kingdom, marbles and freestone, or calcareous sandstone, of various colours and textures, are abundant. There are also mines of rock salt, pits of fuller's earth, potter's clay, &c. The manufactures of England are of prodigious extent.—(See notices of the different counties.) That of wool is one of the most ancient in the country, and is supposed to have been introduced by the Romans among the barbarous inhabitants. The annual value of the woollen manufactures is estimated at between 20 and 30 millions. The cotton manufacture is of more recent establishment than the woollen, and has been carried to great perfection by the aid of every sort of powerful, complicated, and ingenious machinery. The cotton wool imported amounts to about 200 millions of pounds; and the value of cotton manufactures exported to 20 millions of pounds sterling. The hardware manufactures, of iron and steel, copper and brass, have been also brought to unrivalled perfection in England; and in this line are manufactured the most ponderous productions of the casting furnace and rolling mill, as well as the most minute and trifling articles, such as pins and all sorts of children's toys. The annual value of the iron and steel articles manufactured may be estimated at between £12,000,000 to £14,000,000 annually. Silk and linen manufactures are carried on in England, but not to any great extent. In Nottinghamshire stockings are manufactured. English earthenware is finished with beauty and taste, and in great variety, principally at the potteries of Staffordshire; and glass is manufactured in various parts, chiefly in Newcastle, Sunderland, Bristol, and on a smaller scale at some other places. Chinaware of a very superior quality is made in Derby and Worcester. In London are manufactured cutlery, jewellery, articles of gold and silver, japan ware, cut glass, cabinet and upholstery work, carriages, clocks, watches, and whatever tends to the comfort and embellishment of life. From the countries in the north of Europe, namely, Denmark, Russia, Sweden, Poland, and Prussia, England imports iron, kelp, timber, flax, hemp, coarse linens, pitch, tar, tallow, corn, pearl and pot ashes, &c.: from Germany, corn, flax, hemp, linens, rags, skins, timber, and wines; from Holland, geneva, cheese, butter, rags, flax, hemp, madder, clover and other seeds, corn, bacon, &c.; from France, wines, brandy, lace, cambric, lawns, silks, trinkets, &c. (the late commercial treaties with France promise the most happy result;) and from Spain and Portugal, and Italy, barilla, brimstone, oil, cochineal, fruits, wool, cork, dyewoods, wines, brandy, silk, drugs, gums, &c. The imports from Turkey consist principally of carpets,

drugs, dye-stuffs, fruits, silk, &c.; from North America are imported flour, provisions, masts, timber, cotton wool, tobacco, rice, tar, pitch, pot and pearl ashes, indigo, furs, &c. The increase and regularity of steam navigation is fast encouraging the traffic with North America. From South America are imported cotton wool, skins, cochineal, logwood, indigo, Brazil wood, sugar, drugs, &c. The articles principally imported from the West Indies are sugars, rum, coffee, pepper, ginger, indigo, drugs, and cotton; from the East Indies, China, and Persia, are imported teas, spices, raw silk, muslins, nankeens, sugar, indigo, cloves, and other spices, opium, quicksilver, drugs, gums, rice, saltpetre, &c. The exports from Britain consist generally of all the various manufactures. In addition to her commerce and manufactures, England has extensive fisheries both at home and abroad. Salmon are caught in many of her rivers, and the seas around her coasts yield herrings, mackerel, pilchards, white fish, oysters, and other shell-fish. The Newfoundland fishery at one time employed a considerable number of vessels; it has fallen off; but promises to revive again. The whale fishery both in the North and South Seas, is extensive. The established religion of England is Episcopacy. The Episcopal establishment of England consists of the two archbishops of Canterbury and York, and of 24 bishops, who have the privilege of a seat in the house of peers. There is also the bishop of Sodor and Man, who is not possessed of this privilege. The canals of England are equal to those of Holland or Belgium, and, with the addition of railroads, promise soon to supersede every other mode of conveyance, affording an easy transit to the merchant and the traveller. The constitution of England is a limited monarchy. The executive powers are vested in a sovereign, who acts through the medium of responsible advisers. The legislative power resides in the lords and commons. Looking at the great and important improvements in England within the last fifty years; considering her place in the temperate zone, equally at a distance from scorching heats and frigid colds, producing the necessaries of life in great abundance; her roads and railways, her canals, and other means of communication; her colonies, on which the sun never sets; considering all this, and that she holds the balance of power in Europe, we may pronounce England and her colonies the greatest empire that ever was, and declare that, if Great Britain be true to herself, no power on earth can diminish her greatness, no power on earth can seriously impede her advancing improvement.

ENGLEFIELD, a vil., Berks, 5 miles W. Reading. Pop. 411.

ENGLISH POINT, a Cape in the river St Lawrence, on the coast of Canada.

ENGLISH TOWN, a post vil. of the United

States, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, 21 miles W. Shrewsbury.

ENGUERA, a to. of Spain, province of Valencia. Pop. 5000.

ENKHYUSEN, a city of North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, strongly fortified by land and by water. It contains about 7000 inhabitants, who act chiefly as fishers; also in making salt, selling wood, cheese, &c. *See* Enckhuysen.

ENKIÖPING, a to. of Sweden, on the lake Mæler. Pop. 1455.

ENKIRCH, a to. on the Moselle, 3 miles N. Trarbach. Pop. 1200.

ENNEZAT, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 2600.

ENNIS, the chief to. of the co. of Clare, in Ireland, on the river Fergus. It is of considerable size, but irregularly built; and sends one representative to Parliament. 21 miles N. W. Limerick. Pop. 6700.

ENNISCORTHY, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Wexford, on the river Slaney. Coarse woollen cloths are manufactured here. 12 miles N. Wexford. Pop. 4110.

ENNISKEAN, a small to. of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, on the river Bandon.

ENNISKERRY, a vil. of Ireland, co. of Wicklow, 10 miles S. Dublin.

ENNISKERRY, the name of two islands of Ireland, on the coast of Clare.

ENNISKILLEN, or INNISKILLEN, the chief to. of the co. of Fermanagh, Ireland, on an island in Lough Erne. The linen manufacture is carried on in Enniskillen, and there is a considerable fishery of eels in the lake. It returns one member to the imperial parliament. Pop. 4500. 100 miles N.W. Dublin.

ENNISMURRY, a small island on the north-west coast of Ireland, bay of Donegal.

ENNISTYMON, a to. of Ireland, co. of Clare. Pop. 1450. 16 miles N.W. Ennis.

ENNS, a to. of Upper Austria, near the confluence of the Enns and Danube, 80 miles W. Vienna. Pop. 4400.

ENNS, a river of Austria, which falls into the Danube at the to. of Enns.

ENOCH, St, a pa., Lanark. Pop. 7921.

ENODER, St, a pa., Cornw. Pop. 1124.

ENORE, a vil. of Hindostan, 8 miles north of Madras, on the shore of a salt-water lake. It is a great resort of company from Madras, who find amusement in sailing on the lakes and fishing. It stands on a flat sandbank, where there are about 100 native huts.

ENOS, a maritime to. of European Turkey, in Romania, 63 miles S. Adrianople. Pop. 7750. Lat. 40. 40. N. Long. 26. 1. E.

ENS, a river in the Austrian dominions that falls into the Danube. It forms the boundary line of two important provinces in the empire, known as the Upper and Lower Ens. These two provinces are both populous and well cultivated, abounding in lean cattle, wine, &c.

ENSAY, a small fertile island in the Hebrides, lying off the south point of Herries.

ENSCHEDÉ, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Overysse. Pop. 1900.

ENSHAM, a pa., Oxon. Pop. 1858.

ENSISHEIM, a neat to. of Alsace. Pop. 1800.

ENSTONE, a pa., Oxon. Pop. 742.

ENTER, a vil. of the Netherlands, 18 miles E. Deventer. Pop. 1600.

ENTLIBUCH, a dis. in the canton of Lucerne, in Switzerland, extending over 110 square miles. Pop. 13,000.

ENTRAIGUES, a to. of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop. 1400.

ENTRAIGUES, a to. of France, department of the Vaucluse. Pop. 1000.

ENTRE DUERO E MINHO, the most northerly province of Portugal, bounded W. by the Atlantic, N. by the Spanish province of Galicia. It is 60 miles long and 40 broad. Pop. 950,000.

ENTREVAUX, a to. of France, in Provence, on the Var.

ENTWISLE, a to., Lanc. Pop. 701.

ENVILLE, a pa., Staff. Pop. 766.

ENZ, a small river of Baden and Wirtemberg, which flows into the Neckar.

ENZERSDORF, a small but fortified to. of Lower Austria, 9 miles E. Vienna. Pop. 750.

ENZILLE, a to. of Persia, in the province of Ghilau, built entirely of reeds, as the sandy soil will not bear more solid edifices, and consists of two parts, the new and the old.

EOOA, **EAOWE**, or **MIDDLEBURG**, the most easterly of the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21. 24. S. Long. 174. 30. E.

EPAIGNES, a vil. of France, in the department of the Eure. Pop. 2300.

EPE, a vil. of the Netherlands, 10 miles N. by W. Deventer. Pop. 2200.

EPERNAY, a to. of France, in Champagne, noted for its wine. Pop. 5060. 14 miles S. Rheims.

EPERNON, a to. of France, department of the Eure and Loire. Pop. 1500.

EFFICH, a small to. of France, in Alsace, with 2200 inhabitants.

EPHESUS, anciently one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and considered the metropolis of all Asia, but now a miserable Turkish village, the habitation of herdsmen and farmers, who live in low and mean huts, and are sheltered from the weather by large masses of ruinous walls. 50 miles S. Smyrna. Lat. 37. 50. N. Long. 27. 37. E.

EPHRATA, or **DUNKARD'S TOWN**, a post to. of the United States, in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, 22 miles N. Lancaster.

EPIDAMNUS, in an. geo., a city of Illyria, on the coast of the Adriatic, founded by a colony of Grecians 620 years B.C., and soon became a place of considerable importance from the commercial enterprise of its citizens, and even rivalled the first cities of Greece. At a later period it was the scene of a contest between Cæsar and Pompey; after which it became more frequented by the Romans. When Cicero was banished from Italy he

landed here, and was most kindly received by the citizens.

EPIDAUROS, a city of Argolis, supposed to have been founded by Carians, and afterwards joined by a colony of Ionians from Attica. Some considerable remains are still to be seen. Col. Leake, in his travels in the Morea, describes this place very satisfactorily.

EPILLA, a to. of Spain, 17 miles W. Saragossa. Pop. 3200.

EPINAL, a to. of France, department of the Vosges, divided into two unequal parts by the Moselle, famous for its paper-mills. Pop. 8000.

EPIRUS, (The Continent,) a country in the N. W. of Greece, on the shores of the Ionian Sea. This extensive country was known in the early ages of the world under no general name. It is supposed to have been the mainland, including numerous islands on the coast, which fell under the general denomination of Epirus. Some again suppose only the mainland received this appellation as a distinction from the islands. This range of country passed under various kings and governments: at length all-absorbing Rome claimed it, and governed it for many years. On the fall of that empire, it was under the emperors of the West, and subsequently under other masters, Venetians, Turks, &c. It is now known by the name of Albania.

EPPESTONE, a pa., Notts. Pop. 518.

EPHING, a to. and pa., of England, in Essex, 17 miles N.N.E. London. Pop. 2313.

EPHING, a post to. of the United States, Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

EPFINGEN, a to. of Germany, 18 miles S.S.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 2450.

EPRIES, a to. of Hungary, in the lower county of Scharosch, on the Tarta. It is of an oblong shape, with regular fortifications. Pop. 7500. Lat. 48. 58. N. Long. 21. 15. E.

EPSOM, a to. and pa. of England, in Surrey. Pop. 3231.

EPSOM, a post to. of the United States, Rockingham co., New Hampshire.

EPWORTH, a m. t. and pa., Linc. Pop. 1825.

ERAKLEA, a to. of Romania, on the sea of Marmora. Pop. 7000. 46 miles W. Constantinople.

ERBACH, a to. of Germany, on the Mummeling, 20 miles N.E. Mannheim.

ERBIL, a to. of Persia, in the pashalic of Bagdad, the ancient Arbela, where Alexander the Great defeated Darius. It stands on an eminence commanding an extensive plain which abounds with grain and fruit. It is surrounded with walls; but is now a poor place, with a population of about 2700. Lat. 36. 11. N. Long. 43. 20. E.

ERBRAY, a to. of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Pop. 1890.

ERC, a vil. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the Saumon. Pop. 2900.

ERCAL MAGNA, a pa., Salop. Pop. 2048.

ERDING, a to. of Bavaria, 20 miles S. Landshut. Pop. 1750.

ERERLI, a seaport of Turkey, on the Black Sea, 100 miles E. Constantinople. Lat. 40. 50. N. Long. 32. 35. E.

EREMIEN, a to. in the department of the Isere, in France. It is surrounded by walls, and was formerly the residence of the Dauphin. It has a population of 2500, who live by making hempen cloth.

EREMENVILLE, a vil. in the department of the Oise, in France, containing about 500 inhabitants. It is marked as being the place where Henry IV. built a palace for his favourite Gabrielle, and afterwards the residence of Rousseau.

ERETRIA, a city on the west coast of the island of Eubœa, founded, along with Chalcis, by a colony of Athenians. Its extensive commerce raised it to considerable eminence, and it soon sent out colonies, and obtained dominion over several islands. Strabo states as a proof of its wealth, that their festivals were oftentimes attended by 3000 soldiers on foot, with 600 cavalry.

ERFURT, a to. of Saxony, on the river Gera, branches of which traverse the town in the form of canals. It has a well built citadel, on an eminence called Petersberg. It is the capital of an extensive province; but is said to have been, in the 16th century, a place of much greater population. It has manufactures of woollens and silk. The town, though not well built, has several good public edifices. Pop. 19,000. 110 miles W. Dresden. Lat. 58. 50. 45. N. Long. 11. 2. 26. E.

ERIBOL, LOCH, a lake or narrow arm of the sea, indented into the north coast of Sutherlandshire, and serving as a good harbour for shipping, with a small island in the middle.

ERICHT, LOCH, a lake in Perthshire, 24 miles long and scarcely a mile broad. Its waters lie in the bottom of the Grampian Hills, is desolate and heathy, the resort of the eagle: in summer sportsmen frequent it.

ERICHT, a river in the dis. of Stormont, in Perth. In its course through Strathmore it is very rapid, and at times overflows and injures the crops on its banks. The Ericht abounds with salmon and trout, and conflues with the Isla near Cupar-Angus.

ERICKSTANE BRAE, a lofty hill at the head of Clydesdale, along the side of which the public road from Edinburgh to Dumfries passes. Here an immense hollow, almost of a square form, is made by the approach of 4 hills, and receives the popular name of the Marquis of Annandale's Beef-stand.

ERIE, a co. of the United States, in the north-west corner of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Lake Erie, E. by New York, S. by Crawford co., and W. by Ohio. Pop. 6500. Chief town, Erie.

ERIE, a to. of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on a lake of the same name.

ERIE, FORT, a strong fortification in Upper Canada, on the north shore of Lake Erie. Lat. 42. 59. N. Long. 78. 20. 30. W.

ERIE, LAKE, an immense lake of North America; extending south-west and north-east 231 miles. Its greatest breadth is 63½ miles, and in circumference it is 658 miles. It abounds with a great variety of fish. Lat. 41. 50. to 43. N. Long. 78. 50. to 83. W.

ERISKAY, one of the smaller Hebrides.

ERITH, a vil. and pa. of England, on the Thames, 2 miles E. Woolwich. Pop. 1533.

ERITRIA, a to. of Asia Minor, in Natolia, 36 miles W. Smyrna.

ERIVAN, sometimes called **PERSIAN ARMENIA**, a pro. of Persia, bounded N. and W. by the Mossian hills, S. by Araxes river, E. by the districts Tharabang and Sharadang.

ERIVAN, IRVAN, or IRIVAN, the capital of the province of Erivan, on the Tergui. On one side the city surmounts a precipice 600 feet high, overhanging the river, and is encompassed by a double wall. It is commanded by a spacious castle built on a steep rock. The town has suffered severely from repeated sieges. The Russians blockaded it for six months in 1808, and were repulsed with great slaughter in an attempt to storm it. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 44. 35. E.

ERKELENS, a to. of the Prussian states, on the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2300.

ERKHEIM, a vil. of the Bavarian states, near Memmingen. Pop. 1700.

ERLAN, a to. of Hungary, in the co. of Hewesch. Here are churches for different religions; the dwelling-houses are in general mean; but there are several good edifices, particularly the cathedral and the archbishop's palace. The citadel is strong and stands on a lofty rock. Here also is an academy, with teachers in theology, philosophy, and law. Pop. 15,000. 120 miles E.S.E. Vienna. Lat. 47. 53. 54. N. Long. 20. 21. 45. E.

ERLANGEN, a city in the circle of the Rezat in Bavaria. It stands on the river Regnitz, and has much the appearance of an antique place; but well built, with broad streets. It has a population of about 10,000. It is the location of a Protestant University, has 26 professors, with a library of 80,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and several museums, &c. There are various manufactures of cottons, hats, hosiery, gloves, paper, cutlery, &c. 11 miles N. Nuremberg. Lat. 49. 35. 36. N. Long. 11. 1. E.

ERLENBACH, a small vil. of the Bavarian states.—The names of several other villages in France and Germany.

ERNÉ, St; a pa. Corn. Pop. 586.

ERMEDEVILLE, a vil. of France, département of the Oise, 5 miles S.E. Senlis.

ERMINGTON, a pa. Devon. Pop. 1471.

ERNATIA, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 10 miles north-west Satalia. Lat. 36. 10. N. Long. 30. 24. E.

ERNE, a large and interesting lake in Ire-

land, co. of Fermanagh, full of islands, many of them covered with wood.

ERNE, a river of Ireland, which flows into the bay of Donegal.

ERNE, a river of England, in Devonshire, which runs into the English channel.

ERNEZ, a to. of France, department of the Mayenne, on a river of the same name. Pop. 5100.

ERNSTHAL, a to. of Saxony, co. of Schönbürg. Pop. 1900.

EROUAD, a fortified to. of India, province of Coimbatore. See Errood.

ERP, a vil. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 1700.

ERREEF, or RIF, a pro. of Morocco, along the Mediterranean. Pop. 200,000.

ERRINGDEN, a pa. of England, in the W. R. Y. Pop. 1933.

ERROAD, a to. of Hindostan, province of Coimbatore, now reduced to 400 houses. 104 miles S.E. Seringapatam. Lat. 11. 21. N. Long. 77. 45. E.

ERROL, a pa. in the Carse of Gowrie, Perth., on the north shore of the Frith of Tay, 5½ miles long by 3 in breadth; the village of Errol has but a mean appearance. Pop. 2992.

ERROMANGO, one of the New Hebrides, about 90 miles in circumference. Lat 13. 50. S. Long. 169. 20. E.

ERROOR, a fortified to. of India, province of Mysore. Lat. 13. 48. N. Long. 76. 39. E.

ERSKINE, a pa., Renf. Pop. 973.

ERSTEIN, a to. of Alsace, on the Ille. Pop. 2600. 12 miles S. Strasburg.

ERTH, St., a pa. Cornwall. Pop. 1922.

ERYMANTHUS, in an. geo., a mountain, river, and town in Arcadia, where Hercules killed a prodigious boar, the carcass of which he carried on his shoulders, and terrified the people at the sight.

ERYTHRÆ, in an. geo., a port of Ætolia, in the bay of Corinth. It was famous for the temple built by Hercules.

ERYTHREUM MARE, a term used by the Greeks when they had little information respecting India, to designate the whole ocean to the south of Asia.

ERT HOLMER, a small group of rocky islands in the Baltic. Lat. 55. 13. N. Long. 14. 47. E.

ERTVELDE, a to. of East Flanders, 3 miles S. Ghent. Pop. 2450.

ERVY, a to. of France, with 2000 inhabitants, 17 miles S. Troyes.

ERWASH, a river of England, which falls into the Trent, 4 miles S.W. Nottingham.

ERZERUM, the chief city of Armenia, and capital of a pashalic of the same name. The streets are in general paved, and the houses are built of stone, with rafters of wood, and terraces. Towards the south, Erzerum is protected by a citadel, which is surrounded by a double wall of stone, and has four gates covered with plates of iron. Mosques are

numerous, amounting, according to some accounts, to nearly 40; but to many more, according to others; besides which there are two Greek churches and one Armenian. There are 16 baths. The market-places are spacious, and well supplied with provisions. Manufactures of considerable extent are established here; and an extensive trade is carried on in copper, and in articles from Persia, and from the countries to the north-west of Hindostan. The population amounts to 100,000 or 130,000, Turks, Greeks, Persians, and Armenians. 250 miles N.N.E. Aleppo. Lat. 39. 57. N. Long. 40. 57. E.

ERZGEBIRGE, an extensive circle of the kingdom of Saxony, separated from Bohemia by a chain of mountains of the same name, and containing 460,000 inhabitants, on a computed surface of 2300 square miles.

ESCALONA, a considerable to. of Spain, on the Alberche, 20 miles N.W. Toledo.

ESCAMBIA, one of the largest rivers which fall into the bay of Pensacola, in West Florida.

ESCHACH, a river of Suabia, which falls into the Aitrach, above Memmingen.

ESCHACH, two large villages of Wirtemberg, with 1600 and 1400 inhabitants.

ESCHENBACH, a bailiwick, in the circle of the Upper Maine, in the kingdom of Bavaria. It contains 2 cities, 3 towns, 166 villages, and 15,316 inhabitants.—The chief city, of same name, contains about 1100 inhabitants, employed in the linen manufacture.

ESCHERSHAUSEN a city on the Weser, district of the Duchy of Brunswick, on the river Linne. It is the capital of a bailiwick, and contains about 15,890 inhabitants.

ESCHLISMATT, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne. Pop. 2200.

ESCHWEGEN, a to. of Germany, on the Wer-ra. Pop. 4400. 25 miles E.S.E. Cassel.

ESCHWEILER, a to. of the Prussian states. Pop. 1715. 6 miles S. Juliers.

ESCLUSHAM BELOW, a to., Denb. Pop. 570.

ESCRICK, a pa., E. R. Y. Pop. 897.

ESCURIAL, a vil. of Spain, containing 2000 inhabitants, situate in a bare country 20 miles N.W. of Madrid, and celebrated for its palace, accounted by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world.

ESENS, a to. of Hanover, 25 miles N.N.E. Embden. Pop. 1600.

ESQUEIRA, an ancient to. of Portugal, province of Beira. Houses 600.

ESSEX, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 1212.

ESK, (Uisge or Wisgie, water, Gaelic,) a river of Scotland in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two rivulets, the North and South Esk, a little below Dalkeith, and which falls into the frith of Forth at Musselburgh.

ESK, NORTH, a river in Forfar, flowing from the Grampians, and confluent with the sea at Montrose.—Also a small stream in the co. of Edinburgh, flowing from a lake in Pee-

bles., and flowing in a northerly direction, joins the South Esk at Dalkeith.

ESK, SOUTH, a river of great magnitude and interest in Forfar., which descends from the Grampians, and after a devious course of many miles falls into the sea at Montrose.

ESK, THE BLACK, a small river in Dumfries. It flows in a southerly course down Eskdale Muir, from which it receives small streamlets.

ESK, WHITE, a smaller stream than Black Esk, further to the west. It rises also on the heights of Dumfries-shire. The two waters join at Tamlaw Hill.

ESKDALE, a vale through which the Esk flows in the eastern part of Dumfries-shire, and more generally the adjacent district of country.

ESKDALE MUIR, a pastoral and mountainous pa. in the northern part of Dumfries., $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by 8 in breadth, through which the White and Black Esk flow. Pop. 650.

ESKI HISSER, a small to. of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Stratonice, which was founded by a colony of Macedonians. It is situate 16 miles westward of Mojlee.

ESKI SAGRA, a large to. of European Turkey, in Romania. Pop. 20,000. They manufacture leather, carpets, and hardware.

ESKILSTUNA, a to. of Sweden, with 1600 inhabitants, 54 miles W. Stockholm.

ESMAKTE, a vil. of the Netherlands, pro. of Overysse. Pop. 1600.

ESMERALDAS, a port of the pro. of Esmeraldas, in Quito, on the Pacific Ocean, in a long stripe of land which forms the mouth of the river Esmeraldas. Lat. 0. 53. N. Long. 79. 25. W.

ESNE, or **ASNA**, a to. of Upper Egypt, and the last place of any magnitude on the side of Nubia. Lat. 25. 17. 38. N. Long. 32. 34. 41. E.

ESOPUS, a to. of the United States, in Ulster county, New York.

ESPAIN, St., a to. of France, 16 miles S.S.W. Tours. Pop. 2040.

ESPALION, a small to. of France, department of the Aveiron, on the river Lot. Pop. 2600.

ESPELETTE, a to. of France, 9 miles S. Bayonne. Pop. 1300.

ESPERANCE BAY, on the south coast of New Holland. Lat. 33. 55. S. Long. 121. 47. E.

ESPICHEL, CAPE, on the west coast of Portugal. Lat. 38. 23. N. Long. 9. 14. W.

ESPIERS, a to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders.

ESPINARDO, a vil. of Spain, pro. of Murcia. Pop. 1600.

EPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS, a to. of Spain, Pop. 2000. 30 miles W. Burgos.

ESPOSENDA, a to. of Portugal, 22 miles N. Oporto. Pop. 1600.

ESPRIT, St., a to. of France, on the Adour, opposite Bayonne. Pop. 6000.

ESQUIMAUX, a large bay on the Labrador coast, into which the river Esquimaux empties itself: at its mouth are the Esquimaux islands.

ESQUIMAUX, a people of North America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove about sometimes as far as Newfoundland. They are of a middling stature, generally robust, lusty, and of a brown colour, with a large head, round and flat face, thick lips, flat nose, long black hair, large shoulders, very small feet, and long thick beards. They clothe themselves with the skins of fish, bears, and birds. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter, they lodge in tents or caves. They are very superstitious, covetous, and dishonest; but have a great abhorrence of murder. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing; and the women perform the most laborious offices.

ESSARTS, LES, a to. of France, department of La Vendee. Pop. 2200.

ESSECK, a to. and fortress of the Austrian empire, in Slavonia, on the Drave. It contains an arsenal, barracks, and other military buildings. Pop. 9500. 80 miles N.W. Belgrade.

ESSEN, a to. of the Prussian states, in the province of Berg. There are some cloth manufactures in the town. Pop. 5000. 18 miles N.N.E. Dusseldorf.

ESSENDON, a pa., Hert. Pop. 672.

ESSEQUIBO, a river of Dutch Guiana: it falls into the sea, and is 20 miles broad at its mouth.—A Dutch settlement of the same name extends along its banks.

ESSEX, a maritime co. of England, bounded N. by the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the river Thames, which separates it from the county of Kent, and W. by the counties of Hertford and Middlesex. It extends about 60 miles in length from east to west, and about 50 in breadth from north to south. Its superficial area is computed at 1473 square miles, or 942,720 square acres, of which 50,000 are in woods and plantations, and 15,000 waste. The principal rivers are the Colne, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, the Ingerbourn, the Roding, and the Cam. Besides these, it is bounded by the Thames, the Stour, the Stort, and the Lea. The country is agreeably diversified with a gentle alternation of hill and dale. On the sea-coast the land is broken and indented by arms of the sea, which form a series of islets and peninsulas: extensive salt marshes also border the coast, most part of which is protected by embankments from the inroads of the ocean. Almost every diversity of soil is to be found within the limits of this county; and it is in general well adapted to the production of wheat, for which it has been long famed, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, &c. Essex was formerly noted for woollen manufactures

of various descriptions; but of late they have been rather on the decline. Baize, however, and sacking, are still manufactured in various parts: artificial slates are also made. Large calico printing manufactories are established near the metropolis; and on the Lea there are mills for making sheet-lead. The plaiting of straw has been introduced with success. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants are employed in the oyster fishery. Essex is divided into 20 hundreds, composed of 404 parishes, which contain 24 market-towns. Pop. 317,232.

ESSEX, a county in Upper Canada, comprising the country between Lake St Clair and Lake Erie, bounded W. by Detroit river, E. by Suffolk county. Chief town, Amherstburg.

ESSEX, a county of the United States, in the north-east part of Vermont, bounded N. by Canada. Pop. 9000.—2d, Of Massachusetts, in the N.E. part of the state. Pop. 110,000.—3d, In New York, on Lake Champlain, bounded N. by Clinton and Franklin counties, E. by Lake Champlain, S. by Washington county, and W. by Montgomery and Franklin counties. Pop. 27,000. Chief town, Elizabethtown.—4th, In New Jersey, on Hudson river, opposite New York, bounded N. by Bergen county, E. by Bergen county and Newark bay, S. by Middlesex county, and W. by Somerset and Morris counties. Pop. 65,000. Chief towns, Newark and Elizabethtown.—5th, In Virginia, bounded N. by Rappahannock, which separates it from Richmond county, and enclosed on the other sides by Middlesex, King William, and Caroline counties. Pop. 27,000. Slaves 5700. Chief town, Tappahannock.—The name of several townships.

ESSIE and NEVAY, a small parish in the western borders of Forfarshire. The total extent may be about 8 square miles.

ESSINGTON, a to., Staff. Pop. 598.

ESSLING, a vil. of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Danube, about two leagues below Vienna. Between this village and that of Aspern, was fought a sanguinary battle between Bonaparte and the Austrians, on the 21st and 22d May 1809.

ESSLINGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, 34 miles N.W. Ulm. Pop. 7200.

ESSONNE, a small to. of France, 15 miles S. Paris. Pop. 1500.

ESSOYES, a to. of France, in the department of the Aube. Pop. 1650.

ESTABSAR, a city of Persia, near to which are the celebrated ruins of Persepolis. Lat. 30. 5. N. Long. 53. 40. E.

ESTAFORT, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2550.

ESTAGEL, a to. of France, 10 miles N.W. Perpignan. Pop. 1350.

ESTAIN, a to. of France, department of the Meuse. Pop. 3000.

ESTAIRES, a to. of Flanders, on the Lys, 14 miles W. Lille. Pop. 6200.

ESTAMBOLIE, a to. of Arabia, in the jurisdiction of the Sherceef of Mecca, near the coast of the Red Sea. It stands 180 miles N.N.W. of Medina.

ESTAVAYER, a well built to. of Switzerland, 13 miles W. Friburg.

ESTE, a walled to. of the Venetian territory. It contains several good buildings. Pop. 6000. 13 miles S.W. Padua.

ESTELLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 18 miles S.W. Pampeluna. Pop. 4600.

ESTEPA, a to. of Spain, pro. of Seville. Pop. 4000.

ESTEPONA, a to. of Spain, 25 miles E.N.E. Gibraltar. Pop. 2500.

ESTERO, SANTIAGO, DEL, a to. of Tucuman, 226 miles S. Salta. Lat. 27. 54. S. Long. 63. 19. W.

ESTHONIA, a province in the Russian empire, in the Baltic Sea, extending over 7106 square miles. It is divided into 4 circles. It contains 4 cities, 1 market town, 217 parishes, and 30,000 peasants' dwellings. The whole population amounts to about 550,000 persons. It is a level and sandy district; but mixed with a portion of clay and stones. It is full of brooks and morasses. As agriculture is the chief employment, the land produces more than the consumpt requires. The capital, Revel, is the chief place of foreign trade, from whence is exported corn, spirits, butter, &c.

ESTHONIA, a country of European Russia, adjacent to Livonia, and extending along the south side of the gulf of Finland. Area 10,000 square miles. Pop. 240,000.

ETISSAC, a to. of France, department of the Aube. Pop. 1300.

ESTLE, or ESTELL, a co. of the United States, in Kentucky. Pop. 2082. Slaves, 133.

ESTREMADURA, an extensive pro. of Spain, having the frontier of Portugal on the west, the province of Salamanca on the north, Toledo on the east, and Cordova with Seville on the south. Its length is about 140 miles, its breadth 120. Its principal rivers are the Tagus and Guadiana. Its population is about 500,000.

ESTREMADURA, an important province of Portugal, which comprises Lisbon, and extends along the Atlantic to the north and south of the capital, being bounded N. by Beira, and E. by Alentejo. It is about 140 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. Pop. 900,000. The Tagus enters it on the east.

ESTREMOS, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Tarra. It consists of the upper and lower towns. Pop. 6500. 48 miles W. Badajoz.

ETABLES, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 3500.

ETAÏN, a small to. of France, department of the Meuse, on the river Ornes. Pop. 3000.

ETALLE, a to. of the Netherlands, 26 miles W. Luxemburg. Pop. 1100.

ETAMPES, a to. of France, department of the Seine and Oise, on the Loet or Etampes, with manufactures of leather and woollen. Pop. 8000. 20 miles S. Versailles.

ETAPLES, a seaport of France, 11 miles S.E. Boulogne. Pop. 1600.

ETAHER, a fortress and capital of a district of Hindostan, which lies on the Jumna, between the rivers Jumna and Ganges. Lat. 26. 47. N. Long. 78. 53. E.

ETCHELLS, a to., Chester. Pop. 1443.

ETCHINGHAM, a pa., Suss. Pop. 631.

ETFU, a to. in Upper Egypt, which Denon says contains the most sublime temple in Egypt; and next to those of Thebes, the largest, being built, he says, at a period when the arts and sciences had attained all their splendour. This beautiful city was named Apollinopolis.

ETHIOPIA, a name which is vaguely applied by the ancients to that portion of Africa which lay between Egypt and the Atlantic Ocean, including the mountain range of the Atlas, with Nubia and Abyssinia, or in a general sense, all the country north of the river Niger. The Ethiopian nations were the people who occupied this extensive country. They consisted of four nations, says Herodotus; two of them aboriginal, and two of them not—the Lybians and Ethiopians are aboriginal; the foreign settlers are the Phœnicians and Greeks. The aboriginals were black: hence the Scripture expression—"Can an Ethiopian change the colour of his skin?"

ETHELBURGA, St, a pa., Middx. Pop. 665.

ETIENNE, St, a to. of France, 27 miles S.S.W. Lyons, situate on the small rivulet of Furens. It has coal and iron mines, and the greatest manufactures of fire-arms and hardware in France. Coal is found in the neighbourhood, and stone for grind-stones. Pop. 17,000. 260 miles S. by E. Paris.

ETIENNE, St, a to. of the county of Nice, with 1700 inhabitants.

ETIENNE DE BAIGORRY, St, a to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 6500.

ETIENNE DE ST GREGORIE, a to. of France, department of the Isere. Pop. 1540.

ETIENNE DE LUGDARES, St, a to. of France, department of the Ardèche. Pop. 1500.

ETIENNE DE MONTLUC, St, a to. of Brittany. Pop. 4300.

ETIENNE DE VALFRANCESQUE, St, a to. of France, department of the Lozere. Pop. 1500.

ETIVE, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Scotland, 20 miles long.

ETLINGEN, a town of Germany, on the river Alb. Pop. 3000. Lat. 48. 55. N. Long. 8. 27. E.

ETNA, a mountain in Sicily, celebrated from the most remote antiquity for its magnitude, and its volcanic eruptions. Its height is about 11,000 feet, and its circumference very large. The whole number of eruptions on record is

32, of which not more than 10 have issued from the highest crater. Those of 1669 and 1755 were particularly destructive.

ETOILE, a town in the department of the Drome, in France, where good wine is produced. It contains about 2000 inhabitants.

ETOLIA, or ÆTOLIA, in an. geo., a country of ancient Greece. The inhabitants were a restless race, seldom at peace among themselves and ever at war with their neighbours, alike strangers to friendship and the principle of honour. By the other states of Greece they were considered outlaws, without the pale of civilized life, and, like all people under such circumstances, bold and determined in war, and on all occasions ready and prepared for it. They opposed to the last the armies of the Macedonians, who found them more determined and resolute than any of the other states, and granted them at last more honourable terms. At length, falling under all-powerful Rome, Etolia continued to enjoy more peace and prosperity than it had hitherto known. When Constantine the Great divided the empire, he called this portion of the empire New Epirus. It afterwards fell under the arms of the Mahometans, and has so continued ever since, and now forms part of the kingdom of Greece under King Otho.

ETON, a to. of England, co. of Buckingham, on the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a bridge. It consists principally of one street, and is chiefly celebrated for containing a royal seminary of education, called Eton College, founded by King Henry VI. in 1440. Pop. 3232.

ETRURIA, in an. geo., a province of ancient Italy, bounded on the north by Liguria, from which it was separated by the river Mucra, now Magra, on the Gallic side by the Apennines, on the east by Umbria, from which it was separated by the Tiber, and on the west by the Tuscan sea. This country appears to have been one of the earliest seats of European civilization, and the source from whence Rome derived her laws, customs, and superstitions.

ETTRICK, a pa. and river of Scotland, in Selkirkshire. Pop. of the parish 530. The river joins the Tweed near Melrose.

ETTWALL, a pa., Derby. Pop. 605.

ETWACH, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Agra, and capital of a district of the same name. It was formerly the residence of a rajah, and a place of importance, and still carries on a considerable trade in grain, sugar, and cotton. It is now the station of the establishment of the district. Lat. 26. 46. Long. 78. 58. E.

EU, a to. of France, department of the Lower Seine, on the Bresle. Pop. 3700.

EUBŒA, a long and narrow island, now called Negropont, which stretched along the east coast of Greece, from the Sinus Malia-cus to nearly the most southerly point of Attica, in length about 150 miles, and 20 or

less in breadth. This island is in some parts high and mountainous, in others low and fertile; so much so, that it was designated the granary of Athens. The inhabitants, who are of several distinct races, after undergoing various revolutions, at length fell under the Romans, then under the Turks.

EUCHAN WATER, a river in the upper end of Nithsdale, Dumf., rising in the heights which divide that county from Ayrshire, and, flowing in a southerly direction, it falls into the Nith, near Sanguhar.

EUCHAR, a rivulet in Morven, Argyleshire, which rises in Loch Scammardale, and falls into the Sound of Mull after a short and perturbed course.

EUPATORIA, or **KASLOV**, a to. of Russia, on the west coast of the Crimea. Pop. 4400. 68 miles S.W. Perekop. Lat. 45. 40. N. Long. 33. 14. E.

EUPEN, a to. of the Prussian states, in the duchy of the Lower Rhine; on the Weezè. It has important cloth manufactures. Here are likewise soap-works, paper-mills, and tanneries. 20 miles E. Liege.

EUPHRATES, one of the most considerable rivers of Asia, which has its rise in the mountains of Armenia from two principal sources. At Korna, about 130 miles from its mouth, it is joined by the Tigris; and those two united streams, forming one of the noblest rivers in the East, fall into the gulf of Persia, about 50 miles S.E. Bassora. The course of the Euphrates before joining the Tigris is about 1400 miles, and adding 130 miles for the distance of the Tigris from the sea, its whole course will be upwards of 1500 miles. Attempts are now making to navigate this river by steam-vessels, and they promise to be successful.

EURE, a river of France, in Normandy, which falls into the Seine.

EURE, DEPARTMENT or, in France, comprises the east part of Normandy. It is divided into five arrondissements. The produce consists of wheat, barley, oats, flax, and hemp. The pasturage, particularly for sheep, is very extensive. Pop. 416,178.

EURE AND LOIRE, a department of France, situated to the west of Paris. It consists of a part of the Orlannois and the Pays de Beauce. The surface, as in the adjacent department of the Eure, is in general level. Pop. 264,648.

EUROPE, the least extensive, but by much the most improved, of the divisions of the globe, is situate between the 36th and 71st degrees of N. lat; having from south to north a breadth of about 2000 miles, and from east to west a length of nearly 3000. It contains, by calculation, about 2½ millions of square miles, and is bounded by the sea in all directions except the east, where it adjoins Asia by a boundary line, formed by the river Don, and one of its tributary streams called Karposka. It has the Baltic on the north, the

Mediterranean on the south, and a very large extent of coast bordered by the Atlantic. The superficial measure of the European states has been carefully calculated; and is as follows:—

Russia, 375,174—Austria, 12,153—France, 10,086—Great Britain, 5535—Prussia, 5040—The Netherlands, (Belgium,) 1194—Sweden, 7935—Norway, 7798—Denmark, 1019—Poland, 2293—Spain, 8446—Portugal, 1722—The Two Sicilies, 1987—The Pope's territory, 811—Tuscany, 295—Piedmont, 925—Switzerland, 6961—European Turkey, 10,000—Bavaria, 1388—Saxony, 348—Hanover, 695—Wirttemberg, 359—Baden, 276—Hesse-Darmstadt, 185—Hesse Cassel, 208; in geographical miles.

Europe lies almost wholly within the temperate zone. The principal islands of Europe are Britain and Ireland in the Atlantic; Sicily, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Candia, Eubœa, in the Mediterranean; and Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Falster, Bornholm, Aland, in the Baltic. To these are to be added the extensive but uncultivated Iceland, and the still more dreary regions of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. The great rivers of Europe are the Danube, Volga, Rhine, Dnieper, Vistula, Dniester, Don, Dwina, Elbe, Tagus, Douro, Loire, Rhone, Garonne. The principal lakes are Ladoga, Onega, and the Peipus in Russia; the Wenner, Wetter, and Mælar, in Sweden; along with the less extensive, but much better known lakes of Geneva and Constance. The chief ranges of mountains are the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Carpathian ridge; to which are to be added the Scandinavian chain, separating Sweden from Norway; the ridge of the Hæmus to the south of Turkey, and the long line of the Apennines, extending from the north to the south of Italy. The following is a list of the principal states of Europe, in the form given to them by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, and of the population of each:—

Sweden,.....	2,600,000
Norway,.....	900,000
Denmark,.....	1,800,000
Russia in Europe, including Finland and Russian Poland,.....	35,400,000
Netherlands, kingdom of,.....	5,230,000
Great Britain and Ireland, with Malta and Gibraltar,.....	17,300,000
France,.....	29,350,000
Saxony, Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and all lesser German states,.....	5,700,000
Prussian monarchy,.....	10,700,000
Bavaria,.....	3,900,000
Wirttemberg,.....	1,400,000
Hanover, kingdom of,.....	1,300,000
The Austrian empire, including Lombardy and Austrian Poland,.....	28,000,000
Switzerland, 22 cantons,.....	1,720,000

Carried forward,.....145,300,000

Brought over,.....	145,300,000
Piedmont, and other Sardinian States,.....	4,000,000
Italy, exclusive of Piedmont and Lombardy, but including Sicily,.....	11,000,000
Spain,.....	10,400,000
Portugal,.....	3,700,000
Turkey in Europe,.....	7,500,000
Ionian republic,.....	230,000

Total,.....182,130,000

The inhabitants of Europe, however divided into sects, are all Christian, with the exception of the Turks and scattered settlements of Jews. The Christians in Europe are composed of three great bodies; the Catholics computed at 100 millions, the Protestants at 45, and the Greek Christians at 32 millions.

EUSTATIUS, or **EUSTATIA**, St., one of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the West Indies. This island rises out of the ocean in the form of a huge pyramidal rock, tapering to its summit. It is, however, in proportion to its size, one of the finest and best cultivated islands of all the Caribbees. No fewer than 5000 white people, and 20,000 negroes subsist upon this island, and rear hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry. St Eustatia was first settled by the Dutch about the year 1600. In the year 1781 it was taken by the English, but restored at the peace in 1783. It was again taken by the English in 1801, but was restored in 1814. Lat. 17. 31. N. Long. 63. 5. W.

EUTIU, a to. of Germany, 20 miles N. Lubbeck. Pop. 2350.

EUXINE SEA, called also the **BLACK SEA**, either from its black and rocky shores, or from its dangerous navigation, is a large inland sea, partly in Europe and partly in Asia. It is bounded W. by European Turkey, E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia, N. by Russian Tartary, S. by Natolia. It communicates with the Mediterranean by the straits of the Dardanelles, the ancient Hellespont, and with the sea of Asoph by the strait between the Crimea and the isle of Taman, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus. It lies between Lat. 41 and 46½ N., and between Long. 28 and 41½ E.; and is in breadth, from Cape Baba in Anatolia, to Odessa, about 380 miles: and in length, from the east coast of Roumelia to the mouth of the Phasis, 932 miles. Its circumference is about 3800 miles. The principal rivers which fall into the Black Sea, are the Danube, which collects the waters of a great part of Germany, Hungary, Bosnia, and Servia; the Bog, the Don, and the Dnieper, which discharge into it those of Russia and Poland; the Phasis, which flows into it from Mingrelia, and the Sangaris and Kisil Irmak from Anatolia.

EUXTON, a chap. Lanc. Pop. 1501.

EVAN, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which falls into the Annan.

EVANSHAM, a to. of the United States, and capital of Wythe county, Virginia.

EVAUX, or **EVAON**, a to. of France, department of La Creuse. Pop. 2100.

EVENCLADS, a river of England, co. of Oxford, which joins the Isis.

EVENLY, a par. Northamp. Pop. 506.

EVENWOOD, a to. Durh. Pop. 1019.

EVERA, or **EVORA**, a city of Portugal, in Alentejo; it is well fortified, although now of little use. There is a superb aqueduct which conveys fresh water to the city for 4 or 5 miles. The city contains about 12,000 inhabitants. Near this place are some Roman remains, particularly one of the temple of Diana. Lat. 38. 20. N.

EVERCREECH, a vil. and pa., Som. Pop. 1490.

EVERDON, a pa. Northam. Pop. 745.

EVERGHEM, a considerable to. of East Flanders. Pop. 7000. Ship-building is carried on here. 3 miles N. Ghent.

EVERSHOLT, a pa., Bedf. Pop. 901.

EVERSHOT, a to. and pa., Dors., which formerly held a market. Pop. 569. 9 miles from Dorchester.

EVERSLEY, a pa., S. Ham. Pop. 755.

EVERTON, a pa., Notts. Pop. 786.

EVESHAM, a bo. and m. t. in the co. of Wore., on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 7 arches. This town is of great antiquity. It had an ancient monastery, of which all that now remains is a large elliptical arch or gateway, 17 feet high, and decorated with rich but mutilated imagery. Evesham has three parish churches, a free grammar school, a charity school, and an almshouse; and there is a handsome old Gothic tower, 117 feet high, in which are hung the church bells. Evesham is a well built town, and its streets are wide and spacious. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, 12 common councilmen, and 24 assistants. There is a convenient harbour on the Avon for barges. Pop. 3991. 14 miles S.E. Worcester.

EVESHAM, a po. t. of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey.

EVIAN, a to. of Savoy, on the lake of Geneva. Pop. 1500.

EVIE and **RENDALL**, united parishes in Orkney isles. Pop. 1381.

EVORA, a fortified to. of Portugal, in Alentejo. It is of considerable extent; but badly built. Pop. 12,000. 65 miles E. Lisbon.

EVRAU, a to. of France, department of Ille and Valaise, 20 miles N.W. Rennes. Pop. 3600.

EVREUX, a government in the department of Eure in France; extent 1936 square miles. Inhabitants, about 123,000; the capital, of same name, stands in a valley on the river Iton, some branches of which run through the streets. The town is well built, and has a fine Gothic cathedral and bishop's palace, the old castle of Naveure, and fine walks, in which was one denominated the Ramparts. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, who are occupied in spinning wool, in making cotton linen and woollen goods, hosiery, paper, and

leather. Pop. 7928. Lat. 49. 1. N. Long. 1. 3. 34. E.

EVRON, a town of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 5500.

EW, St, a pa., Corn. Pop. 1699.

EWE, a loch or inlet of the sea, on the west coast of Ross-shire, in the middle of which lies an islet. Into the lake pours the river Ewe, a rapid and turbulent stream.

EWELL, a to. and pa. of England, in Surrey, 2 miles N.E. Epsom. Pop. 1851.

EWELME, a pa., Oxford. Pop. 619.

EWES, a stream of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, flowing into the Esk at Langholm.

EWES, anciently EWESDALE, a pa. in Dumfriesshire, 8 miles long and 6 broad, principally a breeding district. Pop. 335.

EWHURST, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 828.

EWHURST, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 1200.

EWLOE, and EWLOEWOOD, a to. in Flint. Pop. 1328.

EWSHOT, a tit. S.Ham. Pop. 526.

EXBOURNE, a pa., Devon. Pop. 509.

EXE, a river of England, which falls into the sea at Exmouth.

EXEA, a to. of Spain, in Aragon, 24 miles E. Tudela. Pop. 2500.

EXELBY LEEMING and NEWTON, a to., N. R. Y. Pop. 633.

EXETER, a city of England, and capital of Devonshire, pleasantly situate on the river Exe. The ground which it occupies is in the form of a parallelogram, and was formerly surrounded with walls, which have been taken away in many parts. The ground is intersected by four principal streets, which meet near the centre, and diverging at right angles, connect the city with the suburbs. There are no fewer than 15 parish churches within the walls of this city, and 4 in the suburbs; besides 9 meetinghouses, a Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue. The cathedral, begun in the reign of Athelstane, in the year 932, re-built early in the 12th century, and re-erected in the 14th century, is a large and magnificent edifice. It consists of a nave with two aisles, a choir with aisles, a north and south transept, and is flanked by handsome Anglo-Norman towers. To the east of the cathedral is the bishop's palace, which, with its gardens, is enclosed with a lofty wall. The session-house is an elegant new building, in which the assizes, quarter-sessions, and county courts, are held. In the city and suburbs are also prisons for debtors and malefactors, a good workhouse, almshouse, and several well endowed charity schools. In the south-east part of the city, on the site of old Bedford house, is erected an elegant circus, with a theatre adjoining. The guildhall is spacious, and was repaired and beautified in 1720. The general asylum for lunatics is a convenient structure, containing 48 rooms. There are besides of benevolent institutions, the Devon and Exeter hospital, capable of admitting 200 patients; a dispensary for affording

relief to the poor; an eye infirmary, a female penitentiary; an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb; and an institution for promoting science, literature, and the arts, to which is attached a library. The barracks are erected near the new jail for the county, and are capable of accommodating 200 cavalry. In the north-west corner of the city stood the castle, from the walls of which is seen the estuary of the Exe. Nothing but the outer walls now remain. There is a stone bridge across the Exe, separating the city from the county of Devon. Exeter is situate about 10 miles from the English Channel, and an arm of the sea formerly flowed near its walls, the navigation of which was ruined by one of the Earls of Devon, who constructed weirs and dams in it. It has since been restored by a canal. In 1827 the line of this canal was extended, so that vessels drawing 12 feet of water may enter it at any tide. A commodious basin near the quay at Exeter was commenced in 1827. The woollen manufactures of Exeter have greatly decayed. The city is governed by a mayor, &c.; and was incorporated by King John, and erected into a county by Henry VIII. Exeter sends two members to parliament. 165 miles from London. Pop. 28,201.

EXETER, a post to. of the United States, in Rockingham co., New Hampshire.—Also the name of several other townships in the United States.

EXILLES, a to. of Piedmont, 38 miles W. Turin. Pop. 1400.

EXIN, a to. of Prussian Poland, on the Netze. Pop. 1300.

EXHALL, near Coventry, a pa., Warw. Pop. 840.

EXMINSTER, a pa., Devon. Pop. 1113.

EXMOUTH, a to. of England, in the co. of Devon, 8 miles S. Exeter.

EXNING, a pa., Suff. Pop. 917.

EXTON, a pa., Rutl. Pop. 751.

EXUMA, one of the Bahamas, 25 miles long and 3 broad. Lat. 23. 20. N. Long. 75. W. —There is also a chain of islands called the Exuma Keys, which reach along one edge of the Great Bahama bank. Population in 1803, 1253, including 1113 blacks. Long. of the principal island, between 74. 28. and 74. 48. W. Lat. between 23. 21. and 23. 31. N.

EYAM, a pa., Derby. Pop. 1372.

EYAM, a to., Derby. Pop. 911.

EYBENS, a vil. of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 4000.

EYBENSCHUTZ, a to. of Moravia, 20 miles N.E. Znaim. Pop. 2460.

EYBENSTOCK, a to. of Saxony, 7 miles S. W. Schwartzberg. Pop. 2400.

EYBERGEN, a vil. of Guelderland, 2 miles E.S.E. Nimeguen. Pop. 1500.

EYDER, a river of Denmark, which falls into the North Sea, in Lat. 54. 17. N.

EYDON, a pa., Northam. Pop. 630.

EYE, a pa., Heref. Pop. 720.

EYE, a pa., Northam. Pop. 1122.

EYE, a to. and pa. of England, co. of Suffolk. It is an ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament. Pop. 2313.

EYE, a small stream of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which falls into the Moray Frith.

EYEMOUTH, a burgh of barony, and parish in co. Berwick, the market-town of the district, the only seaport in Berwickshire, is snugly and pleasantly located in a bay at the mouth of the Eye. It contains many good houses. The streets are clean and well lighted. Great improvements have been lately made in deepening the harbour, &c. The Commercial Bank of Scotland has a branch here. Pop. 1181.

EYGUIERES, a to. of France, department of the Months of the Rhone. Pop. 2909. 17 miles E. by S. Tarascon.

EYLAU, a to. of East Prussia. Pop. 1600. It is famous for a severe but indecisive battle fought in its neighbourhood on the 8th February 1807, between the French and Russians. 20 miles S. Konigsberg.

EYLAU, DEUTSCH, a to. of West Prussia, 84 miles S.S.W. Konigsberg. Pop. 1560.

EYLT, (LOCH,) a small lake in Moidart, Inver., whose waters flow into the head of Loch Aylort, on the west coast.

EYMOUTIERS, a to. of France, on the Vienne. Pop. 1600.

EYNAPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor. Lat. 16. 45. N. Long. 75. 2. E.

EYNHOVEN, a to. of North Brabant, 17 miles S. Bois le Duc. Pop. 2500.

EYNESBURY, a pa., Hunts. Pop. 957.

EYNESFORD, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1277.

EYRAQUES, a to. of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 2150.

EYRECOURT, a to. of Ireland, 34 miles E. of Galway.

EYSDALE, a small island on the W. of Scotland, celebrated for slate quarries. 7 miles S.E. of Mull. Lat. 56. 18. N. Long. 5. 39. W.

EYSACH, a river of Tyrol, which enters the Adige, near Bolzano.

EYWANOWITZ, a to. of Moravia, on the Iglau, 23 miles S.S.W. of Olmutz.

EZAGEN, a rich and ancient to. of Fez, 60 miles S. of Tetuan.

EZDOUP, a to. of Syria, on the site of the ancient Azotus, or Ashdod, famous at present for its scorpions.

EZEL, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, of a triangular form, 100 miles in circumference. Lat. 58. 20. N. Long. 40. E.

EZERO, a town of Thessaly, in Greece, on lake Ezero, between the Gulf of Armiro and town of Larissa.

EZETOVA, a river of Russia, which runs into the Obskaia gulf, in Lat. 67. 50. N. Long. 74. 14. E.

EZINGI, a to. of Turkish Armenia, 30 miles N. Erzerum.

EZY, a to. of France, in the department of the Eure, 15 miles S.E. Evreux.

F

FAABORG, a seaport of Denmark, in the Island of Funen. Pop. 1150. 17 miles S. Oldense.

FABRIANO, a to. of the Ecclesiastical States, 33 miles S.W. Ancona. Pop. 4500.

FAENZA, a city of the Popedom, in Romagna, noted for its pottery ware. It has several churches with fine paintings, and a cathedral, which stands in a large square, and has near it a beautiful fountain. Pop. 12,500. 20 miles S.W. Ravenna.

FÆOE, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic. Lat. 54. 52. N. Long. 11. 20. E.

FAGNANO, a vil. of Italy, in the Veronese, 5 miles E. Mantua.

FAHLUN, a to. of Sweden, capital of the province of Dalecarlia, situated in the midst of rocks and hills. It contains two churches, with 7000 inhabitants, and is celebrated for its copper mines. 110 miles N.N.W. Stockholm.

FAICCHIO, a to. of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 3155.

FAIRO, a to. in Cochin China, about 10 miles from the sea, on a navigable river. It was

once a place of considerable importance. Lat. 15. 50. N. Long. 108. 10. E.

FAILSWORTH, a to. of Lanc. Pop. 3667.

FAIRFAX, a co. of the United States, in Virginia, bounded N. and E. by the Potomac, S. by Prince William county, and W. by Loudon county. Pop. 29,550. Slaves, 5942. Chief town, Centreville.

FAIRFIELD-HEAD, a to., Staff. Pop. 1017.

FAIRFIELD, a co. of the United States, in Connecticut, bounded N. by Litchfield county, E. and S.E. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New York. Pop. 80,509. Chief towns, Fairfield and Danbury.—2d, Of Ohio. Pop. 26,000. Chief town, Lancaster.—3d, A district in South Carolina, between Wateree and Broad river. Pop. 31,950. Slaves, 4034. Chief town, Monticello.—The name also of several townships of the United States.

FAIRFORD, a to. and pa. of Glou. on the Colne, with a market on Thursday. The church has 28 large windows, painted with Scripture histories by Albert Durer. Pop. 1574.

FAIRHEAD, a lofty promontory in Antrim,

on the north coast of Ireland, 631 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 55. 44. N. Long. 6. 2. W.

FAIR ISLE, one of the Shetland isles, between that group and the Orkneys, 3 miles long and 2 broad. It is mountainous, with a dangerous and precipitous coast.

FAIRLEY, a seaport vil. of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 18 miles S.W. Greenock.

FAIRLIGHT, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 533.

FAIRWEATHER, CAPE, on the west coast of North America. Lat. 58. 50½. N. Long. 222. 20. E.

FAITH, ST, THE VIRGIN, Middx. Pop. 841.

FAISANS, an island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain, and considered neutral ground, where hostages were received and delivered.

FAKENHAM LANCASTRE, a to. and pa. of England, in Norfolk. Pop. 2085.

FALA and SOUTRA, two united parishes in the presbytery of Dalkeith, Scotland. Pop. 437.

FALAISE, a to. of Lower Normandy. It has manufactures of lace, linen, and coarse woollens. The castle, which stands on a precipice, is in ruins, with the exception of a tower. Here William the Conqueror was born. Pop. 14,000. 15 miles S. by E. Caen.

FALASTRA, a people of Abyssinia, who, adhering to the Jewish religion when the rest of the kingdom embraced Christianity, attempted to place a king of their own on the throne, but failed, and were driven to the mountains. Their remains are scattered over the whole of Abyssinia.

FALCON ISLANDS, near the coast of Connecticut, in Long Island Sound.

FALCONARA, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Pop. 1550.

FALF, a river of England, in Cornwall, flowing into the sea at Falmouth.

FALEME, a considerable river of Western Africa, which falls into the Senegal.

FALKENAU, a to. of Bohemia, on the Egra. 66 miles W. Prague. Pop. 1550.

FALKENBURG, a town of Pomerania, 124 miles N.E. Berlin. Pop. 1600.

FALKENHAM, a m. t. and pa., Linc. Pop. 744.

FALKIOPING, a to. of Sweden, in West Gothland, 56 miles E. Uddevalla.

FALKIRK, a to. and pa. of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, near the Great Canal between the rivers Forth and Clyde. It has a spacious parish church, and 6 places of worship for dissenters. In the middle of the town, a beautiful spire, 130 feet high, has been recently erected. There are branches of several banks. A weekly market is held here; and a considerable trade is carried on in corn, cotton, leather, and other commodities. The Carron Works are at the distance of two miles. Three fairs, the greatest in Scotland, are held here annually, under the name of the Trysts of Falkirk. These are exclusively for cattle,

sheep, and horses. The town returns a member to parliament with Hamilton, Lanark, Airdrie, and Linlithgow. The royal army was defeated near Falkirk, by the adherents of the house of Stuart, in January 1746. Population of the parish 12,743. 8 miles W. Linlithgow, and 24 W. Edinburgh.

FALKLAND, a small to. and pa. of Scotland, in the county of Fife. A royal palace was erected here; and James V. died in it in the year 1542. Except a very small portion, it is now totally ruinous. Pop. 2658. 10 miles W. Cupar.

FALKLAND ISLES, two large islands in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, between Lat. 51. 5. and 52. 46. S. Long. 57. 40. and 61. 10. W.

FALLEN, a river of Ireland, in the co. of Longford, which runs into the Shannon.

FALMOUTH, a seaport to. of England in the co. of Cornwall, at the mouth of the river Fale. There is a good harbour here, and a spacious roadstead. The town consists principally of one street, nearly a mile along the beach. There are two castles here, one of which, Pendennis, commands the entrance of the harbour. On the opposite side is St Maw's castle. A considerable fishery of pilchards is carried on. But the town derives its chief importance from being the regular station of the packet-boats which carry foreign mails. Pop. 7284. 95 miles S.W. Exeter, and 268 S. W. London. Lat. 50. 9. N. Long. 5. 4. W.

FALMOUTH, a to. of the United States, in Cumberland co., Maine.—2d, a seaport and post to. in Barnstable co., Massachusetts.—3d, A post to. in Stafford co., Virginia. There are numerous other places named Falmouth in the United States.

FALMOUTH, a seaport of Antigua, called Falmouth Harbour. Lat. 17. 9. N. Long. 61. 28. W.—A seaport of Jamaica, on the south side of Martha Brae Harbour. Houses 220. Lat. 18. 31. N. Long. 77. 33. W.

FALOUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Lahorel on the Sutledge river. Lat. 31. N. Long. 75. 51. E.

FALSE BAY and CAPE, situate near the Cape of Good Hope.—There are several False Bays and False Capes besides.

FALSTER, a pleasant island of the Baltic, lying between 11. 34. and 12. 10. E. Long, and 54. 32. and 54. 58. N. Lat., belonging to Denmark. Pop. 17,500.

FALSTONE, a pa., Northum. Pop. 4561.

FALUN, one of the provinces of Northern Sweden. It extends over 12,970 square miles; has 3 cities and a market-town, and 1747 mining establishments. Population 127,816. The province is generally mountainous, some parts rising 4000 feet above the sea. The stock of cattle is considerable. The chief products are wood, potash, pitch, tar, with iron, &c., from the mines.

FAMAGUSTA, a ruined seaport of Cyprus, on the east coast, built on a rock. It is about

two miles in circumference, and is surrounded by strong walls, in good condition, and of great thickness: also by a deep ditch. The number of inhabitants is said not to exceed 200. It was taken by the Turks in 1571. Lat. 35. 10. N. Long. 33. 30. E.

FAMARS, a vil. of France, department of the Nord, 3 miles S. Valenciennes. Here the French were defeated by the allies in 1793.

FAMIA, a to. in Syria, the ancient Apamea. Here, under the rule of the Seleucidae, was a school and nursery for cavalry, where 38,000 horses, and 500 elephants were fed. There are now only a few buffaloes and sheep. It is 90 miles north of Damascus. Lat. 38. N. Long. 36. 43. E.

FAMILY ISLANDS a cluster of small isles near the north-east coast of New Holland, and 11 miles north-west of Cape Sandwich.

FANJEUX, a to. of France, department of the Aude. Pop. 2000.

FANNET, a post to. of the United States, in Franklin co, Pennsylvania.

FANO, a well built to. of the Papedom, legation of Ancona. It contains a large square, and several churches with elegant paintings; also an academy, a library, and a large opera-house. The inhabitants manufacture silk. Pop. 7500. 32 miles N.W. Ancona.

FANOE, a small island of Denmark, near Funen.—Also another island of Denmark near Sleswick.

FANTEES, once the most numerous people on the Gold Coast of Africa. Their power has since 1811 been almost entirely broken.

FANTIN, a kingdom on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending about 30 miles along the shore, noted for its palm wine. This was a considerable state until 1811, when it was much reduced.

FAON, a to. of France, on the bay of Brest. Pop. 858.

FAOUE, a to. of Lower Egypt, on the western or Rosetta branch of the Nile.

FAOUE, a to. of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 3000.

FAQUIER, a county of the United States, in Virginia, enclosed by London, Prince William, Stafford, Culpepper, and Frederick counties. Pop. 44,590. Slaves 10,362. Chief town, Warrentown.

FARE, a huge mountain, on the southern part of Aberd., not far from the left bank of the Dee. The base of this mountain is about 17 miles round, and its height is 1793 feet above the sea.

FAREHAM, a seaport town, co. of Southampt. at the north-west extremity of Portsmouth harbour. Pop. 4402. 12 miles S.E. Southampton.

FAREWELL, CAPE, the south point of West Greenland, Lat. 59. 37. N. Long. 42. 42. W.—Also a cape on the south-west coast of East Greenland. Lat. 59. 38. N. Long. 42. 45. W.

FARGEAU, St, a town of France, department of the Yonne. Pop. 2560.

FAERINGDON, a pa., S. Ham. Pop. 504.

FARIM, a country of Africa, S. of the Gambia, with a town on St Domingo River.

FARLAM, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 816.

FARLEIGH, EAST, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1461.

FARLINGTON, a pa., S. Hamp. Pop. 778.

FARMBOROUGH, a pa., Som. Pop. 924.

FARMINGTON, a small river of Connecticut, which falls into Connecticut river.—The name also of several townships of the United States.

FARN ISLANDS, two groups of little stones, once rocks, 17 in number, lying opposite to Bamborough Castle, Northumberland.

FARNBOROUGH, a pa., Kent. Pop. 638.

FAERDALE, a to., N. R. Y. Pop. 405.

FAERDON, a pa., Chest. Pop. 864.

FARNDON, a pa., Notts. Pop. 570.

FARNELL, a pa., Forfar. Pop. 582.

FARNHAM, a pa., Surr. Pop. 5858.

FARNHAM, (the Hamlet amid Ferns,) a to. of Surr., lying on the Wye. It is noted for the hop plantations near it. It has a large weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs. During the civil wars it was strongly defended by a moat and walls, which were dismantled by the forces of the parliament. Farnham sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward II. Pop. 3142. 27 miles N.E. Winchester.

FARNHAM, a pa., W. R. Y. Pop. 614.

FARNHAM, ROYAL, a pa., Bucks. Pop. 1193.

FARNHILL, with CONONLEY, a to., W. R. Y. Pop. 1567.

FARNHURST, a pa., Suss. Pop. 769.

FARNINGHAM, a pa., Kent. Pop. 701.

FARNLEY, a chapter of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 1591.

FARNLEY TYAS, a to. in Yorkshire. Pop. 840.

FARNSFIELD, a pa., Notts. Pop. 1010.

FARNWORTH, a to., Lanc. Pop. 2928.

FARO, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic. Lat. 57. 56. N. Long. 19. 32. E.

FARO, a seaport of the south of Portugal, in Algarva, near Cape Santa Maria. The harbour is almost blocked up; but the roadstead affords convenient anchorage. Pop. 7000. 130 miles S.E. Lisbon.

FAROE, or FAROER ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Northern ocean, lying between Iceland and Shetland, and between 61. 15. and 62. 20. N. Lat. They belong to Denmark, and consist of 25 in all, of which 17 are inhabited. Pop. in 1836, 6500. No trees above the size of a juniper or stunted willow are found on these islands, or any quadrupeds except sheep.

FAR-OUT-HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, in Lat. 58. 36. N.

FARB, a pa., Suther. Pop. 2073.

FARBENBACH, a vil. of Franconia, district of Nuremberg. Pop. 2000.

FARRINGTON, an ancient to. and pa. in

Berks. The church is a spacious edifice, in the Gothic style. Pop. 3033. 17 miles N. E. Oxford.

FARRINGTON, a to., Lanc. Pop. 672.

FARRINGTON, GURNEY, a pa. Som. Pop. 568.

FARS, a province of Persia, bounded N. by Irak, E. by the province of Kerman and Lar, W. by Kuzistan, and S. by the Persian gulf. The principal towns are Schiras, the capital, containing 40,000 inhabitants; Bushire, the chief port on the Persian gulf; Darabjerb, Bebachan, and some others.

FARSISTAN, a province in Persia, bounded on the East by Kerman, on the N. by Irak Agemi, on the S. by the Persian gulf.

FARTREY, a river of Ireland, in the co. Wicklow, which runs into the Irish sea.

FASIANO, a considerable to. of Naples, in the Terra di Bari. Pop. 7100.

FATESCH, one of the circles into which a Russian province is divided. It is a district fertile in corn, watered by the Asos; and contains about 46,000 inhabitants. The chief place is of the same name, with 2450 persons. Lat. 52. 20. N. Long. 37. 5. E.

FATSISIO, a barren and almost inaccessible island, about 80 miles to the south-west of the isle of Nippon. Thither criminals are banished, and employed in making gold brooches.

FAUGHAN, a river of the co. of Derry, Ireland, which runs into Lough Foyle.

FAUQUEMBERGUES, a town of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 1300.

FAUSSIGNY, a province in the Duchy of Savoy, in the kingdom of Sardinia. It extends over 748 square miles, and contains 3 cities, 72 towns and villages. Pop. 54,520.

FAVERGES, a to. of Savoy, near the lake of Annecy. Pop. 2200.

FAVERSHAM, a m. t. and pa., Kent. Pop. 4429. See Feversham.

FAVIGNANO, an island on the west coast of Sicily in the Mediterranean. Pop. 2500.

FAWDON, a to., Northum. Pop. 707.

FAWLEY, a pa., S. Ham. Pop. 1839.

FAWN, a t. of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1152.

FAY, a to. of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Pop. 3150.

FAY BILLOT, LE, a to. of France, department of the Upper Marne. Pop. 2200.

FAYAL, one of the Azore Islands, about 27 miles long, and 9 broad.

FAYENCE, a to. of France, in Provence, 14 miles N.E. Draguignan.

FAYETTE, a co. of the United States, in the south-west part of Pennsylvania. Pop. 55,160.—2d, in the central part of Kentucky. Pop. 53,600. Slaves 7664. Chief town, Lexington.—3d, in Ohio, west of Pickaway county. Pop. 9705. Chief town, Washington. The name, also, of many towns in the United States, so called from General La Fayette.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post to. of the United

States, and capital of Cumberland co, North Carolina, 60 miles S. Raleigh. It is advantageously situated near Cape Fear river, at the head of boat navigation, and is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the state. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, academy, 6 banks, 7 printing offices, and 7 houses of public worship.

FAYOUM, a province of Egypt, stretching out into the desert, by which it is almost entirely surrounded. It consists of a valley nearly environed by a circuit of hills. This territory formed the ancient Arsinoe, described by Strabo as being of the highest fertility, and cultivated like a garden. The canals by which formerly the waters of the Nile were dispersed over this track, have been allowed to fall into disrepair, and it is, besides, exposed to the predatory irruptions of the Arabs. From these causes Fayoum no longer displays its former blooming and fertile aspect, notwithstanding which it may still vie with most parts of Egypt. It produces grain called *durra*, rye, barley, flax, cotton, and sugar; roses are also cultivated in considerable quantities, to supply the manufactures of rose-water, carried on in Fayoum the capital. Fayoum is distinguished above most other parts of Egypt by its manufactories of woollen, linen, and cotton.

FAYOUM, or MEDINA FAYOUM, the capital of the above province, has much declined from its ancient wealth. It is about a mile and a half in circumference; the houses, constructed merely of bricks dried in the sun, compose an assemblage of gloomy huts. Lat. 29. 27. N. Long. 30. 39. E.

FAZELY, a to., Staff. Pop. 1139.

FE, SANTA, a city of Mexico, and capital of the intendency of New Mexico. It is about a mile in length, and consists of three streets. It has two magnificent churches. Pop. 3600. Lat. 36. 13. N. Long. 104. 54. W.

FE, SANTA, DE ANTIOQUIA, capital of the province of Antioquia, in South America, near the river Cauca, 270 miles N. by E. Popayan.

FE, SANTA, DE BOGOTA, a city of South America, and the capital of the new kingdom of Grenada, on a tributary stream of the Magdalena. It is large and beautiful, and the streets are well paved. It has four public squares, a magnificent cathedral, 3 parish churches, 8 convents, and 4 nunneries, and 5 bridges upon the small rivers which run past the city, and water the plain in which it is situated. Pop. 40,000. Lat. 5. 24. N. Long. 74. 7. W.

FE, SANTA, a to. of Buenos Ayres, at the confluence of the rivers Salado and Paraguay. Lat. 31. 40. S. Long. 60. 5. W.

FEALE, a river of Ireland, which, taking the name of Cashin, falls into the mouth of the Shannon, 11 miles above Kerry Head.

FEAR, a cape on the coast of North Carolina. Lat. 33. 50. N. Long. 78. 11. W.

FEARN, a small vil. and pa. of Scotland, in the co. of Ross. Here are the remains of an abbey, founded by the Earl of Ross in the 12th century. Pop. of the parish, 1495.

FEARN, a pa., Forfar. Pop. 450.

FEATHERSTONE, a pa., W. R. Y. Pop. 945.

FEBATO, a to. of Africa, in the desert, inhabited by the Tibboos.

FECHAMP, (*Fisci Campus*, or Exchequer Field, from having existed in the times of the Romans as a place for collecting tribute,) a seaport of Normandy, with 8000 inhabitants who are partly employed in fishing, partly in the manufacture of woollens, lace, and linen. 9 miles S.W. Dieppe.

FECHINGE, a small and neatly built to. of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li, near Peking. Near this city is a fine bridge crossing the river. It is built of stone, and is 216 paces in length.

FECKENHAM, a pa., Wore. Pop. 2762.

FEDALA, a seaport on the western coast of Morocco, 40 miles S.S.W. Salee.

FEJEE ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, situate from about 15. 33. to 19. 15. S. Lat.; and about 175 E. Long.

FEELSTEAD, a pa., Essex. Pop. 524.

FEHRABAD, or FAHRABAD, a to. of Persia, province of Mazanderan on the south coast of the Caspian Sea, at the mouth of a river. Pop. 16,000. 270 miles N. Isphahan. Lat. 35. 56. N. Long. 53. 12. E.

FEIDENHEIM, a large vil. of Germany, 3 miles E. Mannheim. Pop. 1200.

FEIRA, a to. of Portugal, province of Beira, 13 miles S. Oporto. Pop. 4225.

FELANICHE, a considerable to. of Majorca, with 6800 inhabitants.

FELBAGA, a vil. of Wirttemberg, department of the Rothenberg. Pop. 2400.

FELDKIRCH, (Kirk field), a to. of Switzerland, in the Vorarlberg, on the Ill.

FELDKIRCHEN, a to. of Carinthia, with iron and copper mines.

FELDSBERG, a to. of Lower Carinthia, 45 miles N.W. Clagenfurt.—Also one of Lower Austria.

FELICUNDI, one of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, containing about 1200 persons, who grow wheat and cultivate the vine.

FELIPE, or, ST PHILIP DE XATIVA, a town of Spain, province of Valencia. It has a castle, built on a rock, containing remains of Roman and Moorish antiquities. Pop. 10,000. 29 miles S.S.W. Valencia. Lat. 38. 58. N. Long. 0. 46. W.

FELIPPE, St, a regularly built to. of Venezuela, in South America, which, from a miserable village, has grown up to be a flourishing town. Pop. 6800. The inhabitants cultivate cocoa, indigo, coffee, and a little cotton. 150 miles W. Caraccas.—The name of other small towns in America.

FELIX KIRK, a pa., W. R. Y. Pop. 911.

FELIX DE CARMAIN, St, a to. of France, 22 miles E.S.E. Toulouse. Pop. 2500.

FELKIRK, a pa., W. R. Y. Pop. 1156.

FELLETIN, a to. of France, on the Crouse, with 3700 inhabitants.

FELNETSJE FELUGO, a small isle on the northern side of the gulf of Persia, near the Arabian shore. Lat. 29. 45. N. Long. 48. E.

FELPHAM, near Bognor, a pa., Suss. Pop. 588.

FELSOE-BANYE, a to. of Hungary, palatinate of Sathmar. Pop. 3800. Lat. 47. 38. N. Long. 23. 42. 10. E.

FELTHAM, a pa., Middx. Pop. 924.

FELTHROPE, a pa., Norf. Pop. 502.

FELTON, a pa., Northum. Pop. 1619.

FELTON, a to., Northum. Pop. 610.

FELTON, WEST, a pa., Salop. Pop. 1093.

FELTRE, a to. of the Venetian territory. Though old, it is well built, having a square, a cathedral, and a provincial academy. 53 miles north-west Verona. Pop. 5200.

FELTWELL, St MARY, a pa., Norf. Pop. 1231.

FEMERN, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, opposite the coast of Holstein. Pop. 7600.

FEN DITTON, a pa., Camb. Pop. 528.

FEN STANTON, a pa., Hunts. Pop. 968.

FENESTRANGE, a to. of France, on the Sarre, 56 miles E.N.E. Nancy. Pop. 1350.

FENESTRELLE, a strong fortress of Piedmont, 7 miles S.S.E. Susa. Pop. 860.

FENNY COMPTON, a pa., War. Pop. 565.

FENTON CALVERT, a to., Staff. Pop. 2708.

FENTON VIVIAN, a to., Staff. Pop. 1002.

FENWICK, a vil. and pa. in Ayrshire. Pop. 2018.

FROCK, a pa., Corn. Pop. 1210.

FERRANE, a to. of Ireland, King's county. Pop. 650. 72 miles W. Dublin.

FEEE, LA, a to. of France, 22 miles N. Soissons. Pop. 2600.

FERE CHAMPENOISE, LA, a to. of France, 20 miles S. Epervay. Pop. 1900.

FERE EN TARDENOIS, LA, a to. of France, department of the Aisne. Pop. 2125.

FERGUS, a river in Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 9 miles E. Ennis.

FERGUS, St, a pa. in Buchan, Aberd. The surface is a mixture of rising grounds and valleys, and is generally fertile. Pop. 1374.

FERIANA, the ancient city of Thula, in Africa, which was taken and destroyed by Metellus, in the war with Jugurtha. It was visited by Bruce the traveller, who was disappointed at meeting with no views of importance.

FERMANAGH, a co. of Ireland, bounded N. by the counties of Tyrone and Donegal, E. by the former and the county of Monaghan, S. by the county of Cavan, and on the W. by Leitrim. It extends 43 miles in length by 33 in breadth, and its superficial area is computed at 694 square miles. Of the principal

rivers, the Erne falls into a lake of the same name. By this lake, which properly consists of two lakes, the upper 9 miles long and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in breadth, the lower 10 miles long and from 2 to 8 wide, the county is divided into two. A large portion of the surface of this county is mountainous, boggy, and bare of wood. Nevertheless, some parts exhibit very large forest trees. Rich iron ore and coal are found in different places, and there are marble quarries. Agriculture is far behind. The chief occupation of the inhabitants consists in rearing black cattle, and in the manufacturing of linen. Fermanagh is divided into 18 parishes. It contains Enniskillen, the county town, as also a few small market-towns and villages. It sends two members to the Imperial Parliament. The population, of which two-thirds are Catholics, is 149,555.

FERMO, a seaport of the Ecclesiastical States, on the gulf of Venice, 93 miles N.N.E. Rome. Pop. 7200.

FERMOSELLA, a to. of Spain, in Salamanca, 48 miles W. Salamanca. Pop. 3000.

FERMOY, a to. of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the Blackwater, which is crossed by a bridge of 13 arches. Fermoy was an insignificant village, when in 1791 a new town was projected, which has advanced rapidly. Here is a handsome church, a classical school, spacious barracks, a brewery, flour-mill, and paper-mill. Pop. 8500. 142 miles S.W. Dublin.

FERNANDEZ, or **JUAN FERNANDEZ**, an island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about 110 leagues west from the coast of Chili. It is celebrated as the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor, on whose adventures is founded the story of Robinson Crusoe. Lat. 33. 40. N. Long. 78. 52. W.

FERNANDO DE NORONCA, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, located about 210 miles from the coast of Brazil. It is only about 3 miles in length, and full of meadows, which are clothed with verdure. It is of little use but as a place of banishment for male criminals.

FERNANDO Po, an island near the coast of Benin, 60 miles in circumference. Lat. 3. 53. S. Long. 7. 40. E.

FERNANDO, SAN, OF APURA, a to. of South America, in the Caraccas, on the Apure. Pop. 6000.

FERNELL, a pa. in Forfar. Pop. 582.

FERNEY, a village of France, on the frontier of Switzerland, 5 miles N.N.W. Geneva, and noted as the residence of Voltaire. Pop. 1100.

FERNS, a village of Ireland, in the co. of Wexford, 75 miles S.W. Dublin.

FEROE ISLANDS, a cluster of isles N.W. of the Shetlands belonging to Denmark. The chief is Stromoe.

FEROZAGUR, (Fort or Fortress of Victory,) a town of Hindostan, belonging to the Nizam, in the province of Beder, 100 miles

S.W. by W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 17. 5. N. Lon. 76. 58. E.

FEROZAPUR, (City of Victory,) a town of Hindostan, in the province of Delhi, 52 miles S.S.E. Lahore. Long. 74. 35. E. Lat. 30. 55. N.

FERRABY, SOUTH, (Ferry town,) a parish, Linc. Pop. 500.

FERRAJO PORTO, a city, the capital of the island of Elba in the Mediterranean. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, but since the departure of Bonaparte, has become a mere fishing village. Lat. 42. 49. N. Long. 9. 15. E.

FERRALL, a large walled town in Afghanistan, located in a fertile valley. It gives its name to a considerable river, which falls into the lake Larna, and is supposed to be the Parrah of ancient geographers. Lat. 33. 7. N. Long. 61. 40. E.

FERRARA, DUCHY OF, or the **FERRARESE**, a province of the Ecclesiastical States, having the Adriatic on the east, and the Po on the north, the portion of it beyond that river having been annexed to Lombardy in 1815. The Ferrarese, in its present extent, contains 171,000 inhabitants.

FERRARA, the capital of the foregoing province, situate in a marshy plain near a branch of the Po. The streets are long, wide, and straight; the principal square is the Piazza Nuova; and there are several good edifices in different parts of the town. In the Benedictine church is interred the poet Ariosto. The theatre is one of the best in Italy. Of private buildings, the principal are the houses of Esta, Villa, and Bevilacqua. The churches and convents are very numerous; the cathedral is an ancient fabric in the form of a Greek cross. Ferrara has a drawing academy, and a collection of minerals and antiquities, attached to its once famous university. There is here a strong citadel, and an Austrian garrison. 40 miles S.E. Mantua. Lat. 44. 49. 56. N. Long. 11. 36. 25. E.

FERREIRO DE AVES, a town of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 1600.

FERRIBY, NORTH, (Ferry town,) a pa. E.R. Y. Pop. 823.

FERRIERE, LA, a town of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 1600.—Another in the department of the Allier. Pop. 2500.—The name of various other small towns in France.

FERRINTOSH, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, long noted for its whisky.

FERRISBURG, a township of the United States, in Addison county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 22 miles S. Burlington. Pop. 3015.

FEROO, or **HIERO**, the most westerly of the Canaries. It contains about 7 square leagues, and a population of 5000. From this island the French and English geographers formerly reckoned their longitude. Besides being the smallest of the Canaries, it is the most

arid and barren. Lat. 27. 45. N. Long. 17. 46. W.

FERROL, an important seaport of Spain, situate on the north coast of Galicia, at the influx of the river Juvia into the extensive inlet called the bay of Corunna. The town is of very recent erection. It was only in 1752 that it was determined to establish here dockyards, arsenals, and manufactories. The harbour, for depth, capacity, and safety, is not equalled by many in Europe. The basin in which the ships are laid up is of great extent, and solid workmanship. The marine barracks are a vast and beautiful building, affording accommodation for 6000 men. The establishments here are all naval: there is an academy for the Guardas Marinas; a mathematical school for marine artilleryists; a nautical and even a pilot school. Population about 10,000 in peace, but in war much more. 21 miles N.E. Corunna. Lat. 43. 29. 30. N. Long. 8. 11. 29. W.

FERRY FRYSTONE, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 833.

FERRY HILL, a to., Durham. Pop. 591.

FERRY PORT-ON-CRAIG, a village and pa. in Fifeshire, Scotland, at the mouth of the Tay. Pop. 1529.

FERTE BERNARD LA, (*Ferte*, Fort or Fortress,) a town of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 2350.

FERTE GAUCHER, LA, a to. of France, in Champagne. Pop. 1950.

FERTE IMBAULT, LA, a to. of France, 28 miles E.S.E. Blois. Pop. 1100.

FERTE MACES, LA, a to. in Normandy, 23 miles W. Alençon. Pop. 4400.

FERTE MILON, LA, a to. of France, 60 miles N.E. Paris. Pop. 2100.

FERTE, ST AUBEN, a to. of France, 11 miles S. Orleans. Pop. 1450.

FERTE SUR AUBE, LA, (the Fort or Fortlet on the Aube,) a to. of France, department of the Upper Marne. Pop. 1100.

FERTE SOUS JOUARRE, a to. of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Pop. 3700.

FERVAQUES, a to. of Normandy, 25 miles S.E. Caen. Pop. 1500.

FESTINOG, a pa., Merio. Pop. 1648.

FETHARD, a to. of Ireland, in Tipperary. Pop., including liberties, 3010. 109 miles S.S.W. Dublin.—Also a town of the county Wexford. 108 miles S. Dublin.

FETLAR, one of the Shetland islands.

FETTERCAIRN, a pa., Kinc. Pop. 1637.

FETTERESSO, a pa., Kinc. Pop. 5109.

FEUCHTWANG, a small town of Franconia, subject to Bavaria. Pop. 2000.

FEUILLEE, a to. of France, department of the Lower Seine. Pop. 2500.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2400.

FEVERSHAM, a market-town of England, in Kent, situated on a navigable river, which communicates with the Swale. The town is of great antiquity. It formerly had an abbey,

built by king Stephen, who was interred in it, with his queen and son. The parish church is supposed to have been built about the reign of Edward I.: it is spacious and handsome, and is built in the form of a cross. In the year 1794, a new tower and spire was erected, which is distinguished for lightness and beauty. Here is a free grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, two national schools, besides alms-houses. The market cross, which is supported by pillars, and paved, was erected in 1574. The rooms over it are used as a guildhall. The manufacture of gunpowder, which was begun here so early as in the reign of Elizabeth, is still carried on to a great extent, under the superintendence of a branch of the ordnance. In 1781 the works were blown up by the explosion of 7000 lbs. of gunpowder, and the noise was heard at 20 miles' distance. The oyster fishery is carried on here with great success. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 4429. 9 miles W. Canterbury.

FEWSTON, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 2035.

FEWSTON, (*Firestone*, from a druidical stone or monument, called *fire-circle*, from the French *feu*, a fire,) a town, W.R.Y. Pop. 683.

FEZ, an ancient country of Northern Africa, now annexed to Morocco, and forming the most valuable, and, if the barren tracts of Sus and Biledulgerid are included, the most extensive portion of that empire.

FEZ PROPER, a province of the above country, situated between the range of Atlas and the province of Beni-hassen.

FEZ, a large city of Morocco, in Africa. It was built in 793 by a prince of the name of Edris. It soon became a city of the first magnitude, and the capital of all the western Mahometan states, distinguished both as a school of learning and as a resort of religion. It is situate in the hollow part of a valley; and the gardens seen around it form a most delightful amphitheatre. On a height above the rest of the city stands New Fez, founded in the 13th century, and forming a well built town, surrounded by beautiful gardens, and by its situation commanding the old. It is chiefly inhabited by Jews. The finest edifice is the mosque of Carubin, built during the most flourishing period of Fez. The city contains two hundred caravansaries or inns, called *fondaques*, which are tolerably convenient. They are two or three stories high, with galleries towards the court, which is always in the centre, and admits light into the apartments. The principal houses have cisterns under them: they have also flat and terraced roofs, elegantly constructed, and on which they spread carpets, to enjoy the coolness of evening. All the magnificence is in the interior. The hospitals, once numerous, have now in a great measure fallen to decay. The shops make no handsome appearance, and should rather be called stalls, there being just room for a sedentary Moor, who never stirs, but

has his baskets heaped around him. The last traveller who visited Fez, being the person who designates himself Ali Bey, describes it as a singular mixture of splendour and ruin. The markets are much crowded, being the resort of all the wandering Arabs who here purchase all foreign and manufactured articles of which they stand in need. Caravans go from this into the interior of Africa sometimes to the number of 20,000 persons. Population variously estimated by travellers between 100,000 and 200,000. Lat. 33. 50. N. Long. 5. 20. W.

FEZZAN, a considerable country of interior Africa, situate to the south of Barbary. It forms, as it were, a great island, in the midst of that immense desert of sand which reaches as far as the Niger. Fezzan consists of an extensive valley, bounded by an irregular circuit of mountains on all sides except the west, where it opens into the desert. Its boundaries cannot be considered as very precise. The cultivated plain is about 300 miles in length and 200 in breadth; but a great part of the Harutch or mountainous region to the east, as well as of the desert to the west and south, is nominally included in its territory. The heat of summer is intense: the winter, on the other hand, is cold. Wheat is raised; but maize and barley are the grains on which the country chiefly depends for subsistence. Dates are abundantly produced. The domestic animals are goats, horned cattle, horses, and camels. The most common wild beasts are the ostrich, the antelope, and a beautiful species of deer, of a clear white colour, streaked with different hues of brownish red. Mr Horneman supposed that the population might amount to 70,000 or 75,000. The government is tyrannical in the extreme. There are no manufactures; and shoemakers and smiths are their only artisans. The principal towns of Fezzan, besides Mourzourk, the capital, are Sockna, Sebba, Hun, Wadon, Gattron, or Kattron, Germa, and Zuila. None of these is surrounded with walls, except the capital. Fezzan derives its chief importance from that favourable situation which renders it a grand depot for the immense interior commerce which is carried on between Northern and Central Africa. The communication of Egypt and of Barbary with the vast countries situate to the east and south of the Niger, centres almost entirely in Mourzourk. Of the caravans to the south, the principal is that of Bornou, with which Fezzan maintains a regular and extensive communication. Another grand caravan goes directly southward into Cassina. The arrival of the great caravans forms a sort of jubilee in the cities of Fezzan. The goods sent from Fezzan to the southward, consist of various European articles, fire-arms, powder, sabres, knives, glass, paper, beads, imitations of coral, and toys of a great variety of kinds; also tobacco and snuff.

FIESOLE, (the ancient *Fæsula*,) a to. of Tuscany, 3 miles N.E. Florence.

FIFE, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by the river Tay, E. by the German ocean, S. by the frith of Forth, and W. by the counties of Perth, Clackmannan, and Kinross. Its dimensions are 44 miles in length, by 18 in breadth, and its area 504 square miles. The principal rivers are the Eden and the Leven. Copper and iron ore have been found here, and the sulphurated ore of zinc. Coal is also abundant; and lime, which is sometimes of sufficient hardness to admit of a fine polish. Cornelians and agates, and other precious stones, have also been found. The soil is in general productive; four-fifths of it are under cultivation; and the system of husbandry practised in some districts is of a most improved description. The fishery, both for herrings and white fish, occupies a great number of the inhabitants. The salmon fishery is also prosecuted with tolerable success. The principal manufacture of the county consists of different kinds of linen in all its stages. The number of flax mills is very considerable, Mr Fergus is the principal employer. The coal and lime works, and also salt pans, give employment to many persons. Fife is divided into 61 parishes. It contains 13 royal burghs, and returns one member to the House of Commons. Pop. 128,839. County town, Cupar.

FIFENESS, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the county of Fife. Lat. 56. 17. N. Long. 2. W.

FIGEAC, a to. of France, department of the Lot, on the Seille. It has manufactures of cotton. Pop. 6000.

FIGHELDEAN, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 531.

FIGLINO, a to. of Tuscany, 16 miles S.S.E. Florence. Pop. 2800.

FIGUEIRA, a thriving to. of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Mondego.

FIGUEIROS DE VINHOS, a to. of Portuguese Estremadura. Pop. 1500.

FIGUERAS, a to. of Catalonia, 25 miles S. Perpignan. Pop. 4600. On an eminence in the vicinity is a strong and magnificent castle.

FILABRES, a mountain in Spain, in Granada, consisting of a solid block of white marble about a league round, and 2000 feet high, without any mixture. From the top is a fine prospect of the country round.

FILIHNE, a to. of Prussian Poland, 26 miles N.W. Posen. Pop. 2500.

FILER, a to. of Hungary, 40 miles S.E. Kremnitz. Pop. 1800.

FILLY, a pa., W. R. Y. Pop. 1192.

FILIPPO D'ARGIRONA, a to. in Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the Jaretta. Pop. 6000.

FILLAN, a river in Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into Loch Dochart.

FILLANLEY, a pa., War. Pop. 981.

FILLAN'S, St., a modern village in Perth.

FILOTI, a to. in the Turkish province of Gunenea, and the capital of a country of like

name. It contains about 550 inhabitants, who make excellent oil, and cultivate tobacco.

FIMES, a town of France, on the Vesle, 17 miles W. Rheims. Pop. 2200.

FINALE, a to. of the Genoese territory, now subject to the King of Sardinia, on the Riviera di Ponente, defended by three forts. Pop. 7000. 35 miles S.W. Genoa.

FINCASTLE, or **MONROE**, a post town of the United States, and capital of Rotetourt co., Virginia. 55 miles W. by N. Lynchburg.

FINCHAM, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 756.

FINCHAMSTEAD, a pa., Berks. Pop. 575.

FINCHINGFIELD, a pa., Essex. Pop. 1788.

FINCHLEY, a vil. and pa. of England, in Middlesex, noted for its common. Pop. 3210.

FINDHORN, a vil. and seaport of Scotland, county of Elgin, 5 miles N. Forres.—Also a river which falls into the Moray frith.

FINDON, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 544.

FINEDON, a pa., Northam. Pop. 1292.

FINGRINGHOE, a pa., Essex. Pop. 735.

FINHAM, a to. of France, near the Garonne, 22 miles N. by W. Toulouse. Pop. 1400.

FINISTERRE, **CAPE**, (the End of the Land, or Land's End,) the N.W. point of Spain. Lat. 42. 56. 30. N. Lon. 9. 13. 30. W.

FINISTERRE, a department of France, consisting of the western extremity of the province of Brittany, which projects greatly into the Atlantic. Capital, Quimper.

FINKEN, an island in the river Elbe, belonging to the kingdom of Hanover, in the bailiwick of Herburg, and between that city and Hamburg. It is fertile, and contains a small town with 560 inhabitants, who furnish the markets of both cities with fruit and vegetables.

FINLAND, (the Land or country of the Finns,) an extensive country in the north of Europe, situated to the east of Sweden, and belonging till lately to that kingdom, now to Russia. It is bounded W. and S. by the sea, N. by Lapland, E. by the northern territory of Russia. It extends from 60. to 66. N. lat., and in superficial extent is equal to England. In the south and west the winters are comparatively temperate; in the north and east the cold is intense, and of long continuance. The towns lie generally along the coast: the principal are Abo, the capital, Helsingfors, Nisstadt, Wasa, and Uleaborg; in the interior is Tavasthus, and adjacent to the southern frontier is the town of Wyborg. It was ceded to Russia in 1809. Pop. 1,100,000.

FINLAND, GULF OF, that part of the Baltic which washes the coasts of the governments of St Petersburg, Revel, and Wiburg.

FINMARK, (the Mark or country of the Fins,) an extensive province of the Swedish states, lying to the north of Norway. It was ceded to Sweden, with the rest of Norway, in 1814. The inhabitants are generally of a short stature, with short black hair, narrow dark eyes, and very unseemly. Pop. 28,000.

FINN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the river Foyle near Strabane.

FINNINGLEY, a pa., Not. Pop. 962.

FINSBURY, a Parliamentary district in London, which returns 2 members.

FINSTERWALDE, a town of the Prussian states, 36 miles N. Dresden. Pop. 1600.

FINTONA, a town of Ireland, in the county Tyrone. Pop. 1556. 124 miles N.W. Dublin.

FINTRAY, a pa., Aberdeen. Pop. 1046.

FINTRY, (Fine or Fair Land,) a pa. and vil. of Scotland, 8 miles S.W. Stirling. Pop. 1051.

FIORENZO, St, a seaport of Corsica, 6 miles W. Bastia. Pop. 500.

FIORENZUOLA, a to. and fortress of Italy, 22 miles N.W. Parma. Pop. 3000.

FIRAN, small island in the Red sea, 18 miles from the coast of Arabia, noted for its pearl fisheries.

FIRMINI, a to. of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2800.

FIROZABAD, (City of Victory,) a to. of Hindostan, province of Agra. Lat. 27. 9. N. Long. 78. 10. E. 24 miles E. Agra.

FIROZABAD, the name of part of the city of Delhi, with a remarkable tower, built in 1353.

FIROZEABAD, an inconsiderable to. of Persia, in Farsistan, the ruins of a city thus named, extend 17 miles along a plain, amidst which are the remains of a fine temple, and of a ditch 7 miles in circuit, and in some places 68 paces broad.

FIROZCH, a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi. Three of the Afghans having borne the title of Firoz, (the victorious,) a number of towns were named after them, many of which remain in ruins, others reduced to villages.

FIRTH or **FRITH**, a term in Scotland signifying an arm of the sea; such as the frith of Forth, Tay, Solway, Pentland, and Clyde.

FIRTH and **STENNIS**, a small pa. in the mainland of Orkney, 9 miles long, and 6 average breadth. In this parish are the famous stones of Stennis, next to Stonehenge in size and interest. Pop. 1200.

FISCHEN, a vil. of the Bavarian states, on the Iller. Pop. 1400.

FISH BAY, two bays in Africa, on the west coast.

FISH RIVER, GREAT, a river of Southern Africa, which divides Caffraria from the lands of the Hottentots, and falls into the Eastern seas. Lat. 33. 30. S. Long. 27. 20. E.

FISH RIVER, a river of the United States, in West Florida, which runs into Mobile bay. Lat. 30. 30. N. Long. 87. 50. W.

FISHBORN CREEK, a river of the Isle of Wight, which runs into the sea.

FISHER'S ISLAND, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Connecticut.

FISHERBOW. See Musselburgh.

FISHERTON ANGER, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 1496.

FISHGUARD, or **FISGARD**, a seaport and pa.

of South Wales, in Pembrokeshire, where 1200 French troops who landed in February 1797, were immediately taken prisoners. It has a considerable trade in herrings, corn, butter, &c. Pop. 1990.

FISHING CREEK, a river in Virginia, tributary to the Ohio.—The name of several other, creeks in America.

FISHKILL, a post to. of the United States, in Dutchess county, New York, on the Hudson, 65 miles N. New York. Pop. 1800.

FISHKILL, a river of the United States, in New York, which joins Wood creek.—A creek of this name is the outlet of Saratoga lake into Hudson river.

FISHLAKE, a pa., W. R. Y. Pop. 1334.

FISHWICK, a to., Lanc. Pop. 759.

FISMES, or FIMES, a to. of France, on the Vesle, 17 miles W. Rheims. Pop. 2200.

FITCHBURG, a post to. of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.

FITERO, a to. in Spain, in the province of Navarre. It is located on the banks of the Alhama, which, though a river of short course, is of great use in irrigating the lands on its banks. The monastery of Fitero is richly endowed; the town itself contains about 4000 inhabitants; the people are employed in cultivating hemp. There are several warm springs, which are resorted to for the relief of various maladies.

FITTELEWORTH, a pa., Suss. Pop. 668.

FITTEB, or FIDDERI, a large lake of Central Africa, supposed to communicate with the Niger.

FIUM, or FAYOURN, the capital of a province of the same name in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Copts have a bishop's see. There are many ruins of ancient structures. It has a considerable trade.

FIUME, one of the circles of the newly erected Austrian kingdom of Illyrium, named from its capital. Pop. 131,500.

FIUME, a seaport of the Austrian empire, at the extremity of the gulf of Juarnero, on the Adriatic, with a commodious harbour, and many fine churches and convents. Here are several mercantile establishments, which export corn, tobacco, and wood, and import rye, sugar, spices, salt, &c. Pop. 12,000. 36 miles S.E. Trieste.

FIUMECINO, a river in the Ecclesiastical States, supposed to be the ancient Rubicon.

FIYIZZANO, a to. of Tuscany, 18 miles E.N.E. Spezia. Pop. 3200.

FLADDA, an isle 6 miles distant from Skye, and another of like name lying off Mull.

FLADSTRAND, a fortified seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, 30 miles N.N.E. Aalberg.

FLAMBOROUGH, (the Borough with the Flame or Light, set up for the guidance of mariners,) a to. and pa. of England, E. R. Y. Pop. 975.

FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, a lofty promontory of England on the Yorkshire coast. Lat. 54. 9. N. Long 0. 19. E.

FLAMSTEAD, a vil. and pa. of England, in Hertfordshire. Pop. 1462.

FLANDERS, the name of a very interesting and early civilized portion of Europe, which made a distinguished figure in the middle ages, possessed partly by France, but now chiefly comprehended in the new kingdom of Belgium. It is divided into East and West Flanders. East Flanders is divided from West Flanders by a line running almost due south from Sluys, a small town nearly opposite Flushing. Its capitals are Ghent and Bruges; its computed extent is 1080 square miles; its population fully 600,000. The surface is level in the northern part, while to the south it consists of undulating plains. The soil is generally a heavy loam, and very fertile.

West Flanders, on the other hand, has a considerable tract of coast, in the central part of which is Ostend. This side faces the north; but the western boundary of the province adjoins the French territory. Its extent is nearly 1500 square miles; its population 650,000; its surface in general level, except the sand hills on the coast. Here also the soil is fertile, and the agriculture good. The manufactures here are very considerable in lace and fine linen: cotton stuffs and leather are likewise prepared; and there are extensive breweries and distilleries.

FLANDERS ISLAND, an isle on the south coast of the continent of Australia. Seals are numerous on the beach, and a species of Kangaroo not larger than a cat, is also found here. Lat. 33. 41. S. Long. 134. 27. E.

FLANNAN ISLANDS, several uninhabited islands of the Hebrides, 12 miles N.W. Skye. Lat. 58. 26. N. Long. 7. 25. W.

FLAT HEAD, a cape on the coast of Ireland, 7 miles E. Kinsale.—Flat is the name of several small islands and capes.

FLAT ISLAND, a small isle in the Eastern Seas, located near the north coast of the island of Flores. Lat. 7. 59. S. Long. 120. 59. E.—Also an island in the Marquise Archipelago. Lat. 10. 27. N. And another near the sea coast of New Zealand. Lat. 37. 40. S. Long. 183, 13. W.

FLATBURY, a pa., Wor. Pop. 1407.

FLATBUSII, a post to. of the United States. 5 miles S. by E. New York.

FLATHOW, a town of Prussian Poland, 25 miles W.N.W. Bromberg. Pop. 2200.

FLATTA, two small isles of the Hebrides, separated from the sea side of Barra by a sound.

FLAVIGNY, a town of France, 28 miles N. W. Dijon. Pop. 1300.

FLAWELL, a well built village of the Swiss canton of St Gall. on the road to Zurich.

FLECHE, LA, a well built town of France, in Anjou, in a pleasant valley watered by the Loire. Here is an old castle in ruins. Pop. 5387. 22 miles N. Angers.

FLECKNEY, a pa., Leic. Pop. 514.

FLEET, a pa., Linc. Pop. 794.

FLEET, a river of England, in Nottinghamshire, which runs into the Trent.

FLEET, a river of Scotland, which falls into Wigton Bay.

FLEET, a river in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the Dornoch Frith.

FLENDISH, a hun. Camb. Pop. 2778.

FLENSBURG, a seaport of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, on a bay of the Baltic. It is a place of great activity, with good shops and well supplied markets. Pop. 15,000. 16 miles N. Sleswick. Lat. 54. 47. 19. N. Long. 9. 27. 40. E.

FLEERS, a town of France, in Normandy. Pop. 3450.

FLESK, a river of Ireland, which runs into the celebrated lake of Killarney.

FLETCHING, a pa., Suss. Pop. 1870.

FLEURANCE, a to. of France, on the Gers. Pop. 2900.

FLEURIER, a large village of the Swiss canton of Neuchatel, in the Val de Travers.

FLEURUS, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, not far from the Sambre. It is noted for various battles: the last in 1794, in which the allies were defeated by the French. Pop. 2020. 7 miles N. E. Charleroi.

FLINT, a co. of North Wales, bounded N. by the Irish sea, N. E. by the estuary of the Dee, E. by Cheshire, S. E. and S. W. by Denbighshire and Shropshire. This county extends about 33 miles in length, by 10 in breadth; it is 115 miles in circuit, and contains a superficial area of 309 square miles, or 197,760 square acres. It is watered by the Dee, which is navigable during the whole of its course through this county; the Clwyd, navigable as far as Rhuddlan, about 3 miles from the sea; the Wheler; the Ffyddion, and Alun. Two of the most copious springs rise in the county; St Winifred's well, and Ffynnon Asaph. The surface of this county is somewhat more level than that of the rest of Wales; it is finely diversified by hills declining into fertile vales, which are traversed by streams. It produces lead, coal, and iron ore; limestone is also very abundant, accompanied by chert, which is employed in grinding the materials of porcelain; on the coast is excellent freestone for building. Among the strata of limestone, petroleum often appears. Part of Flintshire affords good pasturage, together with excellent grain, especially wheat, which is exported to Liverpool; but it is principally a breeding county: the cattle are of a small black species. It has manufactures of copper and brass; also of cotton and pottery. The county is divided into five hundreds, consisting of 28 parishes. It contains one city, St Asaph; the county town, Flint; and five market-towns. One member of parliament is returned by the county. Pop. 60,012.

FLINT, a to. of Wales, the county town of the shire of that name, on the estuary of the Dee. It is a small place, and irregularly

built. It has the remains of an ancient castle. Returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 2216.

FLINT, a river of the United States, in Georgia.

FLINTHAM, a pa., Notts. Pop. 545.

FLISK, a pa. on the north side of the co. of Fife on the Tay, 3 miles long and 1 broad. Pop. 286.

FLITSCH, a to. of the Austrian empire, co. of Goritz, on the Isorzo. Pop. 2000.

FLITTON, a pa., Bedford. Pop. 1184.

FLITWICK, a pa., Bedford. Pop. 636.

FLIX, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, strong by nature and art. It is built on a peninsula of the Ebro, which serves the town instead of a ditch.

FLIXTON, a pa., Lanc. Pop. 2099.

FLIXTON, (town in honour of St Felix,) a township of England, in Lanc. Pop. 1393.

FLODDEN, a vil. of England, in Northumb., near to which a great battle was fought in 1513, between the English and Scotch; the latter being completely routed. 5 miles N. Wooler.

FLOORE, a pa., Northamp. Pop. 955.

FLORAC, a to. of France, department of the Lozere, on the Tarn. Pop. 2000.

FLOREN, St, a to. of France, duchy of Maine and Loire, on the Loire. 20 miles S. W. of Angers.

FLORENCE, the capital of the duchy of Tuscany, and one of the finest cities of Italy, or even of Europe. It is situated in a beautiful valley intersected by the Arno, and occupies both sides of the river, which is crossed by four bridges, one of which, Della Trinita, is much admired. The handsomest square is the Piazza del Duca, composed of elegant buildings, and adorned with statues. The number of churches is great, in which are many fine paintings and statues. The cathedral is a building of great magnificence, its walls cased with marble, and its interior paved with the same materials, disposed in part by Michael Angelo. The dome is much admired; also the adjoining tower, 280 feet in height, which is light and graceful, and adorned with statues. The church of St Lorenzo contains the magnificent mausoleum of the Medici; and the adjoining convent holds the library of the same family, valuable chiefly for its MSS. The principal private edifices are those of the Ricardi, Strozzi, Corsini, and Capponi; the first has a gallery and library, open to the public. But the grand collection of works of art is in the Medicean gallery, known throughout Europe as the Gallery of Florence; it is more than 500 feet in length, and replenished with busts, statues, and paintings. The university of Florence dates from 1438. A celebrated society was instituted for the improvement of the Italian language, called the Academia della Crusca, which did much good. Florence is surrounded by a wall, and has two citadels. It has two

theatres, and beautiful promenades, as well in the Boboli gardens as along the banks of the Arno. It has manufactures of satin, taffetas, damask, straw hats, jewellery, and precious stones. Towards Pisa there is a vast plain 40 miles long, filled with villages and pleasure-houses, which seem to be a continuation of the city: the environs are in the finest possible condition, Pop. 75,000. Leghorn, at the distance of about 45 miles, is the harbour of Florence. 130 miles N.N.W. Rome.

FLORENNES, a to. of the Netherlands, 10 miles S. Charleroi. Pop. 1100.

FLORENSAC, a to. of France, in Languedoc. Pop. 3400.

FLORENT LE VIEIL, St, a to. of France, on the Loire. Pop. 1500.

FLORENTIN, St, a to. of France, 24 miles S.S.W. Troyes. Pop. 2500.

FLORES, a small island, one of the Azores. Lat. 39. 34. N. Long. 31. W.

FLORES, an island in the Eastern seas, 200 miles long, and 50 in breadth. Lat. 8. to 9. S. Long. 120. to 123. E.

FLORIDA, a country of N. America, 400 miles long and 130 broad; bounded N. by Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the gulf of Mexico, and W. by the Mississippi; and divided into E. and W. Florida. The soil is extremely various; in most parts it is rich and fertile, producing cotton, oranges, peaches, plums, cocoa-nuts, and melons, in great plenty. E. it is sandy, and the most unfruitful. The interior is hilly, and abounds with trees, particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar; and the whole country is valuable for its extensive ranges for cattle. In the extensive deserts and forests are panthers, buffaloes, armadillos, opossums, and a great variety of other wild animals and serpents. The climate is various: in the S. the thermometer stands habitually in summer between 84 and 88 of Fahrenheit, in the shade, and during July and August frequently rises to 94. In winter the cold is never so severe as to hurt the China orange tree. In W. Florida the mercury seldom falls below 30, and seldom rises above 94, in the shade. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497: is now in the possession of the U. States. Pop. 40,000. Capitals, St Augustin and Pensacola.

FLORIDA, CAPE, the east point of East Florida. Lat. 25. 41. N. Long. 80. 37. W.

FLORIDA, GULF OF, the channel between the peninsula of Florida and the Bahama islands, N. of Cuba island, and through which the gulf stream finds a passage, and runs N.E. along the American coast.

FLORIDA KEYS, or MARTYR'S ISLANDS, a number of rocks and sandbanks, bounded W. by the gulf of Mexico, E. by that of Florida.

FLORIDA STREAM, a channel which separates the island of Cuba from the coast of Florida, between the gulf of Florida and the gulf of Mexico.

FLORIS, an island in the eastern seas, 200 miles in length, by 36 in average breadth.

FLOSS, a to. in the Bavarian states, N. of the Danube. Pop. 1500.

FLOTA, one of the Orkney Islands.—Also one of the smaller Hebrides.—Also a small island of the coast of Lewis.

FLOTTE, a small maritime town of France, in the Lower Charente. Pop. 2600.

FLOUR, St, a town of France, department of the Cantal, 50 miles S. Clermont. It has a considerable manufacture of thread and trade in corn. Pop. 5800.

FLUSHING, an important seaport of the Netherlands, in the island of Walcheren, on the north side of the Scheld, at the *embouchure* of that river into the sea. The approach to the harbour is between two jetties, which break the action of the sea. Inside of the town are two basins, one of such size and depth as to contain a fleet of men of war. It was taken by the English in 1809, who demolished the works and then abandoned it. It is a noted resort of smugglers, both in peace and war. Pop. 5700.

FLUSHING, a to. of the U. States, in Queen's county, New York.

FLUVANNA, a co. of the U. States, in Virginia. Pop. 14,500. Slaves 2142.

FLY ISLAND, an isle in the South Pacific Ocean, so named from the number of flies which were seen in it. Lat. 15. S. Long. 150. 20. W.

FOBBING, a pa., Essex. Pop. 2101.

FOCHABERS, (a Meadow at the Mouth, *i. e.* at the conflux of the Spey and Fochabers,) a to. of Scotland, in Banffshire, on the Spey, 9 miles E. Elgin. Here is Gordon castle, the princely seat of the Duke of Richmond. Pop. 1050.

FO-CHAN, a city of China, near Canton. 9 miles round, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants.

FOCHEA, a seaport of Asia Minor, 28 miles N.W. Smyrna.

FOCZANI, a to. of European Turkey, 54 miles W.N.W. Galacz.

FODDERTY, a pa. lying partly in Ross and partly in Cromartyshire, chiefly in the vale of Strathpuffer. Pop. 2232.

FOELDWAR, a to. of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Colocza. Pop. 3000.

FOGARAS, a to. of Transylvania, co. of Zarand, on the south bank of the Aluta, 28 miles W. Cronstadt. Pop. 3000.

FOGGIA, a to. of Naples, in the Capitanata. It is well built, most of the houses being re-constructed since the earthquake of 1732. It has large storehouses for keeping corn. Pop. 17,000. 42 miles N.E. Benevente.

FOGLIZZO, a to. of Piedmont, with 2400 inhabitants. 5 miles N.W. Chivasso.

FOGO, a fertile pa. in Berwickshire; length 6 miles, breadth 4. Pop. 433.

FOHR, an island of Denmark, on the west coast of the duchy of Sleswick, about 12

miles in circumference. Pop. 5600. Lat. 54. 44. N. Long. 8. 31. E.

FOIX, a to. of France, on the Arriege, 34 miles S. Toulouse. Pop. 4550.

FO-KIEN, a province of China, bounded N. by Tehe-kiang, W. by Kiangsi, S. by Quang-tong, and E. by the sea. The climate is warm and salubrious: it abounds in precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin; there are also gold and silver mines, but none are allowed to be worked. The mountains are cut into terraces, rising above each other, to which water is conducted by pipes made of bamboo. Chief manufactures are silks, steel implements, paper, and pencils. It contains 9 cities of the first, and 60 of the third class. Pop. 15,000,000. Capital, Fou-tcheou.

FOKSHANI, a city of Wallachia, on the river Millrow. It contains 14 churches and a monastery, with a pop. of 4000 inhabitants, who deal in corn and cattle: some good wine is produced in the vicinity. Lat. 45. 38. 50. N. Long. 26. 57. 25. E.

FOLESHILL, a pa., Warw. Pop. 6969.

FOLIGNO, a to. of the Ecclesiastical states, duchy of Spoleto, on the Topino. Here are manufactures of silk and paper. Pop. 7000. 10 miles N.N.W. Spoleto.

FOLKINGHAM, a to. in Lincolnshire, with the ruins of an ancient castle, and a market on Thursday.

FOLKSTONE, or FOLKESTONE, a to. and pa. of England, in Kent, with a spacious harbour. It consists of three narrow, irregular, ill paved streets. Besides the parish church, it contains places of worship for Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers. It has lately been much resorted to for sea-bathing; and it has hot and cold baths. Pop. 4296. 7 miles S.W. Dover.

FONDI, a small town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Garigliano, near a lake of that name. In 1534, it was plundered by Barbarossa, the celebrated corsair. It consists of only one street, and is built on the Via Appia, which remains here in its original state, and consists of large flags, skilfully fitted together without cement. The wines of Fondi are still in repute. Pop. 5000. 40 miles W. Capua.

FONG, a city of China, of the second rank.

FONG-TCHING, a town in China, of the third rank, in the province of Petcheli. It is located on the banks of the grand canal, in a fine and fertile country. It is 12 miles north of Chiang.

FONG-CHAN, a to. of China, of the third rank, in the island of Formosa.

FONG-HOA-TCHING, a city in Chinese Tartary, on the borders of Corea. It has manufactures of white and transparent paper made from cotton, which is used in windows in place of glass. Lat. 30. 31. N. Long. 143. 42. E.

FONG-YANG, a city of China, in Kiang-nan, on a mountain which hangs over the Yellow

River, including within its walls several fertile little hills, with 5 cities of the second, and 13 of the third class in its jurisdiction. 70 miles N.E. of Nan-king.

FONSVELLE, a to. of France, in Provence, with 1900 inhabitants.

FONTAINEBLEAU, (the Fountain of Bliand, from a hound of that name, that had gone amissing in the chase, having been found by King Louis VII. quenching his thirst at this stream, which was previously unknown, and the site of which was afterwards chosen as a hunting residence,) a to. of France, 42 miles S.S.E. Paris. It consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones. Here is a celebrated royal palace, mentioned in history ever since the 13th century. It forms a vast but irregular pile of building; and having in its neighbourhood a forest of nearly 30,000 acres, has long been the resort of hunting parties. Charles X. delighted in hunting in this forest. Fontainebleau was the scene of Bonaparte's first resignation of the imperial dignity. Pop. 9000. Lat. 48. 24. 4. N. Long. 2. 41. 8. E.

FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, (Bishop's Fountain,) a to. of the Netherlands, 6 miles W. Charle-roi. Pop. 2500.

FONTANELLA, (Little Fountain,) a to. of Lombardy, with 2000 inhabitants.

FONTANKA, a navigable river in Russia, which runs from the Nevka, on the right of the Neva, to the Cronstadt gulf, its sides faced with granite, and raised a fathom above the water, with a pavement 5 feet broad for foot passengers.

FONTARABIA, (Fons Rapidus, or Rapid Spring,) anciently Ocaso, a strong town of Spain. It is one of the keys of the kingdom, and is situated on a small peninsula on the left bank of the Bidassoa. Pop. 1700. 15 miles S.S.E. Bayonne.

FONTENAY LE COMTE, a to. of France, department of La Vendee, 28 miles N.E. La Rochelle. Pop. 7470.

FONTENOY, a vil. of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 4 miles S.E. Tournay. Pop. 500. It is celebrated for a battle fought near it in 1745, in which the British were defeated by the French.—Also the name of two towns in France.

FONTEVRAULT, a to. of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 1500.

FONTHILL, a vil. in Wilts, 2 miles E.S.E. of Kendon, celebrated for the magnificent mansion built by Mr Beckwith, called Font-hill Abbey.

FOOSHET, an island in the Red Sea, according to the observation of Howe, Lat. 13. 59. 43. N. It is about 5 miles in length from north to south, and low and sandy in the south part; but in the north rises to a bleak hill of some height.

FOOTA JALLO, an extensive country of Western Africa, situate about the sources of the Gambia, the Rio Grande, and the Niger.

It is about 350 miles from E. to W. and 200 from N. to S. The climate is good, and the soil in some parts very fertile. Capital, Teembo.

FORA, an island of Denmark, on the W. of S. Jutland, about 20 miles round. Lat. 33. 48. N. Long. 8. 30. E.

FORBES and TULLYNESSE, a small pa. in Aberdeenshire, watered by the Dee. Pop. 778.

FORCALQUIER, a to. of France, on the Laye, 34 miles N.E. Aix. Pop. 2992.

FORCHEM, a to. of Franconia, 14 miles S. Bamberg. Pop. 2300.

FORD, a to., Durham. Pop. 911.

FORD, a pa., Northamp. Pop. 2110.

FORDEN, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 856.

FORDHAM, a pa. of England, in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 1325.—Also in Essex, pop. 542.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a to. and pa. of England, in Southamp., on the Avon, which is crossed by a bridge of seven arches. Pop. 2611. 12 miles S. Salisbury.

FORDINGTON, a pa., Dorset. Pop. 2030.

FORDON, a to. of Prussian Poland, on the Vistula. Pop. 1500.

FORDOUN, a pa. of Scotland, in Kincard. Pop. 2238.

FORDWICH, NORTH, a vil. and pa. of England, in Kent, 4 miles N.E. Canterbury. Pop. 287.

FORDYCE, a pa. of Scotland, in Banffshire. Pop. 3364.

FORELAND, NORTH, a promontory of England, forming the N.E. extremity of Kent. Here is a lighthouse above 100 feet high. Lat. 51. 25. N. Long. 1. 29. E.

FORELAND, SOUTH, a cape of England, on the east coast of Kent, between Dover and Deal. Lat. 51. 12. N. Long. 1. 25. E.

FORELANDS, WEST, NORTH, and EAST, three remarkably steep cliffy points on the west and east sides of Cook's inlet, on the west coast of North America. Lat. 60. 42. N. Long. 209. E.; Lat. 61. 4. N. Long. 209. 37. E.; Lat. 60. 43. N. Long. 209. 19. E.

FOREST, BLACK. See Schwarzwald.

FOREST TOWNS, four towns on the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Forest.

FOREST and FRITH, a to., Durham. Pop. 760.

FOREST QUARTA, a to., Durham. Pop. 4741.

FORFAR, or ANGUS, a co. of Scotland, bounded N. by the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the frith of Tay, and W. by the county of Perth. It extends 38 miles from N. to S., 36 from E. to W.; and its superficial area is 840 square miles English, or 537,600 acres. The chief rivers are, the North Esk, the South Esk, the Isla, and the smaller streams of the Dean, Lunan, Dighty, and Noran. The surface of the county is ex-

tremely irregular and mountainous, being traversed by the Grampians, which rise to the height of 3000 feet, and also by the Sidlaw hills. Numerous valleys are interspersed among the mountains, the most noted of which is that of Strathmore, which extends far beyond the boundaries of the county, and which is alike distinguished by its fertility and romantic beauty. In this county are found inexhaustible beds of limestone, veins of porphyry, large quantities of jasper of different colours, from bright yellow to deep red, susceptible of the highest polish; and all varieties of pebbles. It is said that the real topaz is found here. Coloured crystals, called cairngorms, commonly five-sided prisms, and terminating in a pyramid of the same description, are a common object of search among the inhabitants, and are frequently found. Agricultural improvements are making rapid progress, about a fifth of the whole families of the county being engaged in rural occupations. Fisheries are conducted with considerable activity, both on the coast and in rivers; considerable quantities of salmon are exported to London, packed in large wooden boxes, with pounded ice to preserve them. The principal manufacture is linen. Bleaching and spinning are extensively prosecuted; also tanning, brewing, the leather manufacture, rope-making, and ship-building. Several vessels are engaged in the whale fishery. This county is divided into 56 parishes, and contains five royal burghs, Arbroath, Brechin, Dundee, Forfar, and Montrose. It returns a member to the House of Commons. Several antiquities are to be found in different parts. Pop. 139,666.

FORFAR, the chief town of the above shire, situate in the valley of Strathmore. It is irregularly built; it has a spacious church, with a steeple 150 feet high, besides places of worship for Episcopalians, Antiburghers, and Methodists. A modern town-house fronts the market-place. There are three public schools; and a handsome building, containing a sheriff court-room, and offices for the business of the county, have been recently erected. The principal manufactures are of brown linens to a considerable extent. Forfar is a royal burgh, and unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Bervie, in returning a representative to Parliament. Pop. 7949. 14 miles N. Dundee.

FORGAN, a pa., Fife. Pop. 1090.

FORGANDENNY, a parish in Perthshire, 6 miles long, by 2 in breadth. The lower parts are in the best state of cultivation, the higher grounds are heathy and woody. Pop. 917.

FORGLEN, a beautiful pa. 3 miles long and 2½ in breadth, in Banffshire, finely wooded and cultivated. Pop. 820.

FORGUE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 9 miles long and 6½ broad. The greater part is hilly, the lower parts are improved. Pop. 2286.

FORIO, a town of Naples, in the island of Ischia. Pop. 7300. 4 miles E. Ischia.

FORLI, (anc. Forum Livii, or the m. t. of M. Livy Salinator) a walled town of Italy. It has several good edifices public and private, and a fine square. The chief manufacture is of wax cloth. Pop. 1800. 14 miles S.S.W. Ravenna.

FORMBY, a chapter of Lanc., 6 miles S.W. of Ormskirk. Pop. 1312.

FORMENTERA, or **FROMENTERRA**, (believed to be so called from the great quantity of grain, *froment*, French, which it produces,) one of the Balearic islands in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to the crown of Spain. It lies to the S. of Ivica. 12 miles long and 8 broad in general; but in some places not more than half a mile. The western portion of the island produces fine crops, while the eastern is barren and covered with thick underwood. There is no town in the island, it has about 1500 inhabitants.

FORMERY, a to. of France, department of the Oise. Pop. 1500.

FORMOSA, an island in the Chinese Sea, 240 miles long and 60 broad; separated from Fokien by a channel 80 miles broad, subject to China, who only knew of it in 1430. A chain of mountains divides it into two parts, the E. and W. The Dutch had an establishment on the west part. In 1682 it submitted to the emperor of China. It contains extensive and fertile plains, many producing abundance of corn, rice, and all the Indian fruits. Its waters are very unwholesome. Numbers of oxen are bred for the market. The natives live on rice, and the game which they kill with bows and arrows. Capital, Tai Oceang.

FORMOSA, one of the Bissagos islands, in W. Africa.—Also a river of Africa which runs into the Indian Sea.—Also a river of Brazil.—Also a bay of Africa on the Indian Sea.—Also a cape of Guinea, so called from its beautiful appearance.—Also a cape of Malacca.

FORNCETT, **St PETER**, a pa., Norf. Pop. 727.

FORNELLO, a small river which runs through Naples, and falls into the sea.

FORQUALQUIER, a government of the department of the Lower Alps in France, containing 369 square miles, and 32,411 inhabitants. The capital is a town of the same name, located on a plain through which the sea flows. Pop. 3150. Lat. 43. 58. N. Long. 5. 40. E.

FORRES, a burgh and small pa. of Scotland, in Morayshire on the Findhorn, with manufactures of thread and linen, and a considerable salmon fishery. A little west is an antique sculptured column, called Sweno's stone, said to have been erected in memory of a victory over the Danes in 1008. It joins Inverness, Nairn, and Fortrose, in returning a member to parliament. Pop. 3895.

FORRESTER'S ISLAND, a small island in the

Pacific Ocean. Lat. 54. 50. N. Long. 143° 22. W.

FORSBROOK, a to., Staff. Pop. 754.

FORSTE, a to. of Lower Lusatia. Pop. 1500. 54 miles N.N.E. Dresden.

FORT AMSTERDAM, a fortress on the Gold Coast of Africa.

FORT ANNE, a post to. of the United States, in Washington county, New York, on Lake George, 10 miles N. Sandhill, 60 N. Albany. Pop. 6160.

FORT AUGUSTUS, a fortress of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, ordered by government to be dismantled in 1818, but still kept up. 32 miles S. W. Inverness.

FORT CHARLOTTE, a fort in the parish of Lerwick, Shetland.

FORT CUMBERLAND, a fort of Nova Scotia, at the bottom of Fundy Bay, 20 miles N. Halifax.—The names of several other forts.

FORT GEORGE, (so named in honour of George II.,) a fortress of Scotland, in the co. of Inverness, on the extremity of a low peninsula, projecting upwards of a mile into the Moray frith. This is the most regular fort in the island. It has barracks for about 3000 troops. Lat. 57. 32. N.

FORT, St, a vil. of France in the department of Lower Charente. Pop. 2150.

FORT St DAVID, a town of Hindostan, on the sea coast of the Carnatic. Lat. 11. 46. N. Long. 79. 57. E.

FORT St DAVID, or **TEGAPATAM**, a fortress of Hindostan on the coast of Coromandel, on a branch of the Panaur, noted for fine dimities and printed cottons. 4 miles from the fort is the celebrated banian, or Indian fig-tree, under the shade of which 10,000 persons may stand without inconvenience. 1 mile N. Cuddalore.

FORT St JULIAN, a fort in Egypt on the left bank of the Nile, between Rosetta and the sea.

FORT WILLIAM, a fortress of Scotland in the county of Inverness, at the E. extremity of Loch Linnhe. It was ordered to be dismantled in 1818: still kept up. 128 miles N.W. Edinburgh.

FORTEVENTURA, one of the Canary islands, 50 miles long, and 24 in its greatest breadth. Pop. 9000. Lat. 28. S. Long. 14. W.

FORTEVIOT, a pa., in Perth. with a vil. of same name. Pop. 624.

FORTH, a river of Scotland, rising on the north side of the mountain Ben Lomond, and gradually expanding in the lower part into an estuary, called the Frith of Forth, which extends for many miles. At its mouth it is 35 or 40 miles wide, from Fifeness on the north, to St Abb's Head on the south shore, both washed by the German Ocean. It contains several islands, of which the chief are Inchgarvie, Inchcolm, Inchkeith, the Bass, and the isle of May; the largest of these is but a few miles in circuit. Light-houses are erected on Inchkeith and on the isle of May;

and the ruins of castles or religious houses appear on all the different islands.

FORTIFIED ISLAND, in the Eastern seas, off the coast of Canara, about a mile from the land. Lat. 14. 16. N. Long. 74. 27. E.

FORTINGALL, a pa. in Perthshire, 37 miles long and 17 in breadth. In this extensive parish are several streams, with fine scenery. Pop. 3067.

FORTON, a to. in Lanc. Pop. 662.

FORTON and MEER, a pa., Staff. Pop. 904.

FORTROSE, (the Fort on the Ross or peninsula,) a to. of Scotland, co. of Ross, on the Moray frith, across which there is here a regular ferry to Fort George. Conjoined with Forbes, Nairn, and Inverness, this burgh sends a representative to parliament. 10 miles N. E. Inverness.

FORTUNATE ISLAND, a small isle near the S. W. of Sumatra.

FORUMPOPOLI, (anc. Forum Popilii, or the m. t. of Popilius) a town of Italy in the Popedom, between Forli and Cesena. Pop. 5800.

FO-SHAN, a city in China, 9 miles in circumference which carries on a great trade, 4 leagues from Canton. Pop. about 1,000,000.

FOSSA NUOVA, a vil. of Italy, in the Popedom, 2 miles S. Piperno.

FOSSANO (anc. Fons Sana, or the healing Font, or Spring) a town of Piedmont, on the Stura. It has manufactures of silk. Pop. 14,000.

FOSSAWAY and TULLIEBOLE, a united pa. in Perthshire; there are two villages in the parish. Pop. 1576.

FOSSE, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Namur. Pop. 2000.

FOSSOMBRONE, a to. of Italy, 110 miles N. Rome. Pop. 3500.

FOSTER, a post to. of the United States, in Providence county, Rhode Island.

FOSTON UPON WOLDS, a pa., E. R. Y. Pop. 715.

FOTHERINGAY, a vil. in Northam. 3 miles N. of Oundle, near the Nen. In its castle Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded. Pop. 309.

FOUCHENGE, a to. of Persia, in the province of Kourdistan, 25 miles north of Herat. Lat. 34. 50. N. Long. 76. 29. E.

FOUESNANT, a to. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2600.

FOUGERAY, a to. of France, in Brittany. Pop. 4200.

FOUGERES, a to. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. It has manufactures of coarse linen and leather. Pop. 7600. 28 miles N. E. Rennes.

FOUGEROLLES, a to. of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 4200.

FOUL BAY, a bay on the N. E. coast of Barbadoes.—Also on the S. coast of Jamaica.

FOULA ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near the east coast of the

island of Flores. Lat. 8. 9. S. Long. 121. 22. E.

FOULAHs, the name of a people, or rather race of negroes, very widely diffused through W. Africa. Their original seems to be from the track near the sources of the Senegal, called Fouladoo; but conquest and emigration have spread them more or less over most part of Africa. Their most populous and powerful kingdom is Foota Jallo, S of Gambia; they possess also Brooks, in the higher parts of the Senegal; Bondou and Fouta Torra, between the Senegal and Gambia; the kingdom of the Seratic, on the lower part of the Senegal; Masina on the Niger, between Bambarra and Timbuctoo; and Wassella, S of the upper part of the Niger. The Foulahs are clearly distinguished by form and features from the other negro tribes. They differ also from the Moors in the mildness and hospitality of their manners and character. Some lead a wandering life, and roam over the country with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses; others hunt wild beasts, and trade in the teeth of elephants and the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers.

FOULDEN, a pa., Norf. Pop. 600.

FOULDEN, a pa. in Berwickshire, 2½ miles long by 2 in breadth. Pop. 424.

FOULIS, WESTER, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Perthshire. Pop. 1680.

FOULMIERE, a pa., Camb. Pop. 557.

FOULNESS, (the Ness or Promontory abounding in sea-fowls,) an island of England, on the coast of Essex. Pop. 391.

FOULPOINT, a cape on the coast of Madagascar. The district contains excellent pasture grounds, and a great number of cattle, and the rivers abound with fish, but are infested with crocodiles.

FOULRIDGE, a to., Lanc. Pop. 1418.

FOULSHAM, a m. t. and pa., Norf. Pop. 958.

FOULSTON, a to., W. R. Y. Pop. 1573.

FOUR CRAGS ISLAND, a low flat isle of a quadrangular figure, on the S.W. coast of Australia. Lat. 36. 26. S. Long. 157. E.

FOUR SADDLE ISLAND, in the Mergui Archipelago, about 6 miles in circumference, and separated by a narrow strait from the island of Sunda. Lat. 10. 27. N.

FOURE, or FORE, a vil. of Ireland, county of Westmeath, 40 miles N.W. Dublin.

FOUSEBAY, a to. of France, 27 miles S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 2100.

FOYANT, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 553.

FOVERAN, a pa. in Aberd., 4 miles long and 2 broad. At the mouth of the river Ythan, near the shore, is the small village of Newburgh. Pop. 1609.

FOVERNAX, a to. of France, department of the Upper Saone. Pop. 1300.

FOWEY, a seaport to. of England, in Cornwall, on the Fowey, which forms a spacious and secure harbour. The church is a lofty structure, with a handsome tower. A con-

siderable pilchard fishery is carried on here. Pop. 1767. 59 miles S.W. Exeter.

FOWEY, a river of England, in Cornwall, which runs into the English channel.

FWOLA, an island 3 miles in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, nearly 20 miles west of the Shetland isles. Some suppose it to be the "Ultima Thule."

FOWLIS, WESTER, a pa., Perth. Pop. 1680.

FOWNHOPE, a pa., Heref. Pop. 1006.

FOX ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are in number 16, near the coast of North America. They are so named from the foxes with which they abound.

FOX ISLAND, an island near the west coast of Ireland, 7 miles E. Slymehead.—2d, An island near the coast of Maine. Lat. 44. 2. N. Long. 68. 40. W.

FOX RIVER, a river of Canada, which enters the gulf of St Lawrence.—Also of North America, which enters Green bay in lake Michigan.—The name of two other American rivers.

FOXEARH, a pa., Esser. Pop. 727.

FOXTON, a pa., Camb. Pop. 408.

FOXFORD, a decayed to. of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. Pop. 1110. 173 miles W.N.W. Dublin.

FOY LA GRANDE, St. a to. of France. Pop. 6500. It has a trade in corn and wine. 36 miles E. Bourdeaux.

FOYERS, or FYERS, a river in Inverness, remarkable for a well-known series of falls near the bank of Loch Ness. They have been often described.

FOYLE, a river of Ireland, which, after passing Londonderry, expands into a bay called Lough Foyle, 15 miles long and 9 wide.

FRAGA, a to. of Arragon, on the borders of Catalonia, 53 miles E.S.E. Saragossa.

FRAGNETO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 1890.

FRAGOLA, a populous to. of Italy. It has a manufactory of hats. Pop. 12,700. 7 miles N.N.E. Naples.

FRAILS, rocks on the south coast of Ireland, lying off the county of Wexford.

FRASSE, a to. of France, department of the Vosges, with 1700 inhabitants.

FRAMERSBACH, a bailiwick of the circle of the Lower Maine, in the kingdom of Bavaria, extending over 70 square miles. There lives 4650 people in 1 city, 30 villages, 764 scattered houses.—The town that gives the name contains 2644 inhabitants.

FRAMFIELD, a pa. of England, in Suss. Pop. 468.

FRAMLINGHAM, a m. to. of England, county of Suffolk. The church, built of black flint, is a very stately edifice, and the steeple is 100 feet high. Pop. 2441. 18 miles N.E. Ipswich.

FRAMMERSEBACH, a vil. of Franconia, principality of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 2445.

FRAMPTON, a pa., Lanc. Pop. 706.

FRAMPTON COTREL, a pa. of England, in Glou. Pop. 1816.

FRAMPTON ON SEVERN, a pa. of England, in Glou. Pop. 1050.

FRAMSDEN, a pa. of England, in Suff., with 1642 inhabitants.

FRAMSDEN, a pa., Suff. Pop. 642.

FRAMWELLGATE, a to., Dur. Pop. 1584.

FRANÇAISE, LA, a to. of France. Pop. 3100. 11 miles N. by W. Montauban.

FRANCAVILLA, a large and regularly built town of Naples, in the province of Otranto. The streets are wide and straight, and the houses showy, though in a heavy style of architecture. Pop. 11,000.—There are several places of the same name in the Neapolitan territories, and one in Sicily.

FRANCE, a country of continental Europe, having the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Piedmont on the E., the Mediterranean with Spain on the S., and the sea on the W. and N. It lies between the 43d and 51st degrees of N. lat., and is particularly fortunate in its frontier, having strong natural barriers in the Pyrenees, the Alps, the ridge of Jura, and the Vosges; it is open only on the side of the Netherlands. Its length from E. to W. (from Alsace to Brittany) is 650 miles; its breadth from N. to S. about 560; its superficial extent is computed at 128 millions of English acres. Before the revolution, France was divided into 32 great provinces, which were again subdivided into elections, *mairechaussées*, and other local jurisdictions. It is now divided into *arrondissements*, each *arrondissement* into *cantons*, and each *canton* into *communes*. The numbers of each are respectively.—Departments, (including Corsica,) 86; *arrondissements*, 368; *cantons*, 2669; *communes*, 38,990. The foreign possessions of France consist, in the West Indies, of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and Cayenne; in Africa, of Algiers, Goree, and the factories at the mouth of the Senegal; in the Indian ocean, of the isle of Bourbon; on the mainland of India, of Pondicherry and some smaller factories. The great rivers of France are the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, and the Seine. Its internal navigation is still very imperfect; these rivers being but partially navigable, and there being few canals in actual use. In point of climate, the north of France is similar to England, rain occurring frequently, and the country being consequently fit for pasture. The interior of France is different, having much dry weather, and fewer changes. In the south the heat is intense, and the corn crops are often blighted from the want of rain. In regard to soil, France, though on the whole a favoured country, labours under many inequalities. Vast tracts in Brittany, Anjou, and Gascony, come under the description of heaths, containing a gravelly, sandy, or stony surface, and being unfit for tillage in their present state. In regard to mountains, the surface lost to til-

lage is not considerable, until we arrive at the interior of France, particularly in Auvergne, the ranges of which are connected with those of Languedoc, Dauphiny, and Provence. The culture throughout the northern half of the kingdom consists of wheat, barley, oats, pulse, and of late, in a greater degree than before, of potatoes; in the southern half, corn, particularly maize, is cultivated; also vines, mulberries, and olives. Mines, particularly iron mines, form an important object of French industry; the annual produce of the ironmines is computed at more than 200,000 tons. Coal mines are not wanting, though as yet wrought only in a few places. Notwithstanding the wars and civil troubles of the revolution, the population has been in a state of progressive increase; in 1789, it amounted to 26,300,000 inhabitants; in 1805, to 27,700,000; and in 1817, above 29,000,000, now said to be 33,000,000. The constitution of France since 1814 resembles in its forms that of Britain, the king being a limited monarch, and infallible in the eye of the law, the responsibility for public measures resting with his ministers. There are two houses of legislature, namely, the chamber of deputies and that of the peers. The chamber of peers comprises somewhat above 200 members, who possess privileges similar to those of the peerage in England. The chamber of deputies is elected by the people: the number returned may in some measure be altered at the will of the king. The national debt amounts to above 200 millions sterling: the interest of it is between 12 and 13 millions. The following are the chief taxes:—

The <i>foncier</i> , or tax on the real property, viz. the lands and houses of the kingdom at large,.....	£9,500,000
<i>Mobilier</i> , or tax on houses, with reference to the furniture and other effects of the tenant,.....	1,500,000
Window tax,	600,000
<i>Patentes</i> , or tax payable by persons exercising trades and professions,	650,000
<i>Enregistrement et domaines</i> .—This corresponds to our stamps, being a heavy tax on all sales of lands and houses; also on legacies: it amounts to.....	7,000,000
Sale of wood from the public forests,	800,000
Customs,.....	1,600,000
Tax on salt,	1,600,000
<i>Droits réunis</i> , being a combination of a number of excise duties, on wines, spirits, &c.,	4,500,000
Tobacco and snuff,	1,500,000
Lottery,.....	280,000
Post Office,	550,000
Miscellaneous receipts and contingencies,	300,000
Total,.....	£30,380,000

The standing military force is about 90,000 men, though the agitation of the affairs of Turkey and Egypt has had the effect of a temporary augmentation of it, raising it to 350,000 men. A part of the military duty is done by the national guards or local volunteers. The navy consists of about 1000 ships of the line, frigates, and steam-vessels. The inhabitants of France are Catholics, with the exception of from two to three millions of Protestants, and about 60,000 Jews. The established church had formerly very extensive landed property; but in the early part of the revolution (in 1790) the property of these lands, computed at one hundred millions sterling, was assumed by the national assembly, and a fixed income in money allotted to the clergy. This arrangement is still in force; and the total fund thus annually payable is not short of £1,500,000, a sum which, though large, leaves but small incomes when divided among so many thousand claimants. The administration of justice has been entirely new-modelled by the revolution. Judges are very numerous, there being a justice of peace for each canton, a court of the first instance for each *arrondissement*, a provincial court of appeal in 27 of the principal towns, and a tribunal of commerce in every place where mercantile differences are likely to occur. In addition to this, there are tribunals of police, or petty municipal courts, for the punishment of small delinquencies; and tribunals of commerce, composed of merchants who act without salary, and whose decision is final in all commercial disputes below £40. Lastly comes the *cour de cassation*, or highest court in France, which is stationary at Paris, and takes cognisance of all appeals from the 27 provincial courts. Juries are employed in criminal cases only. The establishments for education consist, since the revolution, of primary schools, answering to our smaller parish schools. Next come the town schools, called secondary schools, or colleges. The *lycées*, now called royal colleges, are in number 36, and are large provincial schools, where the pupils meet in classes, and are taught Latin, Greek, mathematics, and even rhetoric. Lastly come the universities, or academies. These, including Paris, are 26 in number. The Protestants are allowed two seminaries for studying divinity, Strasburg and Montauban. The chief commercial harbours of France are Bourdeaux, Marseilles, Nantes, Havre de Grace, St Maloes, and L'Orient. Marseilles trades partly with the West Indies, more with the Levant; Bourdeaux with the East and West Indies, and with the north of Europe to a great extent, in wine. Nantes has likewise a share of the colonial and wine trade. Havre is the seaport of Paris, and the only considerable mercantile harbour from St Maloes to Dunkirk. The other ports are inconsiderable; and now that St Domingo is lost, French na-

vigation is very limited, and not likely to receive much extension. In manufactures the French have long been noted for the durability and fineness, if not for the cheapness, of their woollens: linen is also a staple article, particularly in the north of France. In hardware they are greatly deficient; but in silk they support, particularly at Lyons, their former reputation. The cotton manufactures are of late introduction, and maintain with difficulty a competition with England. The revolution has had the effect of dividing landed property into a multitude of petty possessions, the estates forfeited by emigration, or withdrawn from the church, having been sold at low prices, and frequently to petty farmers. They, like the rest of their countrymen, are in general individually active; but greatly deficient both in capital and in a knowledge of improved husbandry. There are in France no poor's rates; but the taxes on land are heavy, the *foncier* amounting to 25 per cent of the valued rent. The circumstances which most strike the British, on arriving in France, are the strange variety of dress, the narrowness of the streets, and the inequality of the houses, some being fine stone buildings, and others mean and old-fashioned. The traveller is mortified at the general want of cleanliness and neatness, and at the number of things that appear neglected and out of place; on the other hand, the natives are seen proceeding with their various occupations with wonderful content and cheerfulness. A further acquaintance with them discovers their loquacity, their credulity, and what may be considered the greatest difference in the condition of the two nations, the unusual activity of the women. While in Britain the fair sex are confined to domestic cares, in France they are in the habit of taking a part in almost every kind of business, and appear much more frequently than the men in shops and warehouses. There is a general inferiority, when compared to Britain, in whatever relates to domestic comfort, or the finish of manufacture. This is apparent in the want of neatness and comfort in their houses; the rooms are dark, the passages wandering, the floors of stone, while the doors and windows seldom shut tightly. Furnished lodgings are rarely to be met with, and when they are, the furniture is miserably deficient. The water for domestic use is drawn in most parts of France, not from pipes, or even from pumps; but from wells. Their farmers are strangers to the thrashing machine; their ploughs are drawn by three or more horses, and still carry the old trumpery of wheels. Similar awkwardness, and of course similar delay, prevails in their public establishments. The post in some parts travels only 70 miles in 24 hours. The introduction of railroads has greatly improved the means of land communication. Several of the mails are conveyed by the railroads. Travelling in France takes place

either by stage coaches or by posting. There are now forming important railways, which extend to some hundred miles from France. A few coaches on the English plan have been lately introduced on the principal roads; but the common conveyance is a heavy old-fashioned coach, carrying six or more persons inside, and three in the front box. The expense of travelling is about a third less than in England. The views, from the want of hedges, are in general much less agreeable; the great public roads are wide, and commonly in good order; but nothing can be more wretched than the cross roads. A diligence proceeds at the rate of five miles an hour; a post chaise or cabriolet, though a very unseemly vehicle, goes quicker. There is not a toll on travellers in the whole kingdom. For additional information see Appendix.

FRANCE, ISLE OF. See Mauritius.

FRANCE, ISLE OF, late a province of France.

FRANCESCAS, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 1400.

FRANCHE COMTE, or UPPER BURGUNDY, the name, before the revolution, of a province of France adjacent to Switzerland and Lorraine.

FRANCIS, St, a river of the United States, which joins the Mississippi.

FRANCIS, St, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into lake St Peter.

FRANCISCO, a large and copious river of Brazil, which falls into the Atlantic, Lat. 6. 55. S.

FRANCISCO, St, a to. and capacious harbour or bay on the coast of Brazil. The town is situate on a small island at the entrance of the bay, in Lat. 26. 15. S.

FRANÇOIS, CAPE, a to. on the north coast of the island of Hispaniola, and one of the principal towns of the island. It is situate on a cape at the edge of a large plain. It has suffered severely from the intestine convulsions which raged in the island, having been burned in 1793 by the people of colour. Previous to this calamity, it contained 8000 inhabitants. It surrendered to the blacks in 1803, being at the same time blockaded by a British force from the sea. It has since been called Cape Henry by the black emperor Christophe. Lat. 19. 46. N. Long. 72. 16. W.

FRANCONIA, one of the 10 circles into which the German empire was formerly divided. It adjoined Suabia and the electorate of Bavaria, S.; Bohemia and the upper palatinate, E.; Hesse-Cassel and Thuringia N.; and the lower palatinate, and circle of the Upper Rhine, W. The extent of Franconia is nearly 11,000 square miles; the pop. 1,500,000.

FRANCOURVILLE, a town of France, 10 miles N. Paris. Pop. 1700.

FRANEKER, a to. of Holland, in Friesland, on a canal, with two churches, 9 miles from the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 3900.

FRANKENBERG, a to. of Saxony, in Misnia, 9 miles W. Freyburg. It has manufactures

of woollen stuffs, cotton, and leather, with two good churches. Pop. 3000.

FRANKENBERG, a to. of Hesse Cassel, on the Eder, with a fine church. Pop. 2700.

FRANKENBURG, a to. and co. of Upper Austria, quarter of the Hausruck.

FRANKENFELS, a to. of Austria, on the Nouerspach.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a to. of Germany, 26 miles N. Erfurt, with extensive salt works.

FRANKENSTEIN, a to. of Silesia, on the Bautza. Pop. 4150. It has manufactures of linen and leather. 12 miles S.S.W. Glatz.—The name of two other small towns.

FRANKENTHAL, a to. in the Bavarian province of the Rhine, 12 miles N.W. Heidelberg. Pop. 3500.

FRANKFORT, the capital of Kentucky in Franklin county, and the name of a variety of places in America.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, a large city of Germany, and now the permanent seat of the Germanic diet, situate on the Maine, about 20 miles above its influx into the Rhine. Pop. 41,000. It is divided by the river into two parts; the one on the north bank, called Frankfort proper, is by much the larger; the other is called Sachsenhausen; and the two communicate by a stone bridge. Frankfort was formerly fortified; but most of its outworks are now converted into gardens and promenades. The principal streets are wide; there are also three extensive squares. This town contains a number of large buildings. The Catholics have here 9 churches, the Lutherans 7, the Calvinists 2. The Jews are in number between 7000 and 9000. Frankfort is noted for its commercial activity. Two great fairs are held here annually in spring and autumn. The principal manufactures are silk, velvet, and cotton stuffs.

FRANKFORT ON THE ODER, a well built to. of Prussia, the capital of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. Pop. 12,000. It has an university, founded in 1506; and considerable trade, having three annual fairs. Here are manufactures of woollens, silks, leather, and earthenware. 48 miles E. Berlin.

FRANKFORT, a post to. of the United States, in Hancock county, Kentucky, Maine.—2d, Herkimer county, New York.—3d, A post town in Franklin county, Kentucky, and capital of the state, is regularly laid out on the east side of Kentucky river, 60 miles above its confluence with the Ohio, 22 miles W.N.W. Lexington. Pop. 4500.

FRANKLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of small isles on the north-west coast of New Holland, about six miles from the land. Lat 17. 12. S. Long 146. E.

FRANKLIN, the name of many districts in the United States of America, so called after Benjamin Franklin. The following are the principal, with their population, daily increasing. A county in Vermont, on Lake Champlain, bounded N. by Canada, E. by

Orleans county, S. by Chittenden county, and W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. 26,000. Chief town, St. Albans.—2d, Of Massachusetts, on both sides of Connecticut river, bounded N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, E. by Worcester county, S. by Hampshire county, and W. by Berkshire county. Pop. 52,500. Chief town, Greenfield.—3d, Of New York bounded N. by Canada, E. by Clinton and Essex counties, S. by Essex and Hamilton counties, W. by St Lawrence county. Pop. 5010. Chief town, Malone.—4th, Of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Cumberland county, E. by Adams county, S. by Maryland, and W. by Bedford and Mifflin counties. Pop. 44,600. Chief town, Chambersburg.—5th, of Virginia, enclosed by Bedford, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Montgomery, and Botetourt counties. Pop. 21,724. Slaves 2972. Chief town, Rocky Mount.—6th, of North Carolina, enclosed by Greenville, Johnston, Warren, Wake, and Orange counties. Pop. 21,175. Slaves 5330. Chief town, Lewisburg.—7th, of Georgia, in the Western district, bounded N.E. by Tuguloo river, N.W. by the Cherokee line, S.W. by Jackson county, and S.E. by Elbert county. Pop. 25,116. Slaves 1659. Chief town, Carnesville.—8th, of Alabama, on the south side of Tennessee river.—9th, of Mississippi, on Homochito river. Population in 1836, 2708. Slaves 1013.—10th, of West Tennessee. Pop. 11,500. Slaves 709. Chief town, Winchester.—11th, of Kentucky. Pop. 24,100. Slaves 1201. Chief town, Frankfort.—12th, of Ohio, on the Scioto. Pop. 27,500. Chief town, Columbus.—13th, of Indiana, on White river, bordering on Ohio. Pop. 21,500. Chief town, Brookville.—14th, of Illinois, between Gallatin and Jackson counties. Population, in 1838, 1860.—15th, of Missouri. Franklin is also the name of numerous townships.

FRANKLIN, CAPE. A cape within Admiralty inlet, near Cape York, discovered by Captain Parry in 1829.

FRANKSTADT, a to. of Moravia, 4 miles S. Freyberg. Pop. 2700.

FRANLAPRA, a to., United States, co. of Sussex, New Jersey. Pop. 2500.—The name of several townships in America.

FRANT, or FANT, a pa., Suss. Pop. 2071.

FRASCATI, a to. of the Campagna di Roma, on the side of a woody mountain, with some of the most magnificent villas in Italy in its neighbourhood. The ancient Tusculum is supposed to have stood above it, between which and the town was the villa of Cicero, now called Grotta Ferrata. Frascati, with Tivoli and Albano, is the favourite abode of the landscape painters who visit Italy for improvement; nothing can surpass the assemblage of hills, meadows, lakes, cascades, gardens, ruins, groves, and terraces, with which it abounds. 12 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 9000.

FRASCINETO, a vil. of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Pop. 1600.

FRASERBURGH, (so named in honour of the Frasers of Philorth,) a seaport to. and pa. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 2954. 17 miles N. Peterhead.

FRASNES LE BUISSENAL, a to. of the Netherlands, in Hainault. Pop. 3800.

FRASSO, a to. of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 3450.

FRATING, a pa., Essex. Pop. 630.

FRATTA, LA, a to. of the Venetian territory, 6 miles S.W. Rovigo. Pop. 6300.

FRATTA MAGGIORE, (i.e. Fratta the Bigger or Larger,) a to. in the Neapolitan territory. Pop. 8500.

FRAUENBURG, (the Burg of the Women or Nuns,) a to. of East Prussia, 16 miles N.E. Elbing. Pop. 1400.

FRAUENFELD, a to. of Switzerland, 20 miles N.E. Zurich. Pop. 1500.

FRAUSTADT, a to. of Poland, grand duchy of Posen. It is a place of considerable traffic. Pop. 5600. 70 miles N.N.W. Breslau.

FRECKLETON, a pa., Lanc. Pop. 969.

FREDERICA, a to. of Denmark, in Luland, on the Little Belt, with a custom-house, where all vessels passing the Belt pay a toll. Pop. 3500. Long. 9. 44. E. Lat. 55. 35. N.

FREDERICK, a county of the United States, in Maryland, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Baltimore and Montgomery counties, S.W. by the Potomac, and N.W. by Washington county. Pop. 54,000. Slaves 5171. Chief town, Fredericktown.—2d, of Virginia, enclosed by Jefferson, Berkley, Hampshire, Shenandoah counties, and Shenandoah river, which separates it from Fauquier county. Pop. 56,000. Slaves 6417. Chief town, Winchester.

FREDERICK HENDRICK, a fort of the Netherlands, on the Scheld, below Lillo.

FREDERICKSBURG, a town in Pomerania, 30 miles S.S.W. of Colberg.—Also, a town in Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a castle and palace, 15 miles N.W. of Copenhagen.—Also, a post town of the United States, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock. Pop. 9000.

FREDERICKSHALL, a to. of Norway, at the influx of the Disteldself into the Idefjord. Charles XII. of Sweden was here killed in the trenches, by a musket-shot, on 11th December 1718. Pop. 3900. 52 miles S.S.E. Christiania.

FREDERICKSHAM, one of the circles into which the province of Finland is divided. It extends over 798 square miles, with a population of 26,000 inhabitants. It is located on the Gulf of Bothnia, and is generally a level district.—The chief town, of same name, is built on an isthmus between the mouths of two rivers. Lat. 60. 35. N. Long. 26. 58. E.

FREDERICKSTADT, a well built to. of Denmark, 18 miles W.S.W. Sleswick. Pop. 2200.

FREDERICKSTADT, a small to. of Norway, 43 miles S. Christiania. Pop. 1000.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Frederick co., Maryland. Pop. about 5000.

FREDERICKSUND, a seaport of Denmark, 19 miles N.W. Copenhagen.

FREEHOLD, or **MONMOUTH**, a post township of the United States, and capital of Monmouth county, New Jersey. Pop. 12,000.—**UPPER**, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, west of Freehold. Pop. 24,000.

FREEPORT, a post to. of the United States in Cumberland county, Maine.

FREETOWN, a post to. of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts.

FREINSHEIM, a to. of the Bavarian province of the Rhine. Pop. 1500.

FREJUS, or **FREJULES**, (anc. Forum Julii, or the market-town named in honour of Julius Caesar,) a to. of France, on the coast of Provence. It was here that Bonaparte landed on his return from Egypt in the autumn of 1799, and also on his more celebrated return from Elba in 1815. Pop. 2300. 40 miles N.E. Toulon.

FREMINGTON, a pa., Devon. Pop. 1180.

FRENAIS, a vil. of France, department of the Cote d'Or. Pop. 2200.

FRENAY, or **FRESNAY**, a to. of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 2360.

FRENCH BROAD RIVER, a river of the United States, one of the sources of Tennessee river. It rises in South Carolina, and crossing the western part of North Carolina, enters Tennessee through a breach in the mountain, and joins the Holston, 11 miles above Knoxville. 25 miles from its mouth it receives the Nolachucky, and 6 miles above, Big Pigeon river.

FRENCH BAY, an island near the Musquito shore.—Also two small islands among the Bahamas.

FRENCH CREEK, a riv. of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which flows into the Schuylkill.—Another which runs into the Alleghany, 80 miles N. by E. Pittsburg.

FRENCH RIVER, a river of Upper Canada, which enters Lake Huron, in lat. 45. 53. N.

FRENCHAM, a pa., Surr. Pop. 1388.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, a bay of the United States, in the district of Maine. Lat. 44. 20. N. Long. 68. 1. W.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, a bay on the south coast of the island of Jamaica.

FRESHFORD, a pa., Som. Pop. 666.

FRESHFORD, a to. of Ireland, county of Kilkenny. Pop. 1870. 88 miles S.W. Dublin.

FRESHWATER, a river of Wales, county of Pembroke, which runs into the sea. 6 miles S.E. of Pembrokehaven.

FRESHWATER, a pa., S. Ham. Pop. 1184.

FRESNAY, a to. in France, in the department of Sarthe. Pop. 2360.

FRESNAY LE GRAND, (i.e. Fresnay the Big or Large,) a to. of France, department of the Aisne. Pop. 2700.

FRESNE, a vil. of France, department of the Orne. Pop. 2000.

FRESNES SUR ESCAUT, (*i.e.* Fresnes on the Escaut or Scheld,) a to. of France, department of the Nord. Pop. 3450.

FRESSE, a vil. of France, department of the Higher Saone. Pop. 2250.

FRESSINGFIELD, a pa., Suff. Pop. 1372.

FRESWICKWATER, a small river in Scotland which conflues with the sea near Wick.

FREUDENBERG, (the Berg or Castle of joy,) a to. of the Prussian territories of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1300.

FREUDENSTADT, a to. of Wirtemberg, 24 miles E.S.E. Strasburg. Pop. 2400.

FREUDENTHAL, (the Dale of Joy,) a to. of Austrian Silesia, on the borders of Moravia.

FREY AEMTER, a co. of Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, and Zug, 24 miles long and 12 broad. Pop. 23,000.

FREYBERG, a well built mining town of Saxony, capital of the Erzgebirge, 1200 feet above the sea, on the Freybergische-Mulda. The number of mines in a state of activity is 250, employing about 5000 workmen; it has also manufactories of hardware and cloth. Pop. 9000.—Also a town of Moravia, 36 miles E. of Olmutz. Pop. 3500. Also, a town of Silesia, near the Polsnitz, 7 miles N.W. of Schweidnitz. Pop. 1550.—Also, a town of the Prussian states, on the Unstrut, 16 miles S. of Halle. Pop. 1400.

FREYDENBERG, a to. of Baden, on the Maine, 28 miles N.E. Heidelberg. Pop. 1300.

FREYSTROP, a pa., Pemb. Pop. 636.

FRIARS' ISLAND, an island on the west coast of Ireland, 3 miles south of Innis Baffin.

FRIAS, a town of Spain, 138 miles N. Madrid. Lat. 42. 41. N. Long. 3. 2. W.

FRIEBURG, a canton of Switzerland, between the canton of Bern and the Pays de Vaud, fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures; and noted for the best cheese in Switzerland. Extent 2836 square miles. Pop. 76,000.—Also, the capital of the canton on the San, in a singularly wild and romantic situation. The public buildings, especially the cathedral and the Jesuits' church, are very handsome. It was taken by the French in 1798. 18 miles S.W. of Bern.—Also, a town of Suabia, on the Triser, capital of Brisgau, with a church, the steeple the finest in Germany, an university, a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and several convents. 35 miles S.W. of Baden. Pop. 10,000.—Also, a town of Upper Saxony in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain, on the Unstrut. 5 miles N.N.W. of Naumburg.

FRICK, LOWEE, a vil. of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, in the Frickthal, to which district it gives name. Pop. 750.—The district of Frickthal extends, on the south side of the Rhine, from Augst to Botzberg. Pop. 26,000.

FRIDENIA, a fortified town in Denmark, in

the province of Jutland, on a promontory on the Little Belt, where a toll is collected on such vessels as pass through the strait. It contains 3700 inhabitants. The harbour is only calculated for small vessels, but the commerce is considerable.

FRIEBERG, a bailiwick in the circle of the Erzgebirge, in the kingdom of Saxony. It is combined with the bailiwick of Grettenberg, contains 5 cities, 1 market town, 81 villages, with 55,000 inhabitants. It is mountainous and well watered. The people live chiefly in mining and preparing metals. Agriculture is at a low ebb. The capital of the bailiwick is of the same name. It is surrounded with walls, contains 5 churches and about 10,000 inhabitants. The principal employment is mining. There is a mining academy, conducted by six professors, with an attendance of between 300 and 400 students, who have the use of the cabinet and public library.

FRIEBERG, a bailiwick on the circle of the Upper Danube in Bavaria, of the extent of 178 square miles, containing a city, 8 towns, and 111 villages, with 14,949 inhabitants. The capital, of same name, stands on the Nelia, with a population of 1871 souls.

FRIEBERG, a town of Bavaria, 28 miles W.N.W. Munich. Pop. 3200.

FRIEBERG, a town of Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. 1700.—Also a town of Styria. Pop. 1500.—Two other small towns of this name in Germany.

FRIEBERBERG, a town of Germany, 82 miles E.N.E. Berlin. Pop. 2350.

FRIEKEK, a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Ostrowicz. Pop. 2300.

FRIEDERSDORF, a village of Lusatia, on the borders of Silesia. Pop. 1600.—Also the name of various other villages.

FRIEDLAND, a to. of Silesia, on the Steina, 12 miles E. of Neisse.—Also a town of Mecklenburg, on the frontiers of Pomerania, 16 miles S.S.W. of Anclam. Pop. 3400.—Also a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Lusatia, 7 miles E.S.E. of Zittau. Pop. 2270.—Also a town of E. Prussia, on the Alle, where the French, under Bonaparte, gained a complete victory over the Russians, June 14, 1807. 28 miles S.E. of Konigsburg. Pop. 2120.—Also a town of Moravia, 18 miles N. N.E. of Olmutz.—Also a town of Lusatia, on a canal which communicates with the Spree, 8 miles N. of Lieberose.—Also a town of Silesia, 16 miles S.W. of Schweidnitz.

FRIEDLAND (MARKISH), a to. of the grand duchy of Posen. Pop. 1400.—Also a town of West Prussia. Pop. 1550.

FRIEDRICKSHAM, a town of Finland, on a peninsula in the Gulf of Finland. Its trade is in wood, pitch, tar, and hemp. Its harbour is the station of part of the Russian fleet. Pop. 1350. 108 miles W.S.W. Petersburg. Lat. 60. 36. N. Long. 28. 18. E.

FRIEDRICKSBRODE, a town of Upper Saxony, 9 miles S. Gotha. Pop. 1500.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Captain Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands. Their general appearance conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility; the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow pointed leaves. The stock of quadrupeds is scanty; but the natives received from Captain Cook valuable additions both to the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. These islands are all inhabited by a race of people who cultivate the earth with great industry; and nature, assisted by a little art, appears nowhere in greater splendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat building, and fishing, are the employments of the men: to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth. See *Tonga*.

FRIERN BARNETT, a pa., *Midx.* Pop. 615.

FRIESACH, a town of Lower Carinthia, on the Metnitz. Pop. 1550.

FRIESLAND, a name which in former ages comprised the country from the Scheldt northwards to the Weser, including not only the Seven United Provinces, but a part of Germany; so large was the territory occupied by the ancient Frieslanders. The Zuyder Zee was the principal line of demarcation, West Friesland being the name of the country on the one side of it, and East Friesland of that on the other. At present the name of Friesland is much more restricted, and is confined to two portions of this extensive tract, viz. the Dutch province, situated to the west of the province of Groningen, and the German principality, a maritime district lying to the eastward of Groningen. Friesland, the Dutch province, has the Zuyder Zee on the west, and the German Ocean on the north, containing nearly 1200 square miles, and 180,300 inhabitants. Like the rest of the Netherlands, it is secured against the sea by large dykes. The land is much fitter for pasture than tillage: the chief exports are butter and cheese. The German principality is called East Friesland, and lies on the frontier of Westphalia, being separated from the Dutch province of Friesland by Groningen: on the south it has the principality of Munster. Its extent is computed at 1155 square miles; its population at 125,000. On the sea it is low and swampy, but secured from inundation by dykes. The atmosphere is foggy, but not unhealthy; the soil is good, and it was found to contain, from a recent survey, 15,165 houses, and about 120,000 inhabitants.

FRIESTON, a pa., *Linx.* Pop. 1089.

FRIEWICK ISLANDS, three isles in the Eastern seas, discovered by Captain Carteret in

1767, and almost surrounded by a reef, except on the east, where the passage is so narrow that it will only admit a canoe. Lat. 0. 50. S. Long. 137. 51. E.

FRINGY BAZAR, a town of Bengal, district of Dacca. Lat. 23. 33. N. Long. 90. 23. E.

FRINSBURY, a pa., *Kent.* Pop. 1856.

FRISKNEY, a pa., *Linc.* Pop. 1457.

FRITHELSTOCK, a pa., *Devon.* Pop. 696.

FRIITTENDEN, a pa., *Kent.* Pop. 816.

FRIITWELL, a pa., *Oxford.* Pop. 494.

FRIITZLAR, a town of Hesse Cassel, on the Eder, 13 miles S.S.W. Cassel. Pop. 2600.

FRIULI, an extensive province of Italy, subject to Austria, bounded N. by Carinthia, and S. by the gulf of Venice, formerly divided into Austrian and Venetian, which divisions are still preserved under different names. The former contains the E. part of the province, and has Trieste for its chief town; it contains 2500 square miles. Pop. 120,000. Venetian Friuli, to the W., is a much more fertile and populous country, producing silk in great abundance. Chief rivers, the Tagliamento, the Meduna, the Selina, and the Natisone. Pop. 370,000.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, a narrow sea, to the north of Cape Farewell and West Greenland. Lat. 63. N. Long. 42. W.

FRODAS, an island on the W. coast of Skye.

FRODINGHAM, a vil. and pa. of England in Yorkshire. Pop. 711.

FRODSHAM, a m. t. and pa., *Ches.* Pop. 5547.

FRODSHAM, (for Fordsham, the Ham or town at the Ford over the Weever, a tributary of the Mersey,) a township of England, in Cheshire. 10 miles N.E. Chester. Pop. 1764.

FROHBURG, a town of Saxony, 15 miles S.S.E. Leipzig. Pop. 1950.

FROME, 5 rivers of England: 1st, in Somersetshire, joins the Avon, 5 miles S. E. of Bath; 2d, runs into the Lug, near Hereford; 3d, in Dorsetshire, enters the sea in Poole harbour; 4th, in Gloucestershire, joins the Avon, at Bristol; and 5th, in Gloucestershire, runs into the Severn, near Berkeley.

FROME, a to. of England, co. of Somerset. The river Frome passes through the lower part of the town, under a bridge of five arches. The principal church is a large fine structure, highly decorated within; besides which there are other two churches; also several handsome places of worship for Dissenters, a grammar school of the foundation of Edward VI., a charity school for boys, an almshouse for old women, an asylum for girls, and an hospital for old men, together with various Sunday schools, which afford instruction to nearly 2000 children. Frome has long been celebrated for the manufacture of broad cloths and kerseymeres. It sends a member to Parliament. Population of the parish 12,240. 13 miles S. Bath.

FRONT, St., a vil. of France, department

of the Loire. Pop. 2800.—Another of Normandy. Pop. 2000.

FRONTEIRA, a to. of Portugal, province of Alentejo, 14 miles N. Estremos.

FRONTERA, SAN JUAN DE LA, a town of South America, between Chili and the province of Cuyo. Lat. 31. 17. S. Long. 68. 36. W.

FRONTIGNAN, a to. of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for Frontignan wines. Pop. 1450.

FRONTON, a town of France, 18 miles N. Toulouse. Pop. 2200.

FROSOLONE, a to. of Naples, in the Molise, with 3800 inhabitants.

FROXFIELD, a pa., S. Ham. Pop. 618.

FROXFIELD, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 581.

FROYLE, a pa., S. Ham. Pop. 777.

FROZEN, ARCTIC, or POLAR SEA, the extent of water from 52. to 53. N. lat. to the regions of the pole, which have been explored by Captains Parry and Franklin; it is thickly studded with islands: the general line of coast probably runs E. and W., nearly in the lat. assigned to McKenzie's River, the sound into which Kotzebue entered, and Repulse Bay; and "no doubt can be entertained of the existence of a continued sea, in or about that line of direction." See Baffin's Bay and Hudson's Bay.

FRUGES, a town of France, in Picardy, 14 miles S.W. Arras. Pop. 3000.

FRYBURG, one of the cantons of Switzerland. It is bounded on the north and east by the canton of Bern, &c. It is 500 square miles in extent, and contains 67,900 inhabitants, divided into 12 circles and 12 bailiwicks. The capital, of same name, on a river surrounded with ancient walls, defended by lofty towers. It has 4 churches, 8 monasteries, a college for Catholics, and 6460 inhabitants.

FUCA, STRAITS OF ST JUAN DE, an inlet on the north-west coast of North America, about 15 miles wide, between Cape Flattery on the south side, in Lat. 48. 40. N. Long. 124. 23. W., and Quadra's isles on the north side, in Lat. 48. 40. N. These straits were for a long time supposed to lead to some inland sea connected with the Atlantic ocean. But they were explored to their termination, about 100 miles inland, by Vancouver.

FUCINUS LACUS, a lake in the central parts of Italy, on the north-east of Rome, surrounded by a chain of lofty mountains, inhabited by the descendants of the ancient Marsi. The usual circumference of the lake is about 40 miles, but at times the expanse is much greater. The purity of its waters, and the cooling breezes from its surface, were frequent themes of praise with the ancient poets. It is said the government of Naples have had an intention of draining it; but cannot find money to defray the expense.

FUDIA, or FUDEY, a small fertile isle in the Hebrides, between Barra and South Uist.

FUEGO, FOGO, or ST PHILIP'S, one of the Cape de Verd islands, situated to the west of St Jago, remarkable for a volcano issuing from a mountain, which may be said to compose the whole island. Lat. 15. 0. N. Long. 24. 20. W.

FUEGOS ISLE, one of the most southerly of the Philippines, about 40 miles in circumference. Lat. 9. 25. N. Long. 123. 25. E.

FUEN-HOU-FOU, an extensive and populous city of China, in Pe-tche-li, near the great wall, amidst mountains, having under its jurisdiction 2 cities of the second, and 8 of the third class, with a great number of fortresses. In the adjacent territory are yellow rats, much larger than those seen in Europe, whose skins are much valued by the Chinese.

FUEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, in Chan-si, on the Fuen, noted for hot baths. Its district contains 1 city of the second, and 7 of the third class. 280 miles S.W. of Pekin.

FUENTE GUINALDO, a town of Spain, province of Salamanca, 16 miles N.W. Coria.

FUENTE DE LA FIGUERA, a town of Spain, 56 miles S.E. Valencia. Pop. 2250.

FUENTE RABIA, or FONTARABIA, (Fons Rapidus, or Rapid Stream,) a city and castle in Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa. The harbour has a bar at its mouth, which prevents the entrance of vessels, except at high tides, and then only for vessels of 40 or 50 tons burden. Its Lat. is 43. 21. 36. N. Long. 1. 16. 7. W. Pop. 1700.

FUENTES, a fortress of Lombardy, where the Adda falls into the lake of Como.

FUENTES D'ONORE, a small town of Spain, 13 miles W. Ciudad Rodrigo. It was the scene of some sharp fighting in May 1811, between the French and the British.

FUERTE, RIO, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Gulf of California.

FUGA ISLE, one of the Philippines, in the Eastern seas, about 40 miles in circumference. See Fuegos.

FUGGESTONE, ST PETER, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 515.

FUKOK, a large island lying off the coast of Cambodia.

FULA, or FOWLA, the most westerly of the Shetland islands, supposed to be the Thule of Tacitus, 3 miles long and 1½ broad, affording pasturage for sheep. The only landing place, called Ham, lies on the east side of the island.

FULBECK, a pa., Linc. Pop. 650.

FULBOURN, a pa., Camb. Pop. 1207.

FULDA, a province or district of Germany, to the northward of Franconia. Pop. 64,000.

FULDA, a town of Hesse Cassel, capital of the foregoing province, on the Fulda. The chief building here is the episcopal palace. The university has been converted into a lyceum. It has manufactures of woollens, linen, and earthenware. Pop. 7500. 63 miles E.N.E. Mentz.

FULDA, a river of Germany; which joins the Werra, near Münden.

FULFORD, AMBO, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 934

FULFORD GATE, a to., E.R.Y. Pop. 905.

FULGENT, St, a vil. of France, department of La Vendee. Pop. 1650.

FULHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, in Middx., on the Thames. The bishop of London has a palace on the banks of the river. Pop. 17,539. 4 miles from London.

FULNECK, a to. in the Austrian province of Moravia. It contains 3045 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture. This was the original spot whence issued the respectable protestant sect of the united brethren called in England Moravians.—2. A to. in Yorkshire, founded by the Moravian brethren, consisting of 2 long streets, the houses are neatly built, with an elegant structure near the centre, containing the Moravian chapel and seminary.

FULTA, a to. of Bengal, on the Hoogly river. Lat. 22. 19. N. Long. 88. 20. E.

FULWOOD, a to., Lanc. Pop. 800.

FUMAY, a to. of France, department of the Ardennes. Pop. 1750.

FUMEL, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2100.

FUMONE, a town of the Papedom, in the Campagna, 4 miles N.W. Alatri.

FUNCHAL, (so called from the quantity of fennel, *funcho* in Portuguese, which grew on the spot,) the capital of Madeira, in the centre of a large bay, with an old castle on the top of a steep black rock, called the Loo Rock, surrounded by the sea at high water, 3 other forts, and several batteries. The streets are narrow and dirty, and only a few of the best houses provided with glass windows. It has numerous churches and convents, and the beams and roof of the cathedral are of cedar. The country behind rises rapidly, and consists of black rocks of lava, intermingled with plantations of the most brilliant verdure, which, contrasting with the white houses of the town, compose a beautiful landscape. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 32. 38. N. Long. 17. 6. W.

FUNDY BAY, or, a large bay in North America, which opens between the islands of Penobscot bay, in Lincoln county, Maine, and Cape Sable, the south-western point of Nova Scotia. It extends about 200 miles in a north-east direction.

FUNEN, a Danish island in the Baltic, separated from Jutland by the narrow passage called the Little Belt. It is 35 miles long and 30 broad. The capital is Odensee.

FUNKIRCHEN, (Five Kirks or churches.) a to. of Hungary, Palatinate of Baranya, between the Drave and the Danube. It is situated at the foot of a hill, in a district that is fertile, particularly in wine. The town contains 11,500 inhabitants, and is a bishop's see. 140 miles W.N.W. Belgrade. Lat. 46. 5. 13. N. Long. 18. 45. 29. E.

FUNTINGTON, a pa., Suss. Pop. 969.

FURA, an islet, lying off the west coast of Ross-shire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Loch Weirigill-head.

FURCA, a steep mountain of Switzerland, on the N.E. extremity of the Valais, 13,000 feet high; a large body of ice supplies a torrent, probably one of the first sources of the Rhone. The glacier of the Furca is an immense body of ice, 3 miles long and one broad. Filling up a great chasm between two mountains, and reaching almost to their summits, the small torrent, joined by several streams, loses itself under this glacier, issues considerably augmented, and is the great and principal source of the Rhone.

FURNEAUX ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in Bass's Strait, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. The principal island is 20 miles long.

FURNES, a to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, near the sea, on a canal which goes from Bruges to Dunkirk. It is small but neat, and has an elegant town-house. Pop. 3200. 15 miles S.W. Ostend.

FURREEDABAD, a small town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, from which it is 15 miles S. Lat. 28. 26. N. Long. 77. 5. E.

FURREEDPOOR, a town of Hindostan, province of Bengal, on the Ganges, 40 miles from Dacca.

FURRUCKABAD, (Happy City,) a fortified town and capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, about a mile from the Ganges. It contains a small citadel, and the palace of the nabob. Here Lord Lake defeated Holkar in 1804. In 1811 it was found to contain 14,999 houses, and about 66,000 inhabitants. Lat. 27. 24. N. Long. 79. 27. E.

FURSTENBERG, a district of Suabia, chiefly belonging to the Grand Duchy of Baden, containing an extent of 860 square miles. Pop. 83,000.—Also, a town and castle of the district, near the Danube, 17 miles S.W. of Rothwell.—Also, a town of Lower Lusatia, on the Oder, 13 miles S.E. of Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 1350.—Also, a town of Mecklenburg Strelitz on the Havel, 10 miles S. of Strelitz. Pop. 1800.

FURSTENFELD, a to. of Lower Styria, 30 miles E. Graz, 68 S. Vienna. Also, a to. of the New Mark of Brandenburg. Pop. 1700.

FURSTENWALD, a to. of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 26 miles E. Berlin. Pop. 2350.

FURTH, a to. of Franconia, 4 miles W. Nuremberg, between the Renditz and Pegnitz. It is a manufacturing place. Glasses of all kinds, but in particular large mirrors, are made here: there is also a number of watch-makers, goldbeaters, joiners, saddlers, stocking-weavers, &c. Pop. 13,000.

FURTH, a to. of Lower Bavaria, 86 miles N.N.E. Munich. Pop. 1800.

FUTTEGHUR, (the Fortress of Victory,) a

town of Hindostan, on the Ganges, 3 miles from Furruckabad.

FUTTEHABAD, a to. of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, on the Cuggur river. In 1810 it contained 5000 persons fit to carry arms.

FUTTEHPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, in Agra, under a range of hills. the S. boundary of an immense plain, in the greatest part of which not a shrub is to be seen; the soil almost as fine as hair-powder, and incapable of producing vegetation. At the foot of the hill are the ruins of an imperial palace, occupying a great extent of ground. 42 miles W. of Agra.

FUTTIPOOR, **SIKRA**, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, 19 miles W. S. W. from Agra. Lat. 26. 6. N. Long. 77. 34. E.

FUTWA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Lat. 25. 30. N. Long. 85. 28. E.

FYERS, a small river of Scotland, in Inver-

ness-shire, which falls into Loch Ness. It is chiefly noted for its stupendous falls, the upper one of 70, and the lower of 207 feet in perpendicular height.

FYLINGDALES, a to. of England, N. R. Y. Pop. 1535.

FYNE, **LOCH**, a lake or arm of the sea, in the county of Argyle, Scotland, noted for its excellent herrings.

FYVIE, a to. and pa. of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on the Ythan. Pop. 3252.

FYZABAD, (Beautiful City,) a city of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the Dewah or Gorah. It is somewhat decayed from its former importance, but is still a considerable place. It contains some handsome tombs belonging to the reigning family; and its gardens are celebrated for grapes and other fruits. Lat. 26. 46. E. Long. 82. 10. E.

G

GABARET, a to. of France in Gascony, 20 miles west of Condom.

GABBIANO, a town of Piedmont, 17 miles W.N.W. Casal. Pop. 2100.

GABEL, a to. of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, 49 miles N. Prague. Pop. 1950.

GABON, **RIO**, a river of Western Africa, between Benin and Cape Lopez Gonsalvo.

GACE, a to. of France in Normandy. Pop. 2300.

GADDESSEN, **GREAT**, a pa., Herts. Pop. 998.

GADE, a river of England, in Hertfordshire, which falls into the Coln.

GADEBUSCH, a to. of Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Radegast. Pop. 1600.

GADIA CZ, a to. of Russia, government of Pultava. Pop. 2500.

GAEL, a vil. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 2500.

GAETA, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, situate on a small promontory. It is one of the strongest places in the kingdom, and made a gallant resistance to the French in July 1806. It lies along the shore, from the centre of the bay to the point of the promontory. It is a bishop's see, contains a cathedral, 9 churches, and nearly 15,000 inhabitants. The harbour remains nearly as in the times of old; the streets are neatly laid out, and well paved: the appearance of the town is lively, and the environs picturesque. Near this town stood the villa of Cicero, and the place where he was murdered. 40 miles N.W. Naples. Lat. 41. 14. 2. N. Long. 13. 33. E.

GAFA, a to in the southern part of the territory of Tunis, 140 miles S.S.W. Tunis.

GAHIAH, a town of Hindostan, province of Sinde. Lat. 24. 46. N. Long. 67. 56. E.

GAILDOBF, a town of Wirtemberg, 31 miles E.N.E. Stutgard. Pop. 1470.

GAILLAC, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 1500.

GAILLAC, a town of France, department of the Tarn, situated on the Tarn in a spacious plain. It has distilleries and dye works, and carries on a trade in the wines of its territory, which are esteemed. 13 leagues N.E. Toulouse. Pop. 8000.

GAILLON, a town of France, department of Eure, 22 miles from Rouen.

GAINFORD, a pa., Dur. Pop. 7430.

GAINSBOROUGH, a market-town of England, county of Lincoln, on the Trent, which is navigable for vessels of some burden. It is a place of considerable trade. The town consists merely of one long street, parallel with the river; and is clean, well paved and lighted. The principal public building is the church, which was some time ago rebuilt, and is, upon the whole, a neat and commodious structure. Over the Trent an elegant stone bridge, of three arches, was erected in 1791. The town-hall is of brick, with shops under it. It is situate in the market-place, and is occasionally used as an assembly-room. The publication of books was at one time a considerable branch of trade here. At the north-west end of the town stands an ancient edifice, termed the *old hall* or *palace*, said to have been the palace of John of Gaunt, but now inhabited by private families. The theatre is small, but neat. There are in the town several meeting-houses, and some charity schools. Pop. 7535. 18 miles N.W. Lincoln.

GAIBLOCH, a bay on the west coast of Ross-shire, which gives its name to a tract of land near it. The fishings are considerable.

GAIRNEY, a small stream of Scotland, which falls into Lochleven near Kinross.

GALA, a fortified town of Algiers, to the east of Constantina, towards the desert. It has been taken by the French.

GALA WATER, a river of Scotland, which takes its rise in the county of Mid-Lothian, and falls into the Tweed, near Galashiels.

GALÁPAGOS, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, under the equator, on the coast of Peru.

GALASHIELS, (the houses on the Gala,) a town and parish of Scotland, partly in Roxburgh, and partly in Selkirk, on the Gala Water. The town is irregularly built. It has been long noted for the manufacture of woollen cloth. There are two or three branches of banks. The town is fast increasing in wealth and population. Pop. of parish 1534. Pop. of town, which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Melrose, 2209. 5 miles S.W. Melrose.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople, opposite to the seraglio, on the other side of the harbour, where all religions are tolerated.

GALATIA, an. geo., a considerable district in a central province of Asia Minor. The Galatians were a portion of that great Celtic race which is found, from the earliest times, in the valleys of the Danube and the lofty Alps, and which began to press on the Macedonian kingdom after the death of Alexander the Great. Strabo says, that the whole of Galatia was originally divided into four principalities, but that in later times they were reduced to two. The apostle Paul addressed one of his epistles to the churches of Galatia.

GALATZ, or **GALACZ**, a fortified to. of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on a lake near the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube. It has a good harbour; but is ill built. Almost all the trade between Moldavia and Constantinople, in cattle, corn, &c. passes through it. Pop. 5050. 54 miles W. Ismail. Lat. 45. 24. N. Long. 28. 24. E.

GALAUTHA, a to. of Hungary, co. of Presburg. Pop. 2500.

GALICIA, an extensive province of the Austrian empire, which formerly constituted a part of Poland. It is bounded N. by the kingdom of Poland, E. by Russia, S. by Moldavia, Transylvania, and Hungary, and W. by Austrian Silesia. It lies between 47. 50. and 50. 45. N. Lat., and 18. 35. and 26. 50. E. Long. Its territorial extent is 32,521 square miles, and its population, by recent survey, about 3,900,000, including the adjacent province of the Buckowine. Galicia consists of an immense plain, with hardly any elevation except in the south, where it is intersected by some branches of the Carpathian mountains. It is watered by the Vistula, the Dniester, Dunajec,

the San, and the Wisloka, besides a considerable number of smaller streams; but it has no canals nor extensive lakes, though ponds are numerous throughout the country.

GALICIA, an extensive province, forming the north-west angle of Spain, though belonging, from its position, more naturally to Portugal. It is bounded N. and W. by the Atlantic, S. by Portugal, and E. by the Spanish province of Asturias. It has a territorial extent of 16,746 square miles. Pop. 1,350,000. It lies between Lat. 40. 56. and 43. 46. N. and Long. 6. 37. and 9. 13. W. Galicia is one of the most mountainous provinces in Spain. The mountains contain copper, lead, and tin; also marcasite, vitriol, sulphur, and white marble; between Corunna and Betanzos is found jasper. Mineral springs abound, and many of them are warm. The few manufactures to be found here are woollens in the province of Lugo, ropes and canvass at Corunna and Ferrol, and in some places linen; silk is made in the territory of Montforte de Lemos.

GALILEE, sac. geo., once a province of Judea, now of Turkey in Asia, was bounded by Mount Lebanon on the north, by the Jordan and the sea of Galilee on the east, by the Kishon on the south, and by the Mediterranean on the west. It was the theatre of many of our Saviour's miracles. The geography of the country is not well known, and the sites of the towns are uncertain.

GALITSCH, a to. of Russia, government of Costroma. Pop. 3200. Lat. 59. 11. N. Long. 42. 43. E.

GALL, St., a canton of Switzerland, bounded by Upper Austria, and by the cantons of the Grisons, Glarus, Schweiz, and Zurich. Its superficial extent is about 1100 square miles, and its Pop. 136,000, of whom three-fifths are Catholics, and the rest Protestants. The country is watered by the Rhine, the Tamin, the Saar, the Sitter, part of the lakes of Zurich and Constance, and the greater part of that of Wallenstadt.

GALL, St., a to. of Switzerland, the capital of the canton of the same name, on the rivulet of Steinach. It is well built, and surrounded with walls and ditches. The objects of curiosity are the old Benedictine abbey, the academy, the gymnasium, (with nine classes,) the cabinets of natural history and of coins, and the public library. Of the public buildings, the principal church, the council-house, the arsenal, and the hospital, are worthy of notice. It has manufactures of cotton and linen. 36 miles N. E. of Zurich. Pop. 9500. Lat. 47. 25. 41. N. Long. 9. 21. 37. E.

GALLAPAGOS, **GALAPAGOS**, or **GALLIPAGOS**, a number of islands in the Pacific ocean, about 200 miles west of the coast of Peru.

GALLARATO, a to. of the Milanese, 31 miles N. W. Milan. Pop. 3360.

GALLATIN, a county of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Pop. 5050. Slaves

688.—2d, Of Illinois, on the Wabash. Pop. in 1838, 6050.

GALLATIN'S RIVER, one of the three confluents of the Missouri, which it joins. Lat. 45. 15. N. Long. 110. 5. W.

GALLATON, a vil. of Scotland in Fife. Pop. 1055.

GALLIA, a county of the United States, in Ohio, on Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Kenhawa. Pop. 10,650.

GALLIPOLI, a city of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, on the east side of the gulf of Tarentum, joined to the continent by a bridge. It is a bishop's see, is well built and fortified, and has a convenient harbour, with 10,000 inhabitants. It has manufactures of muslin, cotton stockings, and other stuffs, and carries on a considerable trade in these commodities, but more in oil. 224 miles E. by S. Naples, and 23 miles W. of Otranto.

GALLIPOLI, (the City built by Caligula,) a large commercial town of European Turkey, province of Romagna, on the strait of Gallipoli. It has two good harbours. The bazars are very extensive, and furnished with merchandise of every kind. Gallipoli has very few ancient monuments in a good state of preservation. It was taken by the Turks in 1356, and was the first town in Europe that fell into their hands. Pop. 17,500, of whom 10,000 are Turks, the rest Greeks and Jews. 80 miles S. Adrianople, and 100 S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 25. 33. N. Long. 26. 37. 30. E.

GALLOWAY, (the country of the Gael,) a district of Scotland, comprehending the two counties of Kirkcudbright and Wigton.

GALLOWAY, MULL OF, (the Bald or Bare Head-land of Galloway,) a cape of Scotland, on the south coast of Wigtonshire.

GALLOWAY, NEW, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright. It joins with Wigton, Stranraer, and Whithorn, in sending a member to parliament. Pop., in 1831, 650. 19 miles N. by W. Kirkcudbright.

GALMIER, St. a to. of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 3000.

GALOPE, or GULPE, a vil. of the Netherlands, 11 miles S.E. Maestricht. Pop. 1560.

GALSTON, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Pop. 3655.

GALTEES, a range of mountains between the county of Cork and the counties of Tipperary and Limerick.

GALWAY, a co. of Ireland, province of Connaught, bounded W. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by Mayo, N.E. by Roscommon, E. by the river Shannon, which separates it from King's county and Tipperary, and S. by Clare and Galway bay. This county is in length about 90 miles, and 50 broad, covering a surface of 2718 square miles. It is much diversified in its soil and appearance, some parts of it being in a state of nature, while in other parts it is fertile and well cultivated. Galway abounds both in rivers and lakes. Loughcorrib ex-

tends about 25 miles in length, and about 14 in its broadest part; Lough Reagh and Lough Coutra are beautiful pieces of water. Its most considerable rivers, after the Shannon, are the Suck and the Black river. The Clare, the Galway, and Dunmore, are also of considerable magnitude, and impetuous in their course. The latter, as well as the Clare, the Moyno, and the Gurtmachin, are in part subterraneous, alternately appearing and retiring from view. The inhabitants of this county are mostly Catholic, the Catholics being to the Protestants in the proportion of 40 or 50 to 1. The county contains 116 parishes, included in 28 benefices, and sends two members to parliament. In 1831 there were 55,140 inhabited houses, and a population of 286,921, without including the town of Galway.

GALWAY, a par. bo. of Ireland, and capital of the above county, situate on a broad and stony river, by which Loughcorrib flows into the sea. It was originally a walled town. It consists of four main streets, running parallel to each other, and intersected by cross streets and lanes, nearly at right angles. The collegiate church in Galway is very large, and is of Gothic structure. The other public buildings are an exchange, three nunneries, three friaries, commodious barracks for two or three regiments of infantry, a charter school, which is a plain substantial building, two court-houses, and an infirmary, situate at the east entrance into the town. The jail is a massy pile at the west end of the town. A manufactory of coarse cloth is established here, but on a limited scale. The linen manufacture has been lately introduced. The port is commodious and safe. In 1690 it declared for King James, but next year surrendered to General Ginkle. Galway sends two members to parliament. Pop. of the town, 27,827. 125 miles W. Dublin, and 47 miles from Limerick. Lat. 53. 15. N. Long. 8. 58. W.

GALWAY, a post t. of the United States, in Saratoga county, New York.

GALWAY BAY, a bay of Ireland on the W. coast, sheltered by the South Arran islands.

GAMBARA, a to. of Austrian Italy, 5 miles W. Venice. Pop. 2100.

GAMBIA, a large river of Western Africa, which falls into the sea in about Lat. 13. 30. N. Long. 16. 30. W. Park was the first who traced this river. It overflows like the Nile.

GAMBIER'S ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. 23. 12. S. Long. 225. E.

GAMLINGAY, a pa., Camb. Pop. 1319.

GAMRIE, a pa., Banff. Pop. 4094.

GAMSHURST, a vil. of Germany, in Baden, 12 miles E.N.E. Strasburg. Pop. 1100.

GAN, a to. of France, 4 miles S. Pau. Pop. 2600.

GHANA, or GHANA, a city of Central Africa on the Niger, 100 miles S.E. Cassina.

GANDERSHEIM, a to. of Brunswick, 33 miles S.W. Brunswick. Pop. 2010.

GANDIA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Alcoy. It has a trade in wine, silk, hemp, and flax. Pop. 6500. 28 miles S. Valencia.

GANDICOTTA, called also **WANDICOTTA**, a town and fortress of Hindostan. Lat. 14. 51. N. Long. 78. 22. E.

GANGES, called by the natives of India **Ganga**, signifying by pre-eminence the River. Its source is in a small stream from under a mass of perpetual snow, accumulated on the southern side of the Himalaya mountains, which separate Tartary from India, between the 31st and 32d degrees of N. Lat., and 78th and 79th of E. Long. It is joined in Lat. 30. 9. by the Alcananda river. These united streams form the Ganges, which, after their junction, becomes from 80 to 100 yards wide. In its further course it receives the addition of many confluent and innumerable tributary rivers. At Sooty, in Lat. 24. 26. it divides, and the smaller branch, after passing Calcutta, disembogues at Sagor. The larger branch continues its tortuous course under the name of Puddah, till joined by the mighty Brahmapootra; shortly after which it pours its ample waters into the ocean. The introduction of steam navigation has made this river more valuable. Many islands are formed from the sediment deposited by this vast body of water; and the sand or mud banks extend nearly a degree into the sea, rendering the entrance to the river exceedingly difficult and dangerous. The Ganges is computed to be 1500 miles in length, and at 500 miles from its mouth is, during the rainy season, 4 miles broad and 60 feet deep. This river is worshipped by the natives, who resort to it from all parts of India. The Ganges, like the Nile, has a very wide Delta, extending from west to east 200 miles, intersected by innumerable branches, through which the overflowing waters of the river are conveyed, during the inundations, to the ocean. Major Rennel makes the description of the Ganges a distinct chapter in his geography of Hindostan, and illustrates it with a map.

GANGES, a to. of France, in Lower Languedoc, 83 miles W. Nismes. Pop. 4050.

GANJAM, a to. and seaport of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name. Lat. 19. 21. N. Long. 85. 10. E.

GANNAT, a to. of France, department of the Allier, 22 miles N. Clermont. Pop. 4950.

GAP, a to. of France, capital of the department of the Upper Alps. It is a mean, ill built place, with narrow streets and low, crowded houses, and very unhealthy. It has a few manufactures. Pop. 6714. 56 miles S. by E. Grenoble.

GARBOLDISHAM, a pa., Norf. Pop. 718.

GARD, a department of France, containing part of Languedoc, and surrounded by the Mediterranean and the departments of the

Lozere, the Ardeche, the Rhone, the Herault, and the Aveyron. Pop. 332,500.

GARD, or **GARDON**, a river of France, in Lower Languedoc, which enters the Rhone.

GARD, **PONT DU**, a splendid aqueduct built by the Romans over the village of the Gard, not far from Nismes.

GARDA, a lake of Austrian Italy, lying between Tyrol and the governments of Venice and Milan. It is about 35 miles in length, and 14 in its greatest breadth; the depth varies from 10 to 40 feet where it is narrowest, and from 100 to 300 where widest.

GARDA, a small to. on the above lake.

GARDANE, a to. of France in Provence, 9 miles N.N.E. Marseilles. Pop. 3000.

GARDELEBEN, a to. of the Old Mark of Brandenburg, on the Mulda, 30 miles N. Magdeburg. Pop. 3200.

GARDENSTON, a vil. of Scotland, in the co. of Banff, 8 miles E. Banff.

GARDNER, a post. of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine.

GARDINER'S BAY, a large bay of the United States, at the east end of Long Island, New York. Lat. 41. 3. N. Long. 72. 15. W.

GARDINER'S ISLAND, or **ISLE OF WIGHT**, at the east end of Long Island.

GARELOCH, an arm of the Frith of Clyde, Scotland, opposite to Greenock.

GARELOCH, a pa., Ross and Cro. Pop. 4445.

GARFORTH, WEST, a pa., W. R. Y. Pop. 782.

GARGNANO, a to. of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Garda. 24 miles N.E. Brescia. Pop. 3400.

GARGRAVE, a pa., W. R. Y. Pop. 1748.

GARGRAVE, a to. of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 1062.

GARGUNNOCK, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. Pop. 1006.

GARLIESTON, a vil. of Scotland, Wigtonshire.

GARLIN, a town of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 1050.

GARMOUTH, a vil. of Scotland, county of Moray, at the mouth of the Spey.

GARNER and **GARRAN**, two rivers of England, in Herefordshire.

GARNOCK, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire.

GARONNE, (the Rapid or Rough River,) one of the largest rivers of France. It rises among the Pyrenees, and passing by Bourdeaux, falls into the Atlantic, 47 miles below, by two mouths.

GARONNE, UPPER, a department in the south-west of France, consisting of part of Languedoc and Gascony, and bounded S. by Spain, and W. by the department of the Upper Pyrenees. It has a territorial extent of 2840 square miles, with a pop. of 367,500. The southern part, lying among the Pyrenees, is mountainous; the rest consists of hills of less magnitude, with small plains and extensive valleys.

GARRARD, a co. of the United States, in Kentucky, on the S. side of the Kentucky. Pop. 20,155. Slaves 2083. Chief town, Lancaster.

GARRY, (the Rapid or Rough Water,) a river of Scotland, county of Perth, which joins the Tummel.

GARSDALE, a to. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 679.

GARSINGTON, a pa., Oxford. Pop. 597.

GARSTANG, a vil. of England, co. of Lancaster, 228 miles N.W. London. Pop. 258.

GARSTON, a to. of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey. Pop. 929.

GARSTON, EAST, a pa., Berks. Pop. 699.

GARTHORPE, a to., Linc. Pop. 454.

GARTLY, a pa., Aberd. Pop. 1127.

GARVAGH, a to. of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry. Pop. above 750. 144 miles N. Dublin.

GARVALD, a vil. and pa. in Haddingtonshire, Scotland. Pop. 914.

GARVIE, a river of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which joins the Conon.

GARVOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. of Kincardine. Pop. 443.

GARWAY, a pa., Heref. Pop. 513.

GASCONY, an extensive country in the south-west of France, which, before the period of the revolution, was one of the provinces administered by an intendant; but since that era it forms the departments of the Upper Pyrenees, the Gers, the Landes, and part of those of the Lower Pyrenees, the Upper Garonne, and the Lot and Garonne.

GASPAR STRAIT, a passage in the Eastern Seas, between the island of Banca and that of Billiton.—There is an island of the name of Gaspar Island in the strait.

GASPE, a district of Lower Canada, on the south side of the St Lawrence.

GASSINO, a to. of Piedmont, with 2700 inhabitants. 9 miles E. Turin.

GASTEL, a vil. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 1600.

GATA CAPE, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Granada. Lat. 36. 43. N. Long. 2. 22. W.

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET, a neat and flourishing village of Scotland, in Kirkeudbright, 14 miles W. by S. Castle Douglas.

GATES, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina, bordering on Virginia. Pop. 15,015; slaves 2800.

GATESHEAD, a to. of England, in the county of Durham, forming a suburb to Newcastle, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Tyne. The town consists chiefly of one long street, running along a steep descent towards the bridge, where it terminates. To this street several others have been added. The church is a large, ancient, and handsome building, with a lofty tower. Gateshead promises to participate in the rapid improvement of Newcastle. Sends a member to parliament. It is 13 miles from Durham, and 269 from London. Pop. of the parish 15,177.

GATTINARA, a neat to. of Piedmont, near the Sesia. Pop. 3650.

GATTON, a decayed bo. of England, in Surrey. Before the parliamentary reform it sent two members to parliament. Pop. 145.

GATTONSIDE, a vil. of Scotland, in the co. of Roxb., on the Tweed.

GAUDENS, ST., a to. of France, 44 miles S.S.W. Toulouse. Pop. 5528.

GAUKARNA, a to. of Hindostan, on the coast of the province of Canara. Lat. 14. 32. N. Long. 75. 25. E.

GAULNA, a fort and decayed to. of Hindostan, in the province of Candeish. Lat. 20. 44. N. Long. 74. 33. E.

GAURITZ, a rapid river in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope: it falls into the ocean.

GAUTS, a great range of mountains in Hindostan, which extend 13 degrees of latitude from Cape Comorin, the south extremity of this district, to the Surat river.

GAVE is the general name of the rivers in the French province of Bearn, which have their source in the Pyrenees.

GAYRAY, a to. of Normandy, department of La Manche. Pop. 1450.

GAYRE, a to. of the Netherlands, 9 miles S. Ghent.

GAWSWORTH, a pa., Chest. Pop. 847.

GAYAH, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bahar, one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo pilgrimage. Lat. 24. 49. N. Long. 85. E.

GAYTON, a pa., Norf. Pop. 711.

GAYWOOD, a pa., Norf. Pop. 924.

GAZA, a small island in the Eastern Seas, on the north-east coast of Borneo. It is 6 or 8 miles in circumference, and there are several small isles in the vicinity. Lat. 7. N. Long. 116. 2. E.

GAZA, an ancient to. in Palestine, 3 miles from the Mediterranean, with a harbour. It is 50 miles S.W. of Jerusalem.

GAZELY, a pa., Suff. Pop. 737.

GAZNA, a city of Asia, at one time much celebrated, the capital of an extensive empire; it was taken by the Moguls in the year 1222.

GAZYPOOR, a district of Hindostan, about the 26 degree of N. Lat. It is bounded on the north and east by the river Goggrah, and on the south by the Ganges. It is one of the most fertile districts in India, and is well watered. It produces all kinds of grain, besides cotton, sugars, opium, and very fine indigo. The capital is of the same name, on the Ganges river.

GEAUGA, a co. of the United States, in Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Grand river. Pop. 3000.

GEBEG, or **GIBEG**, an island in the Eastern Seas, surrounded with a number of small isles. It is about 23 miles long by 3 broad, and lies between the 129 and 130 degrees of east longitude.

GESEEE, a to. of Saxony, 8 miles N.N.W. Erfurt. Pop. 1360.

GEWELER, a to. of France, in Upper Alsace, 14 miles S. by W. Colmar. Pop. 2550.

GEDDINGTON, a pa., Northam. Pop. 795.

GEDLING, a to. and pa. of England, co. of Notts. Pop. 2343.

GEDNEY, a to. and pa. of England, in Linc. Pop. 1862.

GEEBSDORF, a vil. of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia. Pop. 4000.

GEESH, a territory and small village of Abyssinia, first described by Bruce.

GEFLE, or GJAWLE, a to. of Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia. The river Gefle flows through the middle of the town, and forms a good harbour. It is the chief commercial town in the northern part of Sweden, and exports largely all the natural products of the country. Pop. 5000. 60 miles N. Upsal. Lat. 60. 39. 30. N. Long. 17. 7. 27. E.

GEFLEBORG, a government of Sweden, between Dalecarlia and West Nordland. Pop. 90,000.

GEFREES, a bailiwick in the circle of Upper Maine, in Bavaria, 101 square miles in extent, with a population of 30,000. It produces corn, butter, hemp and flax, also timber in great quantity from the extensive forests. The capital is the town of Bernoch, with a population of 1050. Lat. 60. 39. 45. N. Long. 173. 10. E.

GEISENHEIM, a to. of Nassau, 17 miles W. Mentz. Pop. 1200.

GEISLINGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, 12 miles W. Ulm. Pop. 1650.

GEISPOLZHEIM, a vil. of France, 6 miles S. by W. Strasburg. Pop. 2100.

GEISSMAR, a walled to. of Hesse Cassel. Pop. 2400.

GEITHAYN, a to. of Saxony, 46 miles W. Dresden. Pop. 1700.

GELDERLAND, or GUELDERLAND, a large province of the Netherlands, bounded on its respective frontier lines by Overijssel, Westphalia, North Brabant, Holland, and Utrecht. Its extent is about 2020 square miles; pop. 243,000. The surface is in general level, but not so flat as the maritime parts of the Netherlands. The province is watered by the Rhine, the Waal, the Yssel, the Leek, and the Maese; it has also several large canals. This province is one of the most fertile and best cultivated in the Netherlands; all tourists praise the neatness of the dwellings, &c.

GELDERS, or GUELTERS, a to. of the Prussian states, 30 miles N.N.W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1550.

GELDORP, a to. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 1100.

GELLI-GAER, a pa., Glam. Pop. 1825.

GELMUYDEN, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Overijssel. Pop. 1000.

GENHAUSEN, a small to. of Hesse Cassel, 12 miles E. Hanau. Pop. 2650.

GEMAPPE, a vil. of the Netherlands, in Hainault, near the Scheldt. In 1792 a battle was fought here, in which Dumourier, the French general, defeated the Austrians. Pop. 2300.

GEMARKE, a to. of the Prussian states. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, silk, and woollen. Pop. 5000. 20 miles S.E. Dusseldorf.

GEMBLOURS, a to. of the Netherlands, in South Brabant, 9 miles N.W. Namur. Pop. 1660.

GEMENOS, a to. of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 1560.

GEMERT, a vil. of North Brabant. It has manufactures of Dutch linen. Pop. 4500.

GEMIGNANO, ST, a to. of Tuscany, 20 miles S.W. Florence. Pop. 2000.

GEMISHKHANA, a to. of Asia Minor, on the borders of Armenia, 30 miles S. Trebisond. Pop. 7500.

GEMONA, a to. of the Austrian states, 21 miles N.W. Friuli. Pop. 2000.

GEMUND, a place of considerable antiquity, 24 miles E. Stutgard; pop. 5500.—The name also of a small town of Carinthia, with extensive iron works, 32 miles N.W. Clagenfurt.—Of another, 41 miles W.N.W. Coblenz.—And of a fourth, 60 miles N.W. Vienna.

GEMUND, GEORGEN, PETERS, and FREDERICS, three villages of the Bavarian states, in the circle of the Upper Danube, district of Pleinfeld, on the Rednitz, 2 miles from Roth.

GEMUNDEN, a to. of Hesse Cassel, on the Wohra. Pop. 1150.—Another, of the Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1100.—A third, 37 miles E. Frankfort. Pop. 1200.

GEMUNDEN, a to. of Upper Austria, on the lake and river Traun, 108 miles W.S.W. Vienna. Pop. 1800.

GENAP, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Dyle. Pop. 1200.

GENDERLINGEN, a large vil. of the Netherlands. Pop. 2800.

GENESE, a co. of the United States, in New York, on the west side of Genesee river, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Genesee river, S. by Alleghany and Cataaugus counties, and W. by Niagara county. Pop. 36,050. Chief town, Batavia.

GENESE, a river of the United States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and, flowing through New York, enters Lake Ontario.

GENEST DE MALIFAUT, ST, a to. of France, in the Lyonnais. Pop. 2110.

GENEVA, a city of Switzerland, and the capital of a small canton, at the western extremity of the lake of the same name, on the confines of France, Switzerland, and Savoy. The Rhone divides it into three parts, called the city, the little town or quarter of St Gervais, and the island, which is considered as a part of the latter. The streets, though clean, are irregular, the principal street being encumbered with a row of shops on each side, between the carriage way and the foot pave-

ment. The latter is wide, and protected by a penthouse, supported by wooden pillars, with arcades as high as the houses. This kind of shelter is extremely convenient for foot passengers, but gives the street a gloomy appearance. The upper town is much more attractive, not only commanding magnificent views, but containing a number of elegant houses. The public buildings of Geneva are the town-hall, the arsenal, the college, the public library, containing 60,000 volumes, the hospital, the theatre, and the cathedral. The last stands in the upper town, and contains several monuments of persons of note: though an irregular, it is an interesting edifice. Nothing can be more agreeable or picturesque than the environs of Geneva. Within the city the principal promenades are the Treille, (a sort of terrace,) the bastions, and the Place de St Antoine, which commands an extensive view of the lake, including Nyon Morges, and Copet, the seat of Neckar, and of Madame de Stael. The lake though everywhere magnificent, is more particularly so in this quarter. Mont Blanc forms here a striking feature in every landscape. At a little distance to the west of Geneva is Ferney, at one time the residence of Voltaire. The Genevese carry on some manufactures of woollen, muslin, chintz, silk, and porcelain; but their great occupation is watchmaking, which employs nearly 7000 individuals. No where are the duties of the Sunday observed with greater strictness than at Geneva. Pop. 25,000. 70 miles N.E. Lyons. Lat. 46. 12. 7. N. Long. 6. 9. 30. E.

GENEVA, a post vil. of the United States, in Ontario county, New York, on Seneca Lake. It enjoys an extensive trade.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, a very magnificent expanse of water in Switzerland, extending in the form of a crescent between that country and Savoy, and occupying a part of the great valley which separates the Alps from the Jura ridge. From Geneva to the environs of Lausanne the country slopes for a considerable way to the margin of the lake, and is enriched with all the varieties of scenery that nature can bestow. Its length along the north or Swiss shore is 50 miles; on the side of Savoy 42; its greatest breadth 10; its greatest depth about 1000 feet.

GENEVIEVE, a to. of the United States, in a district of the Missouri of the same name, on the Gouberie, 1 mile from the Mississippi. Pop. 4400.

GENEVIEVE, St, a to of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop. 1250.

GENEVIEVE BAY, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland, in the straits of Belleisle.

GENEVOIS, a province belonging, not to Geneva, but to Savoy. Pop. above 70,000.

GENGENBACH, a to. of Germany, 15 miles S.E. Strasburg. Pop. 1800.

GENGOU LE ROYAL, St, a to. of France, in Burgundy. Pop. 2500.

GENIES DU RIVEDOLT, St, a to. of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop. 4000.

GENIS LAVAL, St, a to. of France, 4 miles S. Lyons. Pop. 1920.

GENITS, a to. of France, department of the Dordogne.—Also a town of the Lower Charente. Pop. 2620.

GENNES, a to. of France, on the Loire, 9 miles W.N.W. Saumur. Pop. 1500.

GENNY'S, St, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 761.

GENOA, a maritime city in the north-west of Italy, once a celebrated republic, now the capital of a province of the Sardinian states. It is situate at the northern point of the part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, and is enclosed by a double wall. The houses are well built; but the streets are so narrow and irregular, that in many places it is almost impossible to pass them in a carriage, and the common vehicle in use for visits is the sedan chair. Three streets, however, the Strada Balbi, the Strada Nuova, (New Street,) and the Strada Nuovissima, (Newest Street,) form striking exceptions; they are regular, spacious, and the more impressive to a stranger, from following each other in succession. It is in these streets that are to be found the residences, or, as they are termed, palaces, of the great families; buildings which display the attractions, not only of architecture, but of painting and sculpture. Genoa contains a number of public edifices. The most remarkable are the Palazzo della Signora, (Palace of the Lady,) the ancient residence of the Doge, and the place of meeting of the public bodies. The arsenal in its neighbourhood contains a number of military relics and trophies. The number of churches is 34, and of religious houses 75. Several of the former are masterpieces of architecture; but they are too richly ornamented for places of worship. The church called Dell' Annunciata, (of the Annunciation,) and the cathedral, are the most conspicuous. The elegant church of Carignano was built at the expense of a citizen of the name of Sauli; his grandson erected a monument of equal magnificence, the bridge of the same name, which is of great height, connecting two hills, and forming one of the favourite walks of the Genoese. The theatres are three in number. The great hospital for the sick and infirm, and the Albergo del Poveri, (or poor-house,) are magnificent buildings. The harbour of Genoa is in the form of a semicircle, whose diameter is about 1000 fathoms. It is enclosed by two strong moles, the opening between which is 350 fathoms in width; but the entrance is difficult. Genoa exports the products of the adjacent country, such as rice and fruit, and in particular olive oil, to a great annual value; also her own manufactures, viz. silks, damasks, and velvets: for the last, Genoa has long been celebrated. Of imports, the chief articles are corn from Sicily and occasionally from Barbary, raw silk from Sicily, iron and naval

stores from the Baltic, linen and sail-cloth from Germany, tin, lead, hardware, and cottons, from England. To these are to be added, wool from Spain, wax and cotton from the Levant, and from the United States different articles of colonial produce. Fish from Newfoundland is here, as in other Catholic cities, an import of considerable amount. The Sardinian government has increased greatly the import duties; and woollens and cottons are now taxed, not by measure, but by weight; the duty on iron is also much increased. Genoa is the see of an archbishop. The city possesses an university, an academy, and a public library: it has also a navigation school, and a learned society of very old standing. It possesses a number of ingenious and skillful workmen, such as goldsmiths and coral workers; also manufacturers of vases and elegant cups. Another very profitable branch of trade is banking and negotiating bills of exchange. The population of Genoa, though not so numerous as formerly, is still considerable, being about 75,580. 77 miles S.E. Turin, and 225 N.W. Rome. Lat. 44. 25. N. Long. 8. 58. E.

GENOA, THE TERRITORY OF, now a province of the Sardinian states, is a long tract extending along the shores of the gulf of Genoa, and covering a superficial extent of 6500 square miles. It is traversed by the Apennines. Pop. 530,000.

GENOA, a post to. of the United States in Cayuga county, New York, on Cayuga lake, 25 miles S. Auburn. Pop. 25,000.

GENOLA, a to. of Piedmont, between Coni and Savigliano.

GENOLHAC, a to. of France, in Languedoc. Pop. 1400.

GENOUX, a to. of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 1600.

GENSAC, a to. of France, department of the Gironde. Pop. 2800.

GENTHIN, a to. of the Prussian states, 30 miles N.E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1700.

GENTILLY, a to. of France, 4 miles S. Paris. Pop. 1600.

GEIRE, St, a to. of France, 18 miles N.W. Grenoble. Pop. 3450.

GEORG, St, a town of Hungary, 7 miles N.E. Presburg. Pop. 2200.

GEORGE, a vil. of Scotland, in Perthshire, 36 miles N.W. Perth.

GEORGE IV.'s PORT, a port in Australia.

GEORGE, LAKE, in the state of New York, United States of America, about 33 miles long, and nearly 2 broad, discharges itself into Lake Champlain.

GEORGE, St, a pa., Devon. Pop. 908.

GEORGE, St, a pa., Linc. Pop. 1410.

GEORGE, St, a to. and pa. of England, in Gloucester, 2 miles E. Bristol.

GEORGE, St, a to. of the Croatian military frontiers. Pop. 1500.

GEORGE, St, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Assumption.

GEORGE, St, the largest of the Bermuda islands, about 15 miles long. Its capital is of the same name. Lat. 32. 45. N. Long. 63. 30. W.

GEORGE, St, a cape and islands nearly opposite to the river Appalachicola, on the coast of East Florida. Lat. of cape, 29. 38. N.

GEORGE, St, Canterbury, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1277.

GEORGE ST, COLLEGIATE, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 1513.

GEORGE, ST, IN THE EAST, a pa. of England in Middlesex. Pop. 38,555.

GEORGE, St, Hanover Square, a pa., Middx. Pop. 58,209.

GEORGE, St, Southwark, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 39,769.

GEORGE ST, TOMBLAND, a pa., Norf. Pop. 710.

GEORGE'S BANK, St, a fishing bank off the coast of Massachusetts, in the United States.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL, St, that part of the Atlantic ocean which is situated between Ireland and Wales.

GEORGE'S CHURCH, St, a pa., Edinburgh. Pop. 7338.

GEORGE'S KEY, St, a small island in the bay of Honduras.

GEORGE'S, St, a po. township of the United States, in Newcastle county, Delaware. Pop. of St George's hundred, 3500.

GEORGE'S, St, a river of the United States, in St Mary's county, Maryland, which runs into the Potomac.

GEORGE'S, St, a to. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 3200.—Also a town of the department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 2400.

GEORGE'S, St, the capital of the island of Grenada, in the West Indies. It possesses one of the best harbours in that archipelago. It is built chiefly of brick; and is divided by a ridge, which, running into the sea, forms on one side the *carenage*, on the other the bay; thus there is the Bay-town, which boasts a handsome square and market; and the *Carenage*-town, wherein the principal merchants reside. Lat. 12. 4. N. Long. 61. 31. W.

GEORGEHAM, a pa., Dev. Pop. 925.

GEORGENBURG, a town of Russia, government of Wilna, 35 miles E. Tilsit.

GEORGES SUR LOIRE, St, a to. of France, in Anjou. Pop. 2350.

GEORGES D'OLERON, St, a vil. of France, in the department of the Lower Charente. Pop. 3500.

GEORGES DE SEPT VOIES, St, a town of France, on the Loire. Pop. 2320.

GEORGES DU THEIL, St, a town of France, in Normandy. Pop. 1530.

GEORGETOWN, the capital of Pootoo Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island. The town is regularly laid out, and is yearly increasing in size. Lat. 5. 25. N. Long. 100. 19. E.

GEORGETOWN, a district of the United States, in South Carolina. Pop. 35,000.

Slaves, 13,867.—2d, A township in Lincoln county, Maine.—3d, A post township and port of entry in the district of Columbia.—4th, Capital of Georgetown district, South Carolina, 60 miles N.N.E. Charleston. Pop. about 5000.

GEORGIA, a considerable country of Asia, situate between the Black and Caspian seas, to the north of Armenia, and forming the frontier between Russia and Persia. It combines the mountainous character of the Caucasian region with that of the fertile plains of Persia. It thus unites the products both of tropical and temperate climates. Georgia originally included nearly the whole southern declivity of the Caucasus, extending from the Black to the Caspian sea. Recently the name was confined to that part of the region which was subjected to Persia; and Mingrelia, Immeritia, and Gurriel, were detached from it. This country is now divided into four provinces, called Cartuel, Katet or Kacheti, Kisik, called sometimes Somchet, and Georgian Armenia. In beauty the females rival those of Circassia. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Christians of the Greek communion, to which are added Jews, Tartars, Armenians, and Russians. The principal rivers are the Kur and the Araxes, which pour their united streams into the Caspian. The only place deserving the name of a city is Teflis, the capital. Georgia, lying between Russia and Persia, was long the field of battle between these two powers, and was ravaged by their contests. It has now fallen under the dominion of Russia.

GEORGIA, (named in honour of George II.,) one of the United States of North America, situate between 30. 37. and 35. N. lat., and between 80. 8. and 91. 8. W. long.; being about 300 miles in length from N. to S., and on an average 250 in breadth. It is bounded N. by North Carolina and Tennessee, N.E. by South Carolina, S. by Florida, E. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by West Florida and the Alabama territory. It is divided into the two districts of Upper and Lower Georgia, which are subdivided into 40 counties. The principal rivers are the Savannah, the Ogeechee, the Canuche, and the Alatomaha. The eastern part of the state of Georgia, between the mountains and the ocean, and the rivers Savannah and St Mary's, a tract of country more than 120 miles from N. to S., and from 50 to 80 E. and W., is entirely level, without a hill or a stone. At the distance of about 40 or 50 miles from the coast, the ridges gradually rise one above another into hills, and the hills successively increase in height, until they finally terminate in mountains. The vast chain of the Alleghany mountains terminates in Georgia, 60 miles south of its northern frontier. From the foot of this ridge spreads a wide extended plain of the richest soil, and in a latitude and climate favourably adapted for most of the productions of the south of Europe and of the East Indies. The soil

of the country is various. The most of the rice lands lie on rivers, which, as far as the tide flows, are called tide lands, or on creeks and particular branches of water flowing in some deeper parts of the lands, which are called inland swamps, and extend back into the country from 15 to 25 miles. The intermediate lands, between these creeks and rivers, are of an inferior quality. Here and there are interspersed oak and hickory ridges, which are of a better soil. The chief articles of export from this state are cotton, which has now become the great staple of the state; rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber of various kinds, naval stores, leather, deer skins, snake-root, myrtle, bees' wax, corn, and live stock. The imports are West India goods, teas, wines, various articles of clothing, and dry goods of all kinds. From the southern states are imported cheese, fish, potatoes, apples, cider, &c. The annual value of the exports is above £3,000,000. In 1763, they amounted only to £27,000. Pop. in different years:—1790, 82,548, of whom 29,264 are slaves. 1800, 162,686, of whom 59,699 are slaves. 1810, 252,433, of whom 105,218 are slaves. The population has since greatly increased: in 1840 it was about 500,000.

GEORGIA, NEW, or SOUTH GEORGIA, an island in the South Atlantic ocean, about 90 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Lat. 54. 30. S. Long. 37. W.

GEORGIO MAGGIORE, Sr, an island in the Adriatic, near Venice.

GEORGSWALL, OLD, a town of Bohemia, circle of Leutmeritz. Pop. 2500.

GER, a town of Normandy, department of La Manche. Pop. 2500.

GERA, a walled town of Saxony, on the White Elster. The streets are straight and regular. It has considerable manufactures, partly in woollen, partly in cotton cloths; with other articles, such as hats and leather. Pop. 7500. 30 miles S.S.W. Leipsic.

GERAN LE PUY, St, a small to. of France, department of the Allier. Pop. 1600.

GERARDMER, a to. of France, in Lorraine. Pop. 4900.

GERAU, a to. of Hesse-Darmstadt, 8 miles W.N.W. Darmstadt. Pop. 1450.

GERBEVILLER, a town of France, in Lorraine, 9 miles S. Luneville. Pop. 2100.

GERBSTAD, a town of the Prussian states, 36 miles S. Magdeburg. Pop. 2400.

GERDAUEN, a town of East Prussia, on the Omer, 30 miles S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 1700.

GERENNA, a town of Spain, 12 miles N.N. W. Seville.

GERGONG, a city, and formerly the capital, of Assam, on the Dekhow river, a tributary of the Brahmapootra: now fallen to decay. Lat. 26. 55. N. Long. 94. 40. E.

GERGUREWZE, a town of Sclavonia. Pop. 2000.

GERINA, a to. of Cyprus, on the northern coast. The walls are lofty, and defended by

four guns. The harbour is small, and has been nearly filled up by the falling of the wall. Pop. 1500 families. 16 miles N.N.W. Nicosia.

GERINGSWALDA, a to. of Saxony, 23 miles S.S.E. Leipsic. Pop. 1500.

GERMAIN DE BELAIR, St, a to. of France, department of the Lot. Pop. 1250.

GERMAIN DU BOIS, St, a to. of France, in Burgundy. Pop. 1750.

GERMAIN DE BOURGUEIL, St, a town of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Pop. 1500.

GERMAIN DES FOSSES, St, a to. of France, on the Allier. Pop. 1600.

GERMAIN L'HERMITE, St, a to. of France, in Auvergne. Pop. 1750.

GERMAIN LAMBRON, St, a town of France, on the Allier. Pop. 1700.

GERMAIN LAVAL, St, a to. of France, with 1700 inhabitants.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, St, a well built to. of France, on the Seine, 12 miles N.W. Paris. The houses are in general good, the streets wide, regular, and well paved. Here are also several handsome squares; but the object of greatest interest to the traveller is the magnificent terrace on the side of the river, upwards of two miles long, and affording a delightful view, of nearly 15 miles in circuit. The ancient castle, built by Charles V. of France, is a spacious but heavy building, chiefly of brick. Pop. 10,000.

GERMAIN, St, a town of France, 16 miles S.S.E. Limoges. Pop. 2050.

GERMAIN'S, St, a bo. and pa. of England, co. of Corn. The inhabitants are principally supported by fishing. The cathedral, now the parish church, is a fine ancient building. Pop. of the parish, 2586. 52 miles S.W. Exeter.

GERMAN, a to. of the United States, in Chenango county, New York.—2d, Of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 4500.

GERMAN OCEAN, or NORTH SEA, an extensive sea on the north-west coast of Europe, bounded S. by the straits of Calais, N. by the Orkney and Shetland islands.

GERMANO, St, a to. of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 48 miles N.N.W. Naples. Pop. 5000.

GERMANO, St, a to. of Piedmont. Pop. 2600. 4 miles E. Santhia.

GERMANTOWN, a to. of the United States, in Columbia county, New York. Pop. 1830.—2d, In Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1250.—The name of several other townships.

GERMANY, a great country of Europe, bounded N. by Denmark and the Baltic, E. by Poland, S. by Hungary and Italy, W. by Switzerland, France, and the Netherlands. It is considerably greater in extent than France, or even Spain, being about 650 miles from N. to S. and 600 from E. to W.; its superficial extent about 220,000 square miles. Germany is divided by very marked outlines, into two

great portions, the northern and southern. The line of separation is along the great line of mountains, beginning with the Westphalia, and traversing Hesse Cassel, the south of Saxony and Silesia, until it ends in the Carpathians, on the frontiers of Poland and Hungary. This is called the Sudetic chain. Almost all the country to the north of this long range is flat, and the rivers all hold a northerly course, without meeting any formidable impediment, until they reach the level of the German Ocean or Baltic. Southern Germany is much more diversified, consisting in part of extensive plains, but traversed also by vast ranges of mountains. It is computed that there are no less than 60 navigable rivers, of which six, viz. the Danube, the Rhine, the Maine, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Oder, rank among the noblest and largest in Europe. Lakes are not numerous in Germany. On the other hand, it contains upwards of 1000 mineral springs and baths. The latitude of the north of Germany being similar to that of Britain, there prevails a considerable resemblance of natural products. This applies to wheat, barley, oats, and other kinds of corn; to flax, madder, rape-seed, and hops. But agriculture is very backward, particularly in the south. Germany contains a number of extensive forests; and in these are found wolves, wild boars, lynxes, &c. Wine, though less generally made in Germany than in France, is very good in particular districts. Iron, copper, tin, lead, silver, cobalt, bismuth, and quicksilver, are all produced in abundance. Bavaria has not only mines of metal, but is, as well as the duchy of Saltzburg, very rich in salt mines. The mines of Idria, in Carniola, yield annually 5000 cwt. of quicksilver. Fullers' earth and porcelain clay are also found. Marble is seen in various parts of Germany: coal also is wrought in Westphalia, Saxony, and other provinces. Linen is manufactured in Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia, not only for home consumption, but for export to the south of Europe, and to America. Cotton manufactures are only of recent introduction; but from the restrictive operation of the commercial laws on the importation of the manufactures of Britain, they have flourished greatly. Great ingenuity is displayed in articles of wood, ivory, and steel, made at Nuremberg; toys and trinkets at Bercholtsgaden, &c. The great imports of Germany are colonial produce from America and the East Indies; wine from France and Spain; cotton and hardware from England. The chief trading cities are Vienna, Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Frankfort on the Maine, Breslau, Leipsic, Augsburg, Nuremberg; to these are to be added, in the second class, Stralsund and Stettin on the Baltic, and in the interior, Magdeburg, Ulm, and Naumburg. The inhabitants of the whole empire somewhat exceed 30 millions. The forms of religion acknowledged by law are

the Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist. The universities of Germany, formerly 30 in number, are at present 21, of which 13 are Protestant, and two partly Catholic and partly Protestant. The total number of students at these seminaries is between 10,000 and 12,000. Gottingen is the most numerous attended, having above a tenth of the whole. The Germans can boast a long list of useful writers in mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, and mechanics, and in literature and poetry. Political economy has of late been extensively studied among them. In the fine arts, the Germans have made considerable progress. Engraving is carried in some cities to a considerable length; painting, particularly of late, has been successfully cultivated; but their greatest progress is in music. The empire of Germany is a federal state, on a very large scale; it consisted formerly of above 300 secular and ecclesiastical principalities each independent in the administration of its own territory, but subject to the emperor as head of the empire, and to certain laws enacted at different times for the common advantage. Besides these, there were a number of free towns, and a class of nobles chiefly in Franconia, Suabia, and the vicinity of the Rhine, who, without enjoying the title of princes, acknowledged no superior but the emperor. The constitution of this great body was extremely complicated; the emperor was at first chosen by the princes at large; in course of time the princes deputed their votes to certain representatives called electors; and the latter eventually took on themselves the nomination, without the interference of their constituents. This ancient constitution of the empire underwent great changes in the course of the revolutionary wars. The great successes of the French arms in Germany, gave them an ascendancy, which they used in breaking down the power of the emperor, and at last in rearing up, in the Confederation of the Rhine, an independent federative power, in opposition to the emperor of Austria, who formally renounced his station and character of head of the Germanic empire. The allied powers, in their later contests with France under the empire, regained the ascendancy which they had lost in the course of the war; and the constitution and territory of Germany were subjected, in consequence, to new alterations. The total number of votes in the Germanic diet is 69; and a further repartition of votes has been agreed on, and the members of the empire are commonly reckoned 17, as follows:—1. Austria; 2. Prussia; 3. Bavaria; 4. Saxony, kingdom (not the duchies); 5. Hanover; 6. Wirtemberg; 7. Baden; 8. The electorate of Hesse; 9. The grand duchy of Hesse; 10. Denmark for Holstein and Lauenburg; 11. The Netherlands for Luxemburg; 12. The grand ducal and the ducal houses of Saxony; 13. Brunswick and Nassau; 14. Mecklenburg-

Schwerin and Strelitz; 15. Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg; 16. Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, and Waldeck; 17. The free towns of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg. Pop. 30,000,000; capital, Vienna.

GERMERSHEIM, a to. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 8 miles S. Manheim. Pop. 1500.

GERMOE, a pa., Corn. Pop. 1175.

GERNODA, a to. of Germany, 35 miles W. Dessau. Pop. 1650.

GERNSHEIM, a to. of Hesse Darmstadt, 18 miles S.S.E. Mentz. Pop. 2250.

GERNSPACH, a to. of Baden, 4 miles E. Baden. Pop. 1650.

GEROLZHOFEN, a to. of Germany, in Franconia. Pop. 1800.

GERONA, a strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the confluence of the Omhar and the Ter, the latter of which flows through the town. It is built in the form of a triangle, on the slope and at the foot of a steep mountain. It is surrounded with good walls, flanked with fortifications, and covered by two forts erected on the mountain. Besides these, it has five fortified buildings. The streets are narrow and winding; the houses tolerably good. It has a seminary of education on a large scale. The cathedral is rich. It was taken by the French in 1809. Pop. 14,000. 40 miles S. Perpignan.

GERRI, a to. of Sennaar, 150 miles N.N.E. Sennaar.

GEERS, a department in the south-west of France, in Gascony, lying between the departments of the Upper Garonne and the Landes. It is wholly inland, and has an extent of about 2620 square miles. Pop. 286,500.

GEERS, a river of Gascony, which runs into the Garonne.

GERSAU, a to. in the Swiss canton of Schweitz, on the lake of Lucerne. Pop. 1500.

GERSTETTEN, a vil. of Wirtemberg, department of the Kocker. Pop. 1300.

GERTRUYDENBERG, a strongly fortified to. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. It has a harbour, and above 1300 inhabitants. 7 miles N.E. Breda.

GERVAIS, St, a to. of France. Pop. 2200.

GERVAIS, St, a to. of Savoy, on the Arve. Pop. 1900.

GERVAIS, St, a to. of France, 45 miles W. Montpellier. Pop. 1000.

GERZAT, a to. of France, 6 miles N.E. Clermont, with 500 houses.

GESECKE, a to. of the Prussian states, 11 miles W. by S. Paderborn. Pop. 2600.

GESTEL, a vil. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 1900.

GESTIN, a to. of Prussian Poland, grand duchy of Posen. Pop. 1300.

GESTINGTHROPE, a pa., Essex. Pop. 801.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, forming a part of the modern government of Gefle-

borg. Its territorial extent is about 1240 square miles, and its pop. 27,000.

GESUALDO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 3150.

GETAFE, a to. of Spain, about 6 miles from Madrid. Pop. 5000.

GETHESEMANE, in ancient geography, a vil. in the Mount of Olives, whither Jesus Christ sometimes resorted in the night time. It was in a garden belonging to the village that he suffered the agony in which he sweated drops of blood; and here also he was arrested by Judas and the rest who were conducted by that traitor.

GEX, a to. of France, 10 miles N.W. Geneva. Pop. 2500.

GEYER, a to. of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge. Pop. 1800.

GEYSER, a name given to some remarkable springs of hot water in Iceland.

GHASSA, the capital of a district in Bootan, and the station of a provincial governor. It is environed with lofty mountains, capped with snow the year round; at the base is a spring of water, so hot that it will scarcely admit of bathing.

GAUT, or **GAUT**, a term signifying a pass through mountains, applied to the range of hills which run nearly south and north through the peninsula of India. They are computed to rise in their highest part to between 3000 and 4000 feet above the level of the sea.

GHAZIPOOR, a large to. of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, capital of a district. It is situated on the Ganges. Lat. 25. 35. N. Long. 83. 33. E.

GHEDI, a to. of Austrian Italy, 10 miles S. Brescia. Pop. 3200.

GHEELEN, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. The chief manufacture is of lace; here are also large distilleries. Pop. 7000.

GHELUWE, a to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. Pop. 3100.

GHEENT, a large city of the Netherlands, the capital of East Flanders, situate on the Scheldt, where that river is joined by the Lys. These rivers, with two smaller streams, (the Lievre and the More), and a number of navigable canals, divide the town into no less than 26 islands, which are joined together by upwards of 300 small wooden bridges. The circuit of the walls within which Ghent is enclosed, is little less than 15 miles. A large proportion, however, of this vast space is occupied, not with buildings, but with gardens, orchards, and corn fields, as well as by the canals and rivers. Most of the canals are bordered with magnificent quays, some of them with beautiful rows of trees, forming convenient promenades. The streets are in general wide and straight; but some of them are narrow, and do not admit of two carriages passing abreast. The houses are large, but not elegant. Among the objects of curiosity which Ghent presents to the traveller, the

ramparts occupy a prominent place, from their great extent, and the delightful promenades they afford. The public squares are 13 in number; the principal one contains a pedestrian statue of the emperor Charles V. Among the public buildings, the cathedral is highly worthy of attention, not for its outward appearance, but for the splendour and richness of its interior; also the Benedictine abbey of St Peter. The inside of this and several of the churches in Ghent is of marble: there are eight in all, each possessing a certain degree of elegance. The town-hall, notwithstanding the mixture which it presents of ancient and modern architecture, is still a grand building. The other objects of interest are the public library, the beautiful botanic garden, the *maison de force*, and the numerous public walks. Ghent was noted at an early period for its manufactures. Lace of great fineness, cotton, linen, and, in a more limited degree, silk and woollens, are still manufactured. Here are also several tanneries, sugar refineries, and paper manufactories; but the great branch is cotton-weaving, in which the manufactures maintain a hard struggle with their rivals in England. A brisk corn trade is likewise carried on. Ghent has academies for drawing, architecture, and the fine arts; also a provincial school or college, for Latin, Greek, mathematics, rhetoric, and poetry, and the French, English, and German languages. The citadel of Ghent, built by Charles V., is one of the largest in Europe, but not proportionally strong. Population, in 1838, 61,000. 30 miles S.W. Antwerp. Lat. 51. 3. 21. N. Long. 3. 43. 50. E.

GHEP, a district of Hindostan, producing much fossil salt.

GHERIAI, a fortress in Hindostan in the south of India, situated on a rocky promontory in the province of Concan, about a mile in length and a quarter of a mile broad, joined to the main land by a neck of land. It was taken by the Mahrattas in the seventeenth century. It afterwards became the headquarters of a body of pirates, who were rooted out in 1756, when it was taken possession of by the British, who found in it 206 pieces of ordnance, with ammunition and naval stores, besides £120,000 in coin, and other valuables.

GHILAN, a province of Persia, which extends upwards of 200 miles along the southwestern shore of the Caspian sea. Pop. 50,000 families.

GHISLAIN, a to. of the Netherlands, 3 miles W. Mons. Pop. 850.

GHISTEL, a to. of the Netherlands, 5 miles S. Ostend. Pop. 1850.

GHIZNE, a district and city of Afghanistan, once the metropolis of a powerful empire, but now containing only 1500 houses. The city was taken by the British forces under Sir John Keane in August 1839.

GHOUGHUR, a large fortified to. of Hin-

Hostan, province of Delhi. Lat. 29. 34. N. Long. 77. 27. E.

GHURKA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Dowlatabad, better known afterwards by the name of Aurungabad. It has lost much of its ancient splendour: it has still a very extensive market-place or bazar; and there are yet some magnificent ruins, particularly the palace and gardens of Aurungzebe, and the tombs of some religious persons. Lat. 19. 46. N. Long. 76. 3. E.

GHORECUND, a district in Cabul. It is a fertile valley, which yields abundance of wheat, but the favourite food of the natives is dried mulberries. The inhabitants are of Persian descent.

GHORAGHAUT, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal. It formerly covered a great space, but is now buried in woods and jungles, with tigers prowling about. Lat. 25. 13. N. Long. 89. 25. E.

GHORE, a considerable district of Afghanistan, located between the 35th and 37th degrees of north latitude, and the 67th and 69th degrees of east longitude. This was at one time one of the Persian governments; but in the twelfth century the chiefs became independent, overturned the Ghuznean government, and carried their arms as far as Benares. One of their slaves named Cuttab, founded about 1206 the Mahometan kingdom of Delhi. This country was overrun by the armies of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. The Ghazy tribe being of pastoral habits, have emigrated to the neighbourhood of Peshawer, and are now subdivided into three classes.

GHORE, the capital of the above province, and the residence of a long line of sovereigns. It was sacked by the armies of Genghis and Tamerlane, and has never recovered: so much so that the place where it stood is scarcely known.

GHYRETTY, a to. of Bengal, on the Hoogly river, 16 miles N. Calcutta.

GIACOMO, ST. (St James), a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 2450.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a remarkable promontory on the north coast of Ireland, co. Antrim.

GIARDHAS ISLES, a cluster of small isles, about 6 miles S.S.W. from Makiam Thigore, of moderate height, containing many bare rocks encompassed with trees.

GIAT, a to. of France, in Auvergne, with 1950 inhabitants.

GIAVENNO, a thriving town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Cottian Alps. The manufactures are linen, leather, and silk. Pop. 7500. 17 miles W. Turin.

GIBEON, in sac. geo., a city built on an eminence 40 furlongs north of Jerusalem. The Gibeonites possessed 4 cities, of which this was the capital.

GIBOLDEHAUSEN, a to. of Hanover, 6 miles N. Duderstadt. Pop. 1700.

GIBRALEON, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, 44 miles W. Seville. Pop. 2800.

GIBRALTAR, (the Mountain of Tarif or Tarik, the first Moorish invader of Spain, who landed at its foot,) a well-known promontory in the south of Spain, at the entrance from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean, near the part where the sea between Europe and Africa is narrowest. It consists of a great rocky mountain, running from north to south, about three miles in length, from half a mile to three-fourths in width, and from 1200 to 1400 feet in height. On the north side is an isthmus, about a mile and a half in length, and half as much in breadth, which connects this vast mass of rock with the continent. The northern front of the rock is almost perpendicular; the east side is full of frightful precipices; while the south, being narrow and abrupt, presents hardly any possibility of approach, even to an enemy in command of the sea. On none of these sides has this tremendous mass ever been attacked. There remains only the western front, which is almost as abrupt as the others; but which may be approached in shipping from the bay, and presents a kind of *piéd à terre* in the level spot on which the town is built. Here accordingly have the efforts of assailants been directed, and here are the great batteries and works of defence. The importance of Gibraltar arises chiefly from its bay, which is of great extent (9 miles long and 5 broad), and forms a convenient naval station, being protected from the more dangerous winds. Gibraltar was first fortified in the modern style in the reign of the Emperor Charles V. It was taken by the English in 1704, soon after the commencement of the war of the Spanish Succession; it has since been repeatedly besieged (first in 1705, next in 1727, and lastly in the American Revolutionary war), but without success, the natural strength of the place being such as to enable the garrison to bid defiance even to the most formidable display of artillery. The town of Gibraltar stands not on the promontory, but at its foot, and on the north-west side. Though fortified in itself, its chief protection is derived from the batteries on the neighbouring heights, which sweep both the isthmus and the approach to the town by water. The last siege displayed the power of artillery in every shape. The town was then almost entirely destroyed; but it was afterwards rebuilt on an improved and much-enlarged plan. The houses have flat roofs, and large bow windows. They are generally painted black, with a white strip to mark each story or floor: the black is intended to blunt the dazzling rays of the sun. One large street traverses almost the whole town: it is nearly half a mile in length, and full of shops. In other parts the inhabitants are too much crowded, as is fatally exemplified in the rapid spreading of contagion. The population of the town, exclusive of the garrison, is above 13,000, partly British, partly Spaniards, Italians, Jews, and even Moors, all attracted by

mercantile enterprise. The place is a general *entrepot* for the manufactures of England, and other produce, such as sugar, rum, tobacco, rice, flour, wine, fruits, silk, and wax. The chief public buildings are the navy hospital, the victualling office, the barracks, and the house of the lieutenant-governor. The places of worship are an English church, a Catholic chapel, and three synagogues; here is also a small but elegant playhouse; and, what is of great importance to officers stationed in this secluded spot, a garrison library, news-rooms, &c. Possessed of Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, Great Britain commands the Mediterranean Sea. 16 miles N. Ceuta, 70 S. Seville. Lat. 36. 6. 42. N. Long. 5. 19. 4. W.

GIBRALTAR, STRAITS OF, form the passage between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The narrowest part (15 miles across) is not opposite to Gibraltar, but about 8 miles to the westward. A strong current always runs through these straits, from the ocean into the Mediterranean.

GIBSON, a co. of the United States, in Indiana, on the Wabash. Pop. in 1838, 15,000. Chief town, Princeton.

GIBSON, PORT, a thriving place of the United States, containing 160 houses, on the Mississippi, in Louisiana.

GIBYLE, a decayed seaport of Tripoli, at the mouth of the river Jebilee. 12 miles S.S.W. Tripoli.

GIEN, a to. of France, on the Loire, 33 miles S.E. Orleans. Pop. 5150.

GIENGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, on the Brentz, 20 miles W. Donauwert. Pop. 2000.

GIENTOFTE, a large vil. of Denmark, a little to the north of Copenhagen.

GIERACE, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. It contains 13 churches and 4 monasteries. Pop. 6000. 34 miles E.N.E. Reggio.

GIESSEN, a to. of Hesse-Darmstadt. It has some manufactures of woollen and cotton. Pop. 7700. 36 miles N.E. Mentz.

GIETHOORN, a vil. of the Netherlands, in Overijssel, with 1500 inhabitants.

GIFFORD, a vil. of Scotland, in East Lothian, 4 miles S. Haddington.

GIFHORN, a to. of Hanover, 11 miles N. Brunswick. Pop. 1550.

GIGLESWICK, a to. and pa. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 801; of the parish, 3017.

GIGHA, one of the Hebrides, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles off the west coast of Kintyre. Pop. 934.

GIGHA AND CARA, a pa., Argy. Pop. 534.

GIGLIO, ISOLA DI, an island on the coast of Tuscany. Lat. 42. 24. N. Long. 10. 55. E.

GIENAC, a to. of France, in Lower Languedoc. Pop. 2590.

GIJON, a to. of Spain, province of Asturia. 18 miles N. Oviedo. Pop. 3200.

GILA, RIO, a river of New Spain, in South America, which discharges itself into the gulf of California, in the 33d deg. of N. lat.

GILBENDIKE, a to., E.R.Y. Pop. 632.

GILDERSOME, a to. of England, W.R.Y., 5 miles S.W. Leeds. Pop. 1652.

GILDONE, a to. of Naples, in the Capitana-ta, with 2150 inhabitants.

GILES, a co. of the United States, in the west part of Virginia, enclosed by Greenbrier, Monro, Montgomery, Tazewell, and Kenhawa counties. Pop. 12,500. Slaves, 242. —2d, In West Tennessee, on Elk river, bordering on Alabama. Pop. 16,000. Slaves 733.

GILES, ST, Cambridge, a pa., Camb. Pop. 1917.

GILES, ST, a pa., Devon. Pop. 894.

GILES, ST, a pa., Essex. Pop. 1606.

GILES, ST, Gilligate, Dur. Pop. 1277.

GILES, ST, IN THE FIELDS, a pa. of England, in Middlesex. Pop. 52,907.

GILES, ST, Norwich, a pa., Norf. Pop. 1595.

GILES, ST, Northampton, a pa., Northamp. Pop. 3025.

GILES, ST, (Oxford city), a pa., Oxford. Pop. 2491.

GILES, ST, Reading, a pa., Berks. Pop. 5112.

GILES, ST, (York city), a pa., E. R. Y. Pop. 1052.

GILES, ST, WITHOUT, (Cripplegate), a pa., Middx. Pop. 13,134.

GILFORD, a post to. of Ireland, in the co. Down, on the river Ban. 82 miles N. Dublin.

GILIBANTA, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the isle of Cumbava, in long. 119. 36. E. lat. 8. 22. S.

GILLES, ST, a to. of France, department of Gard, 10 miles S.S.E. Nismes. Pop. 5600.

GILLING, a to. and pa. of England, in Yorkshire. Pop. of the township 1113; of the parish 2075.

GILLINGHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, in Dorsetshire, 4 miles N.W. Shaftesbury. Pop. 3300.

GILLINGHAM, a vil. of England, in Kent, inhabited principally by persons belonging to the dock-yard. The streets are wide, and from their declivity remarkably clean. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. Chatham. Pop. 6734.

GILLIS, ST, a to. of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop., including the parish, 3200.

GILLMORTON, a pa., Leic. Pop. 830.

GILLSLAND, a watering place of England, in Cumberland, 18 miles N.E. Carlisle.

GILLY, a to. of the Netherlands, 3 miles E. by N. Charleroi. Pop. 3050.

GILMANTON, a po. to. of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire, 17 miles N.E. Concord. Pop. 4338.

GILMERTON, a vil. of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian. The inhabitants are mostly colliers.

GILOLO, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern seas. It is of an extremely irregular form, and may be said to consist of four peninsulas, which are separated from each other

by deep bays. Long. of the town of Ossa, 128. 22. E. Lat. 0. 45. N.

GILF, LOCH, a creek or short arm of the sea in Argyleshire. The Crinan canal connects it with the Sound of Jura or the Atlantic ocean, at the bay of Crinan.

GILZEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, 8 miles S.E. Breda. Pop. 1850.

GIMNICH, a to. of the Prussian States, near Cologne. Pop. 1450.

GIMONT, a to. of France, in Gascony, 17 miles E. Auch. Pop. 2300.

GINDLINGEN, a vil. of Germany, in Baden, with 1200 inhabitants.

GINGEE, a celebrated fortress, and capital of a district of India, in the Carnatic. Lat. 12. 15. N. Long. 79. 34. E.

GINGERAH, a fortified island on the western coast of India, at the mouth of a river, on the bank of which is located the town of Dimda-Rajapore. This place has some claim to distinction in history, from its maritime transactions with the Abyssinians.

GINGOULPH, St, a small to. on the lake of Geneva, 6 miles S. by W. Vevay.

GINNIKEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, 6 miles S.E. Breda. Pop. 2150.

GIOJA, a to. of Naples, pro. of Bari. Pop. 1800.

GIORGIEV, a to. of European Turkey, in Walachia, 40 miles S.W. Bucharest.

GIORGIO A CREMANO, St, a to. near Naples, with 1900 inhabitants.

GIORGIO LA MOLARA, St, a to. of Naples, 3 miles S.E. Benevento. Pop. 6000.

GIORGIO, St, a neat and thriving town of Piedmont, 6 miles N.W. Chivasso. Pop. 6000.

GIORGIO, St, a small fortified to. of Austrian Italy, 5 miles S.E. Verona.

GIORGIO, St, a to. in the island of Gozzo, belonging to Malta. Pop. 2000.

GIORNICO, or IRNIS, a small town in the south of Switzerland, 13 miles N. Bellinzona.

GIOVANNI, CASTEL SAN, (St John's Castle,) a small town of Italy, 6 miles W. Placentia.

GIOVANNI IN GALDO, St, a town of the Neapolitan territory. Pop. 2500.

GIOVANNI, ISOLA DI St. See Isolino.

GIOVANNI ROTONDO, St, a to. of the Neapolitan territory. Pop. 4500.

GIOVANNI, SAN, a to. of Tuscany, near the Arno. Pop. 1700.

GIOVENAZZO, a to. of Naples, in the province of Bari. It is defended by a castle, contains four churches, four convents, and 5000 inhabitants. 10 miles W.N.W. Bari.

GIRARDEAU, the capital of a district of the United States, on the Mississippi, 35 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. Pop. 1000.

GIRET, a handsome and strong town of France, department of the Ardennes. Pop. 3600.

GIRDLENESS, a promontory on the east coast of Scotland, 2 miles S. Aberdeen.

GIRGE, a large to. in Upper Egypt, about a quarter of a mile from the river Nile, and

two miles in compass. 215 miles S. Cairo. Lat. 37. 22. N. Long. 31. 5. 2. E.

GIRGENTI, a city of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, nearly three miles from the coast. Here stood the ancient Agrigentum, the magnificent ruins of which are still to be seen. The modern town is not flourishing; the wretched management of the Sicilian government, and an undue proportion of ecclesiastics, being adverse to its prosperity. It stands upon a high hill, and commands a beautiful prospect; but it is neither clean nor regularly built. The harbour is at a considerable distance, and was formed by a substantial mole, erected at the public expense in 1752. Population, in 1790, 20,000; now reduced to 12,000. 60 miles S. Palermo, and 27 N.W. Alicata. Lat. 37. 23. N. Long. 13. 49. E.

GIROMAGNY, a large village of France, in Alsace, 34 miles S.W. Colmar. Pop. 1700.

GIRONDE, an extensive department in the south-west of France. It extends along both sides of the Garonne. Pop. 515,000, of whom about 60,000 are Protestants.

GIRONDE, a town of France, department of the Gironde. Pop. 1100.

GIRONS, St, a town of France, department of the Arriège. Pop. 3868.

GIRTHON, a pa., Kirkeud. Pop. 1751.

GIRVAN, a to. and pa. of Scotland, in Ayrshire. The town is pleasantly situated on the Girvan, a small unnavigable river, at its confluence with the Irish sea, and has a commodious harbour. Pop. of the parish 6430.

GISBURN, a to. and pa. of England, in Yorkshire, on the river Ribble. Pop. of the township 607; of the parish 2306.

GISSING, a pa., Norf. Pop. 598.

GITSCHIN, a to. of Bohemia, 51 miles E.N. E. Prague. Pop. 2400.

GIVET, a strong to. of France, department of the Ardennes, 15 miles N.E. Rocroy.

GIUGLIANO, a considerable town of Naples, with 8000 inhabitants.

GIULIANO, SAN, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara. It contains 9 convents, 15 churches, and an hospital. Pop. 10,000.

GIULIANO, SAN, a small town of Piedmont, with 2400 inhabitants.

GIVORS, a small to. of France, department of the Rhone. Pop. 4000.

GLADBACH, a to. of the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, in the duchy of Juliers, on the small river Niers. Pop. 6000. 210 miles N. Juliers.

GLADSMUIR, a parish of Scotland, county of Haddington. Robertson here wrote his History of Scotland while he was minister of the parish. Pop. 1658.

GLAISDALE, a pa., N. R. Y. Pop. 1004.

GLAMMIS, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, 5½ miles W. Forfar. Pop. 1999.

GLAMORGAN, (the country of Morgan,) the southernmost county of Wales, one of the largest and most populous of this principality, and by far the most distinguished for its com-

merce and manufactures. At its eastern extremity, where the river Rumsey divides it from the county of Monmouth, it is about 25 miles broad, but becomes gradually narrower as it approaches Carmarthenshire towards the west. It contains about 527,000 acres, or 822 square miles, with 108 inhabitants to each. It is divided into ten hundreds, and 118 parishes. Landaff, the city, and seat of a bishop's see, is now a miserable village; while other thriving towns have grown up in different places, viz. Cardiff, the county town, Swansea, Neath, Bridgend, Cowbridge, Llantrissant, Caerphilly, Merthyr Tydvil, Loughor, &c. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the boroughs, Cardiff, Swansea, Neath, Llantrissant, and Loughor. The southern district, which comprehends the low land along the sea coast, and some miles into the interior, is termed the Vale of Glamorgan, one of the richest spots in all Wales. From this base, however, the land rises rapidly towards the north, forming mountains of considerable elevation, some detached, but most of them running in long ranges from north to south, with deep and broken valleys interposed, and terminating a few miles beyond the county, in the great ridge which here traverses Brecknockshire from east to west, and of which they thus form only the lateral and subordinate branches. The chief rivers are the Rumsey, the Taaff, the Ely, the Ewern, the Ogmôre, the Avon, the Neath, the Swansea, and lastly, the Loughor, which divides the county from Carmarthenshire. About half the population of this county are employed in agriculture, to promote which, a society has been instituted. The usual crops are wheat, barley, and oats, with a rotation of the common green crops. Grazing is practised to a great extent, and the horned cattle are much esteemed. The horses are handsome, strong, and active, well adapted either for draught or the saddle. The sheep vie in form and quality with the best English breeds, and afford excellent wool. But it is its mineral riches which have, within the last half century, raised Glamorganshire to such consequence. It has inexhaustible fields of ironstone, with coal and limestone to extract the purer metal. The coal not only supplies the numerous iron-works of the county, but furnishes an important article of export trade, and draws also to its neighbourhood immense establishments for the smelting of copper, the ore being transported for this purpose from Cornwall, North Wales, and Ireland; the iron again is exported in great quantity, and affords at the same time the materials for extensive tin-plate manufactories, the tin being also brought from Cornwall. The irregular and broken figure of the ground where these minerals are deposited, presents peculiar facilities for their extraction. There is here no occasion for any very deep pits, and for powerful machinery to empty them of

water; the mines are opened in the bottom of the valleys, and these natural drains, without any great expense, keep them perfectly dry. This county also contains lead and copper ore in small quantity. Of mineral waters there is only one, which is at Swansea. The principal iron-works are Merthyr Tydvil, the greatest of the kind perhaps in the world, Aberdare, Abernaut, and those in the vales of Neath and Swansea. Round Neath and Swansea are great collieries, though these also in general accompany all the iron and copper works. The chief tin and copper works too are in the neighbourhood of these towns; and here a very great proportion of all the copper in Britain is smelted; at Merlin Gruffydd also, above Landaff, there is an extensive tin work. This county contains, besides, manufactories of earthenware, woollen goods, soap, &c. The principal canals are the Cardiff to Merthyr Tydvil, the Neath, the Swansea, and the Aberdare. Glamorganshire abounds with Roman, Welsh, and Norman antiquities. Pop. 126,612.

GLAN, a small river of Carinthia, which rises near Kostenbergh, and falls into the Gurk, 4 miles E. Clagenfurt.

GLANDEVES, a to. of France, in Provence, situated on the river Var.

GLANFORD BRIDGE, a town of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1780.

GLANTON, a to., Northumb. Pop. 534.

GLARUS, or GLARIS, a canton of Switzerland, bounded by those of St Gall, the Grisons, Uri, and Schweiz. Its superficial extent is about 400 square miles, and its pop. nearly 20,000.

GLARUS, the chief to. of the above canton, near the Linth. Pop. 2500. 32 miles E. Lucerne.

GLASBURY, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 1587.

GLASCOMBE, a pa., Radnor. Pop. 514.

GLASFORD, a pa., Lanark. Pop. 1730.

GLASGOW, (*Glas Gow*, Dark Glen,) a large well built city of Scotland, and one of the principal manufacturing and commercial places in the world. It lies on the banks of the Clyde, just at the spot where that river presents facilities for extensive navigation. From its central situation as a seaport, and the industry and enterprise of its citizens, it has risen to its present importance, occupying a place such as that of ancient Tyre, Tarsus, and Alexandria, or that of Venice and Genoa in the middle ages. Few cities, for these 70 years at least, can equal the rapidity with which its population has increased. Even so late as the year 1800, the population was only 75,000. At the census in 1831, it had advanced to 202,426. At present, (1841,) statisticians rate it at not less than 285,000. It is said that so early as the sixth century a church was founded here by Kentigern, usually called St Mungo, the tutelary saint of Glasgow. It stood on the site of the present cathedral, on the brow of the elevated ridge of

land on the north side of the city. Houses were gradually erected down the declivity which stretches from this ridge southwards towards the river, and the village increased to a town. On the south side of the river buildings also arose, and the suburb of Gorbals was formed into a barony. In process of time, populous villages also sprang up on the east and west, and Calton and Anderston ultimately became attached to the city, and now form a portion of it. Including these important accessions, Glasgow extends from E. to W. about 4 miles, and from N. to S. nearly 3. With the exception of the spot on which the original town was built, Glasgow stands on a level plain. On approaching it from the E. we enter the Gallowgate, a long and crooked street, in a course parallel to the Clyde; towards the interior we meet with the Trongate, a spacious and busy thoroughfare; leaving which, we enter Argyle Street, which three form a line of a mile and a half. Parallel to these are numerous elegant streets, among which we may note George Street, St Vincent Street, Ingram Street, &c., being intersected by others occupied as warehouses and dwellinghouses. The most central thoroughfare from north to south is formed of the Howgate, (now no hollow,) Castle Street, the High Street, the Saltmarket, and Crown Street. The river is crossed by three stone bridges and a wooden one. The bridge at the Broomielaw is one of the noblest structures of that kind in the kingdom; it was built since 1833. In taking a particular note of the buildings, the cathedral, or High Church, claims our first notice. It is an oblong structure, built after the early English style, and is the most perfect edifice of the kind in our northern clime. The antiquarian values it above all price, seeing it escaped unscathed at the period of the Reformation, while equally venerable edifices were laid prostrate in the dust. The other churches are comparatively late erections. St Andrew's church, St John's, St David's, St Enoch's, St George's, the Gorbals, and the Roman Catholic chapel, are those which, by architectural beauty and goodness of situation, form the ornamental features of their various localities. There are others, such as the Grey Friars' chapel, St Paul's church, and St Mary's chapel, which are fine buildings, but have their beauty obscured for want of proper exposure, in the confined situations in which they are erected. The University, which was founded in 1451, presents a sombre aspect, though commodious in its internal arrangements. It stands on the east of the High Street, having a central entrance conducting to four interior quadrangular courts. The whole building, from N. to S. is 305 feet, from E. to W. 282, and is three stories in height. The celebrated Dr William Hunter bequeathed for its use the whole of his splendid collection of anatomical preparations, books, coins,

and other valuables. Such a collection was deemed worthy of an edifice of a classical model, which is appropriately called the Hunterian Museum. The Royal Exchange in Queen Street, the most striking architectural object in the city, is built in the florid Corinthian style. The colonnade in front is very imposing, presenting a double row of lofty Corinthian pillars, supporting a graceful pediment, the whole structure being surmounted by a handsome steeple, with a transparent horologe. The great hall, which is furnished with an abundant supply of newspapers, periodical literature, and mercantile information, measures 100 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, with an arched roof, richly embossed, supported by fluted pillars. In the rear of the Exchange stands the Royal Bank, after a Grecian model, uniting simplicity with elegance. The Town-hall, the Assembly-rooms, the Theatre, the Trades' hall, and Hutcheson's hospital, are all fine buildings. The Tontine Exchange was long a rendezvous to the merchants and newsmongers of the city; it still forms a useful newsroom. The Lunatic Asylum, lately erected, is a large and handsome structure. The statues of William III., Nelson, Moore, Watt, and Scott, and the projected one of Wellington, all show the desire of the citizens to bear a public testimony to public virtue. To the south-east, on the banks of the river, there is a common of 125 acres, called the Green, resorted to by all ranks for airing and recreation, around which there is a carriage drive of three miles. In 1830, there was laid out a cemetery in the northern outskirts of the city, resembling the Pere la Chaise at Paris; it is called the Necropolis, and already contains many costly monumental erections. One of these is an obelisk to John Knox. The Church of Scotland had till lately only 12 parish churches in Glasgow. These having been found inadequate to the population, new parishes *quoad sacra* were marked out, and new churches erected. The Barony parish which, in 1831, consisted of a population of 77,385, with only one incumbent, has been so parceled out that it now contains 17 churches and 13 parochial incumbencies. The parish of Gorbals, having a population of 35,199, possesses 4 similar erections, while the remaining parishes possess 9. Dissenters here compose a numerous and respectable body, consisting of almost every variety of religious name. The United Secession has 12 separate congregations; the Relief body, 10; Original Seceders, 1; Original Burghers, 1; Reformed Presbyterians, or Cameronians, 2; Independents, 4; Baptists, 6; Episcopalians, 4; Wesleyan Methodists, 3; United Methodists, 1; Roman Catholics, 7; Quakers, Jews, Bereans, New Jerusalemites and two others, one congregation each—total 58. In addition to the supply of Christian instruction furnished by such ministration, many of the religious de-

nominations support missionaries. The general intelligence of the inhabitants of Glasgow may be traced to its educational institutions. The University has been long famous as a place of education. In 1841 the students amounted to about 1200. Next to it ranks the Andersonian University, founded in 1796 by the munificent bequest of professor Anderson. Besides a hall, capable of containing 400 students, there are attached a museum, a library, a laboratory, and apartments for class-rooms and experimental apparatus. The ordinary branches of a liberal education are taught by 13 professors. Classes are also maintained for instructing those in the humbler walks of life in practical mechanics, and other useful branches. There is another establishment called the Glasgow Mechanics' Institution, which was founded in 1823. Here are kept up regular lectureships, and facilities are afforded for the cultivation of science in an abundant supply of capital experimental apparatus, in an excellent library, and a reading-room. A Normal school for instructing intended teachers of youth was founded in 1836; it was the first establishment of the kind in Scotland. There are several literary and philosophical societies. In 1841, 14 newspapers were published here, including one printed in Gaelic, and published monthly. Glasgow does not occupy a very prominent position as a publishing mart for books, though it has sent forth a vast quantity of useful reading, especially on religious topics. The Messrs Foulis were famous, about the middle of the last century, for their correct editions of Greek and Roman authors; and the Messrs Duncan, late printers to the University, in the same way did good service to literature. The Grammar or High School has existed from an ancient date. Numerous charitable institutions have been founded here. There are also some free schools for the poor. It has been computed that on educational and charitable purposes alone, funds to the yearly amount of £70,000 are expended, all arising from bequests and voluntary annual subscriptions. It was not till 1800 that Glasgow enjoyed a regularly organized police—the present state of which is most efficient. The jail, though not so commodious, is amply compensated by the bridewell, allowed to be the most perfect in the kingdom. Mr Symons, a late author, holds it out “as a pattern for Europe.” We have already had occasion to speak honourably of the trade of Glasgow as the main source of its prosperity. The channel of the river has been deepened and otherwise improved, and the harbour at Glasgow enlarged at very great expense. From this port there sail some of the most splendid steam-ships in the kingdom. These visit not only the ports on the west coast of Scotland, but Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, &c. In 1838 there was not less than 53 such vessels, of the aggregate burden of 6664 tons. The tonnage dues

which amounted to £149 in 1770, £3319 in 1800, increased in 1839 to £43,287. The custom duties collected in 1812 were £3124, whereas in 1839 they amounted to £468,975. Another striking evidence of the manner in which the wealth of this city must have accumulated during the last sixty years, will be found in the post office revenue, which in 1781 was rated at £4341, in 1800 at £27,000, in 1831, £35,643, and in 1839 at £47,527. The latest statistics number the shops in the city and suburbs at 4000, the largest yielding an annual rental of £250. It is curious to know, that in 1712, £5 was the highest yearly rent, and twelve shillings the lowest. Besides other sources of conveyance, a convenient transit for goods has been opened up since 1790 by means of the Forth and Clyde canal, which unites the Atlantic and German oceans, and affords an opportunity for vessels of pretty large tonnage from the eastern ports of Scotland and England, and the continent of Europe, reaching Glasgow without taking the circuitous route of the Pentland frith or Caledonian canal. It extends from Bowling Bay, a few miles down the Clyde, to Grangemouth, not less than 35 miles. A branch runs off towards Glasgow $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and conveys cargoes to Port Dundas, not far from the centre of the city. In 1836 the income of dues for the navigation of this canal was £63,743, 16s. 7d. The Union Canal was opened in 1822, with the view, as its name suggests, of uniting Glasgow in closer alliance with the metropolis. It joins the other canal 4 miles E. of Grangemouth, not far from Falkirk, and after passing through a richly cultivated country, reaches the western suburbs of Edinburgh. From the basin at Port Dundas there is a branch of this canal carried due eastward a distance of twelve miles through the great field of coal and ironstone in Monkland, under the name of the Monkland canal. The Ardrossan canal also connects Glasgow on the west with the manufacturing district of Paisley and Johnstone. These were much valued improvements in their day; but the spirit of our own age has, in the application of steam, projected others which exceed all previous conception as to the facilities afforded for locomotion. On a small scale a railroad was formed from this city to Monkland and Kirkintilloch; as also another called the Ballochney railway. On a much larger scale a railroad was, in 1840, opened from Glasgow to Ayr, visiting in its course the towns of Paisley, Beith, Kilwinning, and Irvine; and another from Glasgow to Greenock, by way of Paisley, is nearly finished; one line serving for both companies in the space between Glasgow and Paisley. From its anticipated results, as connecting Glasgow with Edinburgh, the railway at this moment constructing betwixt these, is viewed with absorbing interest by the inhabitants of either. The operations are of the most magnificent description; and are so far ad-

vanced as to render it evident that about the end of the present year (1841,) the whole will be brought into practical operation. Previous to the Reform act, Glasgow had only a fraction of a voice in parliament, along with the comparatively insignificant burghs of Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. Under the Reform act it has two parliamentary representatives. The government of the city is vested in a provost, 5 bailies, and 32 counsellors. In 1839-40 the corporation revenue was £14,613, 9s. 8d. Lat. 52. 52. 10. N. Long. 4. 15. 51. W.

GLASGOW, a post town of the United States, and capital of Barren county, Kentucky, 140 miles S.W. Lexington. Pop. 1000.

GLASGOW, PORT, *see* Port-Glasgow.

GLASLOUGH, a town of Ireland, county of Monaghan. Pop. 847. 6 miles N.N.E. Monaghan.

GLASS, a pa. of Scotland, Aber. Pop. 932.

GLASSARY, or SHELNUCHAE, a pa. in Argyleshire, 22 miles long by 12 in breadth. It is a moorland district, near Loch Fyne. The scenery is pleasant. Pop. 4054.

GLASSERT, a small river of Scotland, county of Stirling, which falls into the Kelvin.

GLASSERTON, a pa. of Scotland, in the co. of Wigton. Pop. 1194.

GLASTONBURY, (the *bury* or town in *Glaston* hundred,) a town of England, near Wells, in Somersetshire, famous for the ruins of its abbey, the oldest, and for a long time, the most magnificent in England. The town is situated on a low marshy peninsula, formed by the stagnant waters of the Brue. The church of St John is a handsome building, with a lofty tower of great lightness and beauty. Pop. 501. 130 miles W. by S. London.

GLASTONBURY, a post to. of the United States, Hartford county, Connecticut. 8 miles below Hartford. Pop. 3500.

GLATT, a river of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, which falls into the Rhine.

GLATT, a large vil. of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

GLATT, UPPER and LOWER, two large villages of Switzerland, in the canton of St Gall.

GLATZ, or KLADESKO, a tract of country in the central part of Germany, surrounded by Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia. It belongs to Prussia, and has a territorial extent of 550 square miles. Pop. about 100,000.

GLATZ, the capital of the above country, on the Neiss, in a narrow valley between two lofty hills. The chief manufactures are leather and carpets. Glatz surrendered to the Prussians in 1742, was taken by the Austrians in 1759, but restored at the peace of 1763. Pop. 6700. 94 miles E. Prague. Lat. 50. 16. N. Long. 16. 26. E.

GLAUCHAU, a to. of Saxony, on the Mulda. It has manufactures of cotton. Pop. 4000. 53 miles W. Dresden.

GLAZEDALE, a to. of England, N. R. Y. Pop. 1043.

GLEN, a river of England, which falls into the Wash, 5 miles N.E. Spalding.

GLEN MAGNA, a ham. of England, 6 miles S.E. Leicester. Pop. 770.

GLENAIG, a pa., Argy. Pop. 1016.

GLENALOT, a vale in the southern part of Sutherlandshire, 15 miles N. Dornoch.

GLENAPP, a picturesque vale on the south corner of Ayrshire, abounding with fine natural scenery.

GLENARCLET, a vale in the county of Stir., well wooded and watered.

GLENARM, a to. of Ireland, on the west coast of the county of Antrim. Pop. 795. 31 miles N. from Belfast.

GLENARNY, a vale in the district of Men-teith, Perthshire, near Callander.

GLENARY, a Highland vale in the pa. of Inverary, between Loch Awe and Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

GLENBERVIE, a pa. of Scotland, in the co. of Kincardine. Pop. 1248.

GLENBUCKET, a pa. of Scotland, in the co. of Aberdeen, watered by the Bucket. Pop. 589.

GLENCAIRN, a pa. of Scotland, co. of Dumf., watered by the Cairn. Pop. 2008.

GLENCOE, a vale of Scotland, in Argy., near the head of Loch Etive, watered by the Cona.

GLENCROSS, a pa., Edinb. Pop. 632.

GLENDDEVON, or GLENDOVAN, a pa. in Perthshire, in the midst of the Ochil hills, and taking its name from the small river Devon, which flows through it. Pop. 192.

GLENDOW, (the Dark Glen,) a valley of Scotland, in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling.

GLENDUCE, a vil. of Scotland, co. of Suther.

GLENELG, a pa. of Scotland, in Inver. Pop. 2874.

GLENELLY, a vil. of Scotland, in Inver., on the west coast.

GLENFIELD, a pa., Leic. Pop. 1166.

GLENFINNAN, a vale at the head of Loch Shiel, Inverness-shire, through which runs the Finnan. In this vale Charles Edward Stuart first unfurled his standard, 1745.

GLENGARY, a vale and dis. in Inver., near Fort-Augustus, traversed by a stream.

GLENHOLM, a pa. of Scotland, co. of Peebles. Pop. 239.

GLENISFORD, a pa., Suff. Pop. 1470.

GLENISLA, a pa. of Scotland, co. of Forfar, watered by the Isla. Pop. 1129.

GLENMORE NAN ALBYN, (the great Glen or vale of Caledonia,) is that wonderful hollow that stretches along the mainland of Scotland for nearly 50 miles. The greater part of the bottom is filled with fresh water lakes, which, joined by an artificial water course, form what is named the Caledonian Canal.

GLENMORRISTON, a glen in Inver., west of Lochness, watered by the Morriston. At one time there was a parish called Glenmorrison.

GLENMOR, a vale in Forfar., near Brechin.

GLENMUIK, **TULLICH** and **GLENCAIRN**, a parish of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Pop. 2279.

GLENORCHY and **INISHAIL**, two united parishes of Scotland, co. of Argyle. The former is watered by the Orchy or Urchy, which falls into Loch Awe. Pop. 1806.

GLENPROSEN, a vale in the north-west of Forfarshire, through which flows the river Prosen, a tributary to the Esk.

GLENROY, a vale in Lochaber in Inverness-shire, through which flows the river Roy. The scenery in this vale is rich and picturesque. This vale is celebrated for certain water-marks, or lines on the face of the boundary hills, called the Parallel Roads of Glenroy.

GLENSHEE, **SPIITAL OF**, a pass in the Highlands of Scotland, near the head of the river Shee, 22 miles N. Cupar Angus.

GLENSHIEL, a pa. of Scotland, co. of Ross. Pop. 715.

GLENSHIRA, a glen in the pa. of Laggan, Inverness-shire, traversed by the Spey, about 12 miles in length. Its great feature is the grandeur of its mountains, which send down, in wild ravines, innumerable torrents to the waters of the Spey.

GLENSHIRA, a picturesque glen five miles long, at the head of Loch Fyne, near Inverary.

GLENSPEAN, a beautiful glen in the parish of Kilmavivaig, Inver. Here are appearances of water-marks similar to those in Glenroy.

GLENTANAR, a district in Mearns, Aberdeenshire, once a separate parish, now united with Aboyne.

GLENTILT, a narrow pass in the Highlands of Atholl, in Scotland, watered by the Tilt, a tributary of the Garry.

GLENRATHEN. See **LINTRATHEN**.

GLENTURRIT, a vale north of Crief, Perth, through which flows the river Turrit from a loch of same name.

GLENURQUHART, a vale in Inverness, west of Loch Ness, in the parish of Urquhart.

GLEYWITZ, a to. of Silesia, with 2800 inhabitants. 22 miles N.E. Ratibor.

GLITNESS, one of the smaller Shetland isles, 11 miles N. Lerwick.

GLIUTA, a river of the territory of Ragusa, which flows into the Adriatic.

GLOGAU, a large district of Silesia, bounded on the one side by Prussian Poland, and on the other by Lusatia. Its territorial extent is 1826 square miles; its pop. about 180,000.

GLOGAU, a strongly fortified to. of Silesia, the chief place of the above district, about a mile from the Oder. Its chief edifices are the garrison church, the Lutheran church and school, the synagogue, two hospitals, and a Catholic academy. On an island formed by the Oder, is the cathedral. Pop. 9000. 60 miles N.W. Breslau.

GLOGAU, **LITTLE** or **UPPER**, a small to. of Silesia. Pop. 2200. 67 miles S.E. Breslau.

GLOMME, a river of Norway, which falls into the Cattegat at Frederickstadt.

GLONS, a to. of the Netherlands, 6 miles N.W. Liege. Pop. 1500.

GLOSSOP, a pa. of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 18,080.

GLOUCESTER, one of the western counties of England, situate along the vale of the Severn, 65 miles, with a breadth never greater than 35, and at a medium 26 miles. It is within the parallels of 51. 28. and 52. 12. N. lat. and 1. 38. and 2. 42. W. long. and bounded by the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Warwick, towards the N., Oxford, Wilts, and Somerset, to the E. and S., and Monmouthshire and Hereford on the W. It contains 1220 square miles; 4 divisions, 28 hundreds, and 320 parishes; 1 city, Gloucester, and also part of Bristol, and 28 market-towns. Though principally an agricultural, it is a very considerable manufacturing, and somewhat too of a mining county. The country is diversified in its aspect; and is divided into the hill, the vale, and the forest. The Severn and the Avon mark out an extensive vale of the richest soil, the most genial climate, and every way adapted to the raising of corn and fruit, and the grazing of cattle. This district is divided into Upper and Lower, or the vales of Gloucester and Berkeley. The vale of Berkeley is chiefly devoted to the produce of the dairy and the rearing of cattle; in the upper vale they also raise a good deal of corn. Here all the Gloucester cheese is produced, with excellent butter; and in the vale of Berkeley all the double Gloucester or double Berkeley, which is much superior in quality. The produce of the orchard forms also a capital object with the vale farmers; great quantities of cyder and of perry are made annually, and this manufacture extends into the other districts. On the west of the Severn, and entirely detached by it from the rest of the county, rises to some elevation, a district occupied principally with a great forest: while on the east of the Severn, and parallel with it to the distance of six to ten miles, run through the whole of the county, from Bath on the Lower, nearly to Evesham on the Upper Avon, the range of the Cotswold hills, chiefly devoted to the pasture of sheep. Of the minerals of Gloucestershire, coal, iron, and limestone, are the principal. The coal supplies the immense consumption of the Bristol manufactories, and even in some degree of Bath. Limestone is also produced. Blue claystone for building is found in the vale; freestone of excellent quality, with stone tiles, on the Cotswold hills; and paving stones and grits in the forest. The mineral waters of Cheltenham and of Clifton, in this county, have been long noted. There are manufactures of tin plate, edge tools, brass wire, wire cards, pins, and nails; but the most important manufactures are those of superfine broad cloths, of Spanish wool. To the above may be added thin worsted stuffs and carpets at Cirencester, stockings at Tewkesbury, rugs

and blankets at Dursley, and felt hats in some of the villages. A navigable canal, the Stroud-water, has been finished in Gloucestershire, which connects, by means of the famous tunnel of Sapperton, the navigation of the Severn with that of the Thames. There are other canals and railways in progress. Pop. 386,904.

GLOUCESTER, a city of England, the capital of the above county, on the Severn, about 30 miles above its junction with the Bristol channel. Though the Severn here divides itself into two branches, thus forming the island of Alney, it is still navigable for barges, and at spring tides for brigs also, and keel vessels of moderate burden. The chief manufactory at Gloucester is that of pins, which is the most extensive in the kingdom; a bell foundry has also been long established. The city consists chiefly of four spacious streets, meeting each other in the centre. The public buildings are handsome: but the chief object of interest is the cathedral of St Peter, originally the abbey. This magnificent building is remarkable for combining the architecture of successive ages, the Norman and Saxon, with some of the finest examples of the Gothic or English. Gloucester contains also five parish churches, several meetinghouses, and a Jewish synagogue; two grammar schools, a charity school for the education, clothing, maintenance, and apprenticing, of twenty poor boys; several hospitals; two commodious market-houses, a custom-house, and a modern theatre. The county jail is built on the site of the ancient castle. A magnificent shire-hall has been recently built. There is, besides, a house of industry and a county infirmary, under excellent regulations. A fine mineral spring, surpassing those of Cheltenham in its powers, has lately been discovered. A handsome pump-room has been erected, with hot, cold, and vapour baths. Gloucester is the see of a bishop. It returns two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. Pop. 119,33. 106 miles W. by S. London.

GLOUCESTER, a post to. and port of entry of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts. Pop. 15,550.—2d, A township in Providence county, Rhode Island. Pop. 7500.—3d, A county in New Jersey, extending across the state, from the Atlantic to Delaware river, bounded N. by Burlington county, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem counties, and W. by Delaware river. Pop. 51,330. Chief towns, Woodbury and Gloucester.—4th, In Virginia, on the W. shore of the Chesapeake, bounded N. by Piankitank river, E. by Matthews county and Chesapeake bay, S. by York river, and W. by King-and-Queen county. Pop. 30,110. Slaves 5798.

GLUCHOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Czernigov. Pop. 7000. 40 miles E.S.E. Novgorod Sieverskoï.

GLUCKSTADT, a to. of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Elbe. It is a regular and well built place, with a harbour. Here also is a magazine, an arsenal, a foundry, a house of correction, a workhouse, and a navigation school. Pop. 5200. 23 miles N.W. Hamburg.

GLURENTZ, a small to. of Tyrol, on the Adige, 36 miles W. Brixen.

GLUSBURN, a to. of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 987.

GLUVIAS, St, a to. of England, pa. of St Gluvias, Corn. Pop. 4490.

GLYN, a co. of the United States, in Georgia, bounded N. by the Alatomaha, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Camden county, and W. by Wayne county. Pop. 12,000. Slaves 2845. Chief town, Brunswick.

GLYN TRAIN, a to. of Wales, in Denbighshire. Pop. 868.

GLYNN-CORWG, a pa., Glam. Pop. 547.

GNESNA, a to. of Prussian Poland, government of Bromberg. Pop. 3500, including 1000 Jews. 150 miles W. Warsaw. Lat. 52. 26. N. Long. 17. 42. E.

GNOSAL, a pa., Staff. Pop. 3358.

GOA, a district of India, belonging to the Portuguese, in the province of Bejapoor, 40 miles long by 20 broad, situated on the western coast of India, between the 15th and 16th degrees of north latitude.

GOA, a city of India, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in that country. It is situate on an island of about 24 miles in circumference, at the mouth of the Mandova river. It in fact consists of two cities; the old one, which is eight miles up the river, and which, though now almost deserted, contains many magnificent churches, and excellent specimens of architecture. The viceroy and principal inhabitants reside in the new city, which is at the mouth of the river, within the forts. It possesses two harbours, well defended by various castles and batteries, mounting very heavy cannon. The towns are fortified; but are of too great an extent to withstand a siege. Goa carries on an inconsiderable trade with the mother country, with China, and the coast of Africa; but its expenses far exceed its revenues. The inhabitants of the city and island are computed to amount to 20,000; but of these very few are genuine Portuguese. Lat. 15. 30. N. Long. 73. 57. E.

GOACH, the capital town of the Macassar country, in the isle of Celebes. It is sometimes called the kingdom of Goach. Here the Malays, after the arrival of the Portuguese in 1512, were allowed to build a mosque, as they were not converted to the Christian religion. In 1778, the city was stormed by the Dutch, and the fortifications razed.

GOALPURAH, a town in Hindostan, in the province of Bengal, on the south shore of the Burhampootra river, near the frontier of Assam. There is carried on a considerable

trade with the Assamese, who bring cloth, gold, ivory, wax, and tea, which they exchange for salt, silks, and fine muslins. The trade would be much more extensive, but the savage chiefs frequently murder and plunder the traders. It is 170 miles north-east from Dacca. Lat. 26. 8. N. Long. 90. 32. E.

GOAND, a mountainous district in Hindostan, on the Mahawaddy river. The inhabitants are uncivilized, and boast of never having been conquered. The country is poor, and wants roads.

GOAT ISLAND, the southernmost of the Bashee Isles in the Eastern Seas. It is the smallest of the group, flat and level, with a number of goats on it, from whence it has the name. Lat. 13. 52. N. Long. 120. 13. E.

GOATFIELD, a mountain in the island of Arran, parish of Kilmoray, 2840 feet high, and famed for different kinds of rare stones found on it.

GOAVE, GRAND, (Big Goave,) a town of the island of Hayti, ten miles S.W. Leogane.

GOAVE, PETIT, (Little Goave,) a seaport of Hayti, with a good harbour. Lat. 18. 26. N. Long. 73. 37. W.

GOBAN, a small island with a town upon it, at the foot of the mouth of the Euphrates river, where it discharges its waters into the Persian Gulf. 50 miles from Bassora.

GOBIN, a to. of France, department of the Aisne. Pop. 2350.

GOBINGANGE, a to. of Bengal, situated on the eastern bank of the Curratty River. It has a considerable trade in grain and cotton. Lat. 25. 6. N. Long. 89. 3. E.

GOCAUK, a to. of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, on the Guppurba. It has manufactures of cotton and silk. Lat. 16. 20. N. Long. 75. 6. E.

GOCH, a to. of the Prussian provinces of the Rhine. Pop. 2400.

GOCHSHEIM, a to. of Germany, 27 miles N.N.W. Stutgard. Pop. 1500.

GOD'S HOUSE, LEAGUE OF, one of the three principal districts into which the Swiss canton of the Grisons is divided.

GODALMING, a town of England, county of Surrey, on the Wye. It has manufactures of fleecy hosiery, blankets, worsteds, cotton cloths, &c. Pop. of the parish, 4559. 4 miles S.W. Guildford.

GODAVERY, a noble river of India, which rises on the eastern side of the mountains called Bala Ghaut, about 70 miles to the north-east of Bombay. It is computed to be 800 miles in length. On reaching Rajamundry in the Northern Circars, it divides into two main branches, one of which falls into the bay of Bengal, a few miles south of the town of Coringa, and the other a little below Narsipore, forming between them the island of Nagur, which comprehends 500 square miles.

GODESBERG, a vil. on the Lower Rhine, 2 miles from Bonn. Pop. 1600.

GODMANCHESTER, (the Chester or encampment of Gorman, the first Danish chief who embraced Christianity,) a suburb of Huntingdon, England, from which it is divided by the Ouse. Pop. of the parish 2146.

GODOLPHIN, a small vil. of England, in Cornwall, famous for its tin mines.

GODSHILL, a pa., Southamp. Pop. 1305.

GODSTONE, a pa., Surr. Pop. 1397.

GOES, a to. in the island of South Beveland, with a harbour. It has manufactures of salt. Pop. 3700. 10 miles E. Flushing.

GOEST, a city of Westphalia, and capital of a circle of the same name. It is in a fertile district, and surrounded with walls, containing about 7000 inhabitants, who carry on various kinds of manufactures on a limited scale. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and enjoyed the right of coining money. Lat. 51. 54. 15. N. Long. 8. 1. E.

GOGAR BURN, a rivulet in the co. of Edinb., parish of Corstorphine, tributary to the Almond. It gives name to a village which stands on its banks, at which there was a chapel before the Reformation.

GOGGRAH, a river in Hindostan, which forces its way through the Himalaya chain. Its source has never been ascertained. After passing through various districts, it joins the Ganges, of which it is one of the greatest tributary streams. It is navigable for large boats to the foot of the hills, and is worshipped by the Hindoos. There are several large towns on its banks.

GOGO, a seaport of Hindostan, on the west side of the Gulf of Bombay. It is considered a safe roadstead during the south-west monsoon, where ships are refitted and provisioned. The inhabitants, who are principally Mahometans, build skilfully small vessels, and have a considerable trade with Bombay and other places, chiefly in cotton. It is an ancient town, and was recently falling into decay; but since it came into the possession of the British, it has been gradually improving. Lat. 21. 41. N. Long. 72. 21. E.

GOHUD, a fortified to., and capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan. Lat. 26. 21. N. Long. 78. 21. E.

GOJAM, a province of Abyssinia, 80 miles in length, and 40 in breadth.

GOIANA, a city of Brazil, province of Itamarca. Lat. 7. 39. S. Long. 35. 16. W.

GOIAZ, a province or capitanata of Brazil, bounded chiefly by Minas Geraes on the E., Matto Grosso W., and Para N. Its greatest extent in length is from Lat. 6. to 21. S. It is noted for its gold mines.

GOISEEN, a to. of Upper Austria. Pop. 3200. 5 miles N. Hallstadt.

GOITO, a to. of Italy, on the Mincio. Pop. 1600. 9 miles N.N.W. Mantua.

GOLBORNE, a to. of England, in Lanc. Pop. 1532.

GOLCAR, a to. of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 3143.

GOLCONDAH, a to. of Hindostan, strongly fortified both by nature and art. Lat. 17. 18. N. Long. 78. 35. E.

GOLDAP, a to. of East Prussia, 76 miles E.S.E. Königsberg. Pop. 2800.

GOLDBERG, a to. of Silesia, on the Katzbach, 11 miles S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 6000.

GOLDEN, a post to. of Ireland, in the co. of Tipperary. Pop. 616. 105 miles S.W. Dublin.

GOLDINGEN, a to. of Russia, government of Courland, 52 miles W. by N. Mittau. Pop. 1000.

GOLDLAUTER, a vil. of Prussian Saxony, forest of Thuringia. Pop. 1000.

GOLETTA, or **GOULETTA**, the port of Tunis, forming the channel of communication between the lake and the sea.

GOLLANCOURT, a vil. of France, department of the Oise, near Noyon.

GOLLUB, a to. of Prussian Poland, 42 miles E. Bromberg. Pop. 1200.

GOLNITZ, a to. of Upper Hungary, palatinate of Zyps. Pop. 5000.

GOLNOW, a to. of Pomerania, 14 miles N. E. Stettin. Pop. 2150.

GOLOS, a thriving vil. of the north of Greece. Houses 700.

GOLSPIE, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. On the summit of Benhraigie, a hill in the vicinity of the village, there was recently erected a monument to the memory of the first Duke of Sutherland. It serves as an excellent landmark to mariners in the Moray and Dornoch friths. In this parish is the castle of Dunrobin, the seat of the noble family of Sutherland. Pop. of the parish 1149.

GOMBRON, called also **BUNDER ABBAS**, a celebrated seaport of Laristan, in Persia, on a bay of the gulf of Ormus. It is the port of Schiras, and of all the south of Persia; but is now decayed. Lat. 27. 18. N. Long. 56. 12. E.

GOMER, a circle of the Hungarian province of the Holker Theiss, extending over 1596 square miles, comprehending a city, twelve market-towns, 260 villages, with about 164,000 inhabitants. It is the most mountainous portion of Hungary. It contains many mines, which afford employment to the people, who make hardware goods, &c. The climate is cold and raw; but the land produces flax, tobacco, and some corn, with an abundance of cattle. Linen goods are manufactured to some extent. The capital is a small town of same name, where the Lutherans have a college, with a good library.

GOMER, a to. of Hungary, on the Sajo, capital of a county of the same name, 180 miles E. by N. Vienna. Pop. 2000.

GOMERA, one of the Canaries, consisting properly of one high mountain, in winter covered with snow. It is about 20 miles long, and 10 wide. Pop. 7000. 18 miles S.W. Teneriffe.

GOMERSALL, a to. of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 6189.

GOMMIÉGNIES, a small to. of French Flanders. Pop. 2300.

GOMORRAH, sac. geo., one of the cities of the plain, or of the vale of Sodom, in Judea, destroyed by fire from heaven, owing to the wickedness of the inhabitants.

GONAVE, an island on the western side of St Domingo, in the bay of Leogane. It is 40 miles long, and generally 9 broad. Petite Gonave is a smaller isle, 40 miles W. by N. Port au Prince.

GONAVES, a seaport in St Domingo, at the head of a bay of the same name, on the north side of the bay of Leogane. Lat. 19. 27. N. Long. 72. 36. 45. W.

GONDAR, a large town, the capital of Abyssinia, three or four leagues in circumference, and situate on a hill of considerable height. It contains 10,000 families. The houses are only of one story, built of clay, with the roofs thatched in the form of cones. Lat. 12. 30. N. Long. 37. 40. E.

GONERBY, GREAT, a pa., Linc. Pop. 916. **GONFODE**, a seaport in Arabia, where the vessels carrying coffee to Jedda are compelled to anchor and pay duty. It is 145 miles south of Mecca.

GONIEH, a fortified town on the coast of the Black sea, at the mouth of the Phasis, which, although properly forming part of Georgia, is almost entirely dependent on the Russian government. It was formerly a considerable place, but has decayed into a small village. It is 80 miles north-east of Trebisonde.

GONIONDZ, a to. of Russian Poland, government of Grodno. Pop. 1400.

GONSESE, a town of France, 9 miles N. Paris. Pop. 2400.

GONNINGEN, a vil. of Wirttemberg, 7 miles S.E. Tübingen. Pop. 1750.

GONONG API, one of the smaller Banda Islands.

GONONG TELLO, a town of the island of Celebes. Lat. 0. 28. N. Long. 123. E.

GONNORD, a to. of France, in Anjou. Pop. 1800.

GONTUND, a vil. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2500.

GOOCHLAND, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on the N. side of James river, enclosed by Louisa, Hanover, Henrico, Powhatan, and Fluvanna counties. Pop. 10,203. Slaves 5464. 32 miles N.W. Richmond.

GOOD HOPE. See Cape of Good Hope.

GOOD'S ISLAND, an isle on the N. coast of New Holland, in Torres Straits, 2 miles in length. It has a rocky soil, hilly, and covered with wood. It abounds with a species of silk cotton plant. Lat. 10. 32. Long. 142. 10. E.

GOODOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Beeder. Lat. 15. 46. N. Long. 77. 51. E.

GOODRICH, a pa., Heref. Pop. 792.

GOODWIN SANDS, a range of sandbanks in

the English channel, off the coast of Kent. They extend 10 miles in length.

GOONNAUTH, a vil. in Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, located on the south bank of the Bunass river, about 3 miles S.E. from Palhanpoor. The surrounding country is in a state of high cultivation, the fields being generally enclosed. It is the property of a Mahometan chief.

GOOLE, a to., W. R. Y. Pop. 1671.

GOOLGUNGE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, district of Bundelcund.—Another in the province of Auringabad.

GOOLRUSSRA, a to. in the Nepaul dominions. It stands on the skirts of a great forest, and although it is the thoroughfare for most of the merchandise that passes through from various districts, it is but a poor place.

GOOMAH, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bahar. Lat. 24. 24. N. Long. 85. 20. E.

GOOMSUR, a to. of Hindostan, at the north-west extremity of the Northern Circars. Lat. 19. 53. N. Long. 84. 55. E.

GOOMTY, a river of Hindostan, which joins the Ganges, about 14 miles below Benares.

GOONDIPOORUM, a to. of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, 46 miles N. by W. from Cicacole. Lat. 18. 59. N. Long. 83. 51. E.

GOONEE, a river of Hindostan, province of Sinde, which, with the Loonee and the Indus, forms a very large island called Majur.

GOORACKPUR, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan. Lat. 26. 45. N. Long. 83. 22. E.

GOOSE CREEK, four rivers of the United States, in New Jersey, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia; the latter joins the Potomac.

GOOSE ISLAND, in the river St Lawrence, 12 miles below the island of Orleans.

GOOSEBERRY ISLANDS AND ROCKS, on the coast of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts.—Also small islands near the coast of Newfoundland.

GOOTY, a hilly district of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded territories situate chiefly between the 15th and 16th degrees of north latitude. Between the years 1776 and 1779, it was subdued by Hyder, and the rajah was carried off, and never more heard of. The fortress of Gooty is the capital, and was formerly the seat of an independent Mahratta government. It is 228 miles from Seringapatam, and 269 from Madras. Lat. 15. 19. N. Long. 77. 35. E.

GOPAMOW, a to. of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the Goomty. Lat. 27. 29. N. Long. 80. 25. E.

GOPPINGEN, a neat to. of Suabia, with 4300 inhabitants. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, pottery ware, and paper. 20 miles N.W. Ulm.

GORAGAUT, a town and seminary in Hindostan, in the province of Bengal, 90 miles N.E. from Moorshedabad. Lat. 25. 13. N. Long. 89. 10. E.

GORAM ISLE, a small island in the Eastern seas, about 20 miles round, and one day's sail E. by N. of Banda. It is inhabited by the Mahometans, and contains 12 mosques. In 1774 the Dutch attacked it with an armed force of Buggesses, but were repulsed by the inhabitants.

GORBALS, a suburb of Glasgow, on the south bank of the Clyde. It has an independent parochial jurisdiction and magistracy. Pop. 35,194.

GORBATOFF, a to. of Russia, government of Niznei-Novgorod. Pop. 1600.

GORCAH, or **GORKHA**, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan. Lat. 27. 52. N. Long. 84. 22. E.

GORGUM, a fortified to. of South Holland, on the Merwe, with a harbour, 30 miles S. Amsterdam.

GORGES, to. of France, department of the Vaucluse, with 3450 inhabitants.

GORDON, a parish and village of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Pop. of the parish 882.

GORDON, a to. of France, department of the Lot. Pop. 3700.

GORE'S BRIDGE, a post to. of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. Pop. 597. 68 miles S.S.W. Dublin.

GORE'S ISLAND, an island in the N. Pacific ocean. Lat. 60. 40. N. Long. 172. 30. W.

GOREE, an island of Holland, near the mouth of the Maese, 10 miles in circuit.

GOREE, a to. of South Holland, on the above island. Pop. 700.

GOREE, a small island, or rather rock, off the coast of Africa, little more than a mile from Cape Verd. It produces nothing, and its importance is solely derived from its inaccessible situation, on a naked rock of black basalt, rising to the height of 300 feet. It was first occupied by the Dutch, and afterwards was taken by the French, to whom it was finally ceded by the treaty of Nimeguen. On a sandy plain, at the foot of the rock, is the town of Goree, supposed to contain about 5000 inhabitants. It is the entrepot for all the French trade with the opposite coast of Africa.

GOREY, a to. of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. Pop. 2132. 61 miles S. Dublin.

GORGUE, a to. of French Flanders, on the Lys. Pop. 3200.

GORING, a pa., Suss. Pop. 527.

GORING, a pa., Oxon. Pop. 933.

GORISSEIFEN, a vil. of Silesia, 65 miles W. Breslau. Pop. 2100.

GORITZ, or **GORZ**, a province of the Austrian empire, situate between Germany and Italy, and bounded N.E. and S. by the duchy of Carniola, and W. by the Venetian states. Pop. 116,000.

GORITZ, capital of the preceding province, on the Isonzo, 20 miles N.N.W. Trieste.

GORKHA, a town and district of Northern Hindostan. The town is said to contain 2000 houses. Lat. 27. 52. N. Long. 84. 22. E.

GORLESTON, a pa. of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 2116.

GORLINGEN, a vil. of Wirttemberg, bailiwick of Leonberg. Pop. 1150.

GORLITZ, a to. of the Prussian states, in Upper Lusatia, on the Neisse, noted for its woollen and linen manufactures. It contains six churches, the chief of which has an excellent organ. Here also is a spire of great height. Pop. 8500. 50 miles E. Dresden.

GORODISCHTJE, a to. of European Russia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod. Pop. 6000.

GORON, a to. of France, department of the Mayenne. 9 miles N.W. of Mayenne. Pop. 6000.

GORRAN, a pa., Corn. Pop. 1205.

GORREDYK, a to. of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Pop. 1100.

GORT, a neat vil. of Ireland, in Galway. Pop. 2036. 20 miles S.S.E. Galway.

GORTON, a to. of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles S.E. Manchester. Pop. 2623.

GORTZA, or **GOREDZ**, a thriving to. of Roumelia, 89 miles E. by S. Durazzo.

GORUCKPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, in the province of Oude, on the east side of the Rapti. Lat. 26. 46. N. Long. 83. 10. E.

GORWYDD and **GARTH**, a to., Cardig. Pop. 610.

GORZE, a town of France, 7 miles S.W. Metz. Pop. 1600.

GOSAULY, considerable to. of Hindostan, province of Agra. Lat. 27. 30. N. Long. 77. 9. E.

GOSBERTON, a pa. of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1994.

GOSFIELD, a pa., Essex. Pop. 512.

GOSFORTH, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 935.

GOSFORTH, a pa., Northumb. Pop. 3546.

GOSHEN, a district of ancient Egypt, which the patriarch Joseph procured for his father and brethren when he came to dwell in that country. It was the most fruitful part of the country, and its name seems to have been derived from the Hebrew word *Geshem*, which signifies rain. This track of land, lying near the Mediterranean sea, was benefited by refreshing showers, a thing scarcely ever experienced in other quarters of that region.

GOSHEN, a post to. of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut. Pop. 1641.

—2d, Of Orange county, New York. Pop. 9000.

—3d, A township of Chester county, Pennsylvania.—4th, Of Belmont county, Ohio.—5th, Of St Clair county, Illinois. Pop. 2500.

GOSLAR, a to. of Hanover, principality of Hildesheim, on the Gosse. It is an old place, with crowded streets and mean houses. Pop. 5700. 28 miles S. Brunswick.

GOSPORT, a seaport town of England, in Hampshire. It is situate on a projecting point of land at the western side of the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. From having been two centuries ago a small village, it has

gradually risen into importance, and has of late been much improved. On the south-west is a commodious bay, called Stoke's bay. Numerous works and magazines have been established here, for supplying the wants of the navy; also extensive barracks for the accommodation of the military. Gosport has of late been regularly fortified on the land side, by a line of bastions, redoubts, &c. The principal street extends westward from the harbour to the works, and contains many handsome houses, and a spacious market-house. In the town is an extensive foundry, for the manufacture of anchors, and other material required for shipping. It has a chapel, which is spacious, and the interior is neatly fitted up. There is a Catholic chapel, and meetinghouses for Methodists, Presbyterians, and Independents. Gosport has also a neat bridewell; charity schools, alms-houses, a handsome theatre, now used as an Independent church, and a commodious workhouse for the poor. There is a large academy for the instruction of young men intended for the army and navy. To the south of the town stands Haslar royal hospital, for sick and wounded seamen, a magnificent building, capable of accommodating 2000 patients. Pop. about 12,000. 1 mile N.W. Portsmouth. Lat. 50. 47. N. Long. 17. W.

GOSSAU, a small to. of Switzerland, in the canton of St Gall, 7 miles W. St Gall.

GOSSELIES, a vil. of the Netherlands, 6 miles N. Charleroi. Pop. 2900.

GOSTADT, a mining town of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge. Pop. 1258.

GOSTYN, a to. of Prussian Poland, 37 miles S. Posen. Pop. 1350.

GOTA, a walled to. of Hindostan, district of Bejapoor, 23 miles S.W. Bejapoor.

GOTEBERG, a province in the southern part of Sweden, in extent about 1894 square miles, divided into 5 bailiwicks, comprehends 5 cities, with a population of 119,504 inhabitants.

GOTHA, a town of Saxony, capital of the duchy of the same name, on the Leine. It has a castle, which overlooks the town, in which the duke resides. Here also is a valuable library, an arsenal, and an extensive cabinet of natural history, artificial curiosities, and medals, with a suitable library; also several charitable establishments. Gotha has a few manufactures of porcelain, woollen and cotton stuffs. Pop. 11,600. 78 miles W.S.W. Leipzig.

GOTHA, SAXE, a principality of Germany, in Saxony, comprising the greatest part of the south of Thuringia. Its superficial extent exceeds 500 square miles. Pop. 82,000.

GOTHA-ELF, a great river in the S.W. of Sweden, which rises in the Norwegian Alps, and divides into two branches, both of which enter the Cattegat, one after passing through Gottenburg, the other a few miles north.

GOTHAM, a pa., Notts. Pop. 748.

GOTTHARD, St, the name of a very elevated

tract in the central part of Switzerland, between the cantons of Uri and Ticino. It consists properly of a circular plain, surrounded on all sides by some of the greatest mountains of the Alps, its height being from 8000 to 12,000 feet above the level of the sea.

GOTHLAND, the name of the southern and most fertile division of Sweden, comprising all the country to the southward of the lake Wener, and having thus the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic, for its maritime boundaries. Its superficial extent is about 40,000 square miles. Pop. 1,500,000.

GOTHLAND, an island of the Baltic, near the south-east coast of Sweden, and belonging to that crown. It forms, along with some very small islands that surround it, a province, having a superficial extent of 766 square miles. The island is hilly on the coast, but level in the interior. It produces corn, and has excellent pasturage. Wisby is the capital. Pop. 33,000. Lat. 56. 54. to. 57. 56. N. Long. 18. 6. to 19. 6. E.

GOTTALONGO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 17 miles S. Brescia. Pop. 2500.

GOTTENBURG, a large and thriving town in the south-west of Sweden, situate near the mouth of the large river called Gotha-Elf. It stands in a marshy plain, surrounded by precipitous ridges of naked rocks, rising to the height of from 100 to 300 feet, but intersected by several cultivated openings. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. Though perfectly level, the houses, owing to the marshiness of the ground, are all built upon piles. The principal street, called Great Harbour-street, runs from east to west, and divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The Upper town, from its situation, is built with less regularity; but it has an imposing appearance, the houses rising one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre. The only considerable public edifices of Gottenburg are the exchange, the extensive buildings belonging to the East India company, an hospital, and and a magnificent church, built since 1830 with stones from Scotland. The only curiosities of the place are a few private collections of paintings. The harbour is commodious for vessels of moderate size, and has a fort on a small rocky island, to defend the entrance. It has manufactures of coarse linen and woollen stuffs, leather, sailcloth, ropes, some silk and cotton goods, soap, tobacco; also sugar refineries. Iron and steel, furnished by the rich mines of Warmeland, form the principal articles of export, and, after these, herrings, linen, timber, tar, train oil, and alum. Here is a large provincial school, a mercantile academy, and an academy of sciences and literature, incorporated in 1775. The English language is pretty generally spoken here, the merchants being many of them English. Few places have suffered more from fire. Pop. in 1791, only 15,000, now 25,000. 40 miles S.

Uddevalla. Lat. 57. 42. 4. N. Long. 11. 57. 45. E.

GOTTESBERG, a town of Lower Silesia, 12 miles S.W. Schweidnitz. Pop. 2100.

GOTTESGAL, a town of Bohemia, 24 miles N.N.E. Elnbogen. Pop. 1550.

GOTTINGEN, a province in the south of Hanover, bounded by Brunswick, Hildesheim, the Prussian states, and Hesse Cassel. Its superficial extent is 1225 square miles, and its pop. 176,000, chiefly Lutherans.

GOTTINGEN, a to. in the south of Hanover, and capital of the province of Gottingen. It stands in a pleasant valley, on a canal branching from the Leine. Its streets are wide, well paved, and well lighted at night; its situation healthy. It was formerly fortified; but the walls are now demolished, and laid out in public walks. Gottingen is a place of antiquity, and was at one time included in the Hanse towns. Its chief title to notice now arises from its celebrated university, founded by George II. in 1734, which embraces all the great departments of literature and science, and has attained to great celebrity. To the university is attached a library, consisting of 200,000 volumes. In the year 1751, an academy of science was established here, to which the world is indebted for many valuable improvements and discoveries. There are in Gottingen four Lutheran and two Calvinist churches; also a Catholic chapel. Here are also some manufactures of linen and woollen. Pop. 8500, exclusive of military and students. 51 miles E.S.E. Paderborn. Lat. 51. 51. 54. N. Long. 9. 55. 15. E.

GOTTINGEN, a small seaport of Sweden, 28 miles S.W. Stockholm.

GOTTLIEBEN, a small town of Switzerland, on the Rhine, 3 miles S.W. Constance.

GOTTSCHÉE, a town of Lower Carniola, 20 miles S.S.E. Laybach. Pop. 1600.

GOUDA, a town of South Holland, on the Yssel. It has large manufactures, partly of porcelain, but more of tobacco pipes. The church of St John the Baptist, at Gouda, is one of the handsomest and largest in the country. The great market-place is of a triangular form, with a handsome town-house, built in 1449, standing in the centre. Pop. 12,000. 9 miles N.E. Rotterdam.

GOUDHURST, a pa., Kent. Pop. 2758.

GOONDUL, a central town of Hindostan, in the Gujerat Peninsula. Lat. 21. 54. N. Long. 70. 58. E.

GOUR, or GAUR, also called LUCKNOWTY, a very ancient Hindoo city of Bengal, and for 360 years the capital of that country under the Affghan dynasties. The ruins of this celebrated place still exist on the Ganges.

GOURDON, a to. of France, department of the Lot, situate on a hill, at the foot of which runs the little river Bloue. Pop. 5699.

GOURDON, a small fishing vil. of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, 2 miles S. Bervie.

GOURIN, a to. of France, in Brittany, 45 miles N.W. Vannes. Pop. 3300.

GOURNAY, a to. of Normandy, on the Epte, 24 miles E. Rouen. Pop. 3500.

GOUROCK, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 3 miles W. Greenock.

GOVAN, a pa. of Scotland, partly in Lanarkshire, and partly in that of Renfrew. Pop. 5677.—2. A neat and populous village in the above parish, in the western environs of Glasgow.

GOVERNULO, a small to. of Austrian Italy, on the Mincio, 12 miles S.E. Mantua.

GOVONE, a to. of Piedmont, 6 miles N. Albi. Pop. 13,000.

GOWRAN, a to. of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. Pop. 903. 66 miles S. by W. of Dublin.

GOXHILL, a pa., Linc. Pop. 801.

GOYTRAY, a pa., Mon. Pop. 521.

GOZZO, a small island in the Mediterranean, a little to the north-west of Malta. It is rocky, but fertile. Its superficial extent is 37 square miles. Pop. 13,000.

GRAAF REYNET, the most eastern district in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, 250 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. Pop. 4262 Christians, 964 slaves, and 8947 Hottentots. 500 miles E.S.E. Cape Town.

GRABOW, a to. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe. Pop. 2350.

GRACAY, a to. of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 2600.

GRACEHILL, a very neat village of Ireland, in the county Antrim, where the Moravians have a settlement, about 3 miles W. Ballymena.

GRACIOS A DIOS, (Thanks to God,) a city of the province of Honduras, 140 miles E. Guatemala.

GRADISKA, a strong fortress of European Turkey, in Lower Bosnia.—Also a small but strongly fortified town of Austrian Friuli. Pop. 1000.

GRAFENTHA, a to. of Saxe-Coburg, principality of Altenburg. Pop. 1200.

GRAFRATH, a to. of Westphalia, 20 miles E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1650.

GRAFTON, a co. of the United States, in New Hampshire, bounded N. by Coos county, E. by Strafford county, S. by Cheshire and Hillsborough counties, and W. by Connecticut river. Pop. 88,462.

GRAGLIA, a to. of Piedmont, near Biella. Pop. 2600.

GRAGNANA, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 5100.

GRAIGUE, a post town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny. Pop. 1546. 75 miles S.S.W. Dublin.

GRAINE, **ISLE OF**, a small island of England, co. of Kent, lying opposite Sheppey, at the mouth of the Thames.

GRAINTHORPE, a pa., Linc. Pop. 517.

GRAITNEY, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. The village of Graitney, or

Gretna Green, is famous for the marriage of fugitive lovers from England. Pop. of parish 1909.

GRAITZ, a fortified to. of Saxony. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and leather. Pop. 6200. 12 miles S.W. Zwickau.

GRAMAT, a to. of France, department of the Lot. 28 miles N.E. Cahors. Pop. 3600.

GRAMMONT, a considerable to. of West Flanders, on the Dender. It is divided by that river into Upper and Lower. It has manufactures of linen, carpeting, and paper. Pop. 6000. 14 miles E. by S. Oudenarde.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Scotland, which, stretching like a mighty wall, along the southern front of the highlands, extends across the island from the district of Cowal, in the shire of Argyle, on the Atlantic, to Aberdeenshire, on the German ocean; and then forming another ridge in a north-westerly direction, extends to the county of Moray, and the borders of Inverness. Their general height is from 1400 to 3500 feet above the level of the sea, and several peaks rise considerably higher. The height of Ben Lomond, in Dumbartonshire, is 3262; of Ben Ledi, 3009; Ben More, 3903; Ben Lawers, the chief summit, 4015; Schiehallion, 3564; and Ben Voeirlich, 3300.

GRAMPOUND, a to. and bo. of England in Cornwall. Before the Reform act it sent two members to parliament, chosen by not more than 30 voters. Pop. 715. 37 miles S.W. Launceston.

GRAN, or **ESZTERGOM**, a free to. of Hungary, at the conflux of the Danube and the Gran, and the capital of a county of the same name. The castle stands on a lofty hill on the banks of the Danube; the townhouse is a good building. Pop. 6000. 75 miles S.E. Presburg.

GRAN, a considerable river of Upper Hungary, which flows into the Danube.

GRANADA, an extensive maritime province in the south of Spain, nearly 200 miles in length, and varying from 40 to 70 in breadth. Its length is nearly from east to west, having on the south the Mediterranean, on the north a part of Andalusia; its south-west extremity approaches Gibraltar. Among the mountains, a calcareous soil, in many places unproductive, is prevalent; but the valleys contain a rich and fertile mould. The Vega (orchard) de Granada, where the capital is situate, is one of the richest and most delightful spots in the world. This fertility is owing chiefly to the copious streams that flow from the mountains in summer, on the melting of the snow. Vines are cultivated on the sides of the hills; but the wine is indifferent. Silk is more attended to. Along the coast are raised indigo, coffee, and sugar.

GRANADA, a celebrated city in the south of Spain, and capital of the province of that name. The situation is highly romantic. The town exhibits to the approaching traveller the

form of a half-moon, its streets rising above each other, with a number of turrets and gilded cupolas, the whole crowned by the Alhambra, or palace of the ancient Moorish kings, in the back-ground, with the Sierra de Nevada, covered with snow. On entering the gates, all this grandeur disappears; the streets are found to be narrow and irregular, and the buildings display visible marks of decay. Granada is built on two adjacent hills, and divided into four quarters. The river Darro flows between the two hills, and traverses the town, after which it falls into the larger stream of the Xenil, which flows outside the walls. In point of extent Granada is nearly as great as in the days of its prosperity. The cathedral is an irregular but splendid building; the archbishop's palace is also extensive and elegant, likewise the mansion occupied by the captain-general of the province. But the grand ornament of Granada is the Alhambra. Though now, like the town, in a state of decay, its remains sufficiently show its original splendour. It commands a beautiful prospect; but a still finer is afforded by another Moorish palace, called the Generalife, built on an opposite hill, and the retreat of the court during the heat of summer. Granada has various manufactures, such as silk and woollen stuffs; it has also a tannery, and a manufactory of gunpowder and saltpetre. It is the seat of a university. Pop. 66,000. 116 miles E. Seville, 217. S. by W. Madrid. Lat. 37. 16. N. Long. 3. 46. W.

GRANADA, New, a viceroyalty of South America, called the New Kingdom of Granada, bounded N. by the Carribbean sea, and the province of Costa Rica in the kingdom of Guatemala; E. by the government of Caraccas, Spanish Guiana, and Portuguese Guiana; W. by the Pacific ocean; S. by the river Amazons and the viceroyalty of Peru. Its extent, from 3. 30. S. Lat. to 12. N. Lat., is about 930 geographical miles, its mean breadth being 240. This extensive viceroyalty is divided into the following provinces, namely, Jaen de Bracamoros, Quixos, Maynas, Quito, Tacames, Popayan, Antioquia, Santa Fe, San Juan de los Llanos, Merida, Santa Martha, Carthagena, Choco, Darien, Panama, and Veragua, the three last of which are known by the distinctive appellation of Terra Firma. The climate is various, the country being extensive, and diversified by the lofty ridges of the Andes. This kingdom is extremely rich in mines, particularly gold; and the silver procured here is remarkably pure. It is watered by numerous rivers, some of which are very large. Of these the Magdalena is the principal. The Rio de Bogota is also a large stream. The population of the whole kingdom, according to the estimate of Humboldt, amounted to 1,800,000. Owing to the war, it is considered that the population has not increased.

GRANADA, a city of the province of Nica-

ragua, on the shore of the lake of that name. Lat. 10. 12. N. Long. 87. 46. W.

GRANARD, a neat and comfortable town of Ireland, county of Longford. Pop. 2534. 14 miles N.E. Longford.

GRAND ANSE, a to. in the island of Hayti. Lat. 18. 15. N. Long. 74. 5. W.

GRAND CHAMP, a to. of France, in Britany. Pop. 4550.—Another of the same name, department of the Loire Inferieure, Pop. 1200.

GRAND CATARGUES, a to. of France, department of the Gard. Pop. 2900.

GRAND ISLE, an island of Lake Ontario, about 20 miles in length, and 4 in breadth.

GRAND ISLES, two large islands in Lake Champlain, of which the Americans have changed the French name to North Hero and South Hero.

GRAND LEMPS, a to. of Dauphiny, department of the Isere. Pop. 2000.

GRAND LUCE, a to. of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 1800.

GRAND MANAN, an island in the Atlantic ocean, opposite to Passamaquoddy bay. Lat. 44. 48. N. Long. 66. 43. W.

GRAND RIVER, a river of Louisiana, which enters the Missouri about 250 miles from its mouth.—2d, Which enters the Arkansaw about 700 miles from the Mississippi.—3d, In the Michigan territory, which falls into Lake Michigan.—4th, In Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie.—Also the name of several rivers of Canada.

GRAND TRAVERSE, islands at the entrance into Green bay, in Lake Michigan.

GRANDBOROUGH, a pa., Warwick. Pop. 528.

GRAND-BOURG-SALAGNAC, a to. of France, department of La Creuse. Pop. 2600.

GRANDE, a river of Peru, joins the Guapiri.—2d, Of Brazil, province of Bahia, falls into the Rio Francisco, Lat. 11. 35. S.—3d, Of Brazil, falls into the Atlantic, Lat. 15. 26. S.—4th, Of Zanguebar, in Eastern Africa, enters the Eastern seas, Lat. 2. S.

GRANDE, Rio, a considerable river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, about 200 miles to the south of the Gambia.

GRANDOLA, a to. of Portugal, south of the Tagus, with 800 houses.

GRANDPRE, a to. of France, in Champagne, on the Aire. Pop. 1350.

GRANDRIEUX, a to. of France, department of the Lozere. Pop. 1650.

GRANDVILLE, a seaport of France, in the department of La Manche, situate at the mouth of the Bosq. It is surrounded with walls, and built in the form of an amphitheatre, with narrow streets. It has a commodious port, 17 miles N.W. of D'Avranches. Pop. 7800.

GRANDVILLIERS, a to. of Picardy, 17 miles N.N.W. Beauvais. Pop. 1650.

GRANGE, a pa. of Scotland, in Banffshire. Pop. 1492.

GRANGEMOUTH, a to. of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, situated on the angle which is formed by the river Carron and the Great Canal which joins the friths of Forth and Clyde. It carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 1750.

GRANICUS, a small river on the Hellespont, in Asia Minor, remarkable for the first victory gained by Alexander the Great over the armies of Darius, King of Persia.

GRANNSEE, a to. of the Middle Mark of Brandenburg. Pop. 2050.

GRANS, a to. of France, in Provence. Pop. 1750.

GRANS, a to. of Spain, in Arragon, 63 miles E.N.E. Saragossa.

GRANDSEN, **GREAT**, a pa., Hunts. Pop. 527.

GRANSON, a to. of Switzerland, 6 miles S.W. Neuchâtel. Pop. 2150.

GRANTA, a river of England, which rises in Essex, and uniting with another river, forms the Cam.

GRANTCHESTER, a pa., Camb. Pop. 488.

GRANTHAM, a bo. and m. t. of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Witham. The town is neat and clean, and consists of four principal streets. The church is an elegant building of stone, lighted with pointed windows, and celebrated for its spire, 273 feet high. The guildhall was rebuilt in 1787, with the addition of a large assembly room. The town has derived much benefit from the canal begun in 1794, and extending from Grantham to the Trent. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 7427. 30 miles S. Lincoln.

GRANTON HARBOUR, a commodious work built since 1835, at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch, on the south shore of the Frith of Forth, 2½ miles from Edinburgh.

GRANTOWN, (to. of the Grant family, under whose patronage it was begun in 1774,) a village of Scotland, in Morayshire, 30½ miles S.E. Fort George.

GRANVILLE, a seaport of Normandy, department of La Manche, on a rocky peninsula. It has a considerable traffic, particularly with the neighbouring island of Jersey. 12 miles N.W. Avranches.

GRANVILLE, a post to. of the United States, in Washington county, New York.

GRAPPENHALL, a to. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 441.

GRAPPENHALL, a pa., Ches. Pop. 2607.

GRASELITZ, a mining to. of Bohemia, 88 miles N.W. Prague, with 450 houses.

GRASMERE, a pa., Westmor. Pop. 2083.

GRASMERE, a lake in Westmoreland, much visited on account of its scenery.

GRASS, a river of the United States, New York, which runs into the St Lawrence.

GRASSE, a to. of France, department of the Var. It has a traffic in silk, leather, and soap; also in liquors of different kinds. It is generally ill built, the streets being narrow and steep. Pop. 12,500. 19 miles W.S.W. Nice.

GRASSINGTON, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 1067.

GRATIOSA, one of the Azore islands, 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 39. 2. N. Long. 27. 56. W.

GRATZ, a circle in the Styrian province of Sleyermark. It contains 2134 square miles, with 6 cities, 30 market towns, and 976 villages, and 290,000 inhabitants.

GRATZ, a to. of Styria, on the river Muhr, capital of a circle of the same name, comprising the northern part of Lower Styria. It is built on a very steep hill on the banks of the Muhr, and has a lyceum, an academy, and a large school. The houses are of stone, and the town is in general well built. It is fortified, and contains a pop. of 40,000. It is the seat of a college, with a library of about 70,000 volumes, and an observatory. It has 22 churches and chapels, great and small: the cathedral is not new, and was formerly the parish church. The most striking edifice in the place is a mausoleum erected to the Emperor Ferdinand II. Gratz contains several manufactures—hardware, stoneware, and saltpetre; also cotton and silk. 100 miles S.W. Vienna. Lat. 47. 4. 9. N. Long. 15. 26. 15. E.

GRATZ, a to. of Bohemia, 94 miles N. Prague. Pop. 1450.

GRATZ, or **GRODZISKA**, a to. of Prussian Poland. Pop. 2800.

GRAUDENTZ, a to. of West Prussia, at the confluence of the Vistula and the Ossa. It has manufactures of cloth, extensive breweries, and some trade in corn and tobacco. Pop. 6700. 55 miles S. Dantzic.

GRAULHET, a to. of France, in Languedoc. Pop. 1600.

GRAUPEN, a mining to. of Bohemia, 17 miles N.E. Leutmeritz. Pop. 1600.

GRAVE, a to. of North Brabant, on the Maese. Pop. 1600.

GRAVE, **LA**, a vil. of France, department of the Upper Alps. Pop. 1850;

GRAVEL HEROE, a to., W. R. Y. Pop. 571.

GRAVELINES, a strong to. of French Flanders, on the Aa. Pop. 3600.

GRAVENMACHERN, a to. of the Netherlands, 12 miles S.W. Treves. Pop. 2000.

GRAVESANDE, a small place in South Holland, 11 miles S. of the Hague. Pop. 750.

GRAVESEND, a m. t. of Kent, on the south side of the Thames, and not far from its mouth, opposite to Tilbury Fort. It is 22 miles E. of London, on the great road to Chatham and Canterbury. It is a great rendezvous for shipping. Many of the vessels in the East and West India trade, and indeed outward bound ships in general, were here supplied with live and dead stock, and vegetables. But there has been a great falling off of this trade, as the vessels are now cleared in London in place of Gravesend. Several boats set out regularly with the tide for London, and return with it again; besides which, steam-packets go regularly during the day.

The numerous shipping which usually lie at anchor in the river keep up a constant influx of seamen and strangers. The bathing establishment draws additional visitors in the summer season; and, from all these circumstances, this town presents a continued scene of bustle and activity, and, within these few years, has been considerably improved. There is a canal to Rochester. The inhabitants are much engaged in seafaring employments. A small manufactory for cables and ropes is also carried on here; and there is, besides, a yard for ship-building, in which several men of war have been built. The church, dedicated to St George, is near the river. The town-hall, built in 1764, is situated near the middle of the High Street. A small but neat theatre was built in 1808. There are two chapels for the Wesleyans and Independents. Two batteries were erected in 1779 to the eastward of the town; one of 19, the other of 17 guns. The market, which is held on Saturday and Wednesday, has been recently extended and improved. Pop. 5097.

GRAVESON, a to. of France, 6 miles N.E. Tarascon. Pop. 1600.

GRAYNA, a to. of Naples, province of Bari. It is a bishop's see, and contains nine churches. Pop. 8800. 27 miles S. Trani. Lat. 40. 54. N. Long. 16. 31. E.

GRAY, a to. of France, department of the Upper Saone. It contains 6854 inhabitants, and has a great trade with Lyons in corn, wood, and iron. 28 miles N.E. Dijon.

GRAYSON, a co. of the United States, in Kentucky. Pop. 71,300.—2d, A co. in Virginia. Pop. 7070.

GRAY, SOUTHERN, a to., Camb. Pop. 555.

GRAZALEMA, a to. of Spain, in Granada, 8 miles W. Ronda. Pop. 5000.

GREASEBROUGH, a to. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 1290.

GREASELY, a pa. of England, in Notts. Pop. 4583.

GREATHAM, a to. of England, in Durh. Pop. 557.

GREATHAMLET, a to. of England, in Derb. Pop. 1002.

GREAT ISLAND, an island in the harbour of Cork, Ireland, in which is the town of Cove.

GREAT ISLAND, an island in Bass's Strait, between New Holland and Van Dieman's Land.

GREAT REEF, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7. 16. N., and Long. 155. 18. E. It is so extensive that from a near view it cannot all be seen at once. It was discovered in 1826.

GREAT RIVER, a river of the United States, in Virginia; it joins Staunton river.—Also of Canada, which joins the St Lawrence.

GREBENSTEIN, a to. of Hesse-Cassel, on the Esse. Pop. 1900.

GREBNA, a to. of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 56 miles S.W. Salonica.

GREDDING, a to. on the Bavarian states, on the Schwarzbach. Pop. 1800.

GREECE, a maritime country in the south-east of Europe, anciently independent and highly celebrated, afterwards subjected to the oppressive sway of the Turks, and now partly restored to its ancient independence. Modern Greece extends from Lat. 37. to 42., having a length of nearly 400 miles, and a mean breadth of about 160. It consists of three parts; the pashalics of Joannina and Salonica, under the Turkish authority; the kingdom of Greece, under King Otho; and the republic of the Ionian Isles, under the protection of Great Britain. Joannina lies to the N. and N.W., and includes Albania (Epirus), and the northern parts of Thessaly; while Salonica, which stretches to the east, comprehends the eastern parts of ancient Macedonia. The kingdom of Greece includes the southern parts of Albania, (the boundary being an imaginary line drawn between the gulfs of Arta and Volo,) Livadia, the Morea, with the islands of Negropont, (Eubœa,) the Cyclades, and the Northern and Western Sporades. Livadia is the country corresponding to the part of ancient Greece outside of the Peloponnesus. It comprises the ancient Acarnania, Ætolia, Doris, Locris, Phocis, Attica, and Boœtia. The Morea, or Peloponnesus, comprehends the ancient Achaia, Argolis, Elis, Arcadia, Messenia, and Laconia. The population of Greece is between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000, of which the half are Greeks; the rest are Albanians, Turks, and, in a less proportion, Jews. The principal towns are, Salonichi, Seres, Joannina, Argyro Castro, Berat, Arta, Prevesa, Larissa, Negropont, Livadia, Athens, Salona, Zeitun, Tripolitza, Argos, Patras, Napoli di Romania, and Napoli di Malvasia. The general aspect of Greece is mountainous; and it is intersected, particularly in the north, by continued ranges, several of which are interesting from their scenery, but more so from their classical recollections. The principal rivers in Greece are the Achelous, now called the Aspropotamo, the Peneus, the Salympria, the Eurotas, the Iris, and the Pamisos. All the rest are insignificant streams. Greece has a number of inland lakes, none of which, however, are any way remarkable. Its coasts are deeply indented with bays and creeks, which form a number of excellent harbours. The climate of Greece is very propitious; the air is temperate, and on the whole healthy, excepting in the neighbourhood of marshes, which, from the neglected state of cultivation, have become too numerous. The country produces corn, cotton, silk, wool, and tobacco. But agriculture, speaking generally, is in a very backward state; and indeed it is only in Thessaly, and the south of Macedon, that the vestiges of ancient industry are to be discovered. The Morea, though susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, is still much neglected, having suffered extremely during the war of independence, though the condition of the peasantry has become materially

ameliorated, and promises shortly to impart to their agricultural operations a spirit of improvement. Many of the mountains of Greece, particularly in Aearnania and Arcadia, are covered to a great extent with useful timber; some contain valuable metals, and others are almost entirely composed of marble. The inhabitants of Greece may be divided into three distinct classes, Greeks, Albanians, and Turks. The Greeks, it is well known, have, ever since their first conquest by the Turks, groaned under their oppression. Under the Turks they were obliged to conceal most of their little possessions, to prevent their being seized on. Their habitations, though still rude, have a greater appearance of comfort than formerly; they are usually their own handywork, built of wood, or reeds plastered with mud and broken straw, or of stone, if that material be found near the spot, cemented with mud and clay. The food of the labouring classes, for four or five days of the week, consists almost wholly of vegetables. Their principal animal food is goats' flesh; but in some of the more barren parts of the Morea, which produce neither corn nor oil, none but the opulent ever taste animal food, except on high festivals. Abject poverty, however, is not common, and a progressive improvement in the condition of the peasantry appears to be taking place, especially in the islands, where the comforts of life are much better understood than on the continent. The manufactures are almost wholly domestic, every peasant's family producing, with few exceptions, the articles required for their consumption. A few silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs, household pottery, some cutlery, leather, and soap, are made in the larger towns, carpets in the Isle of Andros, and sailcloth and straw hats in that of Siphnos. The art of dyeing in bright colours, for which the ancient Greeks were so highly celebrated, has been perpetuated to the present day; and the Greek women excel in embroidery. The government of the kingdom of Greece is a nearly absolute monarchy, hereditary in the line of Prince Otho of Bavaria, who, as well as his successors, is prohibited accepting the Bavarian or any foreign crown. The administration is in seven departments—those of the royal household and foreign affairs, the interior, religion, and public instruction, justice, finance, war, and maritime affairs. The mercantile navy of Greece is composed mostly of small craft; but in 1838 it had in all above 4500 vessels, some of which were of 500 tons burden, manned by about 16,000 hardy and enterprising sailors. The great mass of the population belong to the Greek church; but since 1833, Greece has been independent of the authority of the Patriarch of Constantinople. The king is titular head of the church, the affairs of which are conducted by a synod composed of 5 bishops, a secretary, and a royal commissioner. The Greek priesthood,

are, speaking generally, poor, and illiterate. There are between 20 and 30 superior schools, principally in the Morea and the islands; and in the capital there is a normal school for teachers established by an American mission. Athens, Corinth, and three other towns, have each a gymnasium; and in the former city a university, with 23 professors, was established in 1837; to which are attached an observatory, and museums of antiquities, coins, natural history, &c. It has yet, however, only about 50 students. In Athens there are three scientific institutions, the medical society, the society of natural history, and a society for promoting education. Greece had, in 1837, fourteen printing-offices; and nine regular newspapers, besides the same number of literary journals, are published in Athens and other places.

GREEN, a county of the United States, in the S.W. part of Ohio. Pop. in 1815, 8080. —The name also of several townships.

GREEN BRIAR, a co. of the United States, in Virginia. Pop. 5914. Slaves 494. Chief town, Lewisburg.

GREEN BRIAR, a river of the United States, in Virginia, joins the Kenhaway.

GREEN HARBOUR ISLAND, lies on the west end of the Island of Jamaica.

GREEN ISLAND, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Main.—2d, Near the east coast of Antigua.—Another a mile N.E. St Thomas's.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in North America, extending through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and terminating in Newhaven.

GREEN RIVER, in Canada, runs into the St Lawrence.—2d, In Vermont, falls into the Connecticut.

GREEN RIVER, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which joins the Ohio.

GREEN SPRINGS, a vil. of the United States, in Virginia, noted for a battle fought near it in 1781.

GREENE, a county of the United States, in New York, on Hudson river. Pop. 32,000.

—2d, Of Kentucky. Pop. 13,000. Slaves 1401. Chief town, Greensburg.—3d, Of Tennessee. Pop. 9713. Slaves 655. Chief town, Greenville.—4th, Of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Washington county, E. by the Monongahela, S. and W. by Virginia. Pop. 36,000.—Chief town, Waynesborough.—5th, Of North Carolina. Pop. 12,000. Slaves 1842. Chief town, Snowville.—6th, Of Georgia, on the Oconee. Pop. 33,000. Slaves 5236. Chief town, Greensborough.—7th, Of Mississippi, bordering on the state of Alabama.—The name also of several post townships.

GREENHAM, a tithing of England, in Berkshire. Pop. 1050.

GREENHITHE, a ham. of England, in Kent, on the banks of the Thames.

GREENLAND, an extensive country, which properly belongs to neither of the two conti-

nents, unless, as has been conjectured, it be united to North America, to the north of Davis's Straits. It is the most northern country of the western hemisphere of the globe, and reaches, as far as has been discovered, from Cape Farewell, in Lat. 59. 30., to the 78th degree of North Lat. On the west it is bounded by Davis's Straits; on the north by some unknown ocean, or by the north pole; on the east by the icy sea, and a strait which separates it from Iceland; and on the south-east by the Atlantic ocean. A central ridge of lofty mountains, covered with perpetual snow, stretches from north to south, and divides Old Greenland into East Greenland and West Greenland. Owing to its northern position, Greenland is, as may be imagined, exposed to all the rigours of the frozen zone. During summer the heat, particularly in the islets, is very great, inasmuch that, in the month of July, Fahrenheit's thermometer sometimes rises to 84 degrees in the shade. In the inlets and bays which intersect the coast of Greenland, immense masses of ice are accumulated during a series of years, which being loosened during the heat of summer, lose their points of support from the shore, and plunge into the ocean with a thundering noise. Being afterwards set adrift by the currents, they embarrass the navigation of the polar seas, and become the terror of the mariner. Those masses of ice are formed both of fresh and of salt water, and sometimes rise more than 500 feet above the surface of the water. The salt water ice occurs in immense fields of many thousand fathoms in length and breadth, divided by fissures, but following close on each other. When the wind begins to blow, and the sea to rise in vast billows, the violent shocks of those masses of ice against each other, fill the mind with astonishment and terror. The coasts of Greenland are surrounded by many thousand islands of different sizes, on which the native inhabitants frequently fix their residence, on account of their good situation for sea fowl. The animals which are most abundant in Greenland are white hares, rein-deer, dogs resembling wolves, arctic foxes, and white bears, which are very fierce and mischievous. Here are found also ravens in great numbers, eagles of a very large size, falcons, and other birds of prey; and likewise a linnet, which warbles very melodiously. The seas abound in whales, seals of different kinds, sea cows, and sea unicorns, sword-fish, porpoises, halibut, turbot, cod, haddock, with various other sorts of white fish. The Greenlanders of both sexes are generally short, and under the common size, but well proportioned and plump. They are miserably poor, depending on hunting and fishing for their subsistence; and in their houses and manner of living have all the disgusting habits of savages. Greenland was first discovered during the eight or ninth century. A colony was then established,

which continued to increase and thrive; and in a little time the country contained 12 parishes, 190 villages, 1 bishop's see, and 2 convents, under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Dronheim. A colony had also been settled in West Greenland, which maintained a constant intercourse with Europe, and increased to four parishes, containing 100 villages. This colony, from about the year 1408, appears to have been entirely neglected, but in 1802 its inhabitants amounted to 5621; and including the Moravian settlements and the natives, mostly converted to Christianity, the total population of the western coast of Greenland was supposed to amount to 21,000.

GREENLAW, a pa. and to. of Scotland, co. of Berwick. Pop. of the parish, 1442.

GREENOCK, a par. bo. and chief seaport of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the south bank of the Clyde, 22 miles W.N.W. of Glasgow. Lat. 55. 57. 2. N. Long. 4. 45. 30. W. The situation of Greenock is an indifferent one for a town, being confined by high ground on the south, and the river on the north. Immediately behind the centre of it the land rises abruptly 800 feet; and, though the town is chiefly built on a level piece of ground stretching about 2 miles along the shore, it ascends at one place about 500 yards up the ridge. The Clyde flows past it in a stream of about 4 miles wide. The prospect from the shore is very picturesque; the mountain scenery of Argyle and Dumbarton on the opposite coast forming a noble view. The width of the town is inconsiderable except near its centre, where it stretches up the hill. Greenock is rapidly extending towards the west, where a number of fine villas have been built. It is deficient in cleanliness, and requires more efficient police. From its situation the atmosphere is moist. The average fall of rain in the year ending 1838, was 35.34 inches. The town is lighted with gas. Of the public buildings, the custom-house is the most imposing. It was erected in 1818, at an expense of £30,000, and occupies a fine position, being on the middle of the quay, and seen in all directions. The portico is remarkably handsome. Next is the town-hall; the jail, built in 1810; the infirmary; the ton-tine hotel, built in 1801, at an expense of £10,000; the exchange buildings, which contain under one roof the assembly-rooms, sheriff-court, post-office, &c. Greenock contains 3 parishes; 5 additional places of worship belonging to the Establishment have been erected since 1823. There are 3 churches for the Associate Synod. The Episcopalians, the Reformed Presbyterians, the Relief, the Independents, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Baptists, and Irvingites, have also places of worship. The stipend of the original or west parish of Greenock, is the largest in Scotland, having increased from £100 to nearly £1000 annually, in consequence of the glebe being feued or let for building, under an act of parliament passed in 1801. Greenock had, in 1836,

36 schools, conducted by 52 teachers, and attended by 2712 pupils. One of these only was founded by the magistrates, and is under their management; the others are voluntary institutions. About 500 persons attend the lectures at the Mechanics' Institution. This institution has lately built a hall, which contains apartments for a library, with reading-room and lecture room. There are three or four other libraries, one of which contains about 10,000 volumes. A splendid building has lately been erected for containing this library, at an expense of £3000, by Mr Watt of Soho, son of James Watt, the improver of the steam-engine, who was a native of Greenock. The edifice also contains a very fine statue of that great man. The poor are numerous, nearly 2000 receiving parish aid, regular or occasional, annually. An extraordinary series of works has been constructed for supplying the town with water and driving machinery. There was formed an artificial lake, covering 294 imperial acres, collected from small streams. From this is constructed an aqueduct or canal along the mountain ridge for several miles, at an elevation of 500 feet above the Clyde; within a mile of the town, it pours down a torrent of successive falls: the whole length of this aqueduct is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In addition to the principal basin, there is a reservoir of 40 acres, and some of lesser dimensions, to ensure a plentiful supply of water at all times. This magnificent work was planned by Mr Robert Thom, and was completed by a company at an expense of £52,000, in the year 1827. Greenock is well supplied with accommodation for shipping. In 1824 a harbour and dock were completed, which, with ground for warehouses, &c. cost £119,000. In 1783 the harbour dues amounted to £111, 4s. 8d., whereas in 1839 they produced £16,079, 6s. 4d. The harbour is managed by commissioners. Its debt is about £60,000. The trade of Greenock has kept pace with the improvements made on its harbour. The union of the kingdoms in 1707, opened the colonies to the enterprise of the inhabitants. The first vessel that crossed the Atlantic from Greenock did so in 1719. Upon this the trade continued to increase under the patronage of the Glasgow merchants. The customs duty collected here in 1839 amounted to £315,084. There were, in 1839, 403 vessels of 61,328 tons burden, navigated by about 3200 sailors. The falls above mentioned have been the means of causing several manufactories to be erected, such as paper, woollen, cotton, flax, and hemp mills. Sugar refining is carried on to a great extent. There are 3 large furnaces for the manufacture of steam-engines, chain-cables, anchors, and other iron work. Ship building is carried on to a great extent. There are 9 building yards, one of which is the largest in the empire. In March 1840, there were on the stocks 4 ships, aggregate bur-

den 1930 tons, besides other vessels; in all 21 vessels, aggregate burden 7228 tons. There were besides several roperies, sail-cloth manufactories, 4 breweries, 2 tanneries, 2 soap and candle works, &c. There are 3 banks and 4 bank branches, besides a provident bank. The neighbouring village of Carlsdyke is now incorporated with Greenock, which is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 16 councillors. Corporation revenue in 1839-40, £22,564. Greenock sends one member to parliament. Pop. 27,571.

GREENOCK, a small tributary stream of the river Ayr, in Scotland.

GREENS NORTON, a pa. of England, co. of Northampton. Pop. 741.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post to. of the United States, Caroline county, Maryland.—2d, Of Greene county, Georgia, 30 miles S. Athens.

GREENSBURG, a post to. of the United States, in Winchester county, New York. Pop. 3500.

GREENVILLE, a co. of the United States, in Virginia, enclosed by Brunswick, Southampton, and Sussex counties, and North Carolina. Pop. 6853. Slaves, 4599. Chief town, Hickford.—2d, A post township in Greene county, New York. Pop. 6050.—3d, A post town and capital of Pit county, North Carolina, 23 miles from Washington.—4th, A post town and capital of Greenville county, South Carolina.—5th, A post town and capital of Greene county, Tennessee.

GREENVILLE, a district of South Carolina. Pop. 30,500. Slaves, 2353.

GREENVILLE BAY, a to. and port of entry on the east side of the island of Grenada.

GREENWICH, a market-town of England, in Kent, on the southern bank of the Thames, formerly the seat of a palace in which the kings of England occasionally resided. It was built by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and called Placentia. Henry VII. enlarged it, and his son Henry VIII. finished it. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were born within its walls, and Edward VI. died here. King Charles II. took the greater part down, and commenced a new palace on its site, a part of which forms one wing of the present hospital. This magnificent structure consists at present of four extensive piles of building or wings, entirely detached from each other, but so connected by the conformity of their dimensions, their figures, and the general arrangement of their decorations, as to form a complete whole. The principal front, which is nearly all of Portland stone, faces the Thames on the north. The north-west angle is occupied by King Charles's building, the north-east by Queen Anne's, both of them lying next to the river; and the posterior wings towards the south are formed of King William's building on the west, and Queen Mary's on the east. The two northern wings are separated by a square of 270 feet wide; and so also would the two southern, but that the

space between them is filled up on each side by two colonnades, 115 feet asunder, supported by 300 double columns and pilasters; while a spacious avenue through the hospital from the town, divides these squares from each other, and thus also divides the whole of the northern half of the building from the whole of the southern. In the middle of the great square is a statue of George II., sculptured by Rysbrach. Extending 865 feet along the front, the intervening bank of the Thames is formed into a terrace, with a double flight of steps to the river in the middle. King Charles's building contains apartments for the governor and lieutenant-governor, the council room, fourteen wards for the pensioners, and various other chambers. Queen Anne's building consists of officers' apartments, and 24 wards. King William's contains the great hall, vestibule, and dome, designed and erected, between 1698 and 1703, by Sir Christopher Wren. This building contains 11 wards. Queen Mary's building comprises the chapel, built from the designs of Stuart, on the site of a former edifice, destroyed by fire in 1779. A painting by West, the shipwreck of Paul, forms the altar-piece. The pensioners to be received into the hospital must be aged and maimed seamen of the navy or of the merchant service, if wounded in battle; and marines and foreigners who have served two years in the navy. The total expense of the establishment is £69,000 per annum, which is appropriated to the support of about 3000 seamen on the premises, and 5400 out-pensioners. Greenwich park was detached from the palace when this became part of the hospital, and still belongs to the crown. The ranger's lodge now forms the centre of the naval asylum, designed for the support and education of the orphan children of seamen. On a rising ground in the park, about 160 feet above low water mark, and commanding one of the richest and most varied prospects that can well be conceived, stands the Royal Observatory, for ever celebrated by the great names with which it is associated. The first stone was laid in 1675. Besides the principal hospital, Greenwich contains two for the poor, and several charity schools. The church is a handsome stone building; it was erected in 1718, from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. A new church was erected in 1826. The private buildings are handsome, but the streets are in general irregular. Population of the parish in 1831, 24,552. $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. London Bridge. The longitude in English geography is calculated from the meridian of Greenwich. Lat. 51. 29. N.

GREETHAM, a pa., Rut. Pop. 505.

GRIGORIO, SAN, a to. of Naples, with 4200 inhabitants.

GREGORY, ST, an ext. pa., Kent. Pop. 833.

GREGORY, ST, (Norwich), a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 1104.

GREGORY, ST, (Sudbury), a pa., Suff. Pop. 1710.

GREGORY, ST, (by St Paul's), a pa., Middx. Pop. 1456.

GREIFENBERG, a town of Silesia, on the Queiss. Pop. 2400.

GREIFENHAGEN, a to. of Pomerania, on the Oder. Pop. 3400.

GREIFSWALDE, a to. of Pomerania, on the Ryck, 16 miles S.E. Stralsund. Pop. 10,360.

GRENADA, an island in the West Indies, about 20 miles long from N. to S., and about 10 broad in the centre, but gradually narrowing towards both extremities. The face of the country is mountainous, and it abounds in springs and rivulets. The soil is generally fertile, and seems adapted to every tropical production. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in the year 1498. It was originally settled by the French, but in 1762 was taken by the British, to whom it was confirmed by the peace of 1763. It has fallen off in population since it came into the possession of the British. Pop. (1836) Blacks, 17,516; whites, 4026; total 21,542. 123 miles S. W. Barbadoes. Lat. 12. 21. N. Long. 61. 43. W.

GRENADE, two towns of France, in Gascony. Pop. 3500 and 1350.

GRENADILLAS, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, dependent on Grenada.

GRENOBLE, a town of France, department of the Isere, and divided by the river Isere into two parts, which are joined by two bridges. The streets are tolerably wide and regular, but the houses ill built; and part of the town is exposed to inundation from the Isere. Grenoble, though not a fine town, has several spacious squares. It is surrounded with ramparts. The public buildings are the ancient Hotel de Lesdiguières, now the town-house, with its spacious gardens used as a public promenade; the court-house, an elegant Gothic building, situate in a square; the cathedral, a heavy edifice, also in the Gothic style. On an eminence, near the middle of the town, stand the ruins of a once strong citadel, called the Bastille. The town has a university, a great provincial school, an academy of arts and sciences, societies of medicine and agriculture, schools of surgery and midwifery, and an artillery school. To these institutions belong a library of 70,000 volumes, a museum, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and a small cabinet of antiquities. The principal manufactures of Grenoble are of gloves, cotton articles, and different kinds of liquors. It has likewise manufactures of hemp. Pop. 25,000. 27 miles S. Chambery.

GREENWICH, a post township of the United States, in Hampshire co., Massachusetts.—2d, EAST, A post town and capital of Kent co., Rhode Island.—3d, WEST, A township in Kent co., Rhode Island.—4th, A post township in Fairfield co., Connecticut.—5th, In

Washington co., New York, on the Hudson.—6th, In Cumberland co., New Jersey.—7th, In Gloucester co., New Jersey.—8th, In Sussex co., New Jersey.—9th, In Berks co., Pennsylvania.—10th, A post village in Charleston district, South Carolina.

GREES, a river of Ireland, co. of Kildare, which joins the Barrow.

GREISHEIM, a vil. of Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 1700. 5 miles W. by S. Darmstadt.

GRENDON, a pa., Northam. Pop. 622.

GRESENHALL, a pa., Norf. Pop. 924.

GRESSFORD, a pa., Denb. Pop. 4849.

GRESSIE, a town on the N.E. coast of Java, Pop. 282.

GRETTON, a pa., Northam. Pop. 762.

GREUSSEN, a town of Germany, in Saxony. Pop. 1500. 16 miles N. Erfurt.

GREVEN, a to. of the Prussian States, on the Ems, with 3450 inhabitants.

GREWELLTHORPE, a township of England, W. R. Y. 6½ miles N. W. Ripon. Pop. 527.

GREY FRIARS, NEW, a pa., Edinb. Pop. 4576.

GREY FRIARS, OLD, a pa., Edinb. Pop. 4345.

GREY MARE'S TAIL, a cataract in the northern wilds of Dumfries-shire, 10 miles north-east from the village of Moffat, where a rivulet that flows from Loch Skeen falls over a rock 300 feet high.

GREY, or UPPER LEAGUE, one of the three districts into which the canton of the Grisons, in Switzerland, is divided. Pop. 28,000.

GREYSTOCK, a pa. in Cumb. Pop. 2565.

GREZ, a to. of South Brabant, with 1000 inhabitants. 11 miles S. by E. Louvain.

GRIGNAN, a to. of France, in Provence. Pop. 1700. 14 miles S.S.E. Montelimart.

GRIGNOLS, a neat to. of France, department of the Gironde. Pop. 2400.

GRIMBERGEN, a to. of the Netherlands, 6 miles N. Brussels. Pop. 2700.

GRIMLEY, a pa. of England, co. of Wore. Pop. 711.

GRIMM, a to. of Pomerania, with 1400 inhabitants. 17 miles S. Stralsund.

GRIMMA, a to. of Saxony, on the Mulda, 15 miles E.S.E. Leipsic. It has woollen, linen, and cotton manufactures. Pop. 3000.

GRIMSAY, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, 2 miles long.

GRIMSBY, GREAT, a m., bo., and seaport to. of England, Lincolnshire, on the Humber. It has a considerable trade, principally with the Baltic and along the coast. The church is large and handsome, and contains many ancient monuments; and the steeple affords an excellent specimen of the pointed, or Gothic architecture. Grimsby is a bo. of great antiquity, and sends a member to parliament. Pop. of the bo. and pa., 4225. 36 miles N.E. Lincoln.

GRIMSTONE, a pa., Norf. Pop. 1060.

GRINDON, a pa., War. Pop. 577.

GRINGELY, a pa., Notts. Pop. 647.

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a bo. and m. t. of England, in Sussex, containing some neat modern houses, but irregularly built. The church is a large and handsome building. Pop. 3153. 29 miles S. by E. London.

GRINSTEAD, WEST, a pa. of England, in Suss. Pop. 1220.

GRINTON, a pa. of England, N.R.Y. Pop. 4854.

GRISON, one of the smaller Grenadillas, in the West Indies.

GRISONS, COUNTRY OF, a canton in the east of Switzerland, the largest of the republic, bounded by Upper Austria, Venetian Lombardy, and the small cantons of Ticino, Uri, Glarus, and St Gall. It comprehends no less than 60 principal and lateral valleys, and has, in all, a superficial extent of 2500 square miles. The natural division of the country is into five great valleys, viz. those of the Anterior and Posterior Rhine; that of the Engadine, or valley of the Inn; that of the Albula: and lastly, that of the Pretti-gau. In these valleys are bred the finest cattle. The surface is mountainous throughout, the country being intersected by several lofty ranges of the Alps, some of them of great elevation, and covered with glaciers. The division into three leagues still remains, viz. the League of God's House, the Grey League, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions. Pop. 73,000.

GRISSELLES, a to. of France, in Languedoc, on the Garonne. Pop. 2100.

GRODNO, a to. of Russian Poland, on the Niemen. It consists of a mixture of wooden huts, and of houses once the residence of noblemen, but now neglected and in ruins. It is the seat of an academy, and has manufactures of silk, linen, and fire-arms. Pop. 5000. 140 miles N.E. Warsaw. Long. 23. 49. 45. E. Lat. 53. 40. 30. N.

GRODNO, an extensive government of Russian Poland, forming part of Lithuania, and adjacent to the governments of Wilna and Minsk. Its area is fully 11,000 square miles; its pop. about 620,000.

GROLI, or GROENLOO, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Guelderland, 19 miles E. Zutphen. Pop. 1900.

GRONEY, a river of Wales, which falls into the Usk, near Langoney.

GRONINGEN, a considerable province of the Netherlands, bounded by the German ocean N., by Hanover E., and by the Dutch provinces of Drenthe and Friesland S. and W. Its superficial extent is about 770 square miles. The surface is level, and the whole province is intersected by canals and wet ditches. Its chief wealth lies in its pastures, which are uncommonly rich, and feed an excellent breed of cattle. Pop. 146,000.

GRONINGEN, a large and well built to. of the Netherlands, capital of the province of the same name, on the Hunse and Fivel. It has three public squares, and several handsome

public buildings; in particular, the prince's palace, the meetinghouse of the provincial assembly, the arsenal and the custom-house. The church of St Martin is in the Gothic style, with a tower of great height, which affords an extensive prospect from its summits. The university, founded in 1614, and endowed with the revenue of several monasteries, has long borne a respectable character. The harbour is commodious, and pretty large. Pop. 26,500. 100 miles N.E. Amsterdam. Lat. 53. 12. N. Long. 6. 35. E.

GRONINGEN, a to. of Westphalia, on the Bode. Pop. 2250.

GRONINGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, with 2200 inhabitants. 7 miles N.N.W. Stutgard.

GROOTEBOCK, a to. of South Holland, with 1100 inhabitants.

GROOTZUNDERT, a to. of North Brabant. Pop. 2800. 10 miles S.S.W. Breda.

GROSSA. *See* Isola Grossa.

GROSS-BOTWAR, a to. of Wirtemberg. Pop. 2250. 18 miles N. Stutgard.

GROSSENHAYN, a to. of Saxony, circle of Meissen, on the Roder. It has an establishment for printing cotton; also woollen manufactures. Pop. 3500. 8 miles N. Meissen.

GROSSETO, a to. of Tuscany. Pop. 2000. 70 miles S. Florence.

GROOLE EYLCINAT, a large island on the N. coast of New Holland, and on the west shore of the gulf of Carpentaria. It was so named by the Dutch navigators who first visited this gulf, and is about 60 miles from N. to S. It has generally a barren and unproductive soil, though towards the summer it is covered with wood. It extends from Lat. 13. 39. to 14. 17. Lon. 136.

GROSMONT, a pa. of Wales, Mon. Pop. 690.

GROSSWIG, a vil. of Prussian Saxony, 3 miles S. by E. Torgau.

GROTKAU, a small to. of Silesia, principality of Neisse. The chief article of trade is yarn. Pop. 1650. 14 miles N. Neisse.

GROTON, a pa. of England, in Suff. 1 mile N. Broxford. Pop. 557.

GROTON, a post to. of the United States, in Middx. co. Massachusetts.—2d, In New London co. Connecticut.

GROTTA MINARDA, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 2313.

GROTZINGEN, a to. of Germany, in Baden, with 1600 inhabitants.

GROUDIS, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany. Pop. 3000.

GROUPUS, a handsome to. of Brazil, with a fine and capacious harbour, and good anchorage. Lat. 26. 26. S.

GROUW, a to. of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Pop. 1400.

GROVE, a to. of England, Berks. Pop. 520.

GROZINHEN, a vil. of Germany, on the Pfintz. Pop. 1600.

GRUBENHAGEN, a principality in the kingdom of Hanover, on the east side of the

Leine. Pop. 60,000. It now forms part of the province of Gottingen.

GRUGLIASO, a to. of Piedmont, dis. of Turin. Pop. 2900.

GRUMBALD'S ASH, a to. in Glou. Pop. 9763.

GRUMO, a vil. of Naples, to the E. of the capital. Pop. 3100.

GRUNAU, a vil. of Silesia, near Herschberg. Pop. 1800.

GRUNBERG, a to. of Silesia, principality of Glogau.—It has manufactures of cloth. Pop. 8000. 30 miles N. W. Gros-Glogau.

GRUNBERG, a to. of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Lahn. Pop. 2100.

GRUNDIS BURGH, a to., Suf. Pop. 835.

GRUNINGEN, a to. of the Swiss canton of Zurich. Pop. 1300.

GRUNSTADT, a to. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Pop. 2300. 22 miles W. N. W. Spire, and 22 S. Mentz.

GRUYERES, a to. of Switzerland, noted for its cheese. Pop. 1800. 22 miles E. N. E. Lausanne.

GUADALAVIAR, a large river of Spain, enters the gulf of Valencia, in Lat. 39. 25. N.

GUADALAXARA, a province of Spain in New Castile. Its area is 1050 square miles, with 122,000 inhabitants. It forms an elevated plain, intersected by mountains, and traversed by the Tagus.

GUADALAXARA, the capital of the above province, is indifferently built. Its only remarkable edifices are a palace of the Duke del Infantado, and a cathedral. It has a large manufacture of cloth for government. Pop. 12,000. 70 miles E. S. E. Segovia. Lat. 40. 33. N. Long. 3. 22. 15. W.

GUADALAXARA, a province or intendency of Mexico, bounded N. by the intendancies of Zonora and Durango, E. by the intendancies of Zacatecas and Guanajuato, S. by the province of Valladolid, and W. for a length of 369 miles, by the Pacific Ocean. Its greatest breadth is 300 miles, and its greatest length is 350 miles. It contains two cities, six towns, and 322 villages. Pop. 630,500.

GUADALAXARA, the capital of the above intendency. It is both large and handsome, containing eight squares, many convents, and two colleges for education. Here is a manufactory of cigars; and the natives make a sort of jars of a fine scented earth, which are in much request. Pop. 19,500, consisting of Spaniards, mulattoes, and mestizoes. 280 miles N. W. Mexico. Lat. 21. 9. 0. N. Long. 103. 52. 15. W.

GUADALBON, a river of Spain, province of Jaen, which falls into the Guadalquivir.

GUADALMER, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadiana in Spanish Estremadura.

GUADALOUPE, an island of the West Indies, and one of the largest and most valuable of the Caribbee islands. It is situated in Long. 62. W., and in Lat. 16. 20. N., and is between 60 and 70 miles in length, and

about 25 miles in its greatest breadth. It is divided into two parts by a channel in breadth from 30 to 80 yards. This channel runs north and south, and communicates with the sea on both sides by a large bay at each end, of which that on the north is called Grand Cul de Sac, and that on the south Petit Cul de Sac. The east part of the island is called Grande Terre, and is about 57 miles from Antigua point. This part is about 120 miles in circumference. The west part, which is properly Guadaloupe, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Capesterre on the west, and Basse-terre on the east. This is 36 miles from north to south, and 23 where broadest; and about 120 in circuit. Both parts would be joined by an isthmus 6 miles in breadth, were it not cut through by the river. In many parts the soil is rich, and not inferior to that of Martinico. Its produce is the same with that of the other West India islands, namely, sugar, coffee, rum, ginger, cocoa, logwood, pimento, &c. It is well stocked with cattle, sheep, and horses. This island was discovered by Columbus. It was taken possession of by the French in 1635, who drove the natives into the mountains. In 1759, it was taken by a British squadron; but was restored to France at the peace of 1763. It was again taken by the British in 1794; but was retaken by the French in 1795. In 1810, it was again taken possession of by a British armament; and in 1814, was once more restored to the French. Pop. in 1839, according to a return to the British House of Commons, whites 12,747, slaves 94,328, negroes 77,64; total 114,839.

GUADALOUPE, (River of the Wolf, from its rapidity,) a river of Mexico, province of Texas, entering the gulf of Mexico.

GUADALQUIVIR, (the Great River,) one of the largest rivers in Spain. It rises in the province of Granada, traverses Andalusia, passes by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, and falls into the Mediterranean about 20 miles N.W. Cadiz. Lat. 36. 46. N Long. 4. 35. W.

GUADALUPE, a to. of Spain, province of Toledo, on a river of the same name, 45 miles S.W. Toledo. Pop. 3000.

GUADARMEÑA, a tributary of the Guadalquivir, in Spain.

GUADARRAMA, (Sandy River,) a river of Spain, in New Castile, joins the Tagus 9 miles below Toledo.—Also a small town on the above river.

GUADIMAR, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadalquivir, below Seville.

GUADIANA, (the River Ana, anciently Anas,) a large river of Spain, which, running westward, passes by Ciudad Real, Merida, and Badajoz, and entering Portugal, falls into the sea between Ayamonte and Castel Marim, in Lat. 37. 10. N. Long. 7. 26. W.

GUADIARO, a river of Spain, in Granada, which falls into the Mediterranean.

GUADIATO, a river of Spain, which joins the Guadalquivir, 16 miles below Cordova.

GUADIX, a to. of Spain, in Granada, near the Guadalquivir. It has 5 churches and 7 convents, with 8300 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of hemp and flax; also of silk. The climate is temperate, owing to its elevated situation. 28 miles E.N.E. Granada.

GUAILAS, or **HUAILAS**, a province of Peru, 45 miles long, and 16 broad.

GUAIRA, a to. of the Caraccas, province of Venezuela. It has a port, defended by a castle, which is, however, exposed to the swell of the ocean. In 1812, this town was laid in ruins by an earthquake. Pop. 6000. 7 miles N. Caraccas. Lat. 10. 48. N. Long. 67. 2. W.

GUALDO, a small to. of the Papedom. Pop. 2000. 6 miles N. Nocera.

GUALIOR, a dis. of Hindostan, province of Agra, situated between the 26th and 27th degrees of N. lat., and the 78th and 79th of E. long.

GUALIOR, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Agra, situate on a hill, at the bottom of which stands the town, which is large and populous, and carries on a considerable trade between the Mahratta and British territories. Lat. 26. 18. N. Long. 78. 14. E.

GUALLAGA, a large river of South America, which enters the Amazons, in Lat. 7. 16. S.

GUALTERO, a to. of the states of Modena. Pop. 4150.

GUAM, or **GUAHON**, one of the Ladrone islands, about 120 miles in circuit, high and shelving on the east side, and fenced with steep rocks, opposed to the perpetual beating of the sea. The climate is fine and the soil fertile.

GUAMA, a large river of Brazil, which enters the Amazons at the town of Para.

GUAMANGA, a handsome to. of Peru, and capital of a province of the same name. The public places and squares are magnificent. It has various parochial churches, besides the cathedral, and several other places of worship, with numerous convents. There is also a university. 188 miles S.E. Lima. Lat. 12. 50. N. Long. 77. 56. W.

GUAMOCO, a city of the province of Antioquia, in Granada, 32 miles N.E. Antioquia.

GUAMUS, a river of Quito, province of Pastos, which runs east into the Putumayo.

GUANARE, a neatly built to. of the Caraccas, province of Varinas, on a river of the same name. The streets are straight and wide. There is an hospital, with a moderate revenue. The parish church is large, handsome, and adorned in a superior style. The inhabitants chiefly depend on the produce of their pasture lands. Pop. 12,300. 193 miles S.S.W. Caraccas. Lat. 8. 14. N. Long. 66. 55. W. —The river Guanare runs into the Apuro.

GUANAXUATO, one of the twelve intendancies of Mexico, wholly situate on the ridge of

the Cordillera of Anahuac, and the most populous province of the viceroyalty. Its length is 52 leagues; and its breadth 31 leagues. It is chiefly noted for the richness of its mines, which exceeds those of Potosi. There are, in this intendency, 3 cities, 4 towns, 37 villages, 33 parishes, and 448 farms. Pop. 517,300.

GUANAXUATO, a large and flourishing city of Mexico, in the intendency of the same name. The population within the city amounts to 41,000; and in the mines surrounding the city, of which the buildings are contiguous, to 29,600; altogether to 70,600. The ground on which the city is built is 6836 feet above the level of the sea. Lat. 21. 0. 15. N. Long. 101. 54. 45. W.

GUANCABAMBA, or CHAMAYA, a river of Quito, which falls into the Amazons.

GUANCABELICA, a town of Peru, and capital of the province of Angaraez. It is situated in a broken and uneven glen of the Andes, so elevated that the temperature is extremely cold, and the weather perpetually changing. It is noted for its rich mines of gold and silver in the neighbouring mountains. It has also a celebrated mine of quicksilver. 140 miles S.E. Lima. Lat. 12. 56. S. Lon. 74. 51. W.

GUANTA, a province of Peru. Pop. 10,000. Its capital is of the same name.

GUANUCO, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, now reduced to a miserable village. Lat. 10. 6. S. Long. 75. 36. W.

GUAPORÉ, a large river of Brazil, which flows into the Arinos.

GUARAPICHE, a river of South America, in Cumana, which enters the gulf of Paria.

GUARDA, a fortified town of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 2300.

GUARDAMAR, a seaport town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Segura. Pop. 4250. 17 miles S.S.W. Alicante.

GUARDIA, a to. of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 4100.

GUARDIA, a to. of Spain, 30 miles S.S.E. Madrid. Pop. 3350.

GUARDIA, a town of Naples, 11 miles E. Molise. Pop. 1800.

GUARDIA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, 14 miles W.S.W. Tuy. Pop. 2500.

GUARDIA LOMBARDA, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 2500.

GUARDIA FIERA, a to. of Naples, province of Molise, 16 miles N.E. Molise. Pop. 1500.

GUARENA, a to. of Piedmont, 6 miles N. by W. Alba. Pop. 2200.

GUARICO, a large river of the Caraccas, which falls into the Apure.

GUAROCHIRI, the capital of a district of the same name in Peru. Lat. 11. 55. S. Long. 76. 18. W.

GUASTALLA, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, at the confluence of the Tessone and the Po. Pop. 5500. 21 miles S. Mantua. Lat. 44. 54. 58. N. Long. 10. 39. 46. E.

GUATIMALA, one of the nine independent governments into which the Spanish possessions in America are divided, including the long and somewhat narrow tract of country between the continents of North and South America. It consists of six united republican states, Guatemala, Quetzaltenango, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica. The government is a pure federal republic, formed on the model of that of the United States. There is an establishment of the Roman Catholic religion; but toleration of dissent is fully recognised. Slavery is abolished, and monkery is suppressed. Pop. 2,000,000.

GUATIMALA, a province of the above government, which extends about 130 leagues along the coast of the Pacific ocean, and is in some places from 30 to 40 in breadth. It is bounded N.E. by Vera Paz and Chiapa, E. by Honduras, S.W. by the Pacific ocean, S.E. by Nicaragua, and N. and W. by Oaxaca. It is a mountainous country. Pop. 464,000.

GUATIMALA, SANTIAGO DE, the capital of the above province and government, founded in 1524. It was twice destroyed by an earthquake. The city, now rebuilt, stands 25 miles to the south of the old town. It is a magnificent place, adorned with churches and monasteries, and a university, reckoned one of the best in the empire. Pop. 19,000. Lat. 14. 28. N. Long. 92. 40. W.

GUAVIARI, a river of the Andes of Quito, which falls into the Orinoco, Lat. 4. 20. N.

GUAYABAMBA, a river of Perú, which runs into the Guallaga. Lat. 7. 33. S.

GUAYAQUIL, a province of Quito, in South America, which extends 110 miles from north to south, its jurisdiction commencing at Cape Pasoo to the north, in Lat. 22. S., and extending as far as the mouth of the river Tumbe, in Lat. 3. 26. S. It is bounded in that direction by the province of Truxillo and that of Piura, in Peru, E. by that of Cuenca, N. by that of Esmeraldas, and N.E. by those of Riobamba and Chimbo. It is of an extremely hot and moist temperature, and its territory is low-lying and level.

GUAYAQUIL, the capital of the above province, on both sides of the river of the same name, over which is a wooden bridge. It is about 1½ mile long, and built of good houses; but these being mostly of wood, it is liable, in consequence, to conflagrations, by which it has frequently suffered. It has a celebrated commercial port in the river Guayaquil, and an excellent dock to the south, on the shore of the same river. Pop. 20,000. 150 miles S.S.W. Quito. Lat. 2. 11. 21. S. Long. 79. 40. W.

GUAYAQUIL, a river of this province, which has its rise in the Andes. It enters the sea in the gulf of its name, in Lat. 2. 27. S.

GUAYMAS, a seaport to. of Mexico, state of Sonora, on the gulf of California. Pop. 4500.

GUBBIO, or EUGUBIO, a town of Italy, at

the foot of the Apennines. It manufactures woollen and silk stuffs. Pop. 4000. 35 miles N. Spoleto.

GUBEN, a town of Lower Lusatia, at the junction of the Lubst and the Neisse. It has manufactures of cloth, and a considerable trade in flax and linen. Pop. 6000. 70 miles N.N.E. Dresden.

GUBI, a to. of India, province of Mysore. Lat. 13. 7. N. Long. 77. 10. E.

GUERWILLER, a small town of France, department of the Higher Rhine. Pop. 2900.

GUEGON, a town of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 2450.

GUENEESE, a to. of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Pop. 3400.

GUER, a to. of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 4900.

GUERANDE, a to. of France, department of the Loire Inferieure, between the mouths of the Vilaine and the Loire. It has extensive manufactures of salt. Pop. 7000. 36 miles W. Nantes.

GUERARD, a to. of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Pop. 1650.

GUERCHE, LA, a town of France, 18 miles E.S.E. Rennes. Pop. 4000.

GUERET, a to. of France, department of La Creuse, 221 miles S. Paris. Pop. 4000.

GUERLESQUIN, a to. of France, in Brittany, 11 miles S.E. Morlaix. Pop. 1600.

GUERNICA, a to. of Spain, province of Biscay, 22 miles N.N.E. Vittoria.

GUERNSEY, an island in the English Channel, near the coast of Normandy and Brittany, lies in Mount St Michael's bay, a spacious gulf, formed by Cape La Hogue in Normandy and Cape Frehille, in Brittany, in 49. 13. N. lat. 2. 40. W. long. This beautiful island extends 9 miles in length, and about 30 in circumference. It is abundantly watered, though, from its limited size, none of the streams are considerable. The soil throughout the island is rich and fertile, and yields very fine pasture. The cows of this island are much esteemed, yielding abundance of excellent milk. A great number of them are yearly exported to England. Vegetables are also excellent, and in great variety. Timber, with the exception of the elm tree, is not lofty, but luxuriant. Most kinds of fruit and flowers grow in profusion; and so genial is the climate, that myrtles and geraniums flourish in the open ground, and even the more hardy species of the orange tree, the Seville, will fructify with very little shelter in winter. Thousands of that beautiful flower, the Guernsey lily, are exported yearly to England and France. The fig tree attains great luxuriance, and sometimes reaches a remarkable size. The aloe tree frequently blossoms here. One of the most useful vegetables is a marine plant called varec, which is used both for fuel and manure. Both the judicial and executive authorities are exercised by a body called the Royal Court, composed by 12 jurats, the procureur, or

attorney-general, and the comptroller, or solicitor-general. But the task of raising money to defray public expenses, is committed to what is called the States of Deliberation, a political body, composed of the governor for the time being, the bailiff, 12 jurats, and the procureur, the 8 rectors of the 10 parishes, and the united voices of the constables of each parish; the total number of voters being 32.

Application must, however, in certain cases, be made to the king, for permission to carry into effect the levies proposed by this body. Guernsey is divided into ten parishes, the churches appertaining to which were consecrated between the years 1111 and 1312. Dissenters, more particularly the Calvinists and Methodists, are very numerous, and have several chapels. The Roman Catholics are few. The society of Friends, or Quakers, are rather increasing in number. Pop. 24,349. The post-office duty is performed twice a week from Weymouth, by her majesty's post-office steam-packets. Other steam vessels and sailing packets ply daily between Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, and many other ports of England, to this island; there is also a constant communication kept up between this and the opposite French coast, so that in time of peace this favoured port may be considered as the medium of a regular thoroughfare for passengers. Distance from Portland, 42 miles; Needles, 65; Start Point, 54; Cape la Hogue, 29; Cherbourg, 48; Cape Fressette, 46.

GUERNSEY, a co. of the United States, in Ohio. Pop. in 1815, 4800. Chief town, Cambridge.

GUETARIA, a fortified castle and small town of Spain, 9 miles W. Sebastian.

GUHRAU, a town of Silesia, 17 miles E. Glogau. Pop. 2800.

GUIANA, an extensive country of South America, bounded by the river Orinoco on the N. and N.W., by the river Amazons on the S., by the Atlantic on the E., and by the territories of New Granada on the W. It is situated between the parallels of 8. 20. N. and 3. 0. S. lat.; and between 50. and 70. 20. W. long. This territory was formerly occupied by four powers, namely, the Spaniards, the Portuguese, the French, and the Dutch; but is now possessed by the republics of Venezuela and Brazil, and by the French, the Dutch, and the British. French Guiana, which is the most easterly and smallest division of Guiana, lies between the 2d and 6th deg. N. lat., and 51½ and 54½ deg. W. long., having E. and S. Brazil, W. Dutch Guiana, and N. and N.E. the Atlantic. Length, N. to S., 250 miles; breadth varying from 100 to 190 miles. Dutch Guiana is intermediate, both in size and position, between French and British Guiana. It extends between the 2d and 6th deg. of N. lat., and the 53d and 57th deg. W. long., having E. French Guiana, from which it is separated by the Marony, S. Brazil, W. the Corentyn, which divides it from British Guiana, and

N. the Atlantic. Length, N. to S., 250 miles; average breadth, about 155 miles. British Guiana is the most westerly portion of the above territory, and the largest, if we include within its limits the entire territory claimed by the British. The latter extends between lat. 0. 40. and 8. 40. N., and between the 57th and 61st degree of W. long., having E. Dutch Guiana, from which it is separated by the Corentyn, S. Brazil, W. Venezuela, and N. and N.E. the Atlantic. This territory is supposed to comprise about 76,000 square miles; but of this a disputed portion, claimed by Brazil and Venezuela, amounts to not less than 64,000 square miles, leaving only about 12,000 square miles for the area of the undisputed British territory. Guiana was discovered by Columbus in the year 1498. It was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh, who, in 1595, sailed up the Orinoco, above 600 miles, in search of the supposed El Dorado. It was settled by the English, from whom it was taken by the Dutch, and confirmed to them at the peace of Breda. The Dutch colonies in Guiana were taken by the British in 1796. They were surrendered to Holland at the peace of Amiens. In the subsequent war, they were again taken by the forces of Great Britain, and now remain in her possession, by the treaty of Paris, concluded in 1814. In 1586, the city of St Thomas was built about 50 leagues from the mouth of the Orinoco. It was removed, in 1764, about 40 leagues further from the sea. The French undertook the colonisation of Cayenne, or French Guiana, in 1635. Guiana is of a mild climate for a tropical country. The range of the thermometer on the sea coast, and during the dry season, which is reckoned the hottest, is from 84 to 90; but in general it is confined between 73 and 84. In the interior it seldom rises above 80, and during the night frequently falls as low as 50 or 60. Along the seashore, and for a considerable way into the interior, the country is an extensive and uniform plain of unequalled fertility. In advancing into the interior, the country rises into mountains, many of which are sandy and barren, and covered with rocks, frequently containing a great variety of mineral substances. Rich and fertile valleys are interspersed throughout these mountainous tracts. The uncultivated parts are covered with immense forests, which are intersected with deep marshes, and by extensive savannahs or plains covered with luxuriant herbage. The country is intersected by the tributary streams of the Orinoco and the Amazons. The principal rivers flow into the Atlantic; they are the Essequibo, the Demerara, the Berbice, the Canje, the Corentyn, the Surinam, the Comewina, the Cottica, the Copename, the Seramica, and the Marawina. Guiana is overspread with the most luxuriant vegetation, abounding in the finest woods, in fruits of every description, and in an infinite variety of both rare and useful plants.

Many of the trees grow to the height of 100 feet; they consist of every variety of such as are valuable for their hardness and durability, as well as of others, which are richly veined, capable of taking the finest polish, and well adapted for all sorts of ornamental furniture; while others yield valuable dyes, or exude balsamic and medicinal oils. The fruit trees are in great variety, and the fruits they yield are of the most exquisite delicacy and flavour. Wild animals and beasts of prey are abundant. These are the jaguar, which is a powerful and ferocious animal; the cougar, or red tiger, resembling a greyhound in shape, but larger in size; the tiger-cat; the crabdogado, not much larger than a common cat, and exceedingly ferocious; the coatimondi, or Brazilian weasel; the great ant-bear; the porcupine; the hedgehog; the armadillo; the sloth; the opossum of different kinds; the deer; the hog; the agouti; the lizard; the cameleon. In the rivers are to be found the alligator; the tapir, resembling the hippopotamus of the old continent, but of much smaller size, not being larger than a small ass, but much more clumsy; the manatee, or sea-cow, about 16 feet in length; the paca, or spotted coney; and the pipa, a hideous and deformed animal. Of the serpent tribe there are various species from the large aboma snake, which grows to the length of 20 and 30 feet, to those of the smallest size. The woods of Guiana are filled with every variety of the feathered species, many of which, there is reason to believe, are only imperfectly known to naturalists. Those most commonly seen are the crested eagle, a very fierce bird, and very strong; the vulture; the owl; the black and white butcher bird; parrots of different kinds, and of the most brilliant plumage; the toucan; the pelican; the tiger bird; herons of different kinds; the flamingo; the humming bird of various species; the plover; the woodpecker; the mocking bird. The vampire bat is also found in Guiana, and grows to an enormous size, measuring about 3½ inches between the tips of the two wings. It sucks the blood of men and cattle when they are fast asleep. After it is full, it disgorges the blood, and begins to suck afresh, until it reduces the patient to a state of great weakness. The rivers of Guiana abound with fish, many of which are highly prized by the inhabitants; and owing to the heat and moisture of the climate, insects and reptiles of all sorts are produced in such abundance, that the annoyance from this source is inconceivable. These insects are, flies, ants, mosquitoes, cockroaches, lizards, jack-spaniards, a large species of wasp, fire flies, centipedes, &c. The native inhabitants of Guiana are continually receding from the districts which are occupied by the Europeans. They chiefly consist of the following tribes, namely, the Caribbees, the Worrows, the Accawaws, the Arrowauks. From the earliest period, the Dutch colonies in Guiana have been ex-

posed to depredations from fugitive negroes who, at different periods, have been driven by the excessive cruelty of their masters, to take refuge in the woods. At one time the colony was threatened with destruction from these bands of deserter slaves. As the European troops who were sent against this enemy generally fell a prey to the climate, a corps of manumitted negroes was formed, by whom the slaves were pursued into the woods, and the colony has since been freed from this source of annoyance. Pop. British, 96,000; French, 21,600; Dutch, 66,000.

GUIBARRA, a river of Ireland, co. of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic.

GUICHEN, a to. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 3300.

GUIDORE, a river of Ireland, co. of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic.

GUIELAN, a to. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2800.

GUIENNE, a large province in the south-west of France, to the north of Gascony, and in general separated from it by the great river Garonne. The modern division of this extensive tract is into five departments, viz. the Gironde, the Lot and Garonne, the Dordogne, the Lot, and the Aveyron.

GUIGNEN, a vil. in France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 2700.

GUILDEN MORDEN, a pa., Camb. Pop. 675.

GUILDFORD, a market and borough town of England, the capital of Surrey, on the Wye, which is here navigable for barges from the Thames, the central arch of the stone bridge having been enlarged to let them pass, and by a junction with the Arun Canal communicates with the southern coast. It has a considerable trade to London in lime, timber, corn, malt, and beer—also in stone, slate, coal, &c. Guildford is one of the best inland towns of its size in the kingdom; large, clean, and well built, consisting chiefly of one spacious street, which, running along the declivity of a considerable chalk hill, presents an imposing appearance to the stranger. It contains three parish churches, and various other public buildings; but is chiefly noted for its castle, situate about 300 yards southward of the High Street, and supposed to have been a palace of several early Anglo-Saxon kings. The other principal buildings are an hospital, a free grammar school, a guildhall, a jail, a theatre, and several meetinghouses for dissenters of different denominations. It sends two members to parliament. The corn market is held in an elegant stone structure facing the High Street. Pop. 4688. 30 miles S.W. London.

GUILDSFIELD, a pa., Mont. Pop. 2994.

GUILFORD, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina, enclosed by Rowan, Rockingham, and Orange counties, and Virginia. Pop. 11,420. Slaves, 1467.

GUILFORD, a post to. and bo. of the United States, in New Haven county, Connecticut.

Pop. 3845.—2d, Of Windham county, Vermont. Pop. 1872.

GUILLAC, a to. of France, in the department of Morbihan. Pop. 1555.

GUILSBOROUGH, a to. of England, in the N.R.Y. It consists of one spacious street, and has a neat and pleasing appearance. It was formerly noted for its alum works, which are now superseded by others nearer the coast. Pop. 1988.

GUIMARAENS, an inland town of Portugal, on the Ave, province of Entre Douro e Minho. It is built on a slight elevation in the midst of a beautiful and productive plain between two small rivers, the Ave and Visella, and is surrounded with fortifications. There are thermal springs in the neighbourhood, which were known to the Romans. The ancient town is said to be founded 500 years B.C. The streets are wide and clean, and the houses neat. Here are manufactures of damasked linen for tablecloths; also of knives. The town contains four churches and six convents. Pop. 8260. 3 miles N.N.E. Oporto.

GUINEA, a name which modern Europeans have uniformly applied to a large extent of the western coast of Africa, of which the limits are not very definite. The European geographers, however, seem now to have agreed in fixing as the boundaries of Guinea, the Rio Mesurado and the western extremity of Benin, comprehending a space of about thirteen degrees of longitude. This large territory is usually divided into four portions, called the Grain coast, the Ivory coast, the Gold coast, and the Slave coast. The Grain coast, called also the Malaghetta, or Pepper coast, extends from the Mesurado to the village of Growa, about ten miles beyond Cape Palmas. The aromatic plant from which this coast derives its name, appeared, when Europeans first landed on this coast, a delicious luxury. As soon, however, as they became familiar with the more delicate and exquisite aromatics of the East, this coarser one fell into disrepute; and as this coast afforded neither gold nor ivory, and was not favourable for procuring slaves, it has been comparatively little frequented. The principal forts erected here by the Europeans are Grand Bassam, Sangwin, Sestro, Great and Little Garraway, and Growa. After passing Growa, about ten miles to the east of Cape Palmas, commences what by European navigators is termed the Ivory coast. This name is obviously derived from the great quantity of ivory, or elephants' teeth, which is brought down from the interior countries. These are sometimes so large as to weigh 200 pounds, and a European traveller has seen 10,000 pounds sold in a day. Gold is also tolerably plentiful. Although the Ivory coast is thus tolerably supplied with materials of trade, it has never been very extensively frequented by merchants. It is populous and thickly set with villages, but does not contain any town of much consider-

ation. It reaches to Cape Apollonia. The finest parts are those in the vicinity of the Great Drewin, and the Rio St Andre. The Gold coast extends from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta, which separates it from the Slave coast. Of all parts of Guinea, and indeed of the African coast, it is the one where European settlements and trade have been carried to the greatest extent. This coast has been frequented at different times by the Portuguese, the Danes, Swedes, Dutch, and British. Britain has now a more extensive footing upon this coast than any other nation. She maintains a range of forts, the expense of which is defrayed by the African company, out of a grant of £23,000 per annum, made by government for that purpose; but the trade is thrown open to all the subjects of the British nation. Although the Gold coast is situate almost immediately under the line, the thermometer has scarcely been known to rise above 93 degrees, and the common heat of midsummer is only from 85 to 90. The general appearance of the country from the sea suggests the idea of an immense forest, parts only of which are cleared for the purpose of cultivation. High lands are seen in various directions, crowned with lofty trees and thick underwood; the soil along the coast varies, from a light sandy and gravelly texture, to a fine black mould and loamy clay. As we advance into the interior, it sensibly improves, and, at the distance of six or eight miles from the shore, becomes rich in the extreme, and fit for any species of cultivation. The natives inhabiting the Gold coast present a considerable variety. The most prominent place is held by the Fantees. Of late years, another power, before almost unknown to Europeans, has occupied a conspicuous place. This is Ashantee, the sovereign of which has waged repeated and successful wars against the Fantees. Cape Coast Castle is the capital of the British settlements on the Gold coast; and forts are also maintained at Acra, Dixcove, Succondee, Commendo, and Anamaboe. That at Winnebah has been given up. The Slave coast extends from the Rio Volta to the Bay and River of Lagos, which separate it from Benin. Of all the parts of native Africa yet explored by Europeans, this is the one where cultivation and the arts have been carried to the greatest perfection. The country here was in a most flourishing and prosperous state when it received a fatal blow, about the middle of last century, by the invasion of the king of Dahomey, who, having conquered it, reduced the principal towns to ashes, and massacred a great proportion of the population. This coast has since continued to form part of the territory of Dahomey, and is governed by a viceroy, who resides at Griwehee; but under this ferocious and military tyranny it has never recovered its ancient wealth and prosperity.

GUINEA, NEW. *See* Papua.

GUINEGAST, or ENGUINEGATTE, a village

of France, department of the Pas de Calais, noted for the battle of the Spurs in 1513.

GUINES, a to. of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 3200.

GUINGAMP, a to. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. It stands on an extensive plain on the river Trieux, and was formerly fortified with walls, parts of which still exist; a specious street intersects it from end to end, about the middle of which is a singular parish church, with a square tower, surmounted by a dome. The town contains several good edifices, and is surrounded by agreeable walks. It has a trade in flax, linen, fruit, and corn. Pop. 6466. 328 miles W. Paris.

GUIOLLE, a to. of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop. 1900.

GUIPANA, the largest of a group of islands called the Cervine islands, in the Adriatic.

GUIPAVAZ, a to. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 3500.

GUIPRY, a to. of France, department of the Ile and Vilaine. Pop. 2600.

GUIPUZCOA, a district of the province of Biscay, in Spain, bordered partly by the sea, and partly by the French frontier. It is hilly, but fertile and populous, containing 105,000 inhabitants, on a territorial extent of 640 square miles. Chief town, St Sebastian.

GUIRGOW, a city of the Turkish province of Necopoli. It stands on the northern bank of the Danube, in the principality of Wallachia. It has a strong fortress, and the city itself is a strong place. The inhabitants amount to 7000 Greeks, Armenians and Wallachians, and a few Turks. Lat. 43. 52. 45. N. Long. 26. 7. E.

GUISBOROUGH. *See* Guilsborough.

GUISCARD, a to. of France, department of the Oise. Pop. 1200.

GUISE, a to. of France, on the Oise, 14 miles E. St Quentin. Pop. 3500.

GUISELEY, a to. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 1604.

GUISELEY, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 10,028.

GUISHDEN, a river of Ireland, co. of Mayo, runs into the Moy.

GUISSENEY, a village of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2800.

GUJUNDER, a to. of Hindostan, in Bejapoor, capital of a district of the same name, situated principally between the 15th and 16th degrees of North lat. It is 60 miles E. by N. from Deirwan. Lat. 15. 45. N. Long. 75. 46. E.

GUJERAT, or GUJRAT, a very large province of Hindostan, situated principally between the 21st and 24th degrees of northern latitude. It is bounded N. by the province of Ajmeer, E. by Malwah and Khandeish, S. by Aurungabad and the sea, W. by a sandy desert, the gulf of Catch, and the sea. It has been computed to be 320 miles long, by about 180 broad. Pop. about 6,500,000.

GUJERAT PENINSULA, a territory of Hindostan, situated principally between the 21st and

23d degrees of N. lat.; and occupying the south-western extremity of the province, to the main land of which it is joined by an isthmus.

GUNDERGHUR. See Gujundergur.

GULAN, a small straggling village of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 2 miles east of Aberlady.

GULAN NESS, the southern point of the frith of Forth, Scotland. Lat. 56. 5. N. Long. 2. 44 W.

GULF STREAM, a remarkable current in the ocean, which runs along the coast, at unequal distances, from Cape Florida to the isle of Sables and the banks of Newfoundland, where it turns off and runs down through the Western islands; thence to the coast of Africa, and along that coast in a southern direction, till it arrives at, and supplies the place of, those waters carried by the constant trade-winds from the coast of Africa towards the west, thus producing a constant circulating current.

GULGUNAAB, a to. of Hindostan, in the northern Circars, district of Vizigapatam, 70 miles west by south of that place. Lat. 17. 35. N. Long. 82. 20. E.

GULL ISLAND, a small island near the coast of North Carolina, in Pamlico sound.

GULVAL, a pa. of England, Corn. Pop. 1467.

GUMBINNEN, one of the governments into which East Prussia has been lately divided. It comprises Prussian Lithuania, and is bounded by Russia, the kingdom of Poland, and the government of Königsberg. Its superficial extent is 6150 square miles. Pop. 350,000.

GUMBINNEN, the chief place of the above government, on the Pissa. It is neatly built. It trades in corn, and has manufactures of woollen, linen, and leather. Pop. 5300. 65 miles E. Königsberg. Lat. 54. 31. 38. N. Long. 22. 35. 18. E.

GUMMIPOLLAM, a to. of Hindostan, in the district of Gurrumcondah. 150 miles west by north from Madras. Lat. 13. 46. N. Long. 78. 19. E.

GUMURGINA, a considerable town of Thrace. Pop. 6000, Greeks and Turks.

GUNDARA, a to. of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, the capital of a district of the same name. Lat. 22. 53. N. Long. 73. 34. E.

GUNDELFINGEN, a to. of the Bavarian states, on the Brentz. Pop. 2100.

GUNDORE, a to. of Hindostan, in the northern Circars, and district of Ellora. 48 miles W.N.W. of Masulipatam. Lat. 16. 28. N. Long. 80. 35. E.

GUNGAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, province of Nellore, government of Madras. Lat. 14. 27. N. Long. 79. 13. E.

GUNDUCK, a considerable river of Hindostan, which falls into the Ganges at Hajypore.

GUNDWANNAH, or GOANDWANAH, an extensive province of Hindostan, extending from the 19th to the 25th degrees of northern la-

titude. It is bounded N. by the province of Allahabad and Bahar; S. by Orissa and the river Godavery. To the E. it has parts of Ori-sa, Bengal, and Bahar, and to the W. Malwah, Berar, and Allahabad. Its length may be estimated at 400 miles, by about 180.

GUNDYCOTTA, a fortress of Hindostan, province of Cuddapa, government of Madras.

GUNGPOORA, or KANGPOORA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Delhi.

GUNPOWDER, a river of the United States, which flows into Chesapeake bay.

GUNS, or KOESZEG, a to. of Hungary, 58 miles S. by E. Vienna. It has woollen manufactures. Pop. 4900.

GUNSBURGH, a bailiwick of the circle of the Upper Danube, in Bavaria. Extent 130 square miles; contains 2 cities, 2 market towns, and 48 villages, with a population of 19,000 inhabitants. It is a fertile district of corn, cattle, hops, flax, and wood. The capital is a city of the same name, containing about 4000 inhabitants, and has a considerable trade by inland navigation. Lat. 48. 27. N. Long. 10. 11. E.

GUNTERS DORF, a village of Silesia, noted for a severe action between a French and Russian corps, on 16th November 1805.

GUNTOOR, one of the districts of Hindostan, on the western side of the Bay of Bengal, called the Northern Circars.

GUNTOOR, the capital of the above district, and station of the civil establishment. Lat. 16. 20. N. Long. 80. 30. E.

GUNTZ, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube.

GUNZBURG, a to. of Bavaria, 15 miles E. of Ulm. Pop. 2800.

GUNZENHAUSEN, a to. of the Bavarian states, 10 miles S.E. Anspach. Pop. 1500.

GURDAIZ, a to. in the Afghan territories, in the province of Cabul. 39 miles E. by S. from Ghizni. Lat. 33. 31. N. Long. 68. 53. E.

GURK, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave.

GURKFELD, a to. of Lower Carniola, on the Save. Pop. 2200.

GURRAH, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan. Lat. 23. 10. N. Long. 80. 15. E.

GURRUMCONDAH, a to. of Hindostan, in the Carnatic. Lat. 13. 45. N. Long. 78. 40. E.

GURTNAMACKIN, a river of Ireland, which falls into Galway bay.

GUSTROW, a to. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality of Wenden, on the Nebel. Here are several breweries and brandy distilleries. Pop. 8560.

GUTERSLOH, a to. of Westphalia, government of Minden. Pop. 1700.

GUTHRIE, a pa., Forf. Pop. 528.

GUTPURBA, a river of the south of India, which falls into the Kistna.

GUTTSTADT, a to. of East Prussia, 60 miles S. Königsberg. Pop. 2550.

GUTY, or GOOTY, a celebrated fortress of

India, and capital of a district of the same name. Lat. 15. 9. N. Long. 77. 35. E.

GUY'S CLIFF, a ham. of England, in Warwickshire, 1 mile N. Warwick.

GUYTING POWER, a pa., Glou. Pop. 792.

GUYTING TEMPLE, a pa., Glou. Pop. 520.

GUZELHISAR, a city of Asia Minor, on the site of the ancient Magnesia, noted for the remains of antiquity in its neighbourhood. Lat. 37. 45. N. Long. 27. 50. E.

GUZNI. See Ghizni.

GWALLOR, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, and the capital of Scindia's dominions, 61 miles S.E. Agra.

GWANA, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which falls into the Gwayn.

GWAYN, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which enters the sea at Fishguard.

GWEEB, a river of Wales, in Anglesey, which enters the Irish sea below Llanbaderick.

GWELLY, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which falls into the Irish sea.

GWENNAP, a pa., Cornw. Pop. 8539

GWENDRATHVAG, a river of Wales, which falls into the Bristol Channel.

GWENSYLT, a to., Denb. Pop. 834.

GWINEAR, a pa., Cornw. Pop. 2728.

GWENROW, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Dee.

GWILLY, a river of Wales, which falls into the Towey at Abergwilly.

GWITHIAN, a pa., Corn. Pop. 539.

GWNNWS, a pa., Card. Pop. 919.

GWYDDELWERN, a pa., Merio. Pop. 1577.

GWYNT, a river of Anglesey, which falls into the Kewenny, opposite Llangristolis.

GWYTHEL, a river of Wales, in Radnorshire, which falls into the Aro near Kyneton.

GY, a town of France, department of the Upper Saone. Pop. 2900.

GYFFIN, a pa., Carnar. Pop. 641.

GYFFILLIOG, a pa., Denb. Pop. 636.

GYONGYOS, a town of Hungary, with 8000 inhabitants. 21 miles W.S.W. Erlau.

GYORGY, St, a to. of the Austrian empire, on the military frontier of Croatia. Pop. 2000.

GYULA, or JULIA, a m. t. of Hungary, near the Kores. Pop. 4250. Lat. 46. 38. 45. N. Long. 21. 15. 45. E.

H.

HAA, a small island of Scotland on the coast of Sutherland.

HAAGE, a vil. of North Brabant, 2 miles S.W. Breda.

HAARLEM, or HAERLEM, a large city of the Netherlands, in North Holland. It stands on the river Spaaren, about three miles from the sea, and communicates with Amsterdam, Leyden, and the lake of Haarlem, by several navigable canals. It was formerly a place of strength; but the ramparts are now converted into public promenades. The neighbourhood of Haarlem is remarkably beautiful. A number of canals traverse the town in different directions, some of them bordered with trees. Among the public edifices are the stadthouse, an elegant building, containing a valuable collection of pictures; a mansion or palace of the royal family; and several charitable institutions. The number of churches, great and small, is 15: the principal one is said to be the largest in Holland, and contains a collection of antiquities of the time of the crusades, with an organ said to be the finest in Europe, containing 8000 pipes, the largest 30 feet long and 16 inches in diameter, with 68 stops; one called the *vox humana* is the most remarkable. The other objects of interest are the town library, the anatomical theatre, and the botanical garden. The literary institutions here are, the Academy of Sciences, founded in 1752, and the Horticultural Society: to the former belongs a valuable museum. Here are several manufactures on a small scale, viz.

jewellery, cotton, linen, and silk stuffs, thread, and ribbons. Haarlem has long been celebrated for its bleaching grounds, and claims the honour of the origin of printing. It carries on an extensive traffic in flowers, particularly tulips, of which more than 700,000 are annually exported. Pop. 22,000. 11 miles W. Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 22. 56. N. Long. 4. 38. 19. E.

HAARLEM, LAKE of, an extensive sheet of water in the Netherlands, 14 miles each way. It lies between Leyden, Haarlem, and Amsterdam.

HAASTRECHT, a village of South Holland, 3 miles E. Gouda. Pop. 1200.

HAAY, an islet in the Hebrides on the coast of Harris.

HABELSCHWERDT, a to. of the Prussian states, country of Glatz. Pop. 2800.

HABERGHAM EYES, a to. of England, in Lanc. Pop. 5817.

HABSAI, a circle in the Russian province of Esthonia in the gulf of Finland, extending over 1536 square miles, partly on the eastward, but comprehending the isles of Dagoc, and Wernis. It contains two towns, 13 parishes, with a pop. of 42,000 inhabitants. The capital, of the same name, is located in a bay protected by the island of Wernis. Lat. 58. 56. 30. N. Long. 23. 30. 55. E.

HABSHHEIM, a to. of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 1450.

HACHA, a river of South America, which enters the Atlantic in Lat. 11. 31. 30. N.

HACHESTON, a pa. of Suff. Pop. 549.

HACKETSTOWN, a small neat vil. of Ireland, in the county of Carlow.

HACKETSTOWN, a p. t. of the United States, in Sussex county, New Jersey.

HACKFORD, a pa. of Norf. Pop. 698.

HACKINGTON, a pa. of Kent. Pop. 436.

HACKINSACK, a river of the United States, in New Jersey, which joins Passaic river.

HACKINSACK, a p. t. of the United States, in Bergen county, New Jersey. Pop. 1918.

HACKNESS, a pa. of the N. R. Y. Pop. 749.

HACKNEY, a large and populous vil. and pa. of England, in Middlesex, 2 miles from London, to which it is joined by several new rows and streets. It contains one parish church, and several chapels for dissenters, a free school, a charity school, and 17 almshouses. A new church on a large scale has lately been built: the old church had subsisted ever since the reign of Edward II. The improvements in and around Hackney are like those of other places near London. It has a receptacle for lunatics. St. John's palace, an ancient house in Well's street, now let out to poor families, is believed to have been the residence of the prior of St John of Jerusalem. In this parish, south of Seabridge, are the Temple mills, once belonging to the knights templars. Pop. of pa. 31,451.

HADDAM, a p. t. of the United States, in Middlesex county, Connecticut. Pop. 6030.

HADDAM, LITTLE, a pa. of Herts. Pop. 878.

HADDAM, MUCH, a pa. of Herts. Pop. 1268.

HADDENHAM, two pa. of England; the one in Camb., the other in Bucks. Pop. 1929—1477.

HADDINGTON, or EAST-LOTHIAN, a co. of Scotland, bounded E. by the German ocean, N. by the frith of Forth, W. and S.W. by the county of Edinburgh, and S. and S.E. by the county of Berwick. It is about 26 miles long, and about 17 broad. Its superficial area contains about 250 square miles, or 160,000 acres, of which about 100,000 are cultivated; 30,000 uncultivated; and 30,000 unprofitable. Haddington may be distinguished into the four following districts:—1. Coastlands; 2. Midlands; 3. Uplands; and 4. Mountainous, or Lammermoor districts. The first is a sloping tract of land, affording a fine fertile soil; the second is a ridge of ground north of the Tyne, sloping partly to that river and partly to the coast land; the third consists of a tract of varied breadth, elevated above the midlands, and continuing along the base of the mountains, nearly the whole extent of the county; the fourth consists of an extensive range of mountains, which commences at the south-west extremity of the county, and terminates at a high promontory called St Abb's Head, on the east shore. The western part of the county is full of coal, and in different parts of it there are considerable beds of limestone.

It is well watered. The principal river is the Tyne. Haddington is one of the most fertile counties in Scotland; and, from its high state of cultivation, produces great quantities of wheat and other grain. The inhabitants on the sea coast employ themselves in the making of salt, and in fishing. At some places linen and woollen manufactures have been established; and there are five large distilleries within the bounds of the county, all well employed. It sends a member to Parliament. The chief towns are the three royal burghs of Haddington, North Berwick, and Dunbar. Pop. 36,145.

HADDINGTON, a royal bo. of Scotland, and chief to. of the co. of Haddington, on the Tyne. It chiefly consists of four streets, which cross each other at right angles. The principal street is broad and spacious, and contains some handsome houses and shops. Of the public buildings, the most remarkable is a partly desolated monastery, a structure of probably the twelfth or thirteenth century. It is 210 feet in length, and is surmounted by a square tower 90 feet high. The west end was repaired in 1811, at an expense of nearly £6000, and forms a tasteful parish church. The town-house and county-hall are handsome buildings. There are two bridges over the Tyne. Eastward of the town stood a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded in 1178, by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. Haddington was formerly a fortified place, some fragments of its walls still remain. It joins with Dunbar, North Berwick, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in sending a member to parliament. There are four fairs annually, none of them of much importance; but there is a weekly market on Friday, reckoned the greatest in Scotland, at which all kinds of grain are sold for ready money. A species of coarse woollen was formerly manufactured here to a considerable extent; but that trade has of late years been rather on the decline. It is generally believed that John Knox was born in Haddington. It was here that itinerating libraries were first formed; and this was the first place in Scotland visited by the cholera in 1831. Pop. 5883. 17 miles E. Edinburgh, 11 W. Dunbar, 9 S.W. North Berwick.

HADDO, a to. of Scotland, in Aberd., 9 miles N.N.E. Inverury.

HADDON, EAST AND WEST, two pa. of England, in the co. of Northam. Pop. 644—909.

HADELN, a dis. of Hanover, extending over 232 square miles of rich marsh land near the mouth of the Elbe. It has two market-towns, 12 parishes, with 16,000 inhabitants. It is chiefly remarkable for the slowness of taxation and other immunities—to counteract the expense of keeping out the sea, which is a very heavy charge. It produces abundant crops of corn, beans, rape-seed, flax, and garden fruits, also rears many oxen.

HADERSLEBEN, a to. of Sleswick, on a bay of the Little Belt. Pop. 3200.

HADFIELD AND DINTING, a to. of Derby. Pop. 1270.

HADHAM, GREAT AND LITTLE, two pa. of England, in Herts. Pop. 878—1268.

HADJYPOOR. See Hajjpoor.

HADLEIGH, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Suff., on the Bret. The chief manufacture of the place is the spinning of yarn for the Norwich weavers. Pop. 3425. 7 miles W. Ipswich.

HADLEY, a vil. and pa. of England, in Middx. Pop. 1015.

HADLEY, two p. t. of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and Saratoga county, New York.

HADLOW, a pa. of England, in Kent, 3 miles N.E. Tunbridge. Pop. 1863.

HADRAMAUT, a large province of Arabia, occupying the greater part of the southern coast upon the Indian ocean, along which it extends from Yemen to Oman.

HÆMUS, an. geo., a celebrated range of mountains on the north of Macedonia, now the Balkan.

HÆRRINGHE, a to. of West Flanders, 12 miles W. Ypres. Pop. 1700.

HÆRLEBECKE, a to. of West Flanders, on the Lys. Pop. 3000.

HÆSDONK, a to. of East Flanders, 14 miles N.E. Dendermond. Pop. 2250.

HAF, an extensive bay or gulf of Pomerania. —2d, Curishe Haf, a bay of East Prussia, which communicates with the Baltic N. of Königsberg. —3d, Frische Haf, a very extensive bay of the Baltic, on the coast of East Prussia, W. of Königsberg.

HAFAR, a river and canal in the province of Irak-Arabia. The river Karoon, which is a great stream after its confluence with the Abesal at Bandekeel, containing a greater body of water than either the Tigris or the Euphrates, on reaching Sabla, a ruined village 30 miles east of Bassora, disunites, and the largest division takes the name of Hafar. After a course of 14 or 15 miles it again separates, the greater portion of the waters continuing their course in an oblique direction towards the west; and the name of Hafar is also given to a canal which flows west from it and joins the Euphrates by a cut of about three miles in length and of such depth as to allow the largest vessels to pass.

HAFNERZELL, a to. of Bavaria, 8 miles N. Passau. Pop. 1840.

HAGBORNE, a pa. of England, Berks. Pop. 782.

HAGEN, a to. of the Prussian states, co. of Mark. Pop. 1850.

HAGETMAM, a to. of France, 5 miles S.E. Tartas. Pop. 2660.

HAGEY, a pa. of England, Worces. Pop. 691.

HAGUE, a large and beautiful to. in South Holland, 10 miles S.S.W. Leyden, and 30 S.

W. Amsterdam, and nearly 3 from the sea coast. It yields to few cities in Europe in the beauty of its streets, the stateliness of its buildings, and the pleasantness of its situation. The largest street is called the Voorhout, and contains a succession of most elegant edifices; but the most attractive part of the town is one of the public squares called the Vyverburg: it is of an oblong form, with a beautiful walk, and an avenue of trees on one side, while the other is bordered by a large basin of water and superb edifices. There are five other squares, and a fine park, all of which form pleasant promenades. Of the public buildings, the old palace is an enormous pile, presenting specimens of almost every species of architecture. The mansion of the family of Bentinck, that of Prince Maurice, and the new palace begun by William III., are all deserving of attention. The number of churches is 14; and there are also several charitable institutions. The greatest drawback on this pleasant town arises from the neglect of the canals, several of which are stagnant, and emit a disagreeable smell, which forms a strange contrast to the general cleanliness of the place. The environs contain a number of villas; but their principal ornament is the rural palace, belonging to the Orange family, above a mile to the north of the town. The house resembles a gentleman's country seat, and has nothing princely, except some public rooms, and a fine gallery of paintings. To the west of the Hague is Scheveling, a neat fishing village of about 300 houses. The fine avenue from it to the town is closely planted on each side with oaks, beeches, and limes, of a magnificent height. On the opposite side of the Hague, and at a distance of about a mile and a half in a south-east direction, is the castle of Ryswick, which gave name to the well-known treaty of 1697. The Hague became, so long ago as 1250, the residence of the governors of Holland, on account of the advantages it presented for the chase. It was taken by the French in 1795, who were driven out of it in 1813. It suffered greatly in its importance after the erection of Holland into a kingdom by Bonaparte. The manufacture of porcelain, and the printing of books, particularly French books, are the only branches of industry entitled to particular notice. Pop. 45,000.

HAGUENAU, (the meadow of the forest, *haag*,) a to. of France on the Motter. It has several manufactures of tobacco, madder, and earthenware. Pop. 7400. 20 miles N. Strasburg.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, a pa. in Linc. Pop. 593.

HAIDHAUSEN, a to. of Bavaria, 1 mile from Munich, with 2000 inhabitants.

HAIDINGSFELD, a to. of Franconia, 3 miles S.E. Würzburg. Pop. 2000.

HAIGH, a to. of England, in Lanc. Pop. 1271.

HAILEY, a ham. of England, in Oxon. 1 mile N. Whitney. Pop. 1230.

HAILSHAM, a to. and pa. of England, in Suss. Pop. 1445.

HAINBURG, to. of Lower Austria, on the Danube. Pop. 2700.

HAINA, a large river of St Domingo, which falls into a bay of the same name, about 12 miles W. St Domingo.

HAINAU, a to. of Silesia, 50 miles W. by N. Breslau. Pop. 2000.

HAINAULT, an extensive inland province of the Netherlands, bounded on one side by the French frontier, and on the other side bylanders, South Brabant, and the province of Namur. It has a superficial extent of 1700 square miles, and is watered by the Scheldt, the Sambre, and the Haine. Pop. 473,000.

HAIINE, a river of the Netherlands, in Hainault, which falls into the Scheldt.

HAINFORD, a pa. in Norf. Pop. 605.

HAI-NUN ISLE, an island at the southern extremity of China, 190 miles long by 70 in breadth, north of the gulf of Cochin China. It is in general mountainous with fertile valleys producing the same fruits as China, and some valuable woods. The inhabitants are short and deformed, and wear clothes only from the waist downwards, painting their faces with blue strips. Lat. 18. 15. to 20. N. Long. 104. 4. to 110. 20. E.

HAITERBACH, a to. of Wirttemberg, on the Nagold. Pop. 1500.

HAIJGANGE, a to. of Hindostan in the province of Bengal, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Ganges, which is here a mile broad, and in the rainy season runs with great rapidity. It is 29 miles south-west of Dacca. Lat. 23. 31. N. Long. 89. 53. E. Hajji is the Arabic word for pilgrims, and is prefixed to a number of towns in Mahometan countries.

HAIJGKEEN, a large district within the Affghan territory, situated on the western border of the Indus, between 29. and 31. degrees of N. Lat. It is chiefly a strip of land bounded by the Indus on the east, and a ridge of mountains on the west. Its inhabitants are in a very disorderly state. The country has been imperfectly explored, and its limits are ill defined.

HAIJGPOOR, a dis. of Hindostan, in the province of Bahar, situate between 25. and 26. degrees N. Lat. It is fertile and well cultivated, and produces opium and saltpetre. The greater part of the Company's drugs are the products of this country, and of the adjacent territory of Sarun. The farmers rear a number of horses; and at Hajgpoor an annual fair is held for the sale of these animals, the breed of which has been greatly improved by the English. Hajgpoor is the principal town on the north-east side of the Ganges. —Hajgpoor is also the name of a small town in the province of Lahore, on the north side of the Bigah river, which is here 100 yards

broad, 65 miles south-east of Lahore. Lat. 26. 20. N. Long. 74. 51. E.

HALASZ, a to. of Hungary, with 8700 inhabitants. It is composed of an assemblage of cottages.

HALBERSTADT, (the town of Albert, Duke of Austria,) a city of the Prussian states, the capital of a principality of the same name, containing 100,000 inhabitants. It is a place of great antiquity, built chiefly in the Gothic style. The Catholics have 3 churches and 2 monasteries; the Lutherans have 5 churches. The principal buildings are, the cathedral, the Jewish synagogue, and the ancient palace, now converted into the town-house and excise office. Here are several manufactures on a small scale, viz. of woollen, linen, leather, gloves, paper, wax, and cobalt. Pop. 13,000. 28 miles S.W. Magdeburg.

HALBERTON, a pa., Devon. Pop. 1636.

HALDEN, HIGH, a pa., Kent. Pop. 649.

HALDENSLEBEN, NEW, a to. of the Prussian states, on the Ohra. 14 miles N. Magdeburg. Pop. 3200.—Old Haldensleben has 1000 inhabitants.

HALDENWANG, a vil. of Bavaria, 54 miles S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. 1700.

HALDUBARRY, a to. of Bengal, district of Purneah, 55 miles N.E. from Purneah. Lat. 26. 20. N. Long. 87. 59. E.

HALE, a to. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 945.

HALE, GREAT, a pa., Linc. Pop. 966.

HALESOWEN, a m. t. and pa. of England, county of Salop. The church is a fine structure, much admired for its spire, supported by four curious arches. The town has not much trade. Here is a manufactory of nails and various sorts of hardware. Pop. 11,839. 7½ miles S.W. Birmingham.

HALESWORTH, a m. t. of England, in Suff. folk, on the river Blyth. It is of considerable antiquity, and has a handsome Gothic church, and a charity school. Pop. 2473. 32 miles N.N.E. Ipswich.

HALEWOOD, a vil. of England, in Lanc. on the Mersey. Pop. 930.

HALF-MOON KEY, a small island near the south coast of Jamaica. —Also two small islands in the bay of Honduras.

HALF MORTON, a pa., Dumfries. Pop. 646.

HALF-WAY ISLAND, a small isle in the S. Pacific ocean, in Torres' straits, about a mile in circuit, and surrounded with coral reefs. It suffers from want of water. Lat. 10. 8. S. Long. 148. 18. W.

HALICARNASSUS, an. geo., a city on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite to the isle of Cos. We are told by Herodotus that it originally belonged to the Dorian confederacy, which consisted of 6 cities. Having lost the advantages of this confederacy, the association then consisted of 5 cities, which were named Pentapolis. At what time this event took place there is no record. Little is known of its history until about 350 B. C., when it be-

came the residence of the kings of Caria. Here a queen, out of affection for her husband, built a celebrated tomb, which was named after him *Mausoleum*, and was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. Soon after, Alexander the Great took Halicarnassus and razed it to the ground. It was afterwards rebuilt; but never acquired that splendour it originally had. It was the birth-place of Herodotus, and Dionysius the Roman historian.

HALIFAX, a populous and thriving m. t. and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, long noted for its woollen manufactures. The town stretches along a gentle declivity for three quarters of a mile; the streets are narrow and irregular; the houses in general well built, mostly of stone, and some of brick, and many of them large and handsome. The parish church is a spacious Gothic building. A large and elegant church was erected in 1798. There are, besides, seven meetinghouses for Methodists, Independents, Quakers, and other dissenters; also a blue-coat hospital, a free school, and a theatre. The chief articles of manufacture are shalloons, tammies, duroys, everlastings, calimancoes, moreens, shags, serges, baize, narrow and broad cloth, coatings, and carpets; also kerseys, both for domestic wear and for clothing the troops abroad. Several cotton manufactories have lately been erected; and this branch of business is fast increasing. Excellent wool-cards are also manufactured here; and great quantities of freestone, with which this neighbourhood abounds, are sent to London. For the convenience of trade, a cloth or piece hall has been erected in the town: it is a large and elegant building of freestone, and has 315 separate rooms for the reception of goods, of which £50,000 worth are generally exposed for sale at a time. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. of town, 15,382. Pop. of pa. 109,899. 18 miles S.W. Leeds. Lat. 53. 44. N. Long. 1. 55. W.

HALIFAX, a co. in the east part of the province of Nova Scotia. The capital is of the same name, situate on the west side of a spacious bay. It is laid out in oblong squares, on the declivity of a hill, and the streets are parallel and at right angles. At the north extremity of the town is the royal naval yard, completely built, and supplied with stores of every kind for the navy. The bay or harbour of Halifax is capable of containing any number of the largest ships with ease and safety. Pop. 20,000. 40 miles S.W. Truro. Lat. 44. 44. N. Long. 63. 35. 45. W.

HALIFAX, a co. of the United States, in Virginia, bordering on North Carolina. Pop. 35,233. Slaves, 9663.—2d, A county in North Carolina, enclosed by the counties of Northampton, Edgecomb, Bertie, and Warren. Pop. 30,130. Slaves, 6624.—3d, A post town and capital of Halifax county,

North-Carolina, on the Roanoke, regularly laid out, 36 miles N. Tarborough. Lat. 36. 13. N.—The name of several other post towns.

HALING, a small island in the English channel, near Portsmouth, with three villages.

HALKIN, a pa., Flint. Pop. 1538.

HALKIRK, a pa., Caith. Pop. 2847.

HALL, or **SUABIAN HALL**, a fortified town of Wirtemberg, on the Kocher. The town-house, the academy, and the church of St Michael, are the chief public buildings. Here are excellent saltworks. Pop. 5500. 30 miles N.E. Stuttgart.

HALL IM INNTHAL, a to. of Tyrol, on the Inn. It has a convent and mint, and extensive salt-works. Pop. 4200. 9 miles N.E. Inspruck. Lat. 47. 17. N. Long. 11. 32. E.

HALLADALE, (the Dale of Halladha, the second Earl of Orkney, from his being slain there,) a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the Pentland frith.

HALLAM, **UPPER** and **NETHER**, two townships of England, W.R.Y. 4658—1035

HALLAND, a province of Sweden, in South Gothland, bounded by West Gothland, Sinaland, Scania, and the Cattegat. Pop. 73,600.

HALLATON, or **HALLGUGHTON**, a parish of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 563.

HALLE, a large to. of the Prussian states, in Saxony, on both sides of the Saale, over which it has five bridges. It is built in the form of an irregular square, and has several suburbs. Its university is of high literary reputation. In the suburb of Glaucha is the orphan hospital, and Canstein's establishment for printing the scriptures. Here are two public libraries, that of the university, and that of the town. There is a cabinet of natural history and mechanics; also an apothecaries' hall. Different journals and periodical papers of merit are published at this place. It has several buildings, which, if not splendid, are remarkable, such as the red tower, which rises to a height of 260 feet, the church of St Ulric, and the town hall, which contains the hospital. Of its castle, called Moritzburg, only one wing now remains, and it is used as a Calvinist church. The Lutherans have here seven parish churches, and the Jews a synagogue. There are several manufactures, viz. woollens, stockings, silk, leather, buttons, hardware, salt, and starch. Pop. 25,000. 56 miles S. by E. Magdeburg. Lat. 51. 29. N. Long. 11. 58. E.

HALLE, an ancient city in Belgium, in the province of South Brabant. It is situate on the river Senne, 10 miles S.W. Brussels, and has extensive breweries, distilleries, salt refineries, paper mills, and tanneries. Pop. 5000.

HALLEIN, a town of the Austrian states, duchy of Saltzburg, on the Salze. It has some inconsiderable manufactures of needles and of cotton, and very extensive salt-works. Pop. 4600. 9 miles S.E. Saltzburg.

HALLGARTH, a township, Dur. Pop. 1632.
HALLIAN, a district in Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, extending along the shore of the Gulf of Cutch. Its general characteristic is barrenness, with some particular spots in high cultivation. Within these few years orders have been issued to plant mango and other trees, with the view of improving the country.

HALLINGBURY, GREAT, a pa., Essex. Pop. 695.

HALLIWELL, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 2963.

HALLOW, a pa., Worcest. Pop. 1227.

HALLOWELL, a post to. of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine.

HALLSTADT, a to. of Upper Austria, on a lake of the same name. Pop. 1750.

HALLUWIN, a to. of France, near Lille. Pop. 3000.

HALMOE, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark. Long. 10. 30. E.

HALMSTADT, a to. of Sweden, on the Cattegat, at the mouth of the Nissa. 96 miles W.N.W. Carlsrona. Pop. 1350.

HALSALL, a township of England, in Lancashire, 4 miles N.W. Ormskirk. Pop. 1169.—2d, A pa., Lanc. Pop. 4159.

HALSTEAD, a to. and pa. of England, in Essex, with a manufacture of baize. The church is handsome, and the streets spacious. Pop. 4637. 46 miles N.E. London.

HALSTOCK, a pa., Dors. Pop. 554.

HALTON, a pa. of England, in Lanc. Pop. 834.

HALTON, EAST, a pa. of England, Linc. Pop. 515.

HALTON HOLEGATE, a pa., Linc. Pop. 520.

HALTWHISTLE, a to. and pa. of England, Northum. Pop. of to. 1018—of pa. 4119.

HALVERGATE, a pa., Norf. Pop. 465.

HALYS, an. geo., the largest river of Asia Minor, which, rising in the mountains of Armenia, and flowing westward through part of Cappadocia, turns to the north, traverses Galatia, and forming the boundary of Paphlagonia and Pontus, falls in the Euxine sea.

HAM, a to. of France, in Picardy. In the castle of Ham, Polignac and other ministers of Charles X. were confined for some years after 1830. Pop. 1663. 42 miles S.E. Amiens.

HAM, EAST, a vil. and pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 1543.

HAM, WEST, a vil. and pa. of England, in Essex, on the Lea. Pop. 11,580.

HAM WITH HATCH, a ham. of England, in Surrey, on the Thames. Pop. 1079.

HAMADAN, or **AMADAN**, a city of Irak, in Persia, famed for the manufacture of leather. It was taken and destroyed by Timur. Pop. 40,000. Lat. 34. 53. N. Long. 4. 8. E.

HAMAH, a flourishing to. of Syria, on the Orontes, 62 miles S.S.W. Aleppo. It is very ancient, and is styled in Scripture Hamath the great. Pop. 44,000.

HAMBIE, a to. of Normandy, with 3550 inhabitants. 9 miles S.E. Coutances.

HAMBLE, a river of England, which rises in Hampshire, and joins the Southampton water.

HAMBLEDON, a pa. of England, county of Buckingham. Pop. 1357.—2d, Two parishes of England, in Southampton and Surrey. Pop. 2026 and 437.

HAMBURG, a post to. of the United States, in Berks county, Pennsylvania.

HAMBURG, a small independent state of North Germany, whose territory includes the city of Hamburg. Pop. 153,000.

HAMBURG, the largest commercial city in Germany, on the north bank of the Elbe, here from 3 to 6 miles wide, about 78 miles from its mouth. The city is much intersected by canals formed partly by the Elbe, partly by the Elster, a tributary of the Elbe. The ground on which Hamburg stands is rather elevated, except in the insulated part, where the high tides, when swelled by north-west winds, overflow the streets and low houses. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses awkward and old-fashioned. They are of great height, built of brick and wood. In the quarter called the New Town, many of the houses are neatly built, and some streets elegant, particularly on the Elster. Hamburg has several suburbs. On its east side, between the Elbe and Elster, stands the suburb of St George. On the west side is the Hamburger Berg, another populous suburb, separated from Altona only by a wall. Here, adjacent to the Elbe, are the large oil works belonging to the Greenland fisheries, and at some distance two hospitals and a workhouse. On the north side of Hamburg, along the Elster, is a suburb containing a number of new and elegant houses. In the extent of its water communications, Hamburg resembles a Dutch city. The Elster forms, outside of the town, a large basin, resembling a lake, constantly crowded with boats; and within the town it forms another of less extent, called the Binnen Elster, which serves as a harbour. An arm of the Elbe also forms two ports, one on the east for boats, and another on the west, called the Niederbaum, for ships. Besides the Elster, a small river, called the Bill, flows near the east side of the city. Hamburg is fortified by a moat and a mound of such breadth, that several carriages may go abreast. On the top of this moat are pavilions or places of entertainment, erected on a grand scale. During the time that the town was in the hands of the French, great additions were made to the outworks. Of churches, there are in Hamburg five large and eleven small: that of St Michael, a modern edifice; and that of St Peter, are remarkable for their elegant spires. The exchange hall is a building, fitted up with elegance, and containing, under the same roof, a room for the display of works of art, a reading-room,

and saloons for various public purposes. The other principal buildings are the old exchange, the different hospitals, and the obelisk in honour of Professor Basch. The refining of sugar is carried on to a great extent in Hamburg; and the printing of cotton, linen, and handkerchiefs, gives occupation to numerous workmen; also dye works and machinery for twisting tobacco, which is here a great trade. There are other manufactures on a small scale, of whalebone, jewellery, soap, wax, whale-oil, silk stuffs, gold and silver lace, needles, cards, sailcloth, and particularly stockings. Hamburg has long been a commercial place of the first importance. It is a great entrepot for all kinds of imported goods, with which it supplies the countries lying along the Elbe, the districts on the Rhine and the Lower Maine, and a part of the Prussian and Austrian dominions. The inhabitants buy the products of these countries, of which linen and thread are the chief. The trade in timber is of great extent. The other articles of trade consist of all descriptions of produce. The vessels that frequent the port of Hamburg may be averaged at between 2 and 3000. The coasting trade with Bremen, Embden, and Amsterdam, is carried on by flat-bottomed vessels, owing to the shallowness of the waters. The bank of Hamburg was founded in 1619, not for the purpose of issuing notes, but to secure a permanent and uniform currency. The established religion is the Lutheran; but complete toleration prevails. Hamburg has many patriotic and charitable institutions; no city of its size contains a greater number of hospitals. The literary institutions, and the valuable collections of paintings, prints, and objects of natural history, all show that the ardour of commercial gain has not stifled the love of ornamental pursuits. The town library contains 120,000 volumes. Here is published the *Hamburger Correspondenten*, a newspaper of the most extensive circulation of any in Germany. The constitution of Hamburg is an aristocracy, checked by the authority of the citizens. The aristocratic part consists of the senate, to the number of 28 voting members. The burgesses, or citizens, act by delegation in various ways; first, by a commission of 15, called the council of elders; next, by the council of 60; and again by an assembly of 180. The senate alone can propose a law; its adoption or rejection rests with the representatives of the citizens. The city revenue exceeds £150,000, and arises chiefly from customs and assessed taxes. The territory of Hamburg hardly exceeds 133 square miles. It consists of a small district lying around the city, of the town and bailiwick of Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, and some villages scattered in the duchy of Holstein. Hamburg was founded in the reign of Charlemagne. In 1241, it concluded with Lubeck a treaty that formed the basis of the

Hanseatic league. The kings of Denmark, in the quality of counts of Holstein, claimed a sovereignty over the city, till 1768, when Hamburg received a full confirmation of her rights as an independent city of the German empire. In 1810, it was incorporated into the French empire, and declared the capital of the department of the Mouths of the Elbe. The city, after being occupied by the French armies, who were ordered to defend it to the last extremity, was evacuated in May 1814, when it regained its independence. Pop. 120,000, and its territory comprehends about 15,000 more. 39 miles S.S.W. Lubeck, 84 N. Hanover, and 448 N.E. London. Lat. 53. 32. 51. N. Long. 9. 58. 35. E.

HAMEL, a river of Hanover, which falls into the Weser at Hameln.

HAMELN, (the Meadow of the Hamel,) a strong town and fortress of Hanover, at the confluence of the Weser and the Hamel. It has manufactures of tobacco, hats, and woollens. Pop. 6400. 25 miles S.W. Hanover.

HAMI, a region of Central Asia, in Mongolia, situate in the heart of the great Desert of Cobi, and on the caravan route to China, to whose jurisdiction it is subject. It contains only one city and a few villages. The soil is barren, but produces melons of an agreeable flavour. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

HAMILTON, a par. burgh and pa. of Scotland, county of Lanark, near the confluence of the Clyde and Avon. The town is handsome, and is the capital of the middle ward of the county. It has a trades-hall, erected 1816, and a prison and public offices, erected 1834. In the neighbourhood are barracks for cavalry. The weaving of cotton goods is carried on to a great extent. Besides the parish church there are several dissenting places of worship. Hamilton palace, the residence of the noble family of that name, is a magnificent structure, and contains the best collection of paintings in Scotland. Hamilton is a burgh of regality, and unites with Falkirk, Lanark, Airdrie, and Linlithgow, in returning a member to parliament. Pop. 9513. 11 miles S.E. Glasgow.

HAMILTON, a co. of the United States, in New York, enclosed by the counties of St Lawrence, Franklin, Essex, Washington, Saratoga, Montgomery, and Herkimer.—2d, In the south-west part of Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. in 1838, 41,550.—Also the name of several townships.

HAMINOG, a to., Card. Pop. 785.

HAMM, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, near the confluence of the Assee and the Lippe, noted for its excellent hams. Pop. 3100. 17 miles S. Munster.

HAMME, a populous and trading town of Belgium, adjoining a canal which communicates with the Scheld. Pop. 8222. 6 miles N. Dendermonde.

HAMMELBURG, a to. of the Bavarian states, on the Saale. Pop. 2300.

HAMMERSMITH, a village of England, in Middlesex, on the north bank of the Thames, It is daily increasing in population, and is now joined, by a continued range of buildings, to Kensington. The houses are well built; and along the Thames are a number of handsome seats and villas. The chapel is in the centre of the town. Here is a charity school, a work-house, and several chapels for dissenters; also a nunnery, which was established in 1669, as a boarding-school for ladies of the Catholic persuasion. Pop. of pa. and vil. 10,222. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. London from Hyde Park.

HAMONT, a to. of the Netherlands, 42 miles N. Liege. Pop. 1000.

HAMPRESTON, a pa., Dors. Pop. 883.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, **SOUTHAMPTON**, one of the southern counties of England, on the English channel, including the Isle of Wight, and in some points of jurisdiction the more distant islands of Jersey and Guernsey. It is bounded S. by the English channel, and the sound which cuts off the Isle of Wight; N. by Berkshire; E. by Surrey and Sussex; and W. by Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. It lies within the parallels of 50. 42. and 51. 21. N. Lat., and between 0. 44. and 1. 52. W. Long; is at a medium 38 miles from N. to S., and 35 from E. to W., with 40 of sea coast; and contains about 1500 square miles. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and 293 parishes, has one city, Winchester, the county town, 29 market-towns, viz. Southampton, Portsmouth, Christchurch, Andover, Lymington, Basingstoke, Alton, Romsey, Fareham, &c., and about 1000 villages and hamlets. Hampshire is distinguished as an agricultural, though its sea coast has also rendered it a considerable maritime and commercial county; while the mildness and healthiness of its climate, the agreeable diversity of its surface, its vicinity to the sea, and the beautiful scenery which every where abounds, contribute to make it very desirable as a place of residence. The chief rivers are the Auburn and Loddon, falling into the Thames; the Anton or Test; the Itchin; the Avon; the Stour; Beaulieu river; the Boldre; and the Exe. These rivers are navigable for a considerable way. There are, besides, various canals, which greatly aid the communications of the country. Along the coast, and in the sound which divides it from the Isle of Wight, are numerous excellent harbours and roads, of which Portsmouth, Cowes, and Yarmouth, are the chief. About one-half of the land is devoted to pasturage, one-fourth is arable, and the remainder is occupied with forests of oak, and large tracts of heath, especially on the borders of Dorsetshire. The chief of these is the New Forest, formed by William the Conqueror. Gilpin, who wrote two volumes on the beauties of the New Forest, has done it great justice. Exclusive of the forests, the wastes are estimated at 100,000 acres. These forests supply great quantities of oak for the navy, and

of excellent oak-bark. New plantations have been lately made to continue the supply. Hampshire is famous for the breeding of cattle, as also for hogs and sheep, its bacon being reckoned the best in the kingdom. It produces excellent wheat; abundance of hay from its meadows, which are very extensive, and managed with great skill; and very fine honey. Barley, peas, rye-grass, trefoil, &c. are also much cultivated. Hampshire has manufactures of woollen goods, cloths, shalloons, serges, &c. Malt and leather are made at Basingstoke. Silk, straw hats, paper, vast quantities of common salt, and of Epsom and Glauber salts, are also manufactured at Lymington, now become very popular as a watering-place. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. 314,313.

HAMPSHIRE, a co. of the United States, in Massachusetts, on both sides of Connecticut river, and enclosed by Franklin, Worcester, Hampden, and Berkshire counties. Pop. 24,523. Chief town, Northampton.

HAMPSHIRE, a co. of the United States, in Virginia, enclosed by the Potomac, and the counties of Berkeley, Frederick, and Hardy. Pop. 10,713, including 929 slaves. Chief town, Romney.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States of America, is situate between lat. 42. 42. and 45. 13. N., and between 70. 40. and 72. 28. W. Long. from Greenwich; bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by the district of Maine, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Its length from N. to S. is 168 miles, and its greatest breadth on the 43d parallel is about 90; but it gradually decreases as it runs northerly. The area is about 9491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres, of which nearly 100,000 are covered with water. The following table exhibits its division into counties, with the population of each:—

Counties.	Townships.	Population.
Cheshire,.....	35.....	55,988
Coos,.....	24.....	9500
Grafton,.....	35.....	65,350
Hillsborough,.....	42.....	85,650
Rockingham,.....	46.....	95,310
Strafford,.....	31.....	85,465
	213	397,263

This state has but about 18 miles of sea coast at its S.E. corner. In this distance there are several coves for fishing vessels; but the only harbour for ships is the entrance of Piscataqua river, the shores of which are rocky. The shore is mostly a sandy beach, adjoining to which are salt marshes, intersected by creeks, which produce good pasture for cattle and sheep. The soil of the lower hills, valleys, and banks of the rivers, is very fertile, and produces excellent grain. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants; beef, pork, mutton, poultry, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, cheese, hops, esculent roots

and plants, flax, hemp, &c. are raised in immense quantities in New Hampshire. Apples and pears are the fruits cultivated. The country, to the distance of 20 or 30 miles from the sea shore, is generally level, after which it rises gradually, swelling into hills, and lastly into a chain, called the White mountains, which, in some parts, rise to the height of 7000 feet. Several kinds of earths and clays, for bricks and pottery, are found in this state; also marl, red and yellow ochres, steatites or soap rock, and mica or talc. Iron ore is also found. Freestone, fit for building, and also a grey stone, converted into millstones, abound. In some places crystals and alum have been discovered. The hills and mountains are covered with pine, oak, walnut, cedar, hemlock, fir, beech, maple, balsam poplar, and butternuts. The animals are the moose deer, the black bear, which commits great ravages among the sheep; the racoon, the wild cat, the beaver, &c. The birds are the partridge, quail, wild pigeon, and wild turkey. The bays and rivers abound with cod, salmon, shad, eels, trouts, &c. The most considerable rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Saco, Androscoggin, Upper and Lower Amonoosuck. The chief lakes are Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam, and great Ossipee. The climate combines great extremes both of heat and cold. There are in this state manufactures of tow-cloth, works, bricks, and pottery; as also gunpowder, spirits, malt liquor, pot and pearl ashes. At Exeter there is a manufactory of saddlery, a duck manufactory, six saw-mills, and paper-mills. Hoops and staves are also manufactured. The chief exports are Indian corn, live stock, beef and pork, pickled fish, whale oil, ship timber, tar, lumber, pot and pearl ashes, tow-cloth, butter and cheese, flaxseed and bricks. The imports are West India rum, gin, molasses, wine, sugar, tea, coffee, cotton, cheese, salt, nails, sea-coal, steel, lead, and grindstones. The legislature has given great encouragement to the establishment of schools, academies, and public libraries, with which the state is well supplied. The legislative power in this state resides in a senate and house of representatives. The senators are 13 in number, and are elected annually by citizens paying taxes. The house of representatives is composed of delegates from the different towns. The governor is chosen annually by the electors. Capital, Portsmouth.

HAMPSTEAD, a populous vil. of England, in Middlesex. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, from which there is a beautiful prospect of the metropolis and the adjacent country. Pop. of parish 8588. 4 miles N. Tyburn turnpike, London.

HAMPSTEAD, a post to. of the United States, in Rockland county, New York.

HAMPSTEAD NORRIS, a pa., Berks. Pop. 1179.

HAMPSTEAD ST JOHN, a pa. Midx. Pop. 8588.

HAMPSTHWAITHE, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 2589.

HAMPTON, a vil. of England, in Middlesex, near which is the palace of Hampton Court. Pop. 3992. 14 miles W. London.

HAMPTON, a to. of the United States, in Windham county, Connecticut. Pop. 2650. —The name of several other townships in the United States.

HAMPTON IN ARDEN, a pa. Warwick. Pop. 2894.

HAMPTON, BISHOP'S, a pa., Heref. Pop. 753.

HAMPTON, LITTLE, a seaport of England, in Sussex, at the mouth of the Avon. Pop. 1210.

HAMPTON LUCY, a pa., Warw. Pop. 540.

HAMPTON WICK, a ham. of England, in Middlesex. Pop. 1463.

HAMSEY, a pa. Suss. Pop. 608.

HANAU, a considerable to. of Hesse Cassel, on the Kinzig. It is divided into the Old and New town. The Old town is ill built; but contains a magnificent castle, and a gymnasium, or classical school. The New town is much larger, with regular streets, and a large square, in which is the council-house. A deep canal goes from the Maine to the walls of the town. The inhabitants manufacture watches, jewellery, camblets, and hats; also silk. Wood, iron, corn, and flour, form articles of traffic; and there are here no prohibitions or injurious restrictions on trade. In 1792, Hanau was attacked by the French: it was entered by them in 1796, in 1797, and afterwards in 1805. Pop. 12,500. 13 miles E. Frankfort on the Maine. Long. 8, 59. E. Lat. 50. 9. N.

HANBURY, a pa., Stafford. Pop. 2160.

HANBURY, a pa., in England, county of Worcester. Pop. 1073.

HANCOCK, a co. of the United States, in Maine, on both sides of the Penobscot bay, bounded N. by Penobscot county, E. by Washington county, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Lincoln county. Pop. 50,300. Chief town Castine.—2d, In the western district of Georgia, on the E. side of the Oconee. Pop. 27,555. Slaves 6456.—3d, Of Mississippi, on Lake Borgne, and separated by Pearl river from Louisiana. Population, in 1838, 3000. Slaves 333.—4th, Of Ohio, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation. The name of several other townships.

HANDBOROUGH, a pa., Oxf. Pop. 883.

HANDFORD, a to., Staff. Pop. 607.

HANDFORTH WITH BOXTON, a to., Chest. Pop. 1980.

HANDLEY, a pa., Dors. Pop. 889.

HANDSWORTH, two pa. of England, one in Staffordshire, the other in Yorkshire, 4 miles E. Sheffield. Pop. 4944—2338.

HANGMAN'S POINT, a cape of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour.

HANGTCHIEOTOU, a large city of China, capital of the province of Tchekiang, at the

extremity of the great canal which extends southward from Pekin. Lat. 30. 20. N. Long. 119. 46. E.

HANGWELL, a to. and fortress of Ceylon. Lat. 6 55. N. Long. 79. 54. E.

HANLEY, a m. t. of England, in Staffordshire. It has a principal share in the business of the potteries. The church is an elegant structure, with some fine sepulchral monuments. About a mile to the south-west is the superb mansion of Mr Wedgewood. Pop. 7121. 2 miles N.E. Newcastle-under-Line.

HANLEY CASTLE, a pa., Worc. Pop. 1653.

HANMER, a pa., Flint. Pop. 2731.

HANMER, a to., Flint. Pop. 546.

HANNEY, EAST, a to. of England, in Berkshire. Pop. 634.

HANNEY, WEST, a pa. in Berkshire. Pop. 1161.

HANNO, a small island in the Baltic, on the coast of Sweden.

HANOVER, a country in the north of Germany, comprehended in the Germanic confederation, and dignified since 1815 with the title of kingdom. Its figure somewhat resembles an oblong square, having the river Elbe along its north-east side, the German ocean on the north-west, Dutch Friesland, with Prussian Westphalia, on the south-west, and Saxony on the south-east. In point of extent, the Hanoverian territory is equal to an oblong square of 150 miles by 100, being about 14,600 square miles, or the half of Scotland. It lies between 6. 51. and 11. 51. of E. long., and 51. 18. and 53. 54. of N. Lat., and has a population of 1,300,000, of whom above 200,000 were acquired by treaty in 1815. At that time it was divided into the following eleven provinces: Calenberg, Gottingen, Luneburg, Hoya, and Diepholtz, acquired in 1543 and 1585; Hildesheim, acquired in 1519 and in 1815; Osnaburg, acquired in 1648; Verden, acquired in 1715; the duchy of Bremen, which is distinct from the town, acquired in 1719; Bentheim, acquired in 1753; East Friesland, acquired in 1815; Lingen and part of the lordship of Rhenia, acquired in 1815; the lordship of Meppen, acquired in 1815. These provinces are subdivided into 107 bailiwicks. The chief towns are Hanover (the capital), Embsen, Hildesheim, Luneburg, Osnaburg, Gottingen, Zell, Clausthal, Goslar, Eimbeck, Hameln, &c. With the exception of the Hartz, and other elevated tracts in the south, the territory of Hanover consists of an immense plain, with gentle undulations, but hardly any thing that can be called a mountain. In the south the valleys are fertile: in the north are many barren heaths and moors: the most productive tracts are those along the banks of the rivers, which have been reclaimed from a marshy state. The mountain tract of the Hartz is covered with vast forests, which are particularly valuable in this quar-

ter, as they afford fuel for the supply of the mines with which the country abounds, and which are still more valuable than its forests. Those of silver were discovered so early as the year 968, and are supposed to have been the first opened in Europe. Iron, copper, and lead, are wrought here to a great extent; also zinc and sulphur, with green, blue, and white vitriol. The iron mines are the most productive; and their annual tenth yields a revenue of about L.115,000 sterling. The rivers of Hanover are the Elbe, joined by the Jeetze, the Ilmenau, the Oste, the Weser, which receives the Leine, the Ocker, the Innerste, the Ruhme, and the Embs, joined by the Stunte and Haze. The chief lakes are those of Steinhude and Dummer. The Hartz, being a mountain tract, is, like other mining districts, deficient in corn. The duchy of Luneburg contains immense heaths, called, on account of their barrenness, the Arabia of Germany. These are turned to account as sheep walks, and in some degree as affording nourishment to bees. The corn cultivated is, as in Britain, a mixture of wheat, barley, and oats; but with a considerable proportion of rye and buck wheat: peas and beans are very generally raised; but agriculture is in many parts of the kingdom in a very backward state. Thread and linen manufactures are carried on in various parts. The other manufactures of the kingdom are coarse woollens, paper, leather, and glass, carried on in a number of places, but on a small scale in each. The only town which has a maritime trade of consequence is Embden. Four fairs are held annually at Hanover, and two at Osnaburg. The goods imported from abroad are English manufactures and colonial produce; linen from Friesland and Prussia; broad cloth, silk, and jewellery, from France. The chief exports are coarse linen, iron and copper from the Hartz, timber cut into planks, along with horses and black cattle, from various parts of the country. The revenue of Hanover amounts to more than a million sterling, and principally arises from a land-tax, the post-office, an impost on carriages, horses, and other articles of luxury; on certain imports from abroad; also on mines and forests. The Lutheran is the prevailing religion in Hanover, but complete toleration is granted to all sects. The Calvinists amount only to 40,000; and the Catholics, of whom the greatest number are in the principality of Osnaburg, do not exceed 150,000. A portion of the ecclesiastical property formerly belonging to Catholic establishments, is now set apart for the maintenance of the Lutheran clergy; but the greatest part is appropriated to the university of Gottingen, the lyceum of Hefeld, and other public institutions. Elementary schools are established in every village; others, somewhat more comprehensive, are provided in the small towns; and in the more populous places are

academies, or high-schools, for the education of those further advanced. At the diet of Germany, the king of Hanover occupies the fifth rank, taking precedence of all except Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony. The crown is hereditary in the order of primogeniture, and the succession is limited to the male line. The king's power is not unlimited; it has a counterpoise in the states, which consist of the Wolfenbittel nobility, the heads of the church, and the deputies of the towns. No tax can be levied, or new law made, without the consent of the states. The fault of the constitution is, that it gives undue power to the nobility, and comparatively little weight to the middling classes. It was in 1692 that the elector of Hanover was raised to the electoral dignity. Having married Sophia, a daughter of the elector palatine, and grand-daughter of James I. of England, his son proved the nearest Protestant heir to the crown of Great Britain after Queen Anne, to whom he succeeded in 1714, under the title of George I. Hanover, in 1801, was taken possession of by the king of Prussia. In the war of 1803, the first act of Bonaparte was to overrun it. In 1806, it was ceded by the French for a time to the Prussians. Part of it was annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia, and the rest remained in the possession of the French. In 1810, Bonaparte declared a further part of it annexed to France. At last, on the expulsion of the French from Germany in 1813, the whole electorate was restored to the sovereign of Great Britain; and the course of events having annulled the electoral office, he assumed, in 1815, the title of king of Hanover. In 1830, on the death of William IV., Hanover was separated from Great Britain, the British crown having devolved on his niece Victoria, while that of Hanover was inherited by his brother Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, as nearest male heir.

HANOVER, a city of Germany, the capital of the kingdom of that name, on the Leine. It is in the form of a half moon, and is separated by the river into two parts, called the Old and New town. These were formerly surrounded with walls and ditches; but, in 1780, part of the ramparts were levelled, and laid out into streets, and the rest formed into an esplanade, where a very elegant monument has been erected to Leibnitz. The Old town has an antiquated aspect; the New town, which stands on the right side of the river, is built in a much better style. The public buildings are the elector's palace, a large edifice of modern erection, having been destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1791; the public library, founded by Leibnitz, containing the archives of the kingdom, and a good collection of books. There are five Lutheran churches; the Calvinists and Catholics have each their chapels; and the Jews have a synagogue. The charitable institutions are an orphan house, two

hospitals, and two poor-houses. For the purpose of education there is a gymnasium, a female school of industry, and several elementary schools. The *Georgianum* is a school erected in 1793, for the education of 40 sons of Hanoverian nobles. The other objects of curiosity for travellers are the mews, the church of the castle, the gardens of the Baroness Deken and of Count Walmoden, the wood of Ellenzied, and the Lutheran burial ground, a large field surrounded by a parapet. Another remarkable object is Herrenhausen, a country mansion of the royal family, at some distance from the town. The inhabitants of Hanover derive their chief support from the presence of the court, and the residence of the gentry of landed property. They have, however, some manufactures on a small scale, such as gold and silver lace, the printing of cotton and linen, the preparation of chicory for coffee, brewing, making of vinegar, &c. Pop. 27,000. 154 miles W. Berlin. Lat. 52. 22. 25. N. Long. 9. 42. 51. E.

HANOVER, New, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered in 1767. It is about 30 miles long and surrounded by numerous reefs and sandbanks.

HANOVER, a county of the United States, in Virginia, between Chickahominy and Pamunky rivers. Pop. 35,555. Slaves 8454.—The name also of several townships.

HANSBECKE, a to. of East Flanders, 10 miles W. Ghent. Pop. 2450.

HANSE TOWNS, the name of a well-known association of cities of Germany, and other countries, for the protection of trade, which subsisted from the 13th to the 17th centuries. The basis of the league which united them, was laid by a commercial treaty between Hamburg and Lubeck in 1241. The object of these two cities was to secure their independence, to employ their efforts to clear the highways from robbers, and the seas from pirates; and to establish conjunct deliberations on affairs of trade. To this association other towns afterwards acceded, so that the Hanseatic league once consisted of 64 commercial towns, and was capable of carrying on naval operations on a large scale.

HANSLOR, a to. and pa. of England, in Bucks. Pop. of the parish, 1623

HANST, a to. of Hindostan, province of Delhi. Lat. 28. 46. N. Long. 76. 10. E.

HANTS, a co. of Nova Scotia, beginning about 30 miles from Halifax, 20 miles square, and well watered.

HANWELL, a pa., Middx. Pop. 1213.

HANWORTH, a pa., Middx. Pop. 671.

HAPAE, a cluster of islets among the Friendly Islands.

HAPFISBURGH, a pa., Norf. Pop. 582.

HAPSBURG, an ancient castle now in ruins, in Switzerland, the family mansion of the dukes of Hapsburg before their elevation to the throne of Germany.

HAPTON, a to., Lanc. Pop. 583.

HARATON, a to., Durh. Pop. 2171.
 HARBERTON, a pa., Dev. Pop. 1584.
 HARBLEDOWN ST MICHAEL, a pa., Kent. Pop. 819.

HARBONE, a pa., Staff. Pop. 4227.
 HARBOROUGH, or MARKET HARBOROUGH, a m. t. of England, co. of Leic., on the Welland. It has a manufacture of tammies, lute-strings, &c. Pop. 1950. 83 miles N. W. London.

HARBOUR ISLAND, one of the smaller Bahama Islands.

HARBOUR ISLAND, a small island of the United States, in Pamlico sound, North Carolina.

HARBURG, a to. of Hanover, duchy of Luneburg, on the Elbe, 7 miles S. Hamburg. Pop. 3650.

HARBURY, a pa., Warw. Pop. 997.

HARDEN, a co. of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio, adjoining Knox county. Pop. 24,163.

HARDENBERG, a to. of the Netherlands, 10 miles S.W. Cooerden. Pop. 2600.

HARDERWYCK, a to. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the Zuyder Zee, 40 miles E. Amsterdam. Pop. 3750.

HARDHEIM, a to. of Germany, in Baden, on the Erf. Pop. 1750.

HARDINGHAM, a pa., Norf. Pop. 560.

HARDINGSTONE, a pa., Northam. Pop. 1036.

HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE, a pa., Som. Pop. 603.

HARDINKVELDT, a vil. of Holland, 15 miles S.E. Rotterdam. Pop. 2100.

HARDISTON, a to. of the United States, in Sussex county, New Jersey.

HARDWICK, a post to. of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.—2d, Of Sussex county, New Jersey.—3d, A small town of Bryan county, Georgia.

HARDWICKE, a pa., Bucks. Pop. 640.

HARDY, a co. of the United States, in Virginia, bordering on Maryland. Pop. 15,000. Slaves 746.

HARE ISLAND, an island in the middle of the channel of the St Lawrence, 103 miles below Quebec.

HAREFIELD, a pa. of England, in Middx. Pop. 1285.

HAREFIELD, a pa., Glou. Pop. 611.

HARETLERA, a to. and fortress of southern Hindostan, on the Balaghaut ceded territories, and province of Bejapore. In the fort there is a celebrated temple of Vishnu. The inhabitants seldom marry, owing to the expense of a family; but polygamy is common among the rich. The people in the neighbourhood are noted for their simplicity. The place being situated on the confines of two countries, has often changed names. After the defeat of Ram Rajah, it became subject to Bejapore. It afterwards fell into the hands of Hyder. On the death of Tippoo and the division of his country, it was one of the dis-

tricts ceded to Britain. Lat. 14. 24. N. Long. 75. 48. E.

HAREWOOD, a pa. and to. of England, in Yorkshire, 8 miles N. Leeds. Pop. pa. 2463 —to. 894.

HARFLEUR, a to. of France, in Normandy, on the Lezarda, Pop. 2000.

HARFORD, a co. of the United States, in Maryland, bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Susquehannah, S. E. by Chesapeake bay, and W. by Baltimore county. Pop. 41,675. Slaves 4431. Chief town Bellair.

HARFORD, a post to. of the United States, in Harford county, Maryland.

HARIONPOOR a to. of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa, and capital of the district of Mohunbung. It is occupied by independent tribes. 50 miles S. W. from Mendafron. Lat. 21. 52. N. Long. 86. 52. E.

HARLEM ISLE, an island about 4 miles round on the north-west coast of Ceylon, affording excellent pasturage for horses. Lat. 9. 41. N. Long. 79. 54. E.

HARLECH, a small to. of Wales, co. of Merio., on the bay of Cardigan, noted for its castle, almost entire, though fast going to decay. 24 miles S. Carnarvon.

HARLESTON, a to. of England, in Norf. on the Waveney, over which is a bridge. Pop. 1641. 17 miles S. Norwich.

HARLESTONE, a pa., Northam. Pop. 645.

HARLING, EAST, a to. of England, in Norf. 21 miles S. W. Norwich. Pop. 1031.

HARLINGEN, a to. of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee. It is of a square form, with neat, straight, and clean streets, intersected with canals. Its harbour is large, and well frequented. Pop. 7000. 66 miles N.N.E. Amsterdam.

HARLINGTON, a pa. of England, in Middx. Pop. 648.

HARLOW, a to. of England, in Essex, 24 miles E. London. Pop. 2101.

HARMON, St, a pa., Radnor. Pop. 828.

HARMONWORTH, a pa., Middx. Pop. 1276.

HARMONY, a to. of the United States, in Clark county, Ohio. Pop. 2555.—2d, Of Posey county, Indiana, on the Wabash.

HARO, a to. of Spain, province of Burgos, 32 miles N.E. Burgos. Pop. 3500.

HARPENDING, a pa., Herts. Pop. 1972.

HARBERSFIELD, a post to. of the United States, in Delaware county, New York, 20 miles N.E. Delhi. Pop. 1756.

HARPOLE, a pa., Northam. Pop. 711.

HARPONULLY, a dis. in the south of Hindostan, between the 14th and 16th degrees of N. Lat. It is a fertile country, and is defended by the strong fortress of Ouchinadroog. Its king fell under the power of Hyder Aly in 1774; and in 1786, was completely subdued by Tippoo, and sent prisoner to Seringapatam. On the capture of that city in 1799, Harponully was taken possession of by the heir, and assigned to the British. Harponully is the capital, and is 170 miles N. by W. of

Seringapatam. Lat. 14. 47. N. Long. 76. 18. E.

HARPSWELL, a to. of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine.

HARTREE, EAST, a vil. of England, in the county of Somerset, noted for the mines of calamine stone in the neighbourhood. Pop. of the parish 695.

HARRATON, a to. of England, 8 miles N.E. Durham. Pop. 2171.

HARRAY and BIERSEG, a pa. in the north-west of the mainland of Orkney. Pop. 1651.

HARRIETSHAM, a pa., Kent. Pop. 704.

HARRINGTON, a vil. and seaport of England, in Cumberland. The harbour having been recently improved, the place has advanced in prosperity. Here are two yards for ship-building, a small iron foundry for the use of the collieries, a coppers work, and one of the finest rope-walks in the county. 2½ miles S. Workington. Pop. 1758.

HARRINGTON, a to. of the United States, in Bergen county, New Jersey.

HARRIS, a peninsula and pa. of Scotland, in the Hebrides, comprehending the southern part of the island of Lewis. Lat. 57. 57. N. Long. 6. 54. W. Pop. 3900.

HARRISBURGH, a post to. of the United States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

HARRISON, a co. of the United States, in Virginia, enclosed by the counties of Ohio, Monongalia, Randolph, Kenhawa, and Wood.—2d, in the N.E. part of Kentucky.—3d, Of Ohio, between Jefferson and Tuscarawas counties.—4th, Of Indiana, on the Ohio.

HARROLD, a pa., Bed. Pop. 995.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, a vil. of England, in Middlesex, situated on the highest hill in the county, and commanding one of the finest prospects of the metropolis on the east. It is famous for its free school. Pop. of the parish 3861. 10 miles N.W. London.

HARROWGATE, a vil. of England, W.R.Y., famous for its mineral springs, and now one of the principal watering places in the north of England, having ten or a dozen large and commodious inns, with reading rooms and library, besides private boarding houses, and buildings of all descriptions, daily on the increase. It is divided into High and Low Harrowgate. The former, situate on the top of the high ground which rises gently from Knaresborough, commands an extensive prospect. The springs are of two kinds, differing considerably in their properties, the one being chalybeate, and the other the strongest sulphurous waters in England. The chalybeates are both at High Harrowgate, and they possess qualities nearly similar. The old Spa was discovered in 1571; it has a handsome dome over it. The Tewit well is half a mile to the westward. The sulphur springs are at Low Harrowgate, enclosed in a stone building. In 1783, a new spring was discovered here, called the Crescent well, of a middle nature, between the sulphur and

chalybeate. St Mungo's well, about four miles from this place, is used as a cold bath; and at Knaresborough there is a dropping well of a petrifying quality. Pop. 2180. 3 miles N.W. Knaresborough, 211 N. London.

HARLEBEN, a to. of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode. Pop. 3840.

HARSTON, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 562.

HART, a pa., Durh. Pop. 624.

HARTBURN, a pa., Northum. Pop. 1440.

HARTEST, a pa., Suff. Pop. 761.

HARTELL, (the Fell or mountain of Harts,) a mountain in Dumfries-shire, near Moffat, at the base of which is the mineral spring called Moffat well.

HARTFIELD, NORTH and SOUTH, a pa., Suss. Pop. 1455.

HARTFORD, a to., Chest. Pop. 863.

HARTFORD, a city of the United States, in Hartford county, Connecticut, and one of the capitals of the State, regularly laid out on the Connecticut, 123 miles N.E. New York. Pop. 6500.

HARTFORD, a co. of the United States, in Connecticut, enclosed by the state of Massachusetts, and the counties of Tolland, Middlesex, New Haven, and Litchfield. Pop. 100,000, Chief town Hartford.

HARTHILL WITH WOODALL, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 632.

HARTING, a pa., Suss. Pop. 1299.

HARTINGTON, LOWER QUARTER, UPPER, MIDDLE, and NETHER QUARTER, four to. of England, in Derb. Pop. 2103.

HARTLAND, a m. and seaport to. and pa. of England, in Devonshire, near the promontory of Hartland point. The church is a large and handsome building. The descent to the quay has been cut out of the cliffs, and is very steep. Here is a herring fishery on the coast. Pop. 2143. 217 miles W. London.

HARTLAND POINT, a cape of England, at the entrance into the Bristol channel, and forming the S. W. corner of Barnstable bay.

HARTLEBURY, a vil. of England, Worc., at the junction of the Stour and Severn, 10 miles N. Worcester. Pop. 1948.

HARTLEPOOL, a m. and seaport to. of England, in the county of Durham, not far from the Tees mouth, on a promontory, encompassed on all sides by the German ocean, except the N.W. Its old defences are now in ruins. The harbour also is in a neglected state, and the trade is inconsiderable. The public buildings are the church, a town hall, a free and charity school, a custom house, and a Methodist chapel. Pop. 1330. 13 miles E. Durham.

HARTLEY, or HARTLET PANS, a well built, populous and improving seaport of England, in Northumberland, on a bold rocky shore. It owes its prosperity chiefly to the mineral riches of the neighbourhood, and to the excellent harbour of Seaton Sluice, half a mile to the north. The works are principally of coals, salt, coppers, and glass. The ancient castle

stood a little to the south-west. Nothing now remains of it but the chapel. Pop. 1850. 6 miles N. Shields.

HARTLEY WINTNEY, a pa., Southam. Pop. 1139.

HARTPURY, a pa. of England, in Glou. Pop. 880.

HARTSHILL, a ham., Warw. Pop. 909.

HARTSHORN, a pa., Derb. Pop. 1204.

HARTWELL, a pa., Northam. Pop. 531.

HARTWITH WITH WINSLEY, a to. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 943.

HARTZGERODE, (the Town near the Hartz), a city the capital of a bailiwick of the same name in the duchy of Anhalt Bernburg, in Germany. It stands in a mountainous district, 1440 feet above the level of the sea, containing about 2500 inhabitants. It is surrounded with walls built of marble with which kind of stone, the streets are also paved. The chief employment is in the iron mines and marble quarries.

HARWELL, a pa., Berks. Pop. 780.

HARWICH, (the Town with the army, or military depot,) a well built seaport, parli. bo., and m. to. of England, on a peninsular point of land on the Essex coast, at the mouth of the Stour and the Orwell, which are navigable 12 miles above the town. It is the port from which the packets sail regularly, in time of peace, for Holland and Germany; the seat of a navy yard; and also a considerable bathing place. The town consists of three principal streets, and various lanes, branching off in different directions. It formerly had a chapel built by the Earl of Norfolk, at the beginning of the 13th century. In 1821, a spacious and elegant modern structure was elected in its place. The other public buildings are the town-hall, in the principal street, the jail, the free-school house, and the custom-house. The Stour and the Orwell form a spacious bay on the north and west of the town; and running southwards on the east of the town, they fall into the sea about a mile below it, in a channel from two to three miles wide, according to the state of the tide; and it is in this channel that the harbour is situate. It is protected from the attacks of an enemy by the fort of Langward, and the entrance is narrowed by shoals and sands, so that it is of very difficult access. Two light-houses have lately been erected on the Harwich side, to facilitate the entrance by night. The harbour is of great extent, and forms, united to the bay, a roadstead for the largest ships of war, and for an immense number of vessels at a time, 300 sail having anchored here with ease. Upwards of 3000 tons of shipping, and 500 seamen, are employed in the North sea fishery, and a few also in carrying fish to the London market. A constant traffic is carried on up the rivers with Ipswich and Manningtree. There is a yard for building and repairing ships. Harwich sends two members to parliament. Pop.

4907. 72 miles N.E. London. Lat. 51. 57. N. Long. 1. 17. E.

HARWOOD, a to. of England, in Lanc. Pop. 2011.

HARWORTH, a pa., Notts. Pop. 526.

HASELBURY BRYAN, a pa., Dors. Pop. 611.

HASELEY, GREAT, a pa., Oxf. Pop. 749.

HASELOE, a small island of Denmark, in the Cattegat. Lat. 56. 11. N. Long. 11. 45. E.

HASKETON, a pa., Suff. Pop. 517.

HASLACH, a vil. of France, 18 miles W. Strasburg. Pop. 1450.

HASLAND, to. of England, in Derb. Pop. 889.

HASLEBURY PLUCKNETT, a pa., Som. Pop. 826.

HASLEMERE, a to. of England, in Surr. Pop. 849.

HASLINGDEN, a m. t. of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Swinnel. Here are flourishing manufactures of woollen and cotton. There is a neat church, and two chapels for dissenters. Pop. 7776. 17 miles N. Manchester.

HASLINGFIELD, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 659.

HASLINGTON, a to. of England, co. of Chest. Pop. 1028.

HASPARREN, a to. of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. 16 miles S.E. Bayonne. Pop. 4670.

HASSELT, a well built to. of the Netherlands, on the Demer, 15 miles N. by W. Maestricht. Pop. 6000.—Also a small town, 10 miles E. Campen. Pop. 1150.

HASSER, properly ASSERGHUR, a to. and fortress of Hindostan. Lat. 21. 32. N. Long. 76. 21. E.

HASSLACH, a fortified to. of Germany, on the Kinzig. Pop. 1500.

HASSLOCH, a small to. of Germany, 5 miles E. Neustadt. Pop. 2850.

HASTINGS, an ancient bo. and m. t. of England, on the eastern extremity of Sussex, famous for being the place near which William the Conqueror landed in 1066, and won the battle of Hastings, fought in the neighbourhood. It is one of the Cinque Ports. The pier was destroyed by a storm in the reign of Elizabeth. It had a good trade, which has now declined, and an excellent harbour now choked up. It has still a small coasting trade to London: great quantities of mackarel, herrings, soles, &c. are also sent by land to London as soon as they are caught. The building of small coasters, but especially boats, is carried on to some extent, and with great skill; and a lime company employs a number of hands. But the prosperity of the town has of late received a new impulse, from its fame as a watering place, on which account it is greatly resorted to. Its situation is beautiful; and the environs abound with picturesque scenery and delightful walks and rides. A walk, called the Marine Parade, has been formed on the west of the town. The public buildings are, two very ancient churches; the

town-hall, built in 1823, with the market-place under it; the custom house; and two excellent free schools. The remains of an ancient castle are still to be seen. Two miles from the town is the stone on which William is said to have dined when he landed: it is still called the Conqueror's stone. Hastings sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 10,097. 36 miles S.E. Tunbridge.

HATCHY, a river of the United States, in Tennessee, which joins the Mississippi.

HATFIELD, or **BISHOP'S HATFIELD**, a to. of England, county of Herts, on the Lea. Queen Elizabeth and Edward VI. were conducted hence to be crowned. Here is the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. Pop. 3215. 19 miles N. London.

HATFIELD, a vil. of England, co. of York, in Hatfield Chase. The church is large, and has a lofty elegant tower. Pop. 1948. 8 miles E. Doncaster.

HATFIELD BROAD OAK, a to. and pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. of the parish 1693.

HATFIELD PEVERELL, a pa. Essex. Pop. 1313.

HATHAZ, a to. of Hungary, 11 miles N. Debreczin. Pop. 4000, chiefly Calvinists.

HATHERLEIGH, a to. of England, in Dev. with some woollen manufactures. Pop. 1499. 28 miles N.W. Exeter.

HATHERN, a to. and pa. of England, in Leic. Pop. 1144.

HATRASS, a fort and to. of Hindostan, province of Agra, 18 miles S. Coel. Lat. 27. 37. N. Long. 75. 58. E.

HATTEM, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Yssel. Pop. 2300.

HATTERAS, a dangerous cape on the coast of North Carolina, Lat. 35. 15. N.

HATTIA ISLE, in the province of Bengal, at the mouth of the Ganges, between Lat. 22. and 23. Supposed to have been formerly the soil and mud washed down by that river and the Brahmaputra. It is 14 miles long and 10 broad, level on the surface, and having a considerable part of it submerged at the spring tide. There is here a salt manufactory of the East India Company. The air is very unhealthy, and the surrounding waters so encumbered by sandbanks as to render the island difficult of approach.

HATTINGEN, a to. of Westphalia, 25 miles N.E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2000.

HATTON, a to. Salop. Pop. 571.

HATTON, a pa., Warw. Pop. 815.

HAUBOURDIN, a to. of French Flanders, 4 miles S.E. Lisle. Pop. 1800.

HAUGHLEY, a pa., Suff. Pop. 908.

HAUGHTON, a to. Durh. Pop. 710.

HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE, a pa., Durh. Pop. 1603.

HAUPOUL, a to. of France, in Languedoc. Pop. 3050.

HAUPSULPOUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa, on the Chumbul river. In 1820, houses 300. Lat. 22. 29. N. Long. 75. 37. E.

HAUSAY, one of the smaller Shetland islands, on the coast of Scotland.

HAUSRUDVIERVEL, (Quarter of Hausrude) a circle of Upper Austria, bounded by the Danube, the circle of the Traun, and Bavaria. Its superficial extent is 733 square miles. Pop. 109,000. The capital is Lintz.

HAUSRUDE, a circle in the Austrian circles or province of Upper Ens, extending over 360 square miles, containing 2 cities, 8 market-towns, 920 villages, with a pop. of 76,466.

HAUTERIVE, a to. of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 2000.

HAVANNAH, the capital of the Spanish West India island of Cuba, on the north coast, on the Lagida. The harbour is one of the best in the world, being capable of containing commodiously 1000 ships. It has so narrow a channel, that only one vessel can enter at once. The channel is strongly fortified; the city is also surmounted with works, all of them furnished with artillery even to profusion. A square citadel is erected near the centre of the town, of great strength. The captain-general's palace is in it; and here the public treasure is deposited. It contains 11 churches, 2 hospitals, a dockyard, lazaretto, and numerous public buildings; an aqueduct supplies the shipping with water, and turns the saw-mills in the dockyard. The town stands in a plain on the west side of the harbour; and the houses, which are elegant, are mostly of stone. There are several convents; and the great square is a fine ornament of the place. This city was founded in 1511 by Velasquez; it was taken in 1536 by a French pirate, but ransomed for 700 dollars; it was again taken by the English, and by the French, and by the Buccaneers. In 1762, it was taken by the British; but restored to Spain in 1763. The trade of this port is computed to amount, by exportations of sugar and coffee, (in 1839) to 326,428 boxes of sugar of 400 lbs. each, and 30,629,760 lbs. of coffee. Pop. 120,000. Lat. 23. 12. N. Long. 82. 14. W.

HAVANT, a m. t. of England, Southamp. Pop. 2083.

HAVEL, a navigable river in the north of Germany, which falls into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a to. of Brandenburg, 56 miles N.W. Berlin. Pop. 2000.

HAVEN, EAST and WEST, two villages of Scotland, in Forfar, on the coast road to Arbroath. They are chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

HAVERFORDWEST, a to. of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the western branch of the river Cleddau, which is navigable at spring tides for vessels at 100 tons burden. The town being situate on a declivity of a hill, its interior is very uneven, and the streets are narrow. There is, however, a considerable number of good houses in the town; and some of the streets are neat and clean. The principal public buildings are the guildhall, three churches, and one in the suburbs; also

handsome chapels for dissenters. A new jail has been lately built for the town, and one for the county. Here is a great corn market, and seven annual fairs for cattle and horses. Haverfordwest is a county of itself, and sends one member to parliament. The castle, when perfect, must have been a large and magnificent structure. The keep is the only portion that now remains entire. Pop. 3915. 17 miles N. Pembroke.

HAYERHILL, a m. t. and pa., Suff. Pop. 2025.

HAVRE DE GRACE, or LE HAVRE, (the Haven of Mercy or Safety,) an important commercial and strongly fortified town of France, at the influx of the Seine into the English channel. It consists of long and narrow streets. The fronts of the houses are lofty, but have a heavy and mean appearance. The harbour, which has a long pier, is capable of containing 600 or 700 yessels, and has a depth sufficient to float ships of war of 60 guns. Havre is a place of great bustle and activity, being the seaport of Paris. The manufactures comprise sailcloth, cordage, tobacco, lace, and earthenware. Here are also several building docks and a sugar refinery. The fortifications of Havre were brought to their present state of perfection by Bonaparte, who also improved the harbour and docks, and erected two lighthouses. Havre was bombarded by the British in 1759, 1794, and 1795. Pop. 21,000. 112 miles N.W. Paris. Lat. 49. 29. N. Long. 0. 6. E.

HAWARDEN, a to. and pa. of North Wales, in Flintshire, situate on a small river running into Chester new channel of the Dee. There is here a large iron foundry; also considerable potteries. Near the town are the remains of the castle of Penylwch, once very strong. Pop. 5414. 7 miles W. Chester.

HAWCOAT WITH WOLNEY, a to., Lanc. Pop. 848.

HAWES, a to. of England, N.R.Y. Pop. 1559.

HAWICK, a to. and pa. of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, at the confluence of the rivers Teviot and Slitrig, the latter dividing it into two parts, which are connected together by two stone bridges, one of which bears evident marks of antiquity. The town has of late years been considerably improved in its general appearance. Besides the Established church, erected in 1764, and a splendid new one built by the Duke of Buccleuch, there are meetinghouses of the Secession and Relief bodies, and the society of Friends. There is an excellent public library in the town, begun in 1760. It is a burgh of barony. Carpets, blankets, lamb-wool stockings, thongs, and gloves, are manufactured here; and a good trade in the tanning of leather, and in the dressing of sheep skins, is also carried on. Pop. including the suburbs, 4970.

HAWK'S BAY, a bay on the coast of West Florida, westward of Mobile bay.

HAWKCHURCH, a pa., Dors. Pop. 886.

HAWKESBURY, a pa., Glouc. Pop. 2182.

HAWKESBURY, a river in New Holland, which falls into Broken bay on the east coast. It has its rise among the Blue mountains, far into the interior, and is a large river, subject to sudden swellings, to the height of 70 or 80 feet above its ordinary level, which sweep the adjacent country with wide inundation.

HAWKESHEAD, a m. t. and pa. of England, Lanc. Pop. of parish, 2060, of town, 797.

HAWKHURST, a pa. of England, in Kent. Pop. 2428.

HAWKINS, a co. of the United States, in Tennessee, on Holston river. Pop. 21,255. Slaves, 930. Chief town, Rogersville.

HAWKSER, a to., N.R.Y. Pop. 654.

HAWKSWORTH, a to. in England, W.R.Y. Pop. 327.

HAWNBY, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 1166.

HAWS, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn.

HAWSKER, a vil. of England, N.R.Y., 3 miles S.E. Whitby.

HAXBY, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 412.

HAXEY, a pa., Linc. Pop. 1868.

HAY, a m. to. of Wales, co. of Brecknock, on the Wye, over which there is a bridge. Pop. 1950. 15 miles N. Brecon.

HAYDOCK, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 934.

HAYDON, a pa., Linc. Pop. 575.

HAYE DU Puits, LA, a town of Normandy. Pop. 1900.

HAYES, a vil. and pa. of England, in the county of Middlesex. It has a large church. Pop. 1575.

HAYES, a pa., Kent. Pop. 504.

HAYES, a river of Guadaloupe, which rises in the S.E. part of the island.

HAYLE, a vil. and fort of England, in Cornwall, on the river Hayle.

HAYLING, SOUTH, a pa., Southam. Pop. 588.

HAYNAU, a to. in the district of Liegnitz, in the Prussian province of Silesia, on the river Druchest. It contains two Catholic churches and one Lutheran. There are woollen manufactures, and near to the town there are some mines of fullers' earth.

HAYNES, a pa., Bedford. Pop. 847.

HAYNICHEN, a to. of Saxony, 25 miles W. Dresden. Pop. 2450.

HAYTI. See St Domingo.

HAYTON, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 1291.

HAYTON, a to., Cumb. Pop. 582.

HAZEBROUC, a well built town of French Flanders, 27 miles W. by N. Lille. Pop. 7373. It trades in thread, linen, &c. Lat. 50. 43. N. Long. 2. 37. E.

HAZERWOUDE, a vil. of the Netherlands. Pop. 2200.

HEADACH, a pa., Norf. Pop. 733.

HEADORN, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1193.

HEADFORT, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Galway. Pop. 1350. 137 miles W. Dublin.

HEADGE a to. of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 1845.

HEADINGLEY, a to. of England, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. Leeds. Pop. 2250.

HEADINGTON, a pa., Oxf. Pop. 1388.

HEADLY, a pa., Southam. Pop. 1228.

HEAD, St, a to. of France, 27 miles S.W. Lyons. Pop. 2700.

HEANOR, a to. of England, 9 miles N.E. Derby. Pop. 2672.

HEANOR, a pa., Derby. Pop. 5380.

HEANTON PUNCHARDEN, a pa., Dev. Pop. 586.

HEAP, a to. of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles S.E. Bury. Pop. 10,429.

HEATH, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire, 1 mile S.E. Wakefield. Pop. 750.

HEATH CHARNOCK, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 910.

HEATHFIELD, a pa. in Suss. Pop. 1801.

HEATHLEE, a to. of England, in Staff. Pop. 689.

HEATON, a to. of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1452.

HEATON, a to., Northum. Pop. 501.

HEATON, GREAT and LITTLE, two townships of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 255—774.

HEATON KIRK, a to. of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 2240.

HEATON NORRIS, a to. of England, Lanc., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. Stockport. Pop. 11,238.

HEAVITREE, a village of England, in Dev., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Exeter. Pop. 1932.

HEBBURN, a pa. of England, Northum. Pop. 564.

HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands, situated on the western coast of Scotland, in the Atlantic ocean. They extend about 180 miles in length, from the Butt of Lewis, their northern extremity, in 58. 35. N. lat., to the small island of Sanday, on the coast of Kintyre, in 55. 22. of the same lat.; and they are from 10 to 30 miles in breadth. They contain, as nearly as can be computed, 2,000,000 of English acres. The principal islands are Lewis, and its adjacent islands, belonging to Ross-shire; Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, South Uist, Barra, Skye, Eigg, and the smaller neighbouring islands, attached to Inverness-shire; and Rum, Muck, Canna, Coll, Tyree, Mull, Lismore, Staffa, Luing, Scarba, Colonsay, Oronsay, Jura, Isla, Gigha, Cara, &c. belonging to the shire of Argyle. To these we may add those islands which lie in the Frith of Clyde, to the eastward of the peninsula of Kintyre, viz. the isles of Bute, Arran, Cumbrays, (Greater and Lesser,) and Inchmarnock, which form the shire of Bute. The various tracts of ground and clusters of rocks, thus detached from the main land, are estimated to amount to 300, of which 86 are inhabited, and are calculated to contain 70,000 inhabitants. The ancient history of those islands is involved in obscurity. It appears certain, however, that they were ruled by

their own independent princes until the 8th century, when the Pictish kingdom was overthrown by Kenneth II. They continued, during the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries, the haunts of pirates, who infested the neighbouring counties; and when they came under the dominion of the kings of Scotland, their chieftains were long lawless and turbulent, until, by the gradual increase and consolidation of the royal power, and by the progress also of regular order and good government, these remote parts of the kingdom were slowly brought within the control of the supreme power. The act of parliament of 1748, abolishing all heritable jurisdictions, gave the final blow to the influence of the independent chieftains of the Western Isles.

HEBRIDES, NEW, a group of islands in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros in the year 1606, and considered as part of the southern continent. Bougainville, who visited them in 1768, found them to be islands. In 1773, Captain Cook surveyed this group, and he gave to the whole the appellation of New Hebrides, from considering them to be the most western islands of the Pacific ocean. They are situate between Long. 166. 41. and 170. 21. E., and Lat. 14. 29. and 20. 4. S., extending 125 leagues, in the direction of N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and S.S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. The following is a list of them, viz. Pic d'Etoile, Tierra Austral, St Bartholomew, Isle of Lepers, Aurora island, Whitsuntide isle, Mallicollo, Ambrym, Apee Paom, Three Hills island, Shepherd's isles, Monument, Two Hills, Montague isle, Hinchinbrook isle, Sandwich island, Erromango, Tanna, Irroinan, Immer, and Anatom, with several of less note. They are in general high and mountainous; the inhabitants are of slender make, dark colour, with frizzled hair. All things necessary for household use are poorly made: there is scarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing.

HEBRON, an. geo., a to. of Palestine, 27 miles S.W. Jerusalem.

HEBRON, a post to. of the United States, in Washington county, New York.—The name of several other townships.

HEBRUS, an. geo., a river in Thrace, rising in mount Hæmus, (the Balkan,) and after a course of 250 miles, falling into the Ægean sea, (the Archipelago,) nearly opposite to the island of Samothrace.

HECKINGEN, a to. of Germany, 30 miles S. Stutgard. Pop. 2600.

HECKDYKE, a river of England, in Notts., which falls into the Funt.

HECKFIELD, a pa., Southam. Pop. 1202.

HECKINGTON, a pa., Linc. Pop. 1485.

HECKMONDWIKE, a to. of England, 8 miles from Wakefield. Pop. 2793.

HECLA, a volcanic mountain in the southern part of Iceland, near the coast. Height 5000 feet.

HECTOR, a post to. of the United States, in Tompkins county, New York.

HEDGEMAN, a river of the United States, in Virginia. It joins with the Robinson to form the Rappahannock.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, a pa., Essex. Pop. 1220.

HEDINGHAM SIBLE, a pa., Essex. Pop. 2194.

HEDON, a bo. and pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 1080.

HEDON, a m. t. of England, near the mouth of the Humber. Pop. 902. 2 miles E. Hull.

HEDSJAS, one of the great divisions of modern Arabia. It consists of a plain, which extends along the Red Sea from Mount Sinai to the frontier of Yemen. It contains the famous capitals of Mecca and Medina.

HEENE, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1876.

HEERDE, a large vil. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland. Pop. 2600.

HEERLEN, a town of the Netherlands, 14 miles N.W. Maestricht. Pop. 3500.

HEERMUND, a river of Persia. It rises near Cabul, and falls into Lake Zerrah.

HEIDELBERG, an ancient city of Germany, on the Neckar. The streets are narrow and gloomy. The chief buildings are the town-house, the hospitals (three in number), several churches, and the university. Here is a stone bridge over the Neckar, 700 feet in breadth. The old fortress, called Treutz-kaiser, is also worth notice. The ancient electoral palace stands on a hill near the town; and though in ruins, is still a very interesting object. Heidelberg has long been celebrated for its university, founded in 1386. It has inconsiderable manufactures of woollens, cotton, silk stockings, paper, and tapestry. Pop. 10,000. 10 miles S.S.E. Mannheim. Lat. 49. 24. 43. N. Long. 8. 41. 38. E.

HEIDELBERG, a to. of the United States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.—The name of several other townships.

HEIDELSHEIM, a to. of Germany, in Baden, 17 miles S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1850.

HEIDENHEIM, a to. of Franconia, 17 miles S. Anspach. Pop. 1800.

HEIDENHEIM, a to. of Wirtemberg, 21 miles N.W. Ulm. Pop. 1900.

HEIGHAM, a pa., Norf. Pop. 5495.

HEIGHINGTON, a pa., Durham. Pop. 1739.

HEIGHINGTON, a to. of England, co. of Durham. Pop. 767.

HEIGHINGTON, a to. of England, Linc. Pop. 552.

HEILBRONN, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, 25 miles N. Stutgard. It has a well endowed academy, a public library, and an orphan-house. Pop. 6000.

HEILIGENBEIL, a to. of East Prussia, on the Jarft. Pop. 2000.

HEILIGENSTADT, a walled to. of Prussian Saxony, near the Leine. Pop. 3550.

HELLEBERG, a to. of East Prussia, on the Alle, 36 miles S. Konigsberg. Pop. 2300.

HEISKER, a small island of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland.

HEL, a river of England, in Cornwall, which joins the Fal.

HELDER, a to. of North Holland, opposite the Texel. It was taken by the British under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1799. Pop. 2400. 24 miles N. Alkmaar.

HELEN, St, Abingdon, a pa., Berks. Pop. 5066.

HELEN, St, a pa., Norf. Pop. 521.

HELEN, St, a pa., Suff. Pop. 961.

HELEN, St, a pa., Worces. Pop. 1401.

HELEN, St, New, (Bishopsgate), a pa., Middlesex. Pop. 692.

HELEN, St, (Henegate), E.R.Y. Pop. 422.

HELEN'S, St, a pa., Southam. Pop. 953.

HELEN'S, St, a road or bay in the English channel, on the coast of the Isle of Wight.—2d, One of the Scilly islands, about a mile N. Fresco.

HELENA, St, an island in the Atlantic ocean, standing entirely by itself, detached from any group, about 1200 miles from the nearest land, off the coast of Southern Africa. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1501. It was afterwards possessed by the Dutch; and finally came into the possession of the English about the year 1651, in whose possession it has, with a short interval, ever since remained. St Helena is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, by $6\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and about 28 in circumference. It presents to the sea, throughout its whole circuit, nothing but an immense wall of perpendicular rock, from 600 to 1200 feet high, like a castle in the midst of the ocean. On entering, however, and ascending by one of the few openings which nature has left, verdant valleys are found interspersed with the dreary rocks. The loftiest eminence is called Diana's peak, situate nearly in the centre of the island, and rising to the height of 2700 feet. In the south-west quarter there is a conical hill called High Peak, or High Knoll, the elevation of which is not much inferior. There are also lofty peaks called Sugar Loaf and Ladder Hill. The other rocks and hills are thrown together in the wildest confusion, like nature in a state of chaos. There are only four openings in the great wall of rock which surrounds St Helena, by which it can be approached with any kind of facility. These are James's or Chapel bay, being the one on which the town is built, and on which alone there is any beach; Rupert's bay, Lemon valley, and Sandy bay. These are all strongly fortified. The climate of St Helena is not liable to the extremes of heat or cold; but it is moist, and exposed to strong gusts of wind. It is exempt, however, from thunder and lightning, storms and hurricanes. The sky, in consequence of the superabundance of moisture, is often clouded; and only about one day in three is supposed to be illumined by sunshine. Of the small portion of ground which is fit for cultivation, a part is exceedingly fertile. Potatoes, which are the principal object of culture, have, in fourteen years, produced, on an average, more

than two crops in the year. St Helena, at its first discovery, presented an immense forest. Its chief indigenous trees were ebony, redwood, and gumwood. About 1720, the plain was nearly stripped of trees; and in its place there began, in a few years, to spring up a species of wire-grass, which converted the ground into excellent pasture. Since that time, the rearing of sheep and goats has been the principal object of agricultural industry. There is only one place in the island which can be called a town, situate in a narrow valley, between lofty mountains, called James's valley. The town is entered by an arched gateway, within which is a handsome parade, about 100 feet square. On the left side are the government-house and the main guard-room; the former, enclosed with a wall, bearing an appearance of embrasures, is called the castle, within which is the residence of the governor and public officers. The church, a handsome building, fronts the gateway; and on the right of it is a neat little theatre. The principal street begins between the church and a small palisaded enclosure, called the Company's garden. It consists of about 30 houses, most of them neat and well built. At the top two other streets branch off to the east and west; in the latter are the barracks, the new garden, the hospital, and a number of shops, well stored with all sorts of European, Indian, and Chinese commodities; but the houses are in general far inferior to those in the lower part of the town, where the principal inhabitants reside. St Helena was chosen as the place of banishment for Bonaparte, after his dethronement in 1815, and where he resided until his death in 1821. He was buried in the island. In 1840 his remains were disinterred, under the sanction of the British government, and removed by the French to Paris.

HELENA ISLAND, ST, an island of North America, on the coast of South Carolina.

HELENA PARISH, ST, in South Carolina, United States, consists of a cluster of islands on the S.W. side of St Helena island, one of the largest of which is Port Royal.

HELENSBURGH, (the burgh in honour of Lady Helen Sutherland, wife of the first Sir James Colquhoun,) a village of Scotland, county of Dumbarton, opposite Greenock. It is a considerable watering-place.

HELICON, an. geo., the name of a mountain in the neighbourhood of Parnassus and Citheron, sacred to Apollo and the muses. It is situate in Livadia, and is now called Zaigara, or Zagara. Helicon was one of the most fertile and woody mountains in Greece. Many were the virtues of the produce of this mountain. The inhabitants affirmed that all the plants and roots were friendly to man, and that even serpents had their poison weakened by the innoxious quality of their food. Here were the shady grove of the muses and their images, with statues of Apollo and Bacchus,

of Venus and Orpheus, and the illustrious poets who had recited their verses to the harp. A festival was celebrated here by the Thespians, with games called *Musea*. The Boeotian cities in general, two or three excepted, were reduced to inconsiderable villages in the time of Strabo. The grove of the muses was plundered under the auspices of Constantine the Great. The Heliconian goddesses were afterwards consumed by fire at Constantinople, to which place they had been removed.

HELIER, ST, the capital of Jersey. It is situate on the east side of St Aubin's bay. Within the present century it has been greatly enlarged and improved, having become, from an insignificant village, with old thatched houses, and ill paved streets, a genteel and respectable-looking town, consisting of several streets diverging from a square, in which, raised on a pedestal, stands a gilt pedestrian statue of George II. in a Roman dress. On one side of the square is the court-house, and not far from it is the government-house. The parish church was completed in the year 1341, but has since been greatly enlarged and altered. There are, besides, chapels for Calvinists and Methodists. The Roman Catholics assemble in a private house. The town has a workhouse and a public hospital, a new prison, a small theatre, and a public library. Elizabeth castle is a strong fortress, in a rocky island in St Aubin's bay, about a mile from St Helier, of which it defends the entrance; and another fortification has recently been constructed. Three gazettes are published weekly in French, and one in English. Pop. 16,450. 4 miles E. St Aubin. Lat. 49. 13. E. Long. 2. 14. W.

HELGOLAND, or HELGOLAND, a group of small islands in the North sea, belonging formerly to Denmark, now to Great Britain, and situate about 28 miles from the mouths of the Weser, the Elbe, and the Eyder. It consists of the principal island, subdivided into the Cliff and the Low Land; the smaller island called the Down; and several sandbanks and rocks, of which that called the Monk is the most conspicuous. Heligoland has two good harbours, and to the east of the Down is a road, where vessels may anchor in 48 feet of water. Pop. 2000, who subsist chiefly by fishing and acting as pilots. It was taken from the Danes by the British, in 1807, and rendered a depot for merchandise. At the peace of 1814, it was retained by this country.

HELIOPOLIS, (City of the Sun,) an ancient city of Egypt, near the apex of the Delta, now in ruins, sacred to the worship of the sun. Its precincts were deemed the most sacred of the land. Heliopolis was the name of the city after it fell under the dominion of the successors of Alexander the Great; but it was a famous city for ages before, under the Egyptian name 'On, by which it is mentioned in Scripture.

HELL'S SKERRIES, a cluster of small islands belonging to the Hebrides.

HELLAS, an. geo., an appellation comprehending, according to the more ancient Greeks and Romans, Achaia and Peloponnesus; but afterwards restricted to Achaia. It was bounded on the west by the river Achelous, on the north by mount Othrys and Œta, on the east by the Ægean sea, and on the south by the Saronic and Corinthian bays. It was called Hellas from Hellen the son of Deucalion.

HELLESPONT. See Dardanelles.

HELLINGLY, a pa., Suss. Pop. 1504.

HELLIN, a to. of Spain, province of Murcia. It contains two churches, two hospitals, and 6100 inhabitants.

HELLESTEDT, a to. of Prussia, in the circle of Mansfeld, and province of Saxony, with about 4000 inhabitants. Near it are some mines of copper and of silver, which employ a part of the population.

HELMDON, a pa., Northam. Pop. 515.

HELMÉ, a river of Saxony, in Thuringia, which falls into the Unstrut at Artern.

HELMOND, a to. in the Netherlands, in the province of North Brabant, on the river Aa, which flows through it in three branches. It is defended by a strong castle, and has about 2500 inhabitants, who have a considerable trade in linen yarn, cloth, &c. Lat. 51. 29. 4. N. Long. 5. 37. 17. E.

HELMSDALE, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the German Ocean, 3 miles S. of Caithness.

HELMSEY, a town of England, in Yorkshire, near the Rye, with manufactures of cotton and linen. Pop. 1485.

HELMSTADT, a to. of the States of Brunswick, principality of Wolfenbüttele. Its principal buildings are, the church of St Stephen, the council-house, and the university, now suppressed, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. Pop. 5300.

HELPERBY, a to. N.R.Y. Pop. 673.

HELPRINGHAM, a pa., Linc. Pop. 750.

HELSEBY, a to., Ches. Pop. 534.

HELSINGBORG, a town of Sweden, opposite to Elsinore. A pier of stone was lately constructed, which has greatly improved the port. The width of the Sound is about three miles. It has little trade. Here is the principal ferry from Sweden to Denmark. Pop. 2150. Lat. 56. 2. 55. N. Long. 12. 43. 15. E.

HELSINGFORS, a town of Finland, at the mouth of the Wamma, with a good harbour. It has a trade in corn, also in fish, logs, and deals. Pop. 3200. 104 miles E.S.E. Abo.

HELSINGLAND, an extensive province in the north of Sweden, in Nordland, bounded by the gulf of Bothnia, Gesticria, and Dalecarlia. Its superficial extent is about 4470 square miles. It has extensive forests, and many iron mines. Chief town, Hudwicksvald. Pop. 52,000.

HELSINGO and **HELSINGOREN**, two small islands on the E. side of the gulf of Bothnia.

HELSTONE, a to. of England, in Cornwall, on the Cober, not far from its confluence with the sea. It is one of those towns appointed for the stamping of the tin, and having a good harbour, it has a considerable trade. It sends a member to parliament. Pop. 3293. 12 miles E. Penzance.

HELVELLYN, a mountain on the borders of Cumberland and Westmoreland, 3055 feet above the sea.

HELVOLTSLUYS, a well built fortified to. of South Holland, on the south side of the island of Voorn. It has an excellent harbour, large enough to contain the whole Dutch navy. Here are extensive magazines and dockyards, for the construction and repair of ships of war; also a naval school supported by government. Helvoetsluys was taken by the French in January 1795, and evacuated by them in 1813. Pop. 1200.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, a to. and pa. of England, in Hertfordshire. Its female inhabitants are much employed in the plaiting of straw. Pop. 6037. 23 miles N.W. London.

HEMINGBOROUGH, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 1806.

HEMMINGFORD, GREY, a pa., Hunts. Pop. 556.

HEMPNALL, a pa., Norf. Pop. 1225.

HEMPSTEAD, a pa., Essex. Pop. 708.

HEMPSTEAD, a pa., Glou. Pop. 999.

HEMS, a city of Syria, on the borders of the desert, surrounded by walls, 3 miles in circuit. S. of the town is a large turreted castle on a high mount faced with stone. 120 miles S. Aleppo. Lat. 34. 25. N. Long. 37. 20. E.

HEMSBY, a pa., Norf. Pop. 560.

HEMSWORTH, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 937.

HEMYOCK, a pa., Dev. Pop. 1228.

HEN and **CHICKENS**, a cluster of small isles in the East Indian Seas. Also in the Pacific Ocean. Also some mountains of Ireland, in the county of Down.

HENBURY, a pa., Glou. Pop. 2351.

HENDERSON, a co. of the United States, in the north-west part of Kentucky.—2d, A post town and capital of Henderson county, Kentucky, on the Ohio, 75 miles below Louisville.

HENDON, a pa. of England, in Midx. Pop. 3110.

HENDRED, EAST, a pa., Berks. Pop. 865.

HENEAGO, or **HENEAGOAS**, two of the most southern of the Bahama islands.

HENFIELD, a pa., Suss. Pop. 1516.

HENFNYW, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 625.

HENGEL, a to., of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with 2050 inhabitants.

HENGOED, a ham., Carm. Pop. 1183.

HENHAM, a pa., Essex. Pop. 863.

HENIN-LIETARD, a to. of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 2500.

HENLEY IN ARDEN, a to. of England, co. of Warw. Pop. 1214.

HENLEY UPON THAMES, a to. of England,

co. of Oxford, on the Thames. It has a considerable trade to London, in malt, flour, corn, and wood. A handsome stone bridge has been lately erected over the river. The church is ancient and spacious: its lofty tower was built by Cardinal Wolsey. Pop. 3618. 35 miles W. London.

HENLLAN, a pa., Denb. Pop. 2703.

HENLOPEN, CAPE, the south-west side of the entrance of Delaware bay, as Cape May forms the north-east side, being 18 miles apart. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 75. 26. W.

HENLOW, a pa., Bed. Pop. 724.

HENNEBON, a to. of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Blavet, 6 miles N. E. L'Orient. Pop. 4600.

HENNERSDORF, a to. in Upper Lusatia. It has manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs. Pop. 4300.

HENNERSDORF, a vil. of Silesia, principality of Jagersndorf. Pop. 2000.

HENNERSDORF, a manufacturing vil. of Prussian Silesia. Pop. 3500.

HENNERSDORF, a to. of Upper Lusatia. Pop. 3000, chiefly Moravian brethren.

HENNOCK, a pa., Dev. Pop. 747.

HENRICHEMONT, (the Mount in honour of Henry the Fourth), a to. of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 2600.

HENRICO, a co. of the United States, in Virginia, enclosed by the counties of Hanover, Charles city, and Goochland, and by James river.

HENRY, a cape of the United States, in Virginia. Lat. 37. N. Long. 76. 16. W. Also, on the west coast of Queen Charlotte Island, in the N. Pacific Ocean.

HENRY, a co. of the United States, in Virginia, enclosed by Franklin, Patrick, Grayson, and Montgomery counties. Pop. 15,130. Slaves 1755. Chief town Martinsville.—2d, Of Alabama.—3d, Of Kentucky, on the west side of Kentucky river, at its confluence with the Ohio. Pop. 13,155. Slaves 1137. Chief town, Newcastle.—4th, Of Ohio, on Maumee river, formed in 1820, in the Indian reservation.

HENRY ISLE, a small island lying due south from Bombay. It is about 600 yards in circuit, nearly of a circular form. It is fortified and well cultivated. Lat. 26. 36. N. Long. 72. 50. E.

HENRY, PORT, a harbour in South America, land-locked, and so spacious as to afford anchorage to the most numerous fleet with 20 fathoms and clay bottom. It is surrounded by mountains 2000 feet high, and is generally overhung with thick clouds.

HENSHAW, a to. of England, in Northum. Pop. 619.

HENSINGHAM, a to. of England, Cumb. 1½ mile S.E. Whitehaven. Pop. 936.

HENSTEAD, a pa., Suff. Pop. 566.

HENSTRIDGE, a pa. of England, Som. Pop. 1074.

HENTLAND, a pa., Heref. Pop. 618.

HEOLLWERMWD, a ham. of Wales, in Glam. 5 miles from Caerphilly.

HERPENHEIM, a to. of Hesse-Darmstadt, 12 miles E. Worms. Pop. 3200.

HERWORTH, a to. of England, W.R.Y. 8 miles S. Huddersfield. Pop. 1229.

HERACLEA, a city of Lucania, anciently called Siris, at the mouth of a river of the same name, built by a colony of the Tarentines, now in ruins.—2d, A maritime town of Sicily, near Girgenti, said to have been built by Minos, king of Crete.—3d, Zeitoun, a town of Phthiotis, in Thessaly, on the Gulf of Zeitoun.—4th, A town of Macedonia, remarkable for the death of Demetrius, a son of Philippos, who was murdered there by the order of his father.

HERAT, the *Aria* of the Greeks, a very ancient city of the province of Khorassan, in Persia, on the high road from Persia and Tartary to Hindostan. It has an extensive manufacture of carpets; and some good horses are bred in the vicinity. Herat was taken possession of by the British in 1840. Lat. 34. 50. N. Long. 62. 20. E.

HERAULT, a maritime department in the south of France, in Languedoc, bounded along its S.E. side by the Mediterranean. It has a superficial extent of 2830 square miles, with fully 300,000 inhabitants.

HERAULT, a river of France, which runs into the Mediterranean. Lat. 43. 18. N. Long. 3. 40. E.

HERBERTS' WALK, a pa. of England, Glou. Pop. 1343.

HERBIERS, a to. of France, in Poitou. Pop. 1900.

HERBIGNAC, a to. of France, in Brittany. Pop. 2760.

HERBLAIN, ST, a to. of France, in Brittany. Pop. 2300.

HERBLON, ST, a to. of France, in Brittany. Pop. 2000.

HERBOLZHEIM, a to. of Germany, in Baden. Pop. 1750.

HERBORN, a to. of Germany, in the duchy of Nassau. Pop. 2400.

HERCK, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Limburg. Pop. 1550.

HERCULANEUM, an ancient city of Italy, 5 miles east by south of Naples, near the site of which the modern Portici now stands. It was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A. D. 79; and its site had long been a matter of doubtful discussion, as it had been completely buried under volcanic substances to a depth of 70 feet. At last, a peasant, in the year 1711, digging a well in his garden, found some pieces of fine marble. Since this period the ground has been excavated, and at a depth of 75 feet, a small part of the ancient city discovered, in the state in which it was when it was buried under the volcanic eruption. Many valuable antiquities have been found, calculated to convey an idea of Roman manners and grandeur.

HERCULANEUM, a to. of the United States, in the state of Louisiana. Pop. 500.

HERCYNIA, a stream, or rather river, of Greece, in Boeotia, with two sources.

HERCYNIA, an. geo. See Forest, Black.

HERDICKE, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, with three churches, and a noble abbey.

HEREFORD, one of the western co. of England, on the borders of Wales. It is bounded N. by Shropshire, S. by the counties of Gloucester and Monmouth, E. by Worcester, and W. by Brecknock and Radnor; its greatest length being 38, and its greatest breadth from east to west 33 miles. It is within the parallels of 51. 50. and 52. 29. N. Lat. and 2. 20. and 3. 10. W. Long.; contains about 600,000 acres, or 970 square miles, with 100 inhabitants to each; 11 hundreds, 221 parishes, 1 city, Hereford, the county town; 7 market towns, Weobly, Leominster, Ross, Ledbury, Kington, Bromyard, and Pembridge, the two first being also boroughs. The county sends 3 members to parliament. It is essentially and almost wholly an agricultural district.

There is scarcely any department of husbandry which it does not cultivate, and few in which it does not excel: and it is especially famous for its cyder and hops. The aspect of the county is throughout rich and beautiful: no ranges of mountains, but gentle eminences, with valleys between, and covered with plantations, orchards, and meadows, enclosed with hedges and rows of trees, and in the highest state of cultivation. The chief rivers are the Wye, the Frome, the Lug, the Arrow, and the Munnow. The inland navigation has not been much improved artificially. The soil is everywhere of uncommon fertility, arising partly from the subsoil of limestone on which it chiefly rests; it is mostly clay, mixed with marl and calcareous matter. In some parts the limestone passes into variegated marble. Red and yellow ochres, with tobacco-pipe clay, are frequently met with. Fullers' earth is dug near Stoke. Pop. 110,974.

HEREFORD, (the Ford of the Army,) an ancient city of England, in Herefordshire, of which it is the county town, situate on the Wye, over which it has a bridge of six arches. The manufactures are gloves, flannels, and hats, but none of them to any extent. The charitable institutions, hospitals, and almshouses, are very numerous. The principal public buildings are the cathedral; the bishop's palace; the county jail, of the best construction, and under excellent regulations; a small neat theatre; the old town-hall, a curious wooden fabric; the guildhall, and the shire-hall. The plan of the cathedral is that of a cross, with a small transept towards the east, and a chapel; the north porch is particularly admired. It has also chapels for Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and Quakers; an infirmary, a lunatic asylum, and a free grammar school. The town was anciently fortified with a wall and ditch, and a very

large castle: only a small part of the wall remains; and the site of the castle, called the Castle green, forms now an agreeable promenade. Hereford is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, a common council of 31, a high steward, and a recorder. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 10,280. 136 miles W.N.W. London. Lat. 52. 3. N. Long. 2. 42. W.

HERENSCARPEL, a vil. of North Holland, 7 miles N. Alkmaar.

HERENTHALS, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp, on the Nethe. Here are manufactures of lace; also some distilleries. Pop. 3000.

HERFORDEN, a city of Prussia, in a circle of the same name in the Minden division of Westphalia. It stands at the junction of the rivers Aa and Werra. Its walls are converted into promenades. It contains about 7000 inhabitants, with four Lutheran and one reformed church. There is a large house of correction, with 500 persons who are employed in spinning cotton. There are several mills for spinning and weaving cotton goods. Lat. 52. 7. 25. N. Long. 8. 33. 49. E.

HERFORD, a to. of Prussian Westphalia. It has a large manufactory of cotton thread; also of linen. Pop. 6000. 11 miles E.N.E. Ravensberg.

HERGEST'S ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

HERIC, a to. of France, in Brittany. Pop. 2300.

HERICOURT, a to. of France department of the Upper Saone. Pop. 1500.

HERINNES, a to. of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Pop. 3300.

HERISAU, a to. of the Swiss canton of Appenzel. It has 6500 inhabitants, who manufacture cotton, linen, and a kind of muslin extremely fine. 10 miles N.W. Appenzel.

HERIRUA, a to. of Hindostan, in the south of India, and province of Mysore, situate on the south side of the river Vedawatti. During the government of the Chittledroog rajahs it was a place of great consequence, and contained 2000 houses, with an outer and inner fort. It was sacked by the Mahrattas in the reign of Hyder Aly. It fell afterwards into decay from the effects of a great famine that followed. Under the present mild government it is gradually reviving. Lat. 13. 46. N. Long. 76. 37. E.

HERKIMER, a co. of the United States, in New York, bounded N. by St Lawrence county, E. by Montgomery county and a small angle of Otsego county, S. by Otsego county, and W. by Oneida and Lewis counties. Pop. 30,500.

HERMANSTADT, (the town of Herman of Francoonia, a German chief,) a to. of Transylvania, on the Szeben. It has a convent and three monasteries, one of which belongs to the Greek monks of St Basil. The other remarkable objects are the orphan hospital,

the barracks, outside the town, and the theatre. Its chief manufactures are soap and candles. Pop. 16,000. 392 miles S.E. Vienna. Lat. 45. 47. 4. N. Long. 24. 4. 13. E.

HERMANSTADT, a to. of Bohemia, with 1800 inhabitants.

HERMITAGE, a river of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, which falls into the Liddel.

HERMOGENES, ST, an island in the north Pacific Ocean, about 6 leagues in circuit, discovered by Behring, and further explored by Cook; situated at the outer end of Cook's inlet, and separated from the adjacent coast by a channel four leagues broad. Lat. 58. 30. N. Long. 152. W.

HERMIONE, in an. geo., a considerable city of Argolis. With the exception of a few temples, it was in ruins at the time of Pausanias, who says that the new city was situated at the distance of four stadia from the promontory on which stood the temple of Neptune. It gave name to the Sinus Hermionicus.

HERMITI ISLAND, an isle near Valparaiso, on the coast of South America. The land has a remarkable appearance when seen from the sea. Its outline is a series of peaks, following each other in regular succession like an old saw. Mount Hyde is the most remarkable, with its rounded cape.

HERMON, in an. geo., a mountain of Palestine, in the land of Gilead. It is also called Zion, but must not be confounded with the mountain of that name in Jerusalem.

HERMOPOLIS, in an. geo., the name of several cities in Egypt, dedicated, as the name imports, to Hermes or Mercury. Near one of these cities (probably the Hermopolis Magna) was situated a most magnificent temple, of which the pillars only now remain. Around are to be seen enormous blocks of stone half covered with sand. A mosque has been built here.

HERMSDORF, two vil. of Silesia. Pop. of each 1300.

HERMUND, a river of Afghanistan, which enters the sea of Zerra, or Aria Palas.

HERNAD, a river of Hungary, which falls into the Theisse.

HERNALS, or HERNHALS, a vil. of Lower Austria, near Vienna. Pop. 1500.

HERNANI, a small to. of Spain, in Guipuscoa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ league from the Bidassoa.

HERNHILL, a pa., Kent. Pop. 507.

HERNOSAND, a very extensive government in the north of Sweden, comprising the provinces of Angermannland, Jemtland, and Medelpad. Pop. 100,000.

HERNOSAND, capital of the government just mentioned, on the island of Herno, in the gulf of Bothnia, and united to the continent by a bridge. Pop. 2500. 240 miles N. by W. Stockholm.

HERO, NORTH and SOUTH, two islands in Lake Champlain.

HERFF, a river of Germany, in Saxony, which falls into the Werra.

HERRADURA, a port of Chili, province of Quillota. Lat. 32. 44. S.

HERRADURA, a seaport in Spain between Motril and Velez-Malaga.

HERRENBERG, a to. of Wirtemberg, 14 miles S.S.E. Stutgard. Pop. 1900.

HERRERGRUND, a small to. of Hungary, 4 miles N.N.W. Neusohl, situated in the midst of copper mines.

HERRIARD, a pa., Southam. Pop. 426.

HERRNHUT, a to. in Saxony, in the circle of Voightland, at the foot of the mountains of Helsing, about 1054 feet above the level of the sea. It is the place whence the religious sect known in England as Moravians, have received the name of Herrnhutters, by which they are commonly designated on the continent. It contains about 1400 inhabitants who are occupied in various manufactures. It is considered as the point of union for the members of the sect in Europe and America.

HERRNHUT, a to. of Upper Lusatia, 6 miles S. Lobau, built for the use of the Moravian brethren. Pop. 1500.

HERRY, a to. of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 1509.

HERSBRUCK, a small to. of Bavarian Franconia, on the Pegnitz. Pop. 1600.

HERSCHEL, CAPE, a headland in the Polar Sea, discovered by Capt. Parry in 1819.

HERSFIELD, a province of Hesse Cassel, in Germany, extending over 156 square miles on an elevated plain, and watered by the Fulda. It contains a market-town and 62 villages and about 20,000 people. The city of the same name stands on the Fulda: it was burned by the French on their retreat from Leipzig, but has since been rebuilt. It contains about 6000 inhabitants.

HERSTAL, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Liege, on the Maese. Pop. 4750.

HERSTMONEAUX, a pa., Suss. Pop. 1338.

HERTFORD, a midland co. of England, bounded S. by Middlesex, N. by Cambridge and Bedford, E. by Essex, from which it is partly divided by the river Lea, and W. by Buckingham and Bedford. Its boundaries are chiefly artificial, and extremely irregular. It is within the parallels of 51. 36. and 52. 4. N. Lat.; between 0. 12. E. and 0. 45. W. Long.; contains 530 square miles, with 210 inhabitants to each; 8 hundreds, 135 parishes, and 19 market-towns, of which Hertford, St Alban's, Ware, and Royston, are the only ones of much consequence. It sends three members to parliament. The soil of Hertford is naturally barren; but its vicinity to the metropolis has contributed to fertilise and enrich it; so that it is a very considerable agricultural county, while the mildness and uncommon healthiness of the climate, with an agreeable diversity of surface, have made it a favourite country residence. A ridge of chalk hills skirts the northern boundary. They are elevated 800 or 900 feet above the sea, and they divide the waters of the Ouse, on the north, from those

which flow southward through the county to the Thames. The principal rivers are the Ouse, the Lea and its branches, the Maran, the Beane, the Rib, and part of the Stort, which diverge to the west, north, and east; and the Colne, the Ver, and the New River, which latter, rising near Amwell end, and running in an artificial channel for 40 miles, supplies the capital with water. The Grand Junction canal passes through the south extremity of the county. The prevailing soils are loam and clay. The produce is wheat, barley, oats, &c. The woodlands are extensive. Hertfordshire carries on a great trade in malt. The manufactures of the county are considerable. Pop. 143,341.

HERTFORD, (the Ford over the Red water, from the colour of the gravelly bed,) an ancient to. of England, the capital of Hertfordshire, on the Lea, which is here navigable for barges. It contains two parish churches, a neat sessions house, a town-hall for the quarter sessions and county courts, a jail and penitentiary house, built on the plan of Howard, and a market-house. At the distance of two and a half miles on the London road, stands the East India college, founded to co-operate with the college at Calcutta, in training young men for the Company's service. It was established in May 1806. Hertford has also a school belonging to Christ-church hospital, London; a grammar school, two meeting-houses for dissenters, and one for the Quakers. The town is governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, aldermen, &c., and sends two members to parliament. It is of considerable antiquity. Pop. 5247. 21 miles N. London.

HERTFORD, a co. of Lower Canada, on the St Lawrence, bounded E. by Cornwallis county, and W. by Dorchester county.

HERTFORD, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina, enclosed by Virginia, and the counties of Chowan, Bertie, and Northampton. Pop. 18,115. Slaves 2805.—2d, A post town and capital of Perquimans county, North Carolina.

HERTINGFORDBURY, a pa., Herts. Pop. 753.

HERVE, a small but thriving to. of the Netherlands, 11 miles S.E. Liege. Pop. 3300. It has a small manufacture of woollens.

HERXHEIM, a vil. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Pop. 2200.

HERZBERG, a to. of Hanover, 14 miles S. Goslar, pop. 2500.—2d, A to. of Saxony on an island in the Black Elster, pop. 2200.—3d, A vil. of Prussian Westphalia, pop. 1360.

HESDIN, a strongly fortified to. of France, department of the Pas de Calais, on the Caneh. It has manufactures of stockings, caps, &c. Pop. 4700. 27 miles W. Arras.

HESKET, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 2107.

HESLERTON, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 514.

HESLINGTON ST LAWRENCE, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 536.

HESSE CASSEL, a district in the west of

Germany, bounded by Hanover, the Prussian states, Franconia, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Nassau. The territorial extent of the whole, including all detached districts, is 4350 square miles. The population in 1837, was 545,000, of whom the far greater number are, like the reigning family, Calvinists. The chief towns are Cassel, (the capital,) Hanau, Marburg, and Fulda. The Hesse Cassel territory is far from compact; it consists of the following parts:—Hesse, Upper and Lower; the grand duchy of Fulda; the territory of Hanau; lastly, the lordship of Smalcalden. In the end of 1813, the elector, who had been expelled from his territory by Bonaparte, returned, and was acknowledged by the allied powers.

HESSE DARMSTADT, or the **GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE**, an extensive territory in the west of Germany, situate near the Rhine, and belonging to a branch of the house of Hesse. Like the electorate, this territory is by no means compact, being divided into two distinct parts, which are separated by a long strip of land, extending from east to west along the north bank of the Maine, and belonging to Hesse Cassel. The southmost of these divisions has 2000 square miles, and a population of 350,000; the northern division, nearly as extensive, but less fertile, contains 1930 square miles, and a population of 250,000. The capital of the former is Darmstadt; of the latter Giessen. The constitution of Hesse Darmstadt is a monarchy, limited by states or representatives. The crown is hereditary in the male line.

HESSE HOMBURG, a small principality of Germany, near Frankfort, belonging, with the title of landgrave, to a younger branch of the family of Hesse Darmstadt, and containing about 21,000 inhabitants.

HESSEL, a small river of Westphalia, which runs into the Ems.

HESSE, a to. of England, E.R.Y., 5 miles W. Hull. Pop. 1538.

HESTON, a pa., Midx. Pop. 3407.

HETHERSETT, a pa., Norf. Pop. 1080.

HETHERSGILL, a to. of England, in Cumb. Pop. 743.

HETTON-LE-HOLE, a to., Durh. Pop. 5887.

HETTOWRA, a to. of Hindostan, in Nepal. Lat. 27. 14. N. Long. 85. 22. E.

HETTSTADT, a to. of Saxony, 5 miles N. Mansfeld. Pop. 2750.

HEUGH, a to. of England, in Northumb. Pop. 472.

HEUSDEN, a strong to. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 1700.

HEVELSFIELD, a pa., Glou. Pop. 535.

HEVER, a pa., Herts. Pop. 559.

HEVERSHAM, a ham. in England, Westm. Pop. 3162.

HEVES, a small to. of Upper Hungary, in a palatinate of the same name, 61 miles E. Pest.

HEVINGHAM, a pa., Norf. Pop. 931.

HEXHAM, a m. t. of England, in Northum., situate a little below the junction of the North Tyne with the South. It has manufactures of tanned leather, shoes, gloves, hats, and other trades; but the town is chiefly remarkable for the antiquities with which it is surrounded. The neighbourhood abounds with ruined castles, monuments of battles and heroes; with Roman relics, altars, inscriptions, &c. The cathedral church was founded in 674. It was destroyed by the Danes. Another was begun in the reign of Henry I., part of which still remains. In the neighbourhood are two stone towers, which appear to be of high antiquity. Near the town, in 1463, a battle was fought between the houses of York and Lancaster. Pop. 6042. 20 miles W. New-castle.

HEYDE, a to. of Denmark, 50 miles S.S.W. Sleswick. Pop. 2400.

HEYDENFELD, a to. of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine. Pop. 1600.

HEYFORD, LOWER, a pa., Oxford. Pop. 541.

HEYFORD, NETHER, a pa., Northam. Pop. 507.

HEYSHAM, a pa., Lanc. Pop. 582.

HEYST-OB-DEN-BERG, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. Pop. 5300.

HEYTESBURY, or **HAESBURY**, a town of England, in Wiltshire. It has a manufactory of woollen cloths. Pop. 1412.

HIAQUI, Rio, a river of Mexico, which enters the gulf of California.

HIATSTOWN, a vil. of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey, 13 miles N.E. Trenton.

HICKLING, a pa., Norf. Pop. 762.

HICKMAN, a co. of the United States, in West Tennessee. Pop. 5558.

HIELMAR, a lake in the central part of Sweden, about 40 miles long.

HIERES, ISLES OF, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of France.

HIERES, a to. of France, department of the Var, 9 miles E. Toulon. The neighbourhood is marshy, and the air unhealthy. From a salt lake in the neighbourhood, a large quantity of salt is obtained, and exported; oil, wine, and fruit, are also exported to Toulon and Marseilles. Pop. 7000. Lat. 43. 7. 2. N. Long. 6. 7. 55. E.

HIGH HAM, a pa., Som. Pop. 1027.

HIGH BICKINGTON, a pa. of England, Dev. Pop. 853.

HIGHAM, a to. of England, in Lanc. Pop. 1038.

HIGHAM, a pa., Kent. Pop. 703.

HIGHAM FERRERS, an ancient m. t. and pa. of England, in Northam. 15 miles N. Bedford. Pop. 965.

HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a pa., Leic. Pop. 569.

HIGHGATE, a populous vil. of England, in Midx., $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. St Paul's.

HIGHGATE, a post to. of the United States, in Franklin county, Vermont.

HIGHLAND COUNTY, a co. of the United States, in the state of Ohio, bounded S. by Adams county, E. by Pike, N. by Ross, Clinton, and Fayette, and W. by Clermont. Pop. 7300. Chief town, Hillsborough.

HIGHLANDS, a natural division of Scotland, comprising the mountainous parts of the country to the north and north-west, in contradistinction to the Lowlands, which comprehend the south and south-east districts. The appellation of Highlands also extends to the Hebrides, or Western Isles. This extensive tract of country is divided into two parts, the West Highlands and the North Highlands; the former of which contains the shires of Argyle and Bute, and part of Perth and Dumbarton, with the islands belonging to them; and the latter comprehends the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, the districts of Athole, Rannoch, and the isles of Skye, Lewis, and others belonging to Inverness, and Ross. The extent of this greater district, from Dumbarton to the borders of Caithness, is upwards of 200 miles, and its breadth varies from 80 to 100. Of late years, industry and improvement have made a rapid progress in the Highlands.

HIGHLANDS, a mountainous tract of country on the banks of Hudson's river, in the state of New York.

HIGHWEEK, a pa., Dev. Pop. 1109.

HIGHWORTH, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Wiltshire. Pop. 3127.

HIGUER, a Spanish to. of St Domingo, on a river of the same name. Pop. of the town, with an adjoining district, 4150.

HIJAR, a to. of Spain, in Arragon, 20 miles S.E. Saragossa. Pop. 2500.

HJELLE, capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, on an island near the western bank of the Hoogly, and the first town to be seen after entering the river. There is here an extensive salt manufactory belonging to government. Lat. 21. 50. N. Long. 88. 10. E.

HILAIRE DE HARCOURT, St, a vil. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 2100.

HILAIRE, St, a vil. of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 1900.—Also of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 1700.

HILAIRE SUR AUTISE, St, a to. of France, department of La Vendee. Pop. 1900.

HILARY, St, a pa., Corn. Pop. 3121.

HILBASTON, a pa., Linc. Pop. 632.

HILDBURGHAUSEN, capital of a duchy of the same name in Germany, on the Werra, 20 miles N.W. Coburg. Pop. 2500.

HILDESHEIM, a considerable province in the south of Hanover, lying between 51. 44. and 52. 25. of N. Lat., and adjacent to the province of Gottingen. Area 680 square miles. Pop. 130,000.

HILDESHEIM, an old and irregularly built city, now subject to Hanover, and the chief

town of the above province, near the river Innerste. Its walls have been demolished, and converted into public walks. The town is divided into old and new. The cathedral is a large Gothic building. The Catholics have ten churches, the Lutherans eight. The other public buildings are the episcopal palace, the council house, the arsenal, the public stables, and the mint. Pop. 15,000. 20 miles S.E. Hanover.

HILGAY, a pa., Norf. Pop. 1176.

HILLAH, or HELLAH, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, in the province called Irak Arabi, or the Pachalic of Bagdad. It lies about 60 miles to the south of Bagdad, on the western bank of the Euphrates, and on the borders of the great Syrian desert. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants. The town is well built, has an extensive and well regulated bazar, several stately caravanseras built of Babylonian brick, and a number of coffeehouses along the banks of the river. A quarter of the town is situated on the eastern bank, and is connected with the other by a bridge of boats; but is not nearly so considerable as the western quarter. The Euphrates is here navigable only during six months in the year. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of Babylon.

HILLEGERSBERG, a vil. of South Holland, 3 miles N. Rotterdam. Pop. 3000.

HILLEROD, a to. of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 15 miles N.N.W. Copenhagen. Pop. 1200.

HILLFARRANCE, a pa., Som. Pop. 579.

HILLINGDON, a pa. of England, in Midx. Pop. 6885.

HILLMARTON, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 791.

HILLMORTON, a pa., Warw. Pop. 873.

HILLSBOROUGH, a co. of the United States, in New Hampshire, bounded N. by Grafton county, E. by Rockingham county, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. Pop. 61,550.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Orange county, North Carolina.—Also the name of several townships.

HILLSBOROUGH, a to. of Ireland, county of Down, of modern erection, and neatly built. It has a magnificent church, with a lofty spire. Pop. 1765. 14 miles S.W. Belfast.

HILLSDALE, a post to. of the United States, in Columbia county, New York.

HILLTOWN, a to. of the United States, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

HILPERTON, a pa. of England, Wilts. Pop. 1067.

HILTON, a to., Derby. Pop. 651.

HILTON, a pa., Dors. Pop. 685.

HILTON, MIDDLE, a to., Lanc. Pop. 934.

HILTON, OVER, a to., Lanc. Pop. 538.

HILTON HEAD, the most southern point of land in South Carolina.

HILVARENSBECK, a vil. of North Brabant, with 1900 inhabitants.

HILVERSUM, a to. of North Holland, 6 miles S. Naarden. Pop. 3400.

HIMALEH or HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS, a stupendous range of mountains, which separate Hindostan from Tibet and Tartary. These mountains are the highest in the world, 20 of the most elevated peaks rising beyond the height of Chimborazo. Dhawalagiri (*i.e.* the White mountain) towers to the amazing height of 27,000 feet above the level of the sea. Jumautri is 25,000 feet in height. There is one of the peaks above Catmandoo, in Nepal, 24,768 feet high; and there are various others 23 and 22,000.

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, an island on the west coast of North America, in Prince William's Sound. Lat. 60. 24. N. Long. 213. 50. to 214. 24. E.

HINCKLEY, a to. of England, in Leicestershire. It has a flourishing manufacture of coarse cotton stockings, thread, and worsted. It is also noted for its fine ale. Besides the church, there are four meetinghouses and a Catholic chapel. Pop. 7180. 13 miles S.W. Leicester.

HINDELANG, a to. of Bavaria, principality of Augsburg. Pop. 2000.

HINDELOPEN, a to. of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Pop. 1500.

HINDERWELL, a to. and pa. of England, N.R.Y. Pop. of to. 1698, of pa. 1881.

HINDIA, a fortified to. of Hindostan, on the Nerbuddah river. Lat. 22. 31. N. Long. 77. 10. E.

HINDOE, an island on the Norway coast, 150 miles in circumference.

HINDOLVESTON, a pa. of England, Norf. Pop. 797.

HINDON, a m. t. of England, in Wiltshire. Pop. 921.

HINDONE, a to. of Hindostan, in the province of Agra, 65 miles S.W. from Agra. Lat. 26. 47. N. Long. 76. 54. E.

HINDOSTAN, (the Country of the Blacks, a name given to it by the Persians, and now in general use, but by the aborigines called BHARATA), an extensive region of Asia, comprehending, in its greatest extent, all the countries lying between the 65th and 95th degrees of eastern longitude, Kandahar and Assam having formerly been reckoned in it. Its extreme breadth, reckoning from the northern boundary of Cashmeer to Cape Comorin, is about 27 degrees of latitude; if to which are added Ceylon and the other dependent islands, it will approximate nearly to the size of Europe, with the exclusion of Russia. This region has, from time immemorial, been inhabited by an idolatrous people, now generally known by the name of Hindoos, but divided into a number of principalities, constantly fluctuating in extent, population, and power. At the demise of Aurungzebe, which took place in 1707, Hindostan was divided into the following provinces, all of which still retain the names they then bore: therefore,

to avoid repetitions, in giving the list of them, we will add the state to which they now respectively belong, beginning on the north-west boundary, viz.

Cabul, including Candahar and Cashmere,—The Affghans.

Lahore, or Punjab,—Seiks.

Moultan,—The Affghans, and several Hindoo or Seik chiefs.

Sinde,—Several Mahometan chiefs.

Delhi,—The British, and a number of Hindoo and Seik chiefs.

Serinagur,—The rajah, for whom it has lately been recovered from the Nepaulese.

Nepaul,—The rajah of, called the Ghoorkhali.

Bootan,—The lama of Tibet.

Assam,—The rajah of Assam.

Ajmeer,—The rajahs of Odeypore, Jypore, Joudpore, and several other Hindoo chiefs, some of whom are Mahrattas.

Agra,—The British, Mahrattas, Jauts, and several other Hindoo chiefs.

Oude,—The British, and Nabob of Oude.

Allahabad,—The British, Mahrattas, and several Hindoo chiefs.

Bahar,—British.

Bengal,—British.

Gujerat, including Cutch,—British, Mahrattas, and a number of independent petty chiefs.

Malwah,—The Mahrattas, and several other Hindoo chiefs.

Berar,—The Mahrattas and Nizam.

Orissa,—British and Mahrattas.

Khandeish,—Mahrattas,

Dowlatabad or Aurungabad,—Mahrattas and Nizam.

Golconda,—Nizam.

Circars,—British.

Bejapore, or Visiapore,—Mahrattas and Nizam.

The remainder of the country south of the Kistna was never completely subdued by the Moguls, but in 1707 was possessed by several independent chiefs. It is now divided into the following districts:—

Concan,—Belonging to the Mahrattas.

Mysore,—rajah of Mysore.

Cochin,—rajah of Cochin.

Travancore,—rajah of Travancore.

The remainder of the country is now in possession of the British, viz. Canara, including Bednore, Malabar, Cuddapah, Adoni, the Carnatic, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Madura, and Tinnevely. Of Ceylon, all the sea coast belongs to the British; the interior which, till lately, belonged to the King of Candy, is now under the British, enjoying tranquility. The principal rivers of Hindostan are the Indus, Jumna, Ganges, Gogra, Brahmapootra, Soane, Nerbuddah, Puddar, Taptee, Godavery, Kistna, and Mahanudda. There are no lofty mountains except the Himalah, and those which divide Bengal from Ava. The population of modern Hindostan has been calculated to exceed 100,000,000. The bulk of

these are idolaters, but are divided into three great sects or religions, viz. 1st, The worshippers of the triad, Brahma, Vishnu, Siva. 2dly, The followers of Boodh, believed by them to have been an incarnation of the Deity, whose principal tenet is to avoid putting any animal to death. 3dly, The Jains, whose chief object of worship is Pariswanath, a deified saint. The next numerous class of inhabitants are Mahometans, and may perhaps amount to one-eighth of the number of Hindoos.

HINDRINGHAM, a pa., Norf. Pop. 784.

HINDU COOSH, a portion of the Himalah range of mountains. They form the north-west boundary of the province of Cabul, and extend in a south-westerly direction as far as the peak of Hindu Coosh, nearly north of Cabul. These mountains are capped with snow almost the whole year. Through them there are several passages in which travellers, caravans, and traders find their way.

HINGHAM, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Norfolk, 14 miles W. Norwich. Pop. 1539.

HINGHAM, a post to. of the United States, in Suffolk county, Massachusetts. Pop. 6500.

HINOJOSA, a to. of Spain, in Cordova. It manufactures coarse cloth. Pop. 4000.

HINSTOCK, a pa., Salop. Pop. 805.

HINSTON, St GEORGE, a pa., Som. Pop. 850.

HINTLESHAM, a pa., Suff. Pop. 578.

HIPPERHOLME, a to. of England, W.R.Y. 2½ miles from Halifax. Pop. 4977.

HIPPOLYTE, St, a to. of France, in Languedoc, on the Vidourle. It has manufactures of leather and woollen stuffs. Pop. 3500. 31 miles W. by N. Nismes.

HIPPOLYTE, St, a to. of France, in Franche Comte, 4 miles E.N.E. Besancon. Pop. 3500.

HIPPOLYTE, St, a to. of France, in Upper Alsace. Pop. 1700.

HIRSCHBERG, a well built to. of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, at the confluence of the Bober and the Zacke. It carries on a trade in linen and lawn. Here are also some woollen manufactures. Pop. 6000. 35 miles W. Schweidnitz.

HIRSCHBERG, a to. of Saxony, county of Reuss, on the Saale. Pop. 1300.

HIRSCHFELD, a walled to. of Hesse Cassel, on the Fulda, with 5500 inhabitants. It has the best regulated Calvinist gymnasium in the electorate. Its manufactures are cloth and leather. 25 miles N. Fulda.

HIRSCHORN, a to. of Hesse Darmstadt, on the Neckar. Pop. 2100.

HIRSON, a to. of France, department of the Aisne, on the Oise. Pop. 2250.

HIRSOWA, a fortified to. of European Turkey, on the Danube, 64 miles S.W. Ismail.

HISINGEN, an island of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha-Elf, 16 miles long, and 6 broad. Lat. 57. 45. N. Long. 11. 4. 8. E.

HISPANIOLA, or LITTLE SPAIN, See Domingo, St.

HISTON, a pa., Camb. Pop. 784.
 HITCHAM, a pa., Suff. Pop. 1022.
 HITCHENDEN, a pa., Bucks. Pop. 1457.
 HITCHIN, a m. t. and pa., Herts. Pop. 5211.
 HOATHLY, WEST, a pa., Suss. Pop. 980.
 HOBKIRK, a pa., Roxb. Pop. 676.
 HOCKHAM, a pa., Norf. Pop. 565.
 HOCKLEY, a pa., Essex. Pop. 777.
 HOCKWOLD with WILTON, a pa., Norf. Pop. 878.
 HODDAM, a pa., Dumf. Pop. 1582.
 HODDESDON, a m. t., Herts. Pop. 1615.
 HODNET, a pa., Salop. Pop. 1769.
 HOUGHTON, a to., Lanc. Pop. 2198.
 HOGSTHORPE, a pa., Linc. Pop. 698.
 HOLBEACH, a m. t. and pa., Linc. Pop. 3890.
 HOLBETON, a pa., Dev. Pop. 1107.
 HOLBROOK, a pa., Suff. Pop. 762.
 HOLBROOK, a to., Derby. Pop. 703.
 HOLCOMBE, a pa., Som. Pop. 538.
 HOLCOMBE ROGERS, a pa., Devon. Pop. 915.
 HOLCOT, a pa., Northam. Pop. 433.
 HOLDEN, a to. of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.
 HOLDENHURST, a pa. of England, Southam. Pop. 733.
 HOLDERNESSE, a wapentake of England, E.R.Y. Pop. 29,385.
 HOLDSWORTHY, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Dev. Pop. 1628.
 HOLE TOWN, a to. of Barbadoes, on the west coast.
 HOLE IN THE WALL, a vil. of the United States, in Talbot county, Maryland.
 HOLEBROOK, a ham. of England, Derby. Pop. 703.
 HOLESCHAU, a to. of Moravia, with 4300 inhabitants. 44 miles E. Brunn.
 HOLITSCH, a to. of Hungary, on the Morawa. The manufacture of white ornamental stone is considerable here. Pop. 4000. 45 miles, N. Presburg.
 HOLKER, LOWER, a to. of England, Lanc. Pop. 1021.
 HOLKER, UPPER, a to., Lanc. Pop. 1095.
 HOLKHAM, a pa., Norf. Pop. 792.
 HOLLESLEY, a pa., Suff. Pop. 604.
 HOLLAND, (the Hollow or Low-lying land,) a maritime province of the Netherlands, remarkable above all others, even in that populous country, for the density of its towns and villages, and for the triumph of persevering industry over the difficulties of nature. Under the present title will be described the province properly so called, and consisting of two parts, North and South Holland. They form a narrow track, extending from lat. 51. 40. to 53. 10. N., in length about 90 miles, in breadth varying from 25 to 40. The greatest breadth is in the south. This province is bounded W. by the German Ocean, S. by Zealand, E. by the Zuyder Zee and the province of Utrecht. The superficial extent of

the whole province is about 2100 square miles. It contains 37 cities and towns, 38 smaller towns with markets, and 418 villages. The division into the two governments of South and North Holland is recognised by the constitution of 1814; the former contains 1170 square miles, with 389,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the six districts of the Hague, Leyden, Rotterdam, Dort, Gorcum, and the Briel; while North Holland, which, in official papers, is called by its ancient name of West Friesland, contains 930 square miles, with 365,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the four districts of Amsterdam, Haarlem, Hoorn, and Alkmaar. The following are the chief towns: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, Dort, Delft, Gouda, Alkmaar, Hoorn. The national religion is Calvinism; but there is a Lutheran congregation in every town of consequence; and among the lower classes the Catholics are numerous.

The whole province of Holland is a continued flat, and lies so low as to be under the level of the sea at high water: the tide is prevented from flowing in by means of dikes and natural sandbanks. The numerous canals and ditches which traverse the province in all directions are likewise provided with dikes, and serve not only to promote internal communication, but to drain the country of superfluous water. In addition to the two great rivers which water this province, in common with the rest of the Netherlands, viz. the Rhine and the Maese, Holland has several smaller rivers peculiar to itself, such as the Vecht, the Amstel, the Zaam, the Schie, the Rotte, and the Spaaren; but they have so little current as to be more properly canals or watercourses. The principal lake is that of Haarlem, now proposed to be drained. The soil is in general rich, consisting of a deep fat loam. From the humidity of both soil and climate, there is little of the province under tillage, and that little is in South Holland. The crops principally cultivated are wheat, madder, tobacco, hemp, and flax. The agricultural wealth of the province at large consists in its pastures, which are almost unrivalled in the abundance and luxuriance of the grass which they produce. The manufactures of Holland, though no longer extensive, embrace a variety of articles, viz. linen, woollen, leather; also paper, wax, refined sugar, starch, and in certain districts pottery and tiles. Large quantities of gin are likewise made, particularly at Schiedam, near the Maese. The extent of the commerce of the United Provinces was long the admiration of Europe. A concurrence of unfortunate circumstances had, however, considerably reduced it before the French Revolution: that event, joined to the long war with England, and Bonaparte's anti-commercial schemes, brought it to the lowest state of depression. Its trade has now begun to revive. The colonies are in a thriving condition, the banking companies

have been re-established, and Holland is fast regaining her ancient prosperity. The fisheries of Holland were formerly very productive, being prosecuted with great industry, not only on their own coasts, but at a great distance, on the shores of Scotland, and in the deep sea. Holland, in the middle ages, was subject to the government of counts or earls, and exposed to all the evils of military contests with the Frieslanders on the east, and the Flemish on the south. After its emancipation from the dominion of Spain, it was ruled, with some interruptions, by the house of Orange. In 1795, it was conquered by the French; and afterwards, under Bonaparte, reduced into a province of France, from which it was freed in 1813, in consequence of the misfortunes that befell the French armies.

HOLLAND DOWN, a to. of England, in Lanc. Pop. 629.

HOLLAND, NEW, *See* Australia.

HOLLAND'S POINT, on the coast of Maryland, on the west of Chesapeake bay. Lat. 53. 42. S. Long. 71. 28. W.

HOLLAND, PRUSSIAN, a to. of East Prussia, on the Weeske. Pop. 3100.

HOLLAND, UP, a to. of England, in Lanc. Pop. 3244.

HOLLES, a to. of the United States, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.

HOLLINGSLOUGH, a to. of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 564.

HOLLINGWORTH, a to. of England, Ches. Pop. 1760.

HOLLIS, or **PHILIPSBURG**, a post to. of the United States, in York county, Maine.

HOLME, a pa. of Scotland, in Orkney, which gives name to Holme sound, leading into the German ocean by Stromness.

HOLME, a to., Westm. Pop. 649.

HOLME, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 630.

HOLME CULTRAM, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 3056.

HOLME SPALDING MOOR, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 1438.

HOLMER, a to., of England, in Heref. Pop. 556.

HOLMES, FLAT and STEEP, two small islands in the Bristol Channel, three leagues south of Cardiff.

HOLOWEZYŃ, a to. of European Russia, in the neighbourhood of Mohilev.

HOLSTEIN, an extensive duchy of Germany, belonging to Denmark, and bounded W. and S. by the German ocean and the Elbe, E. by the Baltic and N. by Sleswick. Its form is compact; its superficial extent about 3250 square miles; its population (1834) 435,528; the prevailing religion the Lutheran. Holstein has few mountains. Its principal rivers are the Elbe, the Eyder, and the Stor; the only lake worth mentioning is the Ploen. Its chief productions are wheat, barley, and oats; potatoes, hemp, and flax, with some hops and fruit; but its principal wealth is in its pastures. The chief mineral products are lime

and salt. Its chief towns are Altona, Rendsburg, Kiel, and Gluckstadt. The King of Denmark had originally a seat at the German diet, on account of his Holstein possessions; but in 1806, on the formation of the confederation of the Rhine, this privilege was lost. In 1815, on the establishment of the Germanic confederation, he was re-admitted into that body by the congress of Vienna.

HOLSTON, a large river of the United States which joins the Tennessee.—There is a settlement of the same name on this river.

HOLSWORTHY, or **HOLDSWORTHY**, a pa. and m. t., Dev. Pop. 1628.

HOLT, a ham. of England, in Wilts, noted for its mineral waters, discovered in 1718.

HOLT, a to. of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Dee. There are no remains of its castle. Pop. 1015.

HOLT, a pa., Denb. Pop. 1609.

HOLT, a pa., Worc. Pop. 635.

HOLT, a neat to. and pa. of England, in Norfolk. It has a church, a meetinghouse for Quakers, and a free grammar school. Pop. 1622. 24 miles N.W. Norwich.

HOLTEN, a large vil. of the Netherlands, in Overysse. Pop. 3000.

HOLUM, or **HOLAR**, a small and scattered town of Iceland, at the mouth of a river on the north coast. It has a cathedral, a printing office, and a school—true marks of civilization. Lat. 65. 42. N. Long. 15. 0. W.

HOLY ISLAND, an island of the German ocean, on the coast of England. It lies opposite Northumberland, about 8 miles S.E. of Berwick upon Tweed, and so near the main land that it may be crossed by horses and carriages, if they avoid the quicksands, every ebb tide; but still in all civil matters it belongs to the county of Durham. The island is a continued plain, about 9 miles in circumference, and contains about 1000 acres, one half being sandbanks. The soil is rich. On the south-west of the island lies the town, inhabited principally by fishermen. In a bay, on the east of it, is a small harbour, well known to seamen for the shelter it affords during an eastern storm; and on the opposite side stands the castle. Near the town are the remains of the monastery. Pop. 836. Lat. 55. 40. N. Long. 1. 48. W.

HOLYCROSS, a pa. and to. of England, in Worc. Pop. 2145.

HOLYCROSS and ST GILES, a pa., Salop. Pop. 1476.

HOLYCROSS, WESTGATE, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1006.

HOLYHEAD, a seaport to. of Wales, situate near the point of the peninsula or island which projects from the western coast of the isle of Anglesea, and a place of considerable importance, when it became the great port of communication to the Irish capital, and the rendezvous of the mail packets, now removed to Liverpool. A pier has been constructed, to

allow vessels to land or sail at all times of the tide. A light-house is erected on the island of South Stack. The town of Holyhead consists principally of a long street, with detached buildings. Pop. 4282. 278 miles N.W. London.

HOLYROOD, a pa., Southam. Pop. 1772.

HOLY TRINITY, a pa., Dors. Pop. 1269.

HOLY TRINITY, (Shaftesbury,) a pa., Dors. Pop. 1184.

HOLY TRINITY, (Guildford,) a pa., Surr. Pop. 1418.

HOLY TRINITY, (Coventry,) a pa., War. Pop. 9601.

HOLY TRINITY, (Micklegate, city of York,) a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 1108.

HOLY TRINITY, (King's Court, city of York,) a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 706.

HOLYWELL, a to. and pa. of North Wales, in Flintshire, formerly an inconsiderable village, but now become, from its mineral riches, and the vast manufactures carried on in the neighbourhood, a rapidly improving and flourishing town. It is in this district that the great lead mines of Flintshire are situate. The principal manufactures round Holywell are immense copper and brass works, with extensive cotton mills. There are also considerable silk works here. The situation is recommended by the easy access to the sea, and the vicinity of the Flintshire coal pits. The machinery at these works is set in motion by a stream, occasionally aided by steam, which issues from the remarkable Holy Well of St Winifred, boiling up with violence as from a caldron. The manufactured copper and brass is all shipped on the Dee, just below the manufactory, to the warehouses of the company at Liverpool, whence great quantities of these goods are sent to London, America, and India. The houses are well built. The church is a plain, neat building. There is besides a place of worship for the Catholics; one for Independents; and three for different classes of Methodists. Above St Winifred's well is a neat chapel, now used as a school-room, and the chancel as a vestry-room for the parish. Holywell, along with Flint, sends a member to Parliament. Pop. 8969. 11 miles E. St Asaph.

HOLYWELL, a pa. Oxford. Pop. 944.

HOLYWELL, with NEEDINGWORTH, a pa. Hunts. Pop. 951.

HOLYWOOD, a pa., Dumf. The soil is arable and fertile. It derives its name from a sacred grove that has existed there from the time of the Druids. Pop. 1066.

HOLZMINDEN, a to. of Germany, at the confluence of the Weser and the Holz. It has large iron works. Pop. 3300. 20 miles W. Grubenhagen.

HOMBERG IN HESSE, a walled town of Germany, 20 miles S. Cassel. Pop. 2900.

HOMBURG, a town of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Pop. 1850.

HOMBURG ON THE HEIGHT, a to. of Germany, 9 miles N. Frankfort. Pop. 3000.

HOMER, a to. and vil. of the United States, in Cortland county, New York.

HOMOCHITTO, a river of North America, which joins the Mississippi, 30 miles below Natchez.

HONAN, a city of China, in the province of the same name. Lat. 34. 44. N. Long. 112. 9. E.

HONDA, a to. of South America, in Granada, on the Magdalena. Lat. 5. 12. N. Long. 74. 54. W.

HONDA, BAY OF, or BAYAHONDA, a large bay on the coast of South America, in New Granada. Lat. 12. N. Long. 71. 6. W.

HONDEY, a river of Wales, which joins the Uske at Brecknock.

HONDO, a river of South America, in the province of Darien.—Also one of Mexico.

HONDSCHOOTE, a to. of French Flanders. Pop. 3800. 11 miles S.E. Dunkirk.

HONDURAS, a large province of North America, in the kingdom of Guatimala, bounded N. by the Gulf or Bay of Honduras, W. by Vera-Paz, E. by the Caribbean sea, S. by the province of Nicaragua. Length 390 miles, breadth 150. Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502. This country is of a hot and moist temperature, and the soil is of great fertility. The tract of country which is known under the appellation of the Mosquito shore, lies between 16. 10. and 10. 25. N. latitude, and between 83. 55. and 87. 50. W. longitude. The sea coast (in a general view) forms an angle, somewhat obtuse, at Cape Gracias a Dios, in latitude 15. 0. and longitude 83. 55. From this cape the extent westerly is 85 leagues, and southerly 95, making in the whole a coast of 180 leagues; the westerly extremity is cape Honduras, latitude 16, and the southern boundary, is that branch of the lake of Nicaragua, called Nicaragua river, in longitude 84. 10. This extensive country belongs to the Mosquito Indians, who never were subdued by the Spaniards, though they were very cruelly treated by them. These Indians have, however, always been friendly to the British, who have accordingly settlements in the country, inhabited by about 1100 settlers, including people of colour. It was to this country that Sir Gregor Macgregor conveyed a number of settlers, who suffered great privations.

HONDURAS, BAY OF, a very large and convenient bay, situate between Cape Honduras, in Lat. 15. 30. N., and that of Coteche, at the eastern extremity of the province of Yucatan, in 21. 30. N. It is formed by the coast of the province of Honduras on the south, and that of Yucatan on the west. It is well known from the settlements which the British have made in it, for the cutting down of mahogany and dye-woods. The principal of these, and indeed the only regular settlement they have in this country, is the town

of Balize, on the coast of Yucatan, placed at the mouth of the river of that name. It consists of about 200 white inhabitants, and somewhat more than 500 people of colour and free blacks. The cutting of mahogany and logwood forms the sole occupation of these settlers; and for this purpose some of them have established themselves 200 miles above the mouth of the river Balize.

HONDURAS, SEA OF. This appellation is sometimes given to that part of the North sea which is bounded N. by the island of Cuba, S. by the Mosquito shore, S.W. by the bay of Honduras, W. by the peninsula of Yucatan, N.W. by the Gulf of Mexico, E.N.E. by Jamaica and the Caribbean sea.

HONFLEUR, an irregularly built and ill-fortified town of France, department of Calvados, on the Seine, opposite Havre de Grace. It has a good harbour, and a maritime trade, with manufactures of lace, hardware, vitriol, and alum. Pop. 10,000. 30 miles N.E. Caen. Lat. 49. 25. 13. N. Long. 0. 14. 14. E.

HONITON, a parliamentary bo. m. t. and pa. of England, in Dev. The inhabitants are employed in manufactures, chiefly of lace and edgings. The town consists chiefly of one large and handsome street. The church contains some ancient monuments; and there is a neat chapel of All Saints, and three meetinghouses for Presbyterians, Baptists, and Independents. Honiton sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 3509. 16 miles E. Exeter.

Hoo, or **St WERBURGH**, a pa. Kent. Pop. 910.

HOOBLY, a to. of Hindostan, in the province of Bejapoor, 13 miles S.E. from Darwar. It is a place of great trade, and in 1831, was estimated to contain 15,000 inhabitants. Lat. 15. 20. N. Long. 75. 15. E.

HOOD'S ISLAND, the most northerly of the Marquis de Mendoza's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9. 26. S. Long. 138. 52. W.

HOOGVEEN, a to. of the Netherlands, 14 miles W.N.W. Coevorden. Pop. 4350.

HOOGLAND, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht. Pop. 1450.

HOOGLEDE, a to. of South Brabant, 12 miles N.E. Ypres. Pop. 3500.

HOOGLY, formerly called *Golin*, a to. of Bengal, formerly the capital of a district of the same name, between the 21st and 23d degrees of N. latitude. It is situate on the western bank of the Bagarutty river, and is supposed to have been founded by the Portuguese about the year 1538, who being expelled in 1632 by the Mogul troops, Hoogly became the Imperial port. In the year 1642, the English, and soon after the Dutch, obtained permission to erect factories; but a dispute arising with the English, recourse was had to arms, and the town was burned. The nabob, who resided at Dacca, highly incensed, sent

a large force to expel the English from Hoogly; but previous to its arrival, the English had fled. Hoogly was taken on the 10th January, 1757, by the British; shortly after retaken by the Nabob Seraje-ad-dowleh; and in the June following again taken possession of by the British. The post duties were transferred in 1765 from Hoogly to Calcutta. Since then, most of the opulent inhabitants have removed to Calcutta. The site of the old English factory is now occupied, by a handsome jail. Lat. 22. 24. N. Long. 80. 28. E.

HOOGLY RIVER, properly the **BAGARUTTY**, a river of Bengal, formed by the junction of the two western branches of the Ganges, the Dummooda, and Roopnarain rivers. The entrance to this river is rendered extremely dangerous and difficult, by reason of numerous sandbanks, which are frequently shifting. The spring tides also run up with great violence, advancing at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and frequently overset boats, and drive ships from their anchorage. All the towns belonging to the European nations, and several others occupied by natives, stand on its banks: and few rivers can boast of a more extensive commerce than it carries on.

HOOGSTRAATEN, a town of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp. Pop. 1500.

HOOKSV, a to. in Hindostan, in the province of Bejapoor. It is now greatly reduced, being a poor place, but still retains the appearance of its former grandeur when it was under the Mahometan government. The last of the Mogul sovereigns died in 1643. Lat. 16. 13. N. Long. 74. 47. E.

HOOLDIVA, or **HOLDIVA**, one of the Ham-pae islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, which was discovered by Cook in 1777. It is joined to another island by a reef that is dry at low water, and is 30 miles N.N.E. of Annanooka. Lat. 19. 52. N. Long. 185. 36. E.

HOOLE GREAT, a to. of England, Lanc. Pop. 745.

HOOLE, a pa., Lanc. Pop. 934.

HOOLY ONORE, a to. of India, province of Mysore. Lat. 13. 44. N. Long. 75. 41. E.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, an islet of the United States, in Dorchester county, Maryland, in Chesapeake bay, 7 miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

HOORN, a considerable seaport of North Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. The principal manufactures are of woollen cloths and carpets; ship-building also is carried on to a considerable extent. Its harbour is the best on the coast of that sea. Pop. 9000. 14 miles E. Alkmaar.

HOORN ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15. S. Long. 171. 30. E.

HOOSAC, a post to. of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York.—2d, A river of New York, which falls into the Hudson.

HOPE, a pa., Derby. Pop. 3927.

HOPE, a pa., Flint. Pop. 2747.

HOPE, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the sea on the east side of Loch Eribole.

HOPE, a to. of Gaspe county, Lower Canada, on Chaleur bay.—2d, Of Durham county, Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario.—Also several townships of the United States.

HOPE, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 5 miles S. Kingston.

HOPE LAND, an island in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. 46. 45. N. Long. 32. 11. E.

HOPE MOUNT, an isolated mass of hills on the west of South America, so named by the commander of the ships *Adventure* and *Beagle*. It is visible at 30 or 40 miles' distance.

HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE, a pa., Heref. Pop. 555.

HOPESAY, a pa., Salop. Pop. 571.

HOPEWELL, the name of various townships in the United States.

HOPKINS, a co. of the United States, in Kentucky. Pop. 6450.

HOPTON, a pa., Suff. Pop. 581.

HOPWOOD, a to., Lanc. Pop. 1413.

HOR, a mountainous tract in Arabia Petrea, located in that circuit which the Israelites took to the S. and S.E. of Edom, on their way to Moab. On this mountain Aaron died.

HORADOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, on the Wottawa. Pop. 1800.

HORB, a small to. of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. Pop. 1700.

HORBLING, a pa., Linc. Pop. 559.

HORDLE, a pa. of England, Southam. Pop. 699.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, celebrated in Scripture history.

HORGEN, a to. of the Swiss canton of Zurich, 10 miles S.S.E. Zurich.

HORISPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, in the Sikh territories, in the province of Lahore, 98 miles E.S.E. from the gulf of Lahore. Lat. 31. 30. N. Long. 75. 27. E.

HORKESLEY, GREAT, a pa. of England, Ess. Pop. 697.

HORLEY, a pa., Oxf. Pop. 881.

HORLEY, a pa., Surr. Pop. 1164.

HORN, a small to. of the Netherlands, two miles N.W. Ruremond.

HORN, an island in the Straits near Cape Horn.

HORN, an island on the coast of West Florida, between Ship and Massacre islands, 17 miles long and 2 broad.

HORN, CAPE, a celebrated promontory on the south coast of Terra del Fuego, and the most southern extremity of South America. The captains of the *Adventure* and *Beagle* ascended the highest peak of Cape Horn, where they raised a pile 8 feet in height, and drank the health of George IV. Lat. 55. 58. S. Long. 67. 46. W.

HORNBURG, a town of Saxony, on the Ils. Pop. 2400.

HORNBV, a to. of England, Lanc. on the Lohne. Pop. 383.

HORNCastle, a well built market-town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Bane. It contains a public dispensary, with various schools. Pop. 8653. 21 miles E. Lincoln.

HORNCHURCH, a to. and pa. of England, county of Essex. Pop. 2186.

HORNCLIFF, a to. of England, in Durham, 5 miles W.S.W. Berwick. Pop. 369.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL, a pa., Essex. Pop. 511.

HORNEBURG, a to. of Hanover on the Aue. Pop. 1400.

HORNE, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 595.

HORNHAUSEN, a village of Prussian Saxony, 20 miles N.W. Halberstadt.

HORNHEAD, a cape of Ireland, county of Donegal. Lat. 55. 13. N. Long. 7. 51. W.

HORNINGSHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, in Wiltshire. Pop. 1323.

HORNINGSHEATH, a pa., Suff. Pop. 586.

HORNSEA, a m. t. of England, in E.R.Y. 15 miles N. Hull. Pop. 780.

HORNSEY, a pa. and very pleasant village of England, in Middlesex, a favourite retreat with the citizens of London, 5 miles N. London. Pop. 4856.

HORP, LE, a to. of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 1650.

HORRAY, a pa., Orkney. Pop. 735.

HORSCHITZ, a town of Bohemia, 13 miles E.S.E. Gitschin. Pop. 2000.

HORSE, one of the Orkney Islands, on the coast of Scotland, 3 miles E. Pomona.—Also an island on the S.W. coast of Ireland.

HORSELL, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 673.

HORSEMORDEN, a pa. of England, Kent. Pop. 1197.

HORSENECK, a vil. of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut.

HORSENS, a seaport of Jutland, on the Cattegat. It has manufactures of flannels and other woollen stuffs. Pop. 2400. Lat. 55. 52. N. Long. 9. 52. E.

HORSEY ISLAND, off the coast of England, in Essex, 6 miles round. 4 miles from Harwich.

HORSFORD, a pa., Norf. Pop. 543.

HORSFORTH, a to. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 3425.

HORSHAM, a to. of England, co. of Sussex, on the river Adur. The church is a fine old building, with a lofty spire and a large oriel window; and there are places of worship for Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists. A new and commodious county jail has been erected, and the town-hall has been enlarged. Horsham returns a member to parliament. Pop. 5105. 20 miles N.W. Brighton.

HORSHAM, ST FAITH, a pa., Norf. Pop. 1279.

HORSINGTON, a pa., Som. Pop. 968.

HORSLEY, GREAT AND LITTLE, two parishes of England, in Gloucestershire. Pop. 702. 350.—The name also of other parishes.

HORSLEY WOODHOUSE, a to. of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 709.

HORST, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Limburg. Pop. 2000.

HORSTED KEYNES, a pa., Suss. Pop. 782.

HORSTEAD WITH STAININGHALL, a pa., Norf. Pop. 593.

HORTON, a pa., Bucks. Pop. 804.

HORTON, a pa., Northum. Pop. 2631.

HORTON and HORTON KAY, a pa., Stafford. Pop. 990.

HORTON KIRBY, a pa., Kent. Pop. 666.

HORTON RIBBLESDALE, a pa. W.R.Y. Pop. 567.

HORWICK, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 3562.

HORZITZ, a to. of Bohemia, 13 miles N.N.W. Koniggratz. Pop. 2400.

HORZOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, 28 miles W. Prague.

HOSSA DEERGA, a small town of Hindostan, in South Canara. It has a fort and a temple, which is served by a few Pattar Brahmins, the chief inhabitants of the place. The surrounding country is overgrown with woods, and but thinly inhabited, consisting, like the rest of Malabar, of low hills and narrow valleys alternately.

HOSSEPOOR, a to. in Hindostan, in the province of Bahar, 82 miles N.W. of Penta. Lat. 20. 25. N. Long. 84. 17. E.

HORWOOD, GREAT, a pa. of England, Bucks. Pop. 720.

HOSTALRIC, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Tordera, 36 miles E.N.E. Barcelona.

HOSTIMURI, a small well peopled town of Mexico, in the intendency of Sonora.

HOSZUFALU, a to. of Transylvania. Pop. 3000.

HOTTENTOTS, a people who inhabit the southern part of the continent of Africa, bordering on the Cape of Good Hope. Their country extends eastward along the sea coast to the territory of the Caffres, and is bounded N. by the Orange river, which separates them from the Boshuanas and Damaras. The races of Hottentots may now be divided into three: the inhabitants of the colony; the Bosjesmans, or wild Hottentots, who inhabit the mountainous districts, extending along the northern frontier of the colony; and the Namaquas, who occupy the north-western coast. The Hottentots of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, who have been subjected to European sway, have of late years been diminishing in numbers, as in all places where cultivation proceeds and civilization follows, and are not now supposed to be, within the vast limits of the colony, more than 12,600. The *Bosjesman* Hottentots inhabit the most inaccessible parts of that lofty chain of mountains which, under the names of the Sneeuwberg and Nieuweldt Gebirge, forms the northern boundary of the colony. These rugged haunts, and their own valour, have enabled them to preserve their independence; but a deadly hostility has long subsisted between them and the colonists, fomented by a long series of

mutual injuries. They are among the ugliest of human beings. They are, however, far from being indolent like the Hottentots, and display incredible activity. The *Namaqua* Hottentots inhabit the N.W. parts of the colony. In general they are taller and less robust than the eastern tribes. Some of the women have elegant figures, and a good deal of vivacity and activity.

HOTZENPLOTZ, a town of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles N. Troppau. Pop. 2600.

HOUAT, an island of France, on the coast of Brittany, 7 miles N.E. Belleisle. Pop. 250.

HOUDAN, a town of France, department of the Seine and Oise. It has a trade in corn and wool. Pop. 4000.

HOUGARDEN, a town of South Brabant, 11 miles S.E. Louvain. Pop. 2500.

HOUGH-ON-TRE-HILL, a pa., Linc. Pop. 565.

HOUGHAM, a pa. of England, Kent. Pop. 1151.

HOUGHTON, a to., Lanc. Pop. 2914.

HOUGHTON CONQUEST, a pa., Bed. Pop. 796.

HOUGHTON, LITTLE, a pa., Northam. Pop. 539.

HOUGHTON, a vil. and pa. of England, in Norfolk. Near it is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Cholmondeley.

HOUGHTON, a to. of England, 7 miles S.E. Manchester. Pop. 2914.

HOUGHTON LE SPRING, a to. of England, county of Durham. Pop. 3917.

HOUGHTON LE SPRING, a pa., Dur. Pop. 20,524.

HOUNA, a place in the parish of Cannaby, Caithness, in the northern part of the island of Great Britain, within half a mile of John O'Groat's house. There is an inn at Houna.

HOUNSLOW, a to. of England, in Middlesex, on the Colne, on the edge of Hounslow Heath. On the heath are many vestiges of ancient encampments. 9 miles W. London.

HOUQUANG, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire, and is divided into two parts, the North and South, by the river Kian-ku.

HOUSATONICK, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which falls into Long Island Sound.

HOUSE, one of the smaller Shetland isles.

HOUSSA, or **HAOUSSA**, an extensive country of Central Africa, upon the shores of the Niger, with a capital of the same name.

HOUSTOUN and KILALLAN, two united parishes of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. Pop. 2745.

HOU-TCHEAOU, a city of China, of the first class, in Tche-kiang.

HOUTH, a fishing village of Ireland, on a peninsula of the coast, which forms the northern boundary of the bay of Dublin; and, from its elevation, and the two light-houses built on it, forms an excellent landmark to the mariner by day and night. A magnificent

harbour has been constructed here, in order to afford shelter to vessels bound for Dublin.

HOVE, a pa., Suss. Pop. 1360.

HOVINGHAM, a to., N.R.Y. Pop. 1155.

HOVINGHAM, a to., N.R.Y. Pop. 672.

HOWDEN, a m. t. and pa., E. R. Y. Pop. 4531.

HOWAKIL, an island in the Red Sea, on the coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 15. 8. N. Long. 40. 30. E.

HOWDEN, or HOVEDEN, an ancient to. of England in Yorkshire, about a mile from the Ouse. It contains a church, and the remains of the ancient palace of the bishops of Durham. Pop. 2080. 25 miles W. Hull.

HOWE'S ISLANDS, two small islands in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. 16. 46. S. Long. 154. 7. W.; Lat. 31. 35. S. Long. 149. 4. W.

HOWNAM, a pa. of Roxburghshire. Pop. 260.

HOXNE, a pa. of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 1243.

HOXTAR, a fortified town of the Prussian states, on the Weser. Pop. 2900.

HOY, one of the Orkney islands, 15 miles long, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles at its greatest breadth. Pop. 321.

HOYA, a considerable province in the south-west of Hanover. Pop. 90,000. Its capital is Hoya. Pop. 1700.

HOYER, a to. of Schleswick, with a harbour, noted for its oyster fishery.

HOYLAND, HIGH, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 1118.

HOYLAND SWAIN, a town of England, in Yorkshire. Pop. 790.

HOYM, a to. of Saxony, on the Selke. Pop. 1750.

HRADISCH, a town of Moravia, 30 miles S. Olmutz. Pop. 1700.

HUAHEINE, the easternmost of the Society Islands. It is 24 miles in circumference. Lat. 16. 43. S. Long. 150. 58. W.

HUBBERSTON, a pa., Pemb. Pop. 1013.

HUBELY, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. Lat. 15. 24. N. Long. 75. 10. E.

HUBERT, St, a town of the Netherlands, province of Liege. Pop. 1300. 40 miles S.E. Namur.

HUBER, St, a to. of Prussian Westphalia. Pop. 2000.

HUBNICKEN, GROSS, a vil. of East Prussia, government of Königsberg, remarkable for having the only amber mine in the world.

HUBY, a to., N.R.Y. Pop. 526.

HUCHESWAGEN, a to. of the Prussian states of the Rhine, 28 miles E.S.E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 4300.

HUCKNALL-UNDER-HUTHWAITE, a hamlet, Notts. Pop. 929.

HUCKNALL TORKARD, a pa., Notts. Pop. 2200.

HUDDERSFIELD, (the Field of Hudder, or Oder, the first Saxon who settled here,) a pa. and m.t. of England, on the river Colne,

in the W.R.Y., one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture in the kingdom. The goods manufactured are narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, and various other kinds; also fancy waistcoatings. They are exposed for sale in the market hall; perhaps, with the exception of Leeds, the greatest mart for woollens in the kingdom. This hall is a circular building of two stories, divided into two courts, and subdivided into ranges, like streets, where the merchandise is exposed upon stalls. There are two churches, the parish church of St Peter's, and another lately erected. It has, besides, two Methodist, and two Independent chapels; and a meeting-house for the society of Friends. A dispensary was established in 1812. There are several medicinal springs in the neighbourhood. Ample facilities for navigation are afforded both to the east and the west. It sends a member to parliament. Pop. 31,041.

HUDE, a river of England, which runs into the Tees, 7 miles above Barnard Castle.

HUDSON, a city and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Columbia county, New York, is finely situate on the east bank of the Hudson river, which is navigable to this place for the largest ships. Its growth has been very rapid. It was founded in 1784: in 1786, the population was 1500; and in 1810, 4048; in 1838, 12,000. It is regularly laid out in streets and squares, and contains an academy, 4 banks, 8 printing offices, and 8 houses of public worship, 2 for Friends, 2 for Presbyterians, 2 for Methodists, and 2 for Episcopalians. The creeks on the borders of the town afford fine seats for mills and manufactories; and a few years since, Hudson was regarded as the third town in the state in manufactures, and the fourth in commerce, 30 miles S. Albany, 130 N. New York. Lat. 42. 14. N.

HUDSON, a river of the United States, in New York, one of the best for navigation in America, rises in the mountainous region on the west of Lake Champlain, and pursuing a southerly course of more than 300 miles, communicates with the Atlantic, below New York city. It is navigable for ships to Hudson; for large sloops to Albany, near the head of the tide, 160 miles from New York; and for small sloops, to Troy, 6 miles further. It is connected by a canal with Lake Champlain; and the grand canal now made, connects it with Lake Erie.

HUDSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, situate to the north of Canada, reaching, in its whole extent, from Lat. 52. to 68. N., and from Long. 78. to 95. W. It is so called from Henry Hudson, who discovered it in 1610. The eastern boundary of the bay is Terra de Labrador.

HUDSON'S RIVER, a short river of the United States, which flows into Chesapeake bay.

HUDSON'S STRAITS, the narrow sea between the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson's bay.

HUDWICKSWALL, a thriving seaport of Sweden, in the province of Helsingland. Pop. 1500. Lat. 61. 43. 45. N. Long. 17. 7. 59. E.

HUE, or **HUETO**, the capital of Cochinchina, divided into two parts by a large river. The population in 1838 was estimated at about 30,000. Lat. 16. 19. N. Long. 107. 12. E.

HUELMA, a to. of Spain, province of Jaen, on the Odiel. Pop. 2400.

HUELVA, a maritime to. of Spain, province of Seville, 67 miles N.W. Cadiz. Pop. 5000.

HUESCA, a to. of Spain, in Arragon, on the Isuela. It has a university, a cathedral, and manufactures of cloth and leather. Pop. 6800. 30 miles N.E. Saragossa.

HUESCAR, a to. of Spain, province of Granada. Pop. 2500.

HUETA, a to. of Spain, province of Cuenca. Pop. 2500.

HUFFINGEN, a city and capital of a bailiwick of the same name in the duchy of Baden, and circle of the duchy. The boundary contains 4 cities, 27 villages and hamlets, with a population of 10,950 persons. The city stands on the river Bregach, and contains 1400 inhabitants, employed chiefly in agriculture.

HUGGLESCOTE, a ham. of England in Leic. Pop. 683.

HULLQUILEMU, a province of Chili, between Chillau, the Andes, the river Biobbio, and Pucachay; 60 miles long, and 36 broad.

HUISH EPISCOP, a pa., Som. Pop. 574.

HUIZEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Pop. 1900.

HULDIPOOKRE, a town of Bengal, district of Midnapore. Lat. 22. 37. N. Long. 86. 15. E.

HULIN, a to. of Moravia, 12 miles S. Preau. Pop. 2000.

HULL, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which rises among the eastern wolds, and falls into the Humber at Hull.

HULL, or **KINGSTON UPON HULL**, a seaport to. of England, in the E.R.Y., forming, with its environs, the county of Hull. It is situate on the great inlet of the Humber, at the point where it receives the river Hull; and from the facilities for trade which it thus acquires, has become one of the first commercial towns in the kingdom. The harbour is artificial, being formed by deepening and widening the channel of the river; and vast docks have been erected for the accommodation of the shipping. Hull has navigable communications inland, both by rivers and canals, with York, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Birmingham, and Bristol; and is equally open on the east to the eastern coast, the Continent, and the North sea. The foreign trade is principally to the Baltic and the whale fishery; but a regular traffic is also kept up with the southern parts of Europe, to the West Indies, and to America. The coasting trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is prodigious; and the inland trade

exceeds that of any other English port. Various manufactures of the coarser kinds are also carried on at Hull, viz. an iron foundry, a soap work, two sugar houses, and several white lead manufactories; breweries, rope works, and ship building yards, besides flour mills, with excellent machinery, and extensive lintseed oil mills. The town itself has within the present century been greatly enlarged. From the point where the two rivers meet, it extends westward nearly two miles along the northern bank of the Humber, and rather more towards the north, along the western bank of the Hull. From these streets various others, though by no means upon a uniform plan, branch off into the interior. The older streets are narrow, incommodious, and disagreeable; but the spirit of improvement, and the taste for elegance and ornament, are visible in the newer parts of the town, the streets being here spacious and regular, and the buildings elegant, many of them magnificent. The public buildings are the Trinity church, which is a large and beautiful structure of Gothic architecture, and of exquisite workmanship, partly built about the year 1312; St Mary's and St John's churches, the latter a neat and simple brick building. Besides these, there are chapels for the various classes of dissenters and sectaries. Of the charitable institutions, the oldest is the Trinity-house for the relief of decayed seamen and their widows. The Charter-house hospital was founded by Michael de la Pole in 1384, for the support of poor pensioners; and there are, besides, seven other hospitals for the poor. The Grammar school was instituted in 1436; the school-room is one of the best in England. The Vicar's school was begun in 1734; and there are various charity and subscription schools. The other public buildings are the citadel, situate on the east bank of the river, for the defence of the harbour and the town; the custom-house, the theatre, the jail, the library, &c. In the market-place stands a beautiful equestrian statue of William III. The old dock was begun in 1775: it enters immediately from the river Hull, about 300 yards from its mouth: it is 700 yards long, 85 wide, and 22 deep, covers an area of 10 acres, and will contain 130 vessels of 300 tons. The Humber dock was begun in 1807; it opens into the Humber by a lock which will admit a 50 gun ship, and which is crossed by an iron bridge. There are also several dry docks. The old walls have been entirely demolished by the extension and improvements of the town. Hull sends two members to parliament. Pop. 32,958; but including the county part, 35,929. 36 miles S.E. York. Lat. 53. 45. N. Long. 0. 16. W.

HULL, a to. of York co., Lower Canada, on Ottawa River.

HULL and APPLETON, a to., Ches. Pop. 1699.

HULLAYINGTON, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 563.

HULME, a to. of England, 2 miles S. E. Manchester. Pop. 9624.

HULME LEVENS, a to. of England, 3½ miles S. E. Manchester. Pop. 768.

HULS, a to. of the Prussian states of the Rhine. Pop. 1700.

HULST, a strongly fortified to. of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 20 miles N. E. Eeloo. Pop. 1700.

HULTON ABBEY, a to., Staff. Pop. 501.

HULTON, LITTLE, MIDDLE, and OVER, three townships of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 2655—1015—601.

HUMBER, a river of England, one of the largest of the kingdom. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, is formed by the junction of the Ouse, the Aire, and the Trent, and is the principal outlet for the waters which fall on the eastern side of the kingdom. At the mouth of the Trent, where the Humber properly begins, the river is more than a mile in breadth. It thence flows, in an easterly direction, towards Hull, gradually widening its channel to between two and three miles, and empties itself into the German ocean, between the promontory of Spurnhead and Saltfleet, in an estuary, six or seven miles wide.

HUMBER, a river of Newfoundland island, which falls into the gulf of St Lawrence.

HUMBIE, a pa. in the south-western part of Haddingtonshire, 5 miles long, and 3½ broad. Pop. 875.

HUMBLETON, a pa., E. R. Y. Pop. 579.

HUME, a pa. in the district of Merse, Berwickshire, now joined to Stichel, in the county of Roxburgh. Pop. 430.

HUMMELSTOWN, a township of the United States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

HUMMOCK ISLAND, a small island in the Eastern Seas. Lat. 24. 15. N. Long. 123. 50. S.

HUMP ISLE, an island in the Eastern Seas, about 50 miles in circumference. Lat. 2. 30. S. Long. 135. 30. E.

HUMPHREY, a co. of the United States, in West Tennessee. Pop. 3115.

HUNCOAT, a to. Lanc. Pop. 502.

HUNDON, a pa. Suff. Pop. 1121.

HUNDSRUCK, an extensive district of the Prussian States, on the Lower Rhine.

HUNFLEET, or **HUNSLLET**, a to. of England, liberty of Leeds. Pop. 12,074.

HUNGARY, an extensive country in the south-east of Europe, forming under the title of kingdom a considerable part of the Austrian dominions. It is of a compact form, its length being about 370 miles, and its general breadth above 300. It is bounded W. by part of Germany, N. by Galicia, E. by Transylvania and Wallachia, S. by Turkey, Slavonia, and Croatia. It lies between 44. 13. and 49. 26. N. Lat.; and 16. 5. and 27. 6. E. Long., and has a territorial extent of 84,500 square miles. Its population is stated, by the latest calculations, at 7,500,000. The chief towns are Pest, Buda, Debreczin, Presburg,

Szegedin, Ketskemet, Theresienstadt, Erlau, Schemnitz, Zombor, Neusatz, Miskoltz, Stuhl-Weissenburg, Nagy, Koros, Jass-Bereng, Raab, Szathmar-Nemetly, Meava, and Crennitz. The Austrian portion of Hungary is divided into four great circles: 1st, The circle to the north of the Danube; 2d, The circle to the south of the Danube; 3d, The circle to the north and west of the Theyss; and lastly, the circle to the south and east of the Theyss. These circles are divided into counties of which there are 13 in the first circle, and 11 in each of the others. These four circles form the chief part of the Hungarian territory; but a long tract along the southern frontier is distinct, and governed by a kind of military constitution, the inhabitants being exempted from taxes, on condition of being ready to take up arms when called on by government. The smaller districts are Fazyga, Great and Little Cumania, and the Heyduke towns, all in the interior of the country; and the 16 towns of Zyps, situated on the northern frontier. The surface of Hungary varies extremely in the different provinces. The Carpathians, an immense mountain chain beginning near Presburg, divide it from Austria and Moravia. They rise to the height of 8000 feet, and form at the top immense masses of granite, totally destitute of vegetation. Besides these, there are in the north and west several detached ranges of very considerable extent. Hungary contains, however, immense plains. The great rivers of Hungary, which have their rise out of the kingdom, are the Danube, the Szamos, the White Koresch, the March, the Marosch, and the Drave. From the Carpathians there pour down into the plain the Theyss, the Waag, the Gran, the Poprad, and the Temes. All these fall into the Danube. There are several lakes, and a number of marshes, in Hungary. The climate of Hungary differs, of course, in proportion to the elevation of the ground. Among the mountains cold is predominant, and the snow lies on the ground for many months. In the south the climate is in general mild; in the sandy districts, extremely hot; but on the banks of the rivers, and near the marshes, damp; and dampness indeed is a prevailing characteristic of the climate of the level part of Hungary. The mineral products of Hungary are important, consisting of gold, silver, copper, iron, and zinc. Gold is also occasionally found in the sand of rivers, and is washed by the gipseys. Precious stones of several kinds are discovered in the mountains. The extensive plains lying along the great rivers, possess all the richness of an alluvial soil. In the north, clay, stone, and gravel predominate, and the ground produces but a scanty return, after considerable labour. In the south, too, there are many tracts unfit for the purposes of agriculture. The large heaths of Debreczin and Ketskemet are covered either with sand or

with scanty vegetation. Several other tracts are covered by moving sands; and these are said in some cases to be increasing. In the north, barley, common rye, and ikritza, (a productive species of rye introduced from Moravia,) are most frequently sown; in the south, wheat, maize, millet, and in the marshes of the Bannat, rice. Oats are cultivated throughout the kingdom. Potatoes are raised by the Slavonians and Germans, and pulse by the followers of the Greek church. Hemp and flax are cultivated; also tobacco and saffron. The climate is favourable to various kinds of fruit, and great quantities are produced, though its culture is very little attended to. Many parts of the country are favourable to pasture. Next to the cultivation of corn and the breeding of cattle, the making of wine forms the most extensive branch of rural industry. The Hungarian wines vary greatly, both in taste and strength. The well-known Tokay is the best, and after it come the wines of Rust, Oldenburg, Menes, St George, Buda, and Erlau. Hungary abounds in wood. Hungary has long been celebrated for its pastures. The oxen are large and well shaped, and generally of a whitish colour, with lofty and spreading horns. Some of the sheep are very fine, particularly a peculiar breed, with forked horns. The horses seldom reach a great height, and are incapable of drawing heavy loads; but they surpass almost all other horses in Europe in elegance of shape, as well as in vivacity and swiftness. Bacon being a favourite food, the number of hogs is great. Buffaloes also are found in certain parts of the country. Game of all kinds is plentiful; and bees are also abundant. The administration of justice is entirely in the hands of the nobles, each of whom has his prison and his local magistrate. The constitution of Hungary is a compound of monarchy and aristocracy. The king, as the great executive magistrate, has very ample prerogatives. In religious matters, he has much more power than is common in Catholic countries, conferring archbishoprics, bishoprics, and high ecclesiastical offices, without any interference of the Pope, though these dignitaries do not enter on their spiritual functions till their nomination be confirmed at Rome. The diet of Hungary is composed of four states or classes: 1st, the Catholic prelates; 2d, the magnates; 3d, the representatives of the inferior nobles; and, 4th, the representatives of the royal free towns. The magnates and prelates form a chamber by themselves, and the representatives form another. The periodical assembling of the diet, as prescribed by law, is only once in five years; but its meetings are much more frequent. Hungary is by no means a manufacturing country; and, except for the preparation, in the first stage, of such products as minerals, tobacco, or potash, or such articles as essential oils from the

resinous trees, or leather from the hide, there are very few establishments worth mentioning. Of the exports, the chief is corn, which is sent either into the other Austrian states, or to the seaports on the Adriatic, sometimes to the amount of 200,000 quarters a-year. Next to corn comes tobacco, both on account of its value and the number of hands which it employs; and in the third place, wine, particularly that of Tokay. Wool also is an important object of export; the others are wax, tallow, potash, alum, antimony, gall-nuts, &c. Of manufactured articles, none are exported, except leather, linen, and iron. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods and colonial produce. The revenue produced by Hungary to Austria amounts to between three and four millions sterling. Its military force consists of three parts, the standing army, the occasional levy called *insurrectio*, and the permanent militia of the southern frontier. The Hungarians are divided into Catholics, Protestants, and members of the Greek Church. Education is in a very backward state, yet each parish, whether Catholic or Protestant, has its school. The towns have schools on a larger plan; also seminaries for forming teachers. There are also universities and lyceums in different places; all which establishments labour under one great defect, that the same teacher undertakes a number of branches, it being nothing uncommon for one master to give lectures on theology, physics, mathematics, languages, rural economy, philosophy, and natural history. Their salaries are quite inadequate.

HUNGERFORD, a m. t. and pa. of England, partly in Berks, and partly in Wilts. It is situate on the Kennet. The church is an ancient building; and near it is a free grammar school. Pop. 2283. 25 miles W. Reading.

HUNGERY BAY, a bay on the coast of Lake Ontario, in North America.

HUNINGEN, the name of a fortress in the east of France, on the left bank of the Rhine, in Alsace, not far from Basle, constructed by Vauban in 1679, but demolished since 1816. The village adjacent has 900 inhabitants. The barracks are fitted to contain 4000 men.

HUNMANBY, a to. and pa. of England, in Yorkshire. Pop. 1079.

HUNSDON, a pa., Herts. Pop. 592.

HUNSHELF, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 531.

HUNSINGORE, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 595.

HUNSWORTH, a to. of England, in W.R.Y. Pop. 878.

HUNTE, a river of Westphalia, which runs into the Weser.

HUNTER'S ISLES, lying off the north-west extremity of Van Dieman's Land.

HUNTERDON, a co. of the United States, in New Jersey, on Delaware river, enclosed by the counties of Sussex, Morris, Somerset, and Cumberland, and by Delaware river. Pop. 36,500. Chief town, Trenton.

HUNTERSTOWN, a vil. of the United States,

in York county, Pennsylvania.—Also, a to. in St Maurice county, Lower Canada.

HUNTING CREEK, a river of the United States, Virginia: it joins the Potomac.

HUNTING CREEK TOWN, a vil. of the United States, in Dorchester county, Maryland, 13 miles N. E. Cambridge.

HUNTINGDON, a co. of England, bordering on the fenny district of Cambridge and Lincoln. Except on the south-west, where it is bounded by Bedfordshire, it is completely surrounded by the counties of Cambridge and Northampton, the former lying on the south-east, east, and north-east, and the latter on the north and west. The boundaries are mostly artificial, and very irregular; but the figure on the whole approaches to a square. The greatest length from north to south is 30 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west 23 miles. It contains about 210,000 acres or 340 square miles, with 126 inhabitants to each. This district is divided into four hundreds, and 107 parishes; and comprises six market towns, that of Huntingdon being the capital. Huntingdon is almost entirely a farming county: the north and north-eastern parts consist of fens, which are a portion of the midland division of that extensive tract denominated the Bedford Level, which extends through the counties of Cambridge, Lincoln, &c.; and is subject to inundations from the rivers Ouse and Nen, the only two rivers. Towards the western and south-eastern boundaries, however, the land rises considerably, leaving an intermediate valley for the waters of the Ouse, which traverses the southern angle of the county, and for various streams which descend into it from the sides of the hills. There are several large meres or lakes, of which Whittlesea, though much smaller than formerly, is the largest. The soil is mostly clay; and there are no minerals of importance in the county. The uplands were anciently united in one large forest, and peculiarly adapted to the pleasures of the chase, whence the name of the county is derived. The most celebrated article produced by the dairies of Huntingdonshire is the cheese termed Stilton, which is generally made at a village of that name. This county sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 53,149.

HUNTINGDON, the capital of Huntingdonshire, on the Ouse, which being here navigable for barges and small vessels, affords the inhabitants a considerable trade in coals, wood, &c. The brewing trade is also carried on to some extent; but the chief support of the town arises from its being the seat of the county business, and of the assizes. The principal public buildings are the church of St Mary's, the church of All Saints, and the town hall. There are also two meetinghouses, appropriated to Quakers and other dissenters. This was the native place of Oliver Cromwell, whose baptism is entered in the register

for the year 1599. The town sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 3267. 15 miles N.W. Cambridge.

HUNTINGDON, a county of Lower Canada, on the south side of the St Lawrence.

HUNTINGDON, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 626.

HUNTINGDON, a county of the United States, Pennsylvania, enclosed by the counties of Centre, Meflin, Franklin, Bedford, and Cambria. Pop. 37,995.—2d, A post township and capital of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

HUNTINGTON, EAST, NORTH, and SOUTH, three townships of the United States, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

HUNTINGTON, a post township of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut.—2d, Of Suffolk county, Long Island. Pop. 12,776.—3d, Of Ross county, Ohio.

HUNTLY, a to. and pa. of Scotland, Aberdeenshire. The town is situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Bogie with the Deveron, over which is a handsome bridge. A manufacture of cloth is carried on here. Pop. 3545.

HUNTON, UPPER, a parish of England, in Kent. Pop. 765.

HURDANHUTTY, a fortified town of Hindostan, 41 miles S. by E. from Mysore. It is populous and has a fine temple.

HURDSFIELD, a to. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 3083.

HURDWAR, or HAREDWARA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Ganges, a great resort to Hindoo pilgrims. Lat. 29. 56. N. Long. 78. 10. E.

HURIEL, a to. of France, department of the Allier. Pop. 1700.

HURLEY, a pa., Berks. Pop. 1150.

HURLEY, a to. of the United States, in Ulster co., New York.

HURON, a co. of the United States, in Ohio, on Lake Erie and Sandusky bay. Chief town, Navarre.

HURON, a lake of North America, and one of the largest in the world. It lies between 43. 10. and 47. 30. N. Lat., and between 80. 45. and 84. 45. W. Long.; and communicates with Lake Superior by the straits of St Mary on the north-west, with Lake Michigan on the west, and with Lake Erie on the south, by the river and Lake of St Clair. Its greatest length from west to east is 218 statute miles; at the western extremity it is less than 100, and at about 100 miles from its eastern shore, barely 60 miles broad; but near the centre it suddenly bends away southward to the breadth of 180 miles; the circumference through all its curvatures, will give about 812 miles.

HURON, a river of North America, which enters Lake Erie, 7 miles S. Malden.—2d, A small river which falls into Lake St Clair.

HURREEPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Lahore, reckoned to contain, in 1838, 1000 to 1500 houses. Lat. 31. 57. N. Long. 75. 50. E.

HURRIAL, a town of Bengal, district of Rajesky. The East India Company have here a factory for buying silk and cotton cloths. Lat. 24. 19. N. Long. 89. 17. E.

HURRYHUR, a to. of Hindostan, in the Mysore Raja's territories. Lat. 14. 31. N. Long. 75. 59. E.

HURSLEY, a pa., S. Hamp. Pop. 1418.

HURSORA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa, containing in 1820, 500 houses. Lat. 22. 33. N. Long. 75. 55. E.

HURST, a pa. and chap., Berks. Pop. 1560.

HURST CASTLE, (*i. e.* the Castle in the Hurst or Forest), a fortress of England, in Hampshire, 2 miles W. Yarmouth. Here Charles I. remained for several days previous to his trial.

HURST PIERREPOINT, a pa. of England, in Sussex. Pop. 1484.

HURSTBORNE TARRANT, a pa., S. Ham. Pop. 786.

HURWORTH, a to. and pa. of England, in Durham. Pop. of to. 1017; of pa. 1348.

HUS, a to. of Moldavia, on the Pruth, 70 miles S.W. Bender.

HUSBAND BOSWORTH, a pa. of England, Leic. Pop. 865.

HUSBORN CRAWLEY, a pa., Bed. Pop. 680.

HUSLANPORE, formerly one of the most famous cities of Hindostan, in the province of Delhi, and for ages the capital of a powerful Hindoo dynasty, of which the remote history is involved in obscurity. This city has long been in ruins. It is about 20 miles S. W. from Dananagur, on a branch of the Ganges. Lat. 29. 7. N. Long. 77. 56. E.

HUSK, a m. t. in the circle of Marmorar, in the province of Hither Theyss, in Hungary, composed of two parts, Kosseg and Borgana, containing a Catholic, a Unitarian, and a Reformed church, with about 5000 inhabitants. Lat. 43. 9. 11. N. Long. 23. 42. 42. E.

HUSTHWAITE, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 539.

HUSUM, a seaport of Denmark, on the Aue, on the west coast of the duchy of Sleswick. The town contains a sugar-refinery and oil-mills; also dyeing and bleaching establishments. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 4000. 16 miles. W. Sleswick.

HUTTANY, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. It is a populous and extensive place, and carries on a considerable trade with Bombay and Surat. Lat. 16. 43. N. Long. 75. 15. E.

HUTTON, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 715.—2d, CRANSWICK, E.R.Y. Pop. 1118.—3d, RUDBY, N.R.Y. Pop. 1027.—4th, SHERIFF, N.R.Y. Pop. 810.—5th, A pa. of Scotland, Berwickshire. Pop. 1099.

HUTTON AND CORRIE, two united parishes of Scotland, Dumfries-shire. Pop. 860.

HUY, an ancient to. of the Netherlands, 16 miles E. Namur. Pop. 500.

HUYTON, a pa. and to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1094.

HUYZEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Pop. 1900.

HYACINTHE, St. a vil., Lower Canada, on the Yamaska river. Houses, 90.

HYDE, a to. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 7144.

HYDE, a co. of the United States, on the coast of North Carolina. Pop. 1100. Slaves, 1852.

HYDERABAD, an extensive province of Hindostan, formerly called Telingana, and afterwards Golcondah, situate chiefly between the 16th and 10th degrees of northern latitude, and strictly speaking, confined to the country between the rivers Godavery and Kistna. It is 350 miles in extreme length, and 300 in breadth.

HYDERABAD, the capital of the above mentioned province, on the Musa, about 6 miles from Golcondah. It is a populous city, of about seven miles in circumference, and is surrounded by a stone wall. It contains two palaces, and some handsome mosques. Lat. 17. 17. N. Long. 78. 52. E.

HYDERABAD, a city of Hindostan, and capital of the province of Sinde. The fortress stands on a rock, the foot of which is washed by a branch of the river Indus. There is a good bazar and several handsome mosques inside the fort. A considerable trade is carried on, by means of the river, with Moulton, Tattah, and ports at the mouth of the Indus. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 25. 22. N. Long. 68. 41. E.

HYDERGUR, a to. of Hindostan, in the N. bob of Oude's territories, 32 miles south-east from the city of Lucknow. Lat. 26. 37. N. Long. 79. 35. E.

HYDERSHY, a to. in Hindostan, belonging to the Nizam, in the province of Hyderabad. 60 miles east of that city. Lat. 17. 26. N. Long. 79. 35. E.

HYPERBOREAN, an. geo., a term applied to those people and places that were to the northward of the Scythians. The ancients had but very little acquaintance with the Hyperborean regions; and all they say about them is fabulous. The Hyperboreans of our days are the Russians, who inhabit the country between the Wolga and the White sea.

HYRCANIA, in an. geo., a country of Asia, lying to the south-east of the Mare Hyrcanum, or Caspium, with Media on the west, Parthia on the south, and Margiana on the south.

HYDRA, or **IDRA**, a small island in the Grecian archipelago, whose present population originated in a colony of Greek refugees from the Morea. It is about 10 miles long and 2 broad. Its town, called also Hydra, is built on the acclivity of a number of pyramidal rocks, rising in an amphitheatre around its port. The houses are almost all built of stone. The port is in the form of a crescent, and though not large, is deep and commodious. The number of vessels belonging to Hydra amounts

to 200. It trades not only to the ports of the Archipelago and Mediterranean, but to France, Spain, Italy, and other countries. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 23. 30. E.

HYDRAB, a considerable to. of the province of Tunis, on the immediate frontier of the Algerine territory. 150 miles S.W. Tunis.

HYTHE, (*i. e.* Haven, or Port,) a to. of England, on the coast of Kent: one of the Cinque Ports. Its trade declined from the filling up of its harbour; but has since revived. The principal buildings are ranged in one long street, which runs parallel with the sea. Se-

veral smaller streets branch off at right angles from this chief thoroughfare. The church is a large structure, in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end. In a vault or crypt under the chancel is an immense quantity of human bones, ranged in a pile about 28 feet long and 7 high. These are traditionally said to be the remains of persons slain in a battle between the Britons and an invading army, in the fifth century. It has a court hall, two hospitals, and a small theatre, and sends a member to parliament. Pop. 2287. 9 miles S.W. Dover.

I.

IBABA, a large to. in Abyssinia, the capital of a province.

IBABAO, one of the Philippine islands. Lat. 11. 30. 13. N.

IBARRA, the capital of a province of the same name, in South America. The streets are wide, straight, and convenient. Pop. 12,000. 50 miles N.E. Quito.

IBARS, *Str.*, a town of France. Pop. 3500.

IBBERVILLE, an outlet for the overflowing waters of the Mississippi, during the seasons of inundation. It enters lake Maurepas.

IBERI, or **CARACAS**, a large lake of South America, in Paraguay. 200 miles long and 40 broad.

IBERIA, *New*, a vil. of Louisiana, district of Attacapas, 200 miles W. New Orleans.

IBERIAN MOUNTAINS, the most extensive mountain chain of Spain, beginning west of the Ebro, and extending to the shores of the Mediterranean.

IBI, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, 61 miles N. by W. Valencia. Pop. 3200.

IBOS, a town of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Pop. 1500.

IBRIM, a to. of Nubia, in Africa, 120 miles S. Syene.

IBSTOCK, a pa. of England, in Leic. Pop. in 1830, 1741.

ICA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru. It has several convents, and a college; also a glass foundry. 140 miles E.S.E. Lima. Lat. 13. 50. S. Long. 75. 29. W.

ICELAND, a large island, belonging to Denmark, and situated from 63. to 67. of N. Lat., and between 12. and 25. of W. Long. Its distance from the colonized part of Greenland is 166 miles; from the uninhabited part only 95; from the Faroe isles 220; and from Drontheim in Norway 330. Its length from east to west is about 300 miles, its mean breadth from north to south 210. Its surface is in the highest degree rugged and mountainous; it produces no corn, and hardly any of the necessaries of life; while dreadful volcanic

eruptions take place in many parts of the island. The population does not exceed 60,000. The number of villages is 6 or 7. The principal range of mountains runs from east to west; of these, 10 or 12 are covered with perpetual snow, and accumulations of ice, like the glaciers of Switzerland. The highest mountains in the island vary from 3000 to 6000 feet, and are called Skapta, Kateja, Huer-vatte, Torsa, Oera, and Hecla. The last, though by no means the highest, is from its numerous and dreadful eruptions, the most celebrated mountain of Iceland. This country is watered by a number of rivers, which have in general a turbid appearance, and some of them a peculiar taste and smell. There are also a number of lakes. No part of the globe has such a number of volcanic mountains, so many boiling springs, or such immense tracts of lava. Every hill almost is volcanic; and there are at least 30 with remarkable craters. The hot springs in Iceland are of all different temperatures, from the heat of common water, to a state of violent ebullition; and are sometimes impregnated with sulphur and other mineral substances. The most remarkable of these springs are called the Great and the New Geysers, a word derived from the Icelandic verb *geysa*, to rage; they throw into the air great jets of boiling water, accompanied with a noise like the firing of cannon, and a trembling of the adjacent ground. In the north-east part of the island, near My Vatn, are three hot springs, hardly inferior to the Geysers; also a sulphur mountain, on which vast beds of sulphur are covered with so thin a crust as to be very dangerous to the passenger. Near this mountain, at the depth of 600 feet, is seen a row of large caldrons of boiling mud, 12 in number. In another valley, there are no less than 16 boiling caldrons. At the north-east extremity of the island, is the cavern of Sutzkellir, formed of lava, 40 feet in height, 50 in breadth, but no less than 4300 in length. The climate is not more severe than might be

expected from its high latitude. Fogs are frequent; but the air, on the whole, is reckoned wholesome. No corn of any kind is raised. No woods are to be seen, but here and there a few stunted birch trees. Grass, and a few hardy shrubs, are almost the only natural productions of the soil. Potatoes have been introduced, and cultivated with some success. Tolerably good pastures are found, which afford sustenance for sheep and black cattle. There are few goats or pigs. Reindeer have increased wonderfully; but they are almost all wild. Bears are sometimes brought to the island on the drifts of ice: except these, foxes are the only wild animals. Eagles, hawks, falcons, and all kinds of sea-fowl, are uncommonly abundant in Iceland. Large flocks of swans, as well as wild ducks and geese, frequent the lakes and marshes. The down and feathers of the eider duck form an important article of export. The fisheries are prosecuted with great activity; and at Niardvik, on the east of the island, are no less than 300 boats. The exports are fish of all kinds, oil, tallow, butter, wool, worsted stockings, down, and feathers; also the skins of sheep, foxes, and other animals. The imports, though small in value, are various, consisting of corn, spirits, tea, wine, beer, paper, soap, salt, iron, tar, coal, cordage, manufactured articles, and articles of colonial produce. The inhabitants live almost entirely on fish or salted animal food, which, joined to their want of cleanliness, engenders cutaneous diseases under their worst forms: even leprosy is not unfrequent. They are grave, and in general religious; and the means of education are by no means wanting. The principal school or college, held at a place called Bessestadt, near the west coast, has three masters, who teach the classics, theology, and the Danish language. Iceland is governed as a dependency of Denmark, and was formerly divided into 4 provinces. The north and east are now merged into one, and the west is presided over by the governor in person. Each province is divided into shires, presided over by officers who collect the taxes, hold courts of justice, and have nearly the same functions as the county sheriffs in Scotland. The religion is the Lutheran. The church establishment consists of a bishop, 19 provosts, and the parish priests. In 874 Iceland was taken possession of by a colony from Norway. In 1387 it was transferred with Norway to the crown of Denmark. About the year 1530 the reformed religion was introduced, and a translation of the Bible into Icelandic appeared in 1584. Since then, the history of this island exhibits nothing remarkable.

ICHAWUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa, containing in 1820, 1000 houses. Lat. 23. 2. N. Long. 77. 7. E.

ICKHAM, a pa. of England, in Kent. Pop. 567.

ICKLESHAM, a pa, Suss. Pop. 604.

ICKLETON, a pa. of England, in Camb. Pop. 682.

ICKLINGHAM, a pa. of England, in Suff. Pop. 465.

ICOLMKILL. See Iona.

ICONONZO, Natural bridges of a singular pass of Colombia, S. America, on the road from Bogota to Popayan, apparently formed by a convulsion of nature.

ICY CAPE, a cape on the west coast of N. America. Lat. 70. 29. N. Long. 198. 20. E.

IDA, an. geo., a lofty mountain, rising in the middle of Candia, where Jupiter was said to have been brought up.

IDA, a mountain in Natolia, famous in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and as the resort of the gods during the Trojan war. 104 miles west of Olympus.

IDANHA A NOVA, a to. of Portugal, 4 miles S.W. Idanha a Velha. Houses 500.

IDANHA A VELHA, a to. of Portugal province of Beira, 22 miles S.S.W. Alfaytes.

IDDESLEY, a pa., Dev. Pop. 574.

IDR, a parish of England, in Dev. Pop. 757.

IDEN, a pa., Suff. Pop. 517.

IDLE, a pa. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 5416.

IDLE, a river of England, in Notts., which falls into the Trent.

IDMISTON, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 520.

IDOMENI, a to. in Macedonia, 26 miles N.N.E. of Edessa.

IDRIA, a town of the south of Germany, in Carniola, noted for its mines. The minerals are marble, jasper, freestone, sulphurated iron, with some indications of coal; but the most valuable and most abundant is mercury. The principal public buildings are an elegant church, an hospital, and a dispensary. Pop. 4185. 25 miles N.N.E. Trieste.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, duchy of Nassau, with 2000 inhabitants; and manufactures of woollen. 16 miles N. Mentz.

IE, a small fortified island of the south of France, 3 miles S.W. Marseilles.

IFIELD, a pa. of England, in Suss., 7 miles N.E. Horsham. Pop. 916.

IFLEY, a pa., Oxf. Pop. 656.

IFTON RHYN, a to., Salop. Pop. 1016.

IGIS, a to. of Switzerland, in the Grisons. 23 miles S.W. of Coice.

IGLAU, (the Meadow of the Igla,) a fortified to. of Moravia, near the Igla, and capital of a circle of the same name. It has a large provincial school, six churches, and two convents. Here are extensive manufactures of woollens. 62 miles S.E. Prague. Lat. 49. 23. 29. N. Long. 15. 36. 15. E.

IGLESIAS, a to. of Sardinia, with some trade in olives, honey, and cheese. Pop. 6000. Lat. 39. 15. N. Long. 9. 0. E.

IGLO, or **NEUDORF**, (New Town,) a to. of Hungary, county of Zyps, on the Kunnert. It has a brisk trade in linen. Pop. 5300.

IGTHAM, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1017.

IGUALADA, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Noya, with manufactures of cotton and woollen yarns and cloths, hats, and fire arms. Pop. 7,731. 37 miles W.N.W. Barcelona.

IGUERUELA, a to. of Spain, 69 miles N. Murcia. Pop. 2100.

IHNA, GREAT, a river of Prussia, which joins the Frische Haf, 9 miles below Damme.

IKERY, a to. of Hindostan, in Mysore, formerly the capital of a principality. It was a large place surrounded with 8 concentric walls, but is now ruinous and deserted. 24 miles N. of Nagard.

ILANMORE, a small island in Clew bay, on the west coast of Ireland.—Also, one of the smaller Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland.

ILANZ, a to. in the Grisons, at one time the capital of Grey League. It is located on the Rhine, 17 miles S.W. of Coire.

ILANZ, or **ILANTZ**, a small town of Switzerland, 40 miles S.E. Lucerne.

ILCHESTER, (the Chester, or Encampment on the Ivel,) a borough and market town of England, in Somersetshire, on the Yeo or Ivel, over which is a stone bridge of two large arches. It is a place of great antiquity, and had once 16 churches; but it is now of comparatively little consequence, and has scarcely any trade. It has several monastic antiquities, and was the birthplace of Roger Bacon. Here is the county jail, and here, also, the election of the members of parliament for the county is held. Pop. 1095. 43 miles N.N.E. Exeter, and 116 from London.

ILDEFONSO, ST, a to. of Spain, in Segovia, on the mountain of Guadarrama. It has manufactures of steel and linen; also one of glass, at which are made the splendid and costly mirrors sold at Madrid. It is a place of recent date, and owes its origin to the erection of the magnificent palace of La Granja, built by Philip V. Pop. 4300. 42 miles N. by W. Madrid.

ILDEFONSO, ST, a town of Mexico, province of Oaxaca, 60 miles N.E. Oaxaca.

ILBERTON, a pa. Northum. Pop. 602.

ILE, a river of England, in Som., which runs into the Parrett.

ILE, L', a to. of France, department of the Tarn, on the Tarn. It has manufactures of woollen and ribbons. Pop. 5400.

ILE, L', a small river in the interior of France, which falls into the Dordogne.

ILE, ADAM L', a small to. of France, on the Oise. Pop. 1400.

ILE BOUCHARD, a small to. of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Pop. 2000.

ILE DE BOVIN, a vil. of France, department of La Vendee. Pop. 2000.

ILE DIEU, L', a to. of France, on an island of the same name, on the coast of Poitou. Pop. 2000.

ILE JOURDAIN, L', a to. of France, on the Save, department of Gers. Pop. 4200.

ILEN, a river of Wales, in Pembrokehire.

ILFORD, GREAT, a vil. of England, in Es.

sex, on the Roding. It has an hospital and chapel still standing, which were founded in the reign of Stephen. Pop. 35,122.

ILFRACOMB, a m. t. and seaport of England, in Dev., at the mouth of the Bristol Channel. It carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in ore, corn, &c. from Cornwall and Devonshire to Bristol, and employs a number of vessels in the herring fishery. It has an excellent harbour, and of late years has become a fashionable bathing place. Pop. 3201. 10 miles N. Barnstaple.

ILHAVO, a to. of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 4200.

ILHEOS, a large river of Brazil, province of Ilheos, which runs east, and enters the sea. There is an island of the same name at its mouth, in Lat. 14. 37. S. Long. 39. 27. W. —It is also the name of a to. in Brazil.

ILIMSK, a to. in Siberia, on the Ilim. In the environs are found the beautiful black sables. 152 miles north of Irkutsk.

ILINISSA, a lofty peak of the western Andes, seen from Quito. Height, 17,238 feet.

ILKESTON, a pa. of England, in Derby. Pop. 4446.

ILKLEY, a pa. W.R.Y. Pop. 1063.

ILKLEY, a to. W.R.Y. Pop. 601.

ILL, or **ELL**, a river of France, in Alsace. It falls into the Rhine, near Strasburg.

ILL, a river of Germany, which falls into the Rhine, N.W. Feldkirch.

ILLAWA, a thriving place of Hungary, on the Waag. Pop. 1800.

ILLE, a town of France, of the Eastern Pyrenees, on the Tet. Pop. 2000.

ILLE, a river of France, department of the Dordogne. It falls into the Dordogne.—Another which joins the Vilaine, near Rennes.

ILLE AND VILAINE, a department in the north-west of France, including the north-east part of Brittany, and bounded partly by the English channel, but more by the frontier line of other departments of Brittany. Its superficial extent is about 2750 square miles: its population 547,250. The surface is in general level, or intersected by hills of little elevation. It is watered by the rivers Ille, Vilaine, Meu, and Seiche.

ILLER, a large river of Suabia, which rises in the Tyrol, and joins the Danube, near Ulm.

ILLERTISSEN, a to. of Bavaria, on the Iller, 12 miles S. Ulm. Pop. 1100.

ILLESCAS, a to. of Spain, 20 miles S.S.W. Madrid. It has several remarkable public buildings. Pop. 5700.

ILLIERS, a to. of France, department of the Eure and Loire. Pop. 2830.

ILLINGEN, a vil. of Wirtemberg, 17 miles N.W. Stutgard. Pop. 1100.

ILLIMANI, a mountain in Peru, near La Pas, supposed to contain vast quantities of gold.

ILLINOIS, one of the United States of America, the fourth in point of extent, bounded N. by the N.W. Territory, E. by Indiana,

S. by Kentucky, **W.** by Missouri. It extends from Lat. 37. to 42. 30. N., and from Long. 87. 17. to 91. 50. W., containing about 59,000 square miles. The state is bordered on three sides by the great rivers Wabas, Ohio, and Mississippi; its northern corner touches upon Lake Michigan, and is intersected by the Illinois and Kaskaskia, which run from N.E. to S.W. into the Mississippi. The settlements at present are principally confined to the banks of the Mississippi, the Kaskaskia and its branches; but they are gradually extending along the Wabash and the Ohio. The northern and central parts of the state have been hitherto only imperfectly explored. In the year 1817, there were in Illinois upwards of 16,000,000 acres of land belonging to the United States, obtained by purchase from the Indians. The portion lying between the Illinois and the Mississippi, was assigned by Congress as bounty lands to the soldiers who enlisted during the late war. The whole amount surveyed is about 7,580,000 acres, and is divided into 240 townships. The land is represented to be of an excellent quality. The greater part of the state is either flat or rolling. Extensive prairies constitute two-thirds of its surface. Corn is at present the staple production. Wheat does well, except on the bottoms, where the soil is too rich. Tobacco grows to great perfection. Flax, hemp, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes, do as well as in Kentucky. Among the minerals are iron, coal, and copper. Salt springs are numerous. Illinois takes its name from a river and a nation of Indians so called, and was admitted into the Union in 1818. The constitution of that year provides that no more slaves shall be introduced into the state. Springfield is the seat of government. A canal has been made lately to unite the head waters of the Illinois with Lake Michigan. The Illinois, and the Chicago, a southern river of Lake Michigan, are so connected, that in freshets boats pass readily from one to the other. For the improvement of this navigation, the government of the United States have appropriated 300,000 acres of land. Pop. in 1810, 12,282; in 1818, 35,220; in 1835, 293,000, since which it has rapidly increased.

ILLINOIS, a river of the United States, which traverses the state of Illinois in a south-west direction, nearly 400 miles, and joins the Mississippi, in Lat. 32. 18. N., 18 miles above the mouth of the Missouri, 1168 above New Orleans, 1400 from Buffalo, New York, on lake Erie. The river is 400 yards wide at its mouth.

ILLKIRCH, a town of France, in Alsace, on the Ille. Pop. 1600.

ILLOGAN, a pa. of England, in Cornwall. Pop. 6072.

ILLOK, an ancient to. of the Austrian empire, on the Danube, in the county called Symia. 60 miles N.N.W. Belgrade. Lat. 45. 23. N. Long. 10. 8. E.

ILLYRIA, a country in the south of Europe, lying along the west shore of the Adriatic, the extent of which has varied very considerably in different ages. Austrian Illyria is now the only country called Illyria in official papers, and consists of Carinthia, Carniola, the vicinity of Trieste, Austrian Friuli, the canton of Cividad, Venetian Istria, a part of Croatia, and several islands in the gulf of Quarnero. It lies between 13. 14. and 16. 0. of E. Long., and 44. 30. and 46. 25. of N. Lat., and is bounded by Saltzburg, Styria, Croatia, the Adriatic, the government of Venice, and the Tyrol. It is called the kingdom of Illyria, and consists of the two governments of Trieste and Laybach, the former maritime, the latter inland. These are subdivided into the circles of Trieste, (territory of Istria,) Goritz, Laybach, Neustadt, Adelsburg, Klagenfurth, and Villach. The chief towns are those that give name to the circles. The country is mountainous, being intersected by the Carinthian and Julian Alps, interspersed with beautiful and fertile valleys. The principal rivers are the Save, the Drave, the Laybach, and the Isonso. The country produces vines and the finer fruits of the south of Europe. The forests supply immense quantities of timber; silk is also cultivated. The mineral kingdom is extremely rich. Copper and iron mines abound; while at Idria quicksilver and cinnaabar are produced in large quantities. The other mineral products are calamine, vitriol, alum, saltpetre, and pit coal: on the coast, bay salt is made to a large extent. The pastures are in general good. The manufactures consist of linen, woollen, and silk, straw-plaiting, and, in particular situations, hardware. This country passed under the dominion of Bonaparte after the campaign of 1809. The operations of the Austrians and British for its recovery took place towards the close of 1813. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. Pop. 1,212,753.

ILLYRIAN ISLANDS, a name given to the islands of the Adriatic, along the coast of Dalmatia. They are numerous: the principal are Veglia, Cherso, Arbe, Pago, Isola, Grossa, Brazza, Lesina, Lissa, Curzola, Sabioncello, Meleda, and Lagosta. They belong to Austria.

ILM, a small river of Germany, in Saxony, which falls into the Saale at Sulza.—Also a town of Germany, 17 miles S.E. Erfurt. Pop. 1500

ILME, a small river of Bavaria, which rises near Aicha, and falls into the Danube.—Also a river of Hanover, which falls into the Leine.

ILMEN, a large lake of European Russia, 48 miles long, and from 12 to 18 wide. The town of Novgorod stands near it.

ILMENAU (the Meadow of the Ilme), a to. of Germany, in Saxe Weimar, on the Ilme. Pop. 2000.

ILMINGTON, a pa. of England, in Warw. Pop. 836.

ILMINSTER, a m.t. of England, in Somersetshire, on the Ivel. The clothing trade has long given employment to the inhabitants. The church is a fine Gothic building. Pop. 2957. 32 miles N.N.E. Exeter.

ILMSTADT, a to. of Germany, in Thuringia. Pop. 1500.

ILOVLA, a river of European Russia, which falls into the Don at Fort Donskaia.

ILPIZE, St, a vil. of France, department of the Upper Loire. Pop. 2200.

ILS, or **ILZ**, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube at Ilzstadt.

ILSENBURG, a to. of Saxony, on the Ilse. Pop. 1600.

ILSFELD, a walled to. of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Pop. 1500.

ILSINGTON, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1298.

ILSLEY, East, a to. and pa. of England, in Berks. Pop. 738.

ILST, or **YLST**, a to. of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 58 miles N.E. Amsterdam.

ILTON, a pa., Som. Pop. 620.

ILZSTADT (the Station or Town on the Ilz), a small town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Danube and the Ilz.

IMBRO, a woody and mountainous island in the Grecian archipelago, 22 miles in circumference. Lat. 40. 10. N. Long. 25. 44. E.

IMBST, or **UIMST**, a to. of the Tyrol, near the Inn. Pop. 2200.

IMMENHAUSEN, a to. of Germany, 7 miles N. Cassel. Pop. 1250.

IMMENSTADT, a to. of Bavaria, 13 miles S. by W. Kempten. Pop. 1500.

IMMENTHAL, St, or **ERGUEL**, a to. of the Swiss canton of Berne. Pop. 850.

IMMERITIA, a country of Asia, to the north of Persia. It stretches along the southern limit of Caucasus, having the Black sea on the west, and Georgia on the east, and lies between the 43d and 44th degrees of north lat. In 1784 it acknowledged the supremacy of Russia. The governing prince assumes the title of *King of Kings*.

IMOLA, a fortified to. of Italy, in the Pope-dom, delegation of Ravenna, on a small island formed by the Santerno. It is defended by a strong castle, and has an hospital and a theatre. Its streets are neat, and contain 16 churches and 17 convents. Pop. 8400. 18 miles S.E. Bologna.

INCA, a to. of the island of Majorca, 17 miles E.N.E. Palma. Pop. 900.

INCE, a to. of England, in Lancashire, 1½ mile E. Wigan. Pop. 1903.

INCE BLUNDELL, a hamlet of England, 8 miles N.W. Liverpool. Pop. 505.

INCENADA DE BARRAGAN, a town of South America, 21 miles W. Buenos Ayres.

INCH, a term of frequent occurrence in Scotland, denoting *island*.

INCH, an island of Ireland, in Loughswilly, county of Donegal, 6 miles N.W. Londonderry.

INCH, a pa. of Scotland, in the co. of Wigton. Pop. 2521.—Also a parish and village of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. Pop. 1059.

INCH-COLM, or **COLUMBA**, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, anciently called *Amonia*, with the ruins of an abbey, founded by Alexander I. of Scotland. Lat. 56. 3. N. Long. 3. 18. W.

INCH-GARVIE, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, near Queensferry.

INCHINNAN, a pa., Renf. Pop. 642.

INCH-KEITH (so named from having been given by Malcolm II. to the first of the noble family of Keith), a small rocky island in the frith of Forth, betwixt Leith and Kirkcaldy. There are the remains of a fort. A light-house, with a revolving light, has been erected on it. Lat. 56. 3. N. Long. 3. 9. W.

INCH-KENNETH, one of the smaller Hebrides, lying between Mull and Icolmkill.

INCH-MARNOCH, a beautiful island in the frith of Clyde, a few miles S.W. Bute.

INCHTURE, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Perthshire. Pop. 898.

INCHYRA, a vil. of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Tay, 8 miles below Perth.

INCISA, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Belbo. Pop. 2000.

INDAL, a small to. on a river of the same name in Sweden, province of Medelpad.

INDERABIA, a small island at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26. 40. N.

INDIA, a corruption of *Hind*, the name given to an extensive region of Asia lying to the south of Tartary, and between Persia and China, with the islands dependent thereon. Besides Hindostan, it contains the Birman empire, the kingdoms of Siam, Cochin-China, Tunquin, Tibet, Japan, Ceylon, and a number of small principalities. See the proper heads, under Hindostan, Siam, &c.

INDIAN BIG, a river of North America, which falls into the Ohio.

INDIAN CREEK, a small stream which enters the Ohio.—Another which runs into the Chesapeake.

INDIAN ISLAND, a small island near the coast of North Carolina, at the mouth of Pamlico Sound. Lat. 35. 23. N. Long. 76. 50. W.

INDIAN OLD TOWN, an island and to. of the United States, in Penobscot county, Maine, in Penobscot river.—Also an island on the south of Dusky bay, New Zealand, 4 miles in circumference.

INDIAN RIVER, a river of the United States, on the coast of Florida, flows south, and enters the sea in Lat. 27. 30. N. Long. 80. 40. W.—2d, In Sussex county, Delaware. Its mouth is in Lat. 38. 10. N. 11½ miles S. Cape Henlopen.—3d, a small arm of the sea, in Washington county, Maine, setting up between Addison and Jonesborough.—4th, A river in New Hampshire, one of the sources of Connecticut river.—5th, In New York, which rises in Lewis county, and, after a

course of a hundred miles, joins the river Oswegatchie.

INDIAN TOWN, a vil. of the United States, in Dorchester county, Maryland.—2d, Of Currituck county, North Carolina.

INDIANA, one of the United States, bounded N. by Michigan Territory, E. by Ohio, S. by Kentucky, and West by Illinois. It lies between Lat. 37. 45. and 41. 50. N. and between Long. 84. 42. and 87. 49. W. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 287 miles, and its breadth is 155. Extent 38,000 square miles. Population, in 1800, 2500; in 1815, 68,784; in 1830, 110,000; in 1835, the inhabitants were estimated at half a million. The Ohio forms the southern boundary of the state. Lake Michigan touches it upon the north. The northern part of the state is watered by the Illinois, and the rivers which flow into lake Michigan; but the Wabash is the great river of Indiana. It receives the waters from two-thirds of its surface. White River, the principal tributary of the Wabash, is formed by two branches, which spread out widely through the whole southern half of the state. White Water river in the S. E. is a tributary of the Miami. The white population in 1835, was confined to the southern part of the state, and almost entirely to the counties bordering directly on the Wabash, the Ohio, and the White Water. The northern half is occupied by Indians, and has been very imperfectly explored. A ridge of hills commences near the mouth of the Wabash, and runs in a north-east direction nearly parallel with the Ohio, at no great distance, producing a broken and uneven country. North of these hills lie the flat woods, 70 miles wide. Bordering on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, there are strips of bottom and prairie land, of a rich soil, usually from 3 to 6 miles in width. The prairies on the Wabash are the finest land in the state. Remote from the rivers the country is broken, and the soil light. Between the Wabash and Lake Michigan, the land is mostly level, and interspersed with woodlands, prairies, lakes, and swamps. The principal productions are wheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, flax, hemp, potatoes, and tobacco. In the vicinity of Vevay the vine is cultivated with success. On the banks of the Wabash, in the upper part of its course, the best kind of coal is found in inexhaustible quantities; and near the sources of several of the navigable rivers there are very salt springs. Near Corydon is a large cave abounding with Epsom salts and saltpetre. Indianapolis is the capital and seat of government.

INDIANS, the name given to the native inhabitants of the extensive continent of America. They are divided into numerous nations or tribes, all in a state more or less savage. They generally decline as the civilized population advances into the country; though reservations of land are always made by the government of the United States for their

support. Some idea may be formed of the manners of the N. American Indians, from an account of those who inhabit the countries E. of the Mississippi. They darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun; they also paint their faces, breast, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red: their features are neat, especially those of the women; they are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight; and scarcely a crooked or deformed person is to be found among them. The dress of the men and women differs little, except that a short petticoat, and the hair clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. They are intelligent, quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, and industrious in action; of a gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but implacable towards enemies; their revenge being only completed in their entire destruction. When one kills another, the deceased's friends kill him, and so they continue avenging one another's death until much blood is shed, and the quarrel at last ended by mutual presents. They treat the captives they take in war in the most cruel manner imaginable. Among them all men are equal, personal qualifications being most esteemed. They live dispersed in small villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn and roots; but subsist chiefly by hunting, fishing, and fowling. Descriptions of many of the tribes will be found under their respective appellations.

INDIES, EAST.—Under this head is comprehended all that vast tract of country which is situated to the south of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as the islands in the Eastern sea, such as Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, the Maldives, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c.

INDIES, WEST.—Under this denomination is comprehended that immense chain of islands which extend in a curve from the Florida shore on the northern peninsula, to the gulf of Venezuela on the southern. This name was given to them by Columbus, under the notion that they formed part of the Indian continent, to which it was the object of his first voyage to find a western passage; and the name has still been retained, though the mistake has been discovered. The following is a list of the principal of these islands:—Curazoa, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St Vincent, Barbadoes, Martinico, Dominica, Maria Galante, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Barbuda, St Christopher, St Eustatius, St Bartholomew, St Martin, Anguilla, St Thomas, Porto-Rico, St Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, and the Bahamas, which are frequently included under the general appellation of West Indies. In most of those islands European colonies have been established, whose industry is directed to the cultivation of their peculiar pro-

dace, which is exported to Europe in exchange for manufactured goods.

INDIGIRKA, a river of Asiatic Russia, to the eastward of the Lena. It falls into the Frozen ocean, Lat. 73. N. Long. 144. E.

INDORE, a city of Hindostan, province of Malwah, and capital of the dominions of the Mahratta chief Holkar. The old city was destroyed by fire during the war between Sindia and Holkar, in 1801. The present city which has been built since that time, extends with great rapidity. Pop. very uncertain, it having fluctuated much at different periods. Lat. 22. 42. N. Long. 75. 50. E.

INDRAPOUR, a dist. on the south-west coast of the island of Sumatra. Its chief to. is of the same name.

INDRAPOUR, a river of the above dist., which descends from the mountains of Korinchi, and is considered the largest river of the west coast of Sumatra.

INDRE, a river of France, which falls into the Loire, between Saumur and Tours.

INDRE, one of the smaller departments of France, bounded by the departments of Loire and Cher, Creuse, Upper Vienne, Vienne, and Indre and Loire. Its superficial extent is about 2860 square miles, and its population 257,350.

INDRE AND LOIRE, a department of France formerly included in the province of Touraine, and bounded by the departments of Loire and Cher, Indre, Vienne, and Maine. Pop. 304,270.

INDUS, or SINDE, a great river of Hindostan, which is said to have its source in a range of the mountains of Tartary, between the 38th and 39th degrees of N. lat. After passing the city of Lahdack, in Tibet, it takes a south-westerly course, and forcing its way through the mountains called the Hindoo Koh, enters Hindostan in about the 35th degree of northern latitude. Its course is generally to the south. In Lat. 28. 20. it is joined by the five rivers of the Punjaub, united into one stream, called the Punjnd; whence, declining to the south-east, it enters the province of Sinde, between the 25th and 26th degrees of N. latitude. It is again divided by a large island into two considerable branches: the principal or western branch, after passing the city of Tatta, divides into several streams, which form a Delta similar to that of the Nile or Ganges: they are, however, so shallow, as to be only navigable by boats; and although the tide enters them with great violence, it does not run up above 70 miles. On the east of the Indus is the great sandy desert, 400 miles long, and 60 to 150 broad.

INEKBAZAR, a vil. of Syria, with a weekly market, built among the ruins of the ancient Magnesia, on the Meander, once a maritime city; but the land having gained from the sea, it is now at some distance from it: the most remarkable ruin is the temple of Diana Leucophryene.

INFANTES, VILLA NUEVA DE LOS, a to. of Spain, in New Castile. Pop. 6000.

INGATESTONE, (the Meadow at the Roman milestone,) a to. of England, in Essex. Pop. 789.

INGELMUNSTER, a town of West Flanders, 6 miles N. Courtray. Pop. 4900.

INGLEBOROUGH, one of the highest mountains in England, in Yorkshire. It is 3987 feet above the sea.

INGLIS ISLAND, on the N. of New Holland, near the entrance into the gulf of Carpentaria, 12 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad.

INGOLSTADT, a to. and fortress of Bavaria, on the Danube, 35 miles S. W. Ratisbon. Pop. 5000.

INGOUVILLE, a to. of France, department the Lower Seine. Pop. 4600.

INGRAHAM ISLANDS, in the Pacific, discovered in 1791, by Capt. Ingraham of Boston, Massachusetts; their number is seven, named Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, and Knox; 35 to 50 leagues N. N. W. of the Marquesas, in Lat. 9. S. Long. 140 and 141. W. They appear to be diversified with hills and valleys, and well wooded: most, if not all, are inhabited, the people resembling those of the Marquesas.

INGRANDE, a to. of France, on the Loire. Pop. 1600.

INGRE, a to. of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2900.

INGRIA. See Petersburg, Government of.

INHAMBANE, or INNAMBANE, a kingdom of Africa, very little known.

INIS BOFFIN, two islands near the west coast of Ireland.—There are numerous small islands on the coast both of Scotland and Ireland, whose names begin with *Inis*, *Innis*, or *Ennis*, which signifies Island.

INISHOWEN, a large peninsula and barony of Ireland, county of Donegal, which stretches N. E. from Londonderry, bounding Loch Foyle.

INISHAIL, a pa., Argyle. Pop. 835.

INISTIOGUE, a to. of Ireland, in Kilkenny, 16 miles S. W. Kilkenny. Pop. 876.

INKPEN, a pa. of England, Berks. Pop. 720.

INN, a large river in the south of Germany, which rises in the Swiss canton of the Grisons, where it forms the romantic valleys called the Upper and Lower Engadine. It traverses the Tyrol from west to east, and separating Austria and Bavaria, falls into the Danube at Passau, after a course of 250 miles. At its mouth it is 900 feet wide.

INNERKIP, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Renf. Pop. of pa. 2088.

INNERLEITHEN, a pa., Peebles. Pop. 810.

INNERWELL, a vil. of Scotland, in the co. of Wigton, with a harbour.

INNERWICK, a pa. of Scotland, in the co. of Hadd. Pop. 987.

INNISKILLEN, a to. of Ireland. See Enniskillen.

INNISHANNON, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Cork. Pop. 636. 16 miles S.W. Cork.

INKBERROW, a pa. of England, in Wore. Pop. 1734.

INNSBRUCK, (Bridge over the Inn,) the capital of the Tyrol, at the confluence of the Sill and the Inn, with a beautiful bridge over the latter river. Here are several public edifices, more remarkable, however, for size than elegance, such as the government-house, the town-house, the opera, the arsenal, and the barracks. The only buildings of taste are the small chapel erected by the empress Maria Theresa, to the memory of her husband, and the great hall in the palace, which was the former residence of the princes of Tyrol. Here is a lyceum or academy, a medical school, and another establishment called the general seminary for Tyrol. The only manufacture worth noticing is a large cotton work. Pop. 10,000. 62 miles S. Munich. Lat. 47. 15. 30. N. Long. 11. 23. 45. E.

INNTHAL, (Inn Dale,) the valley in the Alps through which flows the Inn. See Engadine.

INNVIERTEL, (the Quarter of the Inn,) a large district or circle of Upper Austria, consisting of the territory lying between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza.

INNY, a river of Ireland, which passes through the co. Longford, and falls into the Shannon.

INSARA, a to. of European Russia, 278 miles E.S.E. Moscow. Pop. 3000.

INSCH, a pa., Aberdeen. Pop. 1338.

INSKIP, a to. of England, in Lanc., 5 miles from Kirkham. Pop. 798.

INTERBURG, a to. of East Prussia, on the Angerap. Pop. 5300. 50 miles E. Königsberg.

INSTOW, a pa., Devon. Pop. 369.

INTRÀ, a to. of Piedmont, on the Lago Maggiore. Pop. 4500.

INVER, a term of frequent occurrence in Scotland, meaning *Mouth of a River*.

INVER, a vil. of Scotland, Perth., at the confluence of the Bran with the Tay.

INVERARY, a royal burgh of Scotland, and the chief to. of the co. of Argyle, in a pa. of the same name. It is situated on a small bay, 8 miles from the head of Loch Fyne. The town, though small, is handsomely built. It has a church, and a new jail, which contains also a range of handsome court and county rooms. It was erected into a royal burgh in 1648, and joins with Ayr, Irvine, Campbellton, and Oban, in sending a member to parliament. The chief support of the place is the herring fishery. Pop., including the pa., 2133.

INVERARITY, a pa. of Scotland, co. of Forfar. Pop. 904.

INVERAVEN, a pa. of Scotland, in co. of Elgin and of Banff. Pop. 2648.

INVERCHAOLAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. of Argyle. Pop. 596.

INVERESK, a pa. of Scotland, co. of Mid-Lothian. Pop. 8961.

INVERGORDON, a vil. of Scotland, co. of Ross, on the frith of Cromarty.

INVERGOWRIE, a vil. of Scotland, on the Tay, 2 miles W. Dundee.

INVERKEILOR, a pa. of Scotland, co. of Angus. Pop. 1655.

INVERKEITHING, a royal burgh, and seaport of Scotland, co. of Fife. Pop. of the pa. 3189.

INVERKEITHNY, a pa. of Scotland, co. of Banff. Pop. 589.

INVERLOCHY, a mountainous dist. of Scotland, in Inver., comprehending an old castle of that name.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, one of the largest counties in Scotland, bounded N. by Ross-shire and part of the Moray frith; E. by the counties of Nairn, Moray, and Aberdeen; S. by those of Perth and Argyle; and W. by the Atlantic ocean. It is about 85 miles in length from east to west, and about 55 miles at its greatest breadth. It has, besides, a small insulated district between the counties of Banff and Moray annexed to it; and several of the Hebrides are politically attached to the county. These are Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Skye, Barra, Eigg, and the smaller islets which are situated on the coast. The surface of this county is in general extremely rugged, consisting of vast ranges of mountains, separated from each other by narrow and deep valleys. These mountains stretch across the country from one end of the island to another, and lie parallel to every valley, rising like immense walls on both sides, while the intersected country sinks deep between them, with a lake, or river, or arm of the sea in the centre. The great Caledonian glen, which runs in a straight line nearly north-east and south-west, divides the county into two almost equal parts. The northern extremity of this glen opens by the river Ness into the Moray frith, and following it south-westwards from this point, we find it occupied by Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy, whence it extends into the Atlantic ocean by the long inlet of the sea called Loch Linnhe. There are eight other inferior straths or valleys, which are subordinate to this great valley, and join it from different directions. In the northern part of the county is found the great glen of Strathglass, with its tributaries, running nearly north-east, and opening into the frith of Beaulieu. To the south of the town of Inverness there are other straths bordered by mountains; and further south, in the district of Badenoch, is the great strath of the Spey. In this county are the lofty mountains of Ben Nevis, 4370 feet, and Cairngorm, 4050 feet high. The principal rivers are the Ness, the Lochy, the Beaulieu, and the Spey; those of inferior note are the Findhorn, the Nairn, and the Nevis, all of which are supplied by

smaller streams. Of these there may be mentioned the small river Foyers, noted for its tremendous cataract. Mineral springs are rare; but sulphurous and chalybeate springs are found in various situations. The western shore is broken by numerous creeks, bays, and arms of the sea. On the confines of the county there are extensive tracts of wood, which are evidently the remains of much larger forests. Huge trunks and stocks of trees are found in the extensive mosses. The climate is various. On the west coast the rains are heavy, and of long continuance; while on the east coast the climate is much drier. The soil is very various. Moss, moor, and heathy ground, in the opinion of some intelligent persons, cover two-thirds of this shire. One-fortieth part only is reckoned, according to the best accounts, to be arable land; and it is supposed that there are 26 of the remaining parts covered with heath, incumbent on moss, or on a till bottom. The clayey soil forms but a small part of the land. The *haugh* or alluvial soil along the banks of the rivers, or the shores of the lakes, is more frequently met with, and is of the richest quality. The principal employment of the farmer is the management of black cattle and sheep, especially the former; and numerous herds of goats are to be found in every district. The mountains and forests are inhabited by red and roe deer: the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Wild cats are numerous, large, and very fierce; there are also badgers, and the different varieties of the weasel tribe; and the lakes and rivers abound with otters. Most of the species of eagles, hawks, and owls, are to be found in this county. Black game, grouse, and ptarmigan, are numerous: also partridges, woodcocks, and snipes. Pheasants have been introduced. The rivers abound with salmon; and in the lochs the char is found in great perfection. Limestone is found in every district of the county, in many places approaching to the nature of marble. Inverness-shire contains only one royal burgh, viz. Inverness, and several small villages. The Gaelic is the prevailing language; but in the neighbourhood of Inverness the English is spoken. In order to curb the power of the Highland chieftains, in 1715 and 1745, Fort George, Fort Augustus, and Fort William, were constructed. The military roads in this county, made by the soldiers under General Wade, excite the astonishment and gratitude of travellers. By the spirited exertions of the gentlemen of this county, its commerce and industry have of late been greatly increased; and roads and bridges have been formed under the direction of government. It sends a member to parliament. Pop. 94,797.

INVERNESS, a royal burgh of Scotland, and chief town of the above county, situate on both sides of the river Ness, at its entrance into the Moray frith. Inverness has long been considered as the metropolis of the Highlands.

It is a large and handsome place, adorned with many elegant houses and buildings. The older and larger part of the town occupies the eastern bank of the river, and is connected with the western division by an inconvenient antique bridge of seven arches, built in the year 1686. The eastern part of the town bears an appearance of antiquity. The western part is of more modern erection, and is not so extensive. There are several churches belonging to the establishment, an Episcopal chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, and other places of worship for dissenters. The principal public structures are the County buildings, a recent erection, containing court rooms, and various public offices; the town-hall, built in 1708, with an exchange in front; the jail, built in 1791, with an elegant spire, which was injured by an earthquake in 1816; the Northern Infirmary, opened in 1804; the Northern Assembly Rooms; the Academy; and a neat theatre. Some part of the ramparts of the ancient castle of Inverness still remains. At the entrance of the river into the sea stand the ruins of a fort, erected by Cromwell from a monastery of Dominicans, founded in the thirteenth century. Inverness being the thoroughfare to the northern counties, is greatly resorted to in the summer season by strangers. The shops are numerous and handsome; and the whole town wears an aspect of cheerfulness and neatness, very different from its appearance in former times, when in the important article of cleanliness it was very deficient. Inverness is of great antiquity, having been constituted a royal burgh in the 12th century. From the time of the Revolution to about the year 1745, the place was in a declining state; but for the last 50 years, it has been in a rapid state of improvement. It is now almost wholly rebuilt, and its limits are yearly extending on every side. The principal manufactures (and these are inconsiderable) are of plaidings, linen and woollen stuffs, and a small hemp manufactory. There are also breweries, distilleries, and tanworks. The harbour is safe and commodious. A fair is held here in July annually, at which sheep and wool to a vast amount are sold. Three weekly newspapers are published in this town. Inverness, in conjunction with Fortrose, Nairn, and Forres, sends a member to parliament. Pop. 14,324. 38 miles W. Elgin. 118 W. N.W. Aberdeen, and 156 N.N.W. Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 30. 5. N. Long. 4. 5. W.

INVERUGIE, a small village in Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the Ugie.

INVERURY, a pa. of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. Pop. 1419.

INVERURY, an ancient royal burgh in the county of Aberdeen, seated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Don and Ury, over each of which bridges have been built. It joins with Kintore, Cullen, Banff, and Elgin, in sending a member to parliament.

Pop. of the parish 1419. 16 miles W. Aberdeen.

INWARDLEIGH, a pa. of England, in Devon. Pop. 638.

INZINZAC, a vil. of France, department of Brittany. Pop. 2500.

IONA, ICOLMKILL, or I-COLUMB-KILL, one of the western islands of Scotland, in the Atlantic ocean, separated from the western point of Mull by a narrow channel, called the *Sound of I*. The island is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 1 mile broad, containing an area of 1300 acres. It is chiefly interesting, for the ruins of its ancient religious edifices. These were established about the year 565, by St Columba, who left Ireland, to preach Christianity to the Picts. The exact date of these antiquities is not known; but the church is said to have been built by Queen Margaret towards the end of the 11th century. It is constructed in the form of a cross, 164 feet long without, and 34 broad: the body of the church is 60 feet in length, and the two aisles of the transept are each 30 feet long and 18 broad within the walls. The east window is a beautiful specimen of Gothic workmanship. In the middle of the cathedral rises a tower 22 feet square, and between 70 and 80 high, supported by four arches, and ornamented with bas reliefs. Here, it is said, are the tombs of 48 Scottish, 4 Irish, 1 French, and 8 Norwegian kings. South from the cathedral and St Oran's chapel, are the ruins of the nunnery, the church of which is pretty entire; and here also are several monuments. There is on the island a small mean village.

IONIAN ISLANDS, or the *Republic of the Seven Islands*, a small and recently constituted republic in the south-east of Europe, consisting of seven principal islands, and a number of islets, extending along the south-west coast of Greece, from 36. to 40. N. Lat. and from 19. 30. to 23. 10. E. Long. The principal islands are Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, or Thiaki, Cerigo, and Paxo. Corfu is the most northerly, and lies opposite to Albania; Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, and Zante follow each other in succession to the southward, lying along the coasts of Albania and the ancient Elis; but Cerigo is detached, being 150 miles to the south-east of Zante, and opposite to the coast of the ancient Laconia. These islands are of an irregular form, and much indented by the sea. Their surface is for the most part uneven, containing a number of barren rocks and hills, interspersed with fertile plains and valleys. The productions are corn, vines, olives, currants, cotton, honey, wax, &c. Salt is the most extensive manufacture, and next to it is olive oil. Wine, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, are likewise made in considerable quantities; and a coarse cotton cloth is manufactured in Cephalonia. The imports are salt fish, sugar, and drugs; also a limited quantity of woollen, linen, and hardware.

After having repeatedly changed masters, these islands were yielded by the French to the English in 1814; and by the arrangements of the Congress of Vienna they were constituted a republic, and placed under the protection of Great Britain. The government is vested in the high commissioner, (who represents the sovereign of Great Britain), the senate, and the legislative assembly. Pop. about 210,000.

IPPLEPEN, a pa. of England, in Dev. Pop. 1164.

IPPOLITTS, a pa. of England, Hertf. Pop. 874.

IPSDEN, a pa., Oxon. Pop. 582.

IPSLEY, a pa. of England, in Warw. Pop. 830.

IPSTONES, a pa. of England, in Staff. Pop. 1325.

IPSWICH, (the Wich, or Bend of the Gippen, or Gippin,) the chief to. of the co. Suff., in England, on the Orwell. The streets are mostly narrow and irregular. The houses are, many of them, handsome modern buildings; and the rest, though old, are substantial and commodious. The town contains 12 churches, in the structure of which there is nothing remarkable. The other principal public buildings and institutions are the town hall, the shire hall, a new county jail, a market-place, a custom-house, and a public library; also the town and burgh jail in St Matthew's Street; the house of correction, standing in an airy situation near the county jail; chapels for the Independents, Unitarians, and Baptists; an assembly-room; and a handsome iron bridge, erected by Mr Cubit; a free grammar-school; three charity schools; a national school; a Lancasterian school; and an excellent county charity for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen. At a short distance from the town is the ground where the races are annually held in July. Adjoining to the east side of St Peter's church-yard stands a gate, which is the only relic of the college founded by Cardinal Wolsey, who was born here. The trade of the town is considerable, chiefly in the malting and exportation of corn. It has also a considerable coasting and a small share in the foreign trade. Ipswich was formerly famous for its manufactures of broad cloth, and of the Ipswich double, the best canvass for sail cloth; but the only manufacture it now has is the spinning of yarn for the Norwich weavers. Ipswich sends two members to Parliament. Pop. 20,454. 18 miles N.E. Colchester, and 69 N.E. of London.

IPSWICH, the Agawam of the Indians, a post to. and port of entry of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, on Ipswich river, 12 miles S. Newburyport, 27 N.E. Boston. Pop. 12,000.

IRAK-AGEMI, a province of Persia, containing part of the ancient Media and Parthia, bounded W. by Irak-Arabi and Kusistan, N. by Aderbeitzan and Ghilan, E. by Cou-

chestan, and S. by Farsistan. Capital, Ispahán.

IRAK-ARABI, (the ancient Chaldea,) a province of Asiatic Turkey, bounded W. by the desert of Arabia, N. by Kurdistan and Diarbeck, E. by Irak-Agemi and Kustistan, and S. by the Gulf of Persia and Arabia, watered by the Euphrates and the Tigris. Capital, Bagdad.

IRATIBA, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 21. S.

IRBIT, or **IRBITSKAIA**, a town of Russia, on the river Irbít, and the frontiers of Siberia. It is an entrepot for Siberian furs, and other Asiatic merchandise passing into Europe. Pop. 3400. 142 miles N.E. Ekaterinenburg. Lat. 57. 35. N. Long. 62. 50. E.

IREBY, an ancient m. t. of England, in Cumberland.

IREDELL, a co. of the United States, in the west part of North Carolina. Pop. 30,000. Chief town, Statesville.

IRELAND, a large and important island of Europe, in the Atlantic ocean, lying to the west of Great Britain, from which it is separated by St George's channel, the Irish sea, and the North channel; the shortest distance being from the Mull of Cantyre to the Irish coast, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles. This country is situated between Lat. 51. 25. and 55. 23. N. and Long. 6. 11. and 28. W. Its greatest length, from Brow Head in Cork to Fair Head in Antrim, is 306 miles; and the greatest breadth from the W. coast of Mayo to the E. coast of Down, is 182 miles; but in other places the breadth is much less, and there is no part above 55 miles from the sea. Its area is 31,874 square miles, or 20,399,608 acres. The cultivated acres are estimated at 12,125,280; the uncultivated at 4,900,000, and unprofitable at 2,416,664. Ireland is divided into four provinces, viz. Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, which are again divided into 32 counties, containing 2436 parishes. Ulster, which occupies the northern part of the kingdom, contains 9 counties, viz. Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. Leinster, situated to the east, contains 12 counties, viz. Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow. Connaught, towards the west, contains five counties, viz. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. Munster, which occupies the southern parts of the kingdom, contains six counties, viz. Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford.

The face of the country affords a pleasing variety of surface. In some parts there are rich and fertile plains, watered by copious and beautiful streams, while in other parts hills are found in frequent succession, which give diversity to the scenery. The mountain chains of Ireland are neither numerous nor important; for though it contains many hills of considerable altitude, yet they are not of

such height, nor collected into such masses, as to give Ireland the character of a mountainous country. The hilly parts are in general of easy ascent, and admit of culture a considerable way up their sides: some of them, however, are precipitous, and terminate in cones or spires. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Bandon, Lee, Blackwater or Broadwater. Liffey, Boyne, Suire, Barrow, Slaney, and Bann; the principal lakes or *loughs*, Lough Neagh, Lough Erne, Lough Corrib, Lough Mask, and the lakes of Killarney, so celebrated for their surrounding scenery. The harbours of Ireland are very numerous: these are, Waterford and Cork harbours on the south, Bantry and Dingle bays on the south-west, the estuary of the Shannon, and the vast bay of Galway, on the west, and that great opening on the north-west, of which the bay of Sligo is a part. Lough Swilly and Lough Foyle on the north, are most considerable. On the east side are the harbours of Belfast and Newry, and the barred havens of Dublin, Drogheda, and Wexford. The principal commercial towns are Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, and Waterford. The climate is in general more temperate than that of other countries in the same latitude. It is, however, much more inclined to moisture, the atmosphere, even when there is no rain, being so damp as to affect the walls of the houses and the furniture. The soil is, generally speaking, a fertile loam, with a rocky substratum. The bogs form a very remarkable feature of the country. These are of different kinds, and in some places are very extensive. In the reports of the commissioners appointed in 1809, to inquire into the nature and extent of Irish bogs, they were estimated at 2,330,000 acres. The greater part were considered by the commissioners to form one connected whole; and a portion of Ireland, of little more than one fourth of its entire superficial contents, being included between a line drawn from Wicklow head to Galway, and another drawn from Howth head to Sligo, was supposed by the commissioners to comprise within it $6\frac{7}{10}$ ths of the bogs in the island, exclusive of some mountain bogs and bays of less extent than 500 acres. They were perfectly convinced of the practicability of draining these marshes. Whatever may have been the case formerly, there is now a great want of wood in most parts of the country. Ireland is said to rest on a bed of granite, and granite is accordingly abundant, also limestone. Coal is found in the S. and E. Little coal is, however, raised, and what is raised is very inferior, the principal Irish towns being supplied with that material from Great Britain. Iron is found in many parts of the country; but the working of it has been almost wholly abandoned. There are copper and lead mines in several places; and small quantities of gold and silver have been found in Wicklow. A great variety of marbles is found, also gypsum, fullers' earth

and slate. Precious stones have been discovered in Ireland, namely, beryls, amethysts, and jaspers; also various species of crystal. Mineral springs, chiefly chalybeates, are found in almost every county. The animals of Ireland do not materially differ from those in England. Agriculture is in a backward state, though in many counties improvements begin to be adopted. Of late years there has been a great extension of tillage, as is evident from the increased quantities of corn which are now exported to Britain. Wheat is grown in various counties; but oats are most extensively cultivated. Ireland has been long celebrated for the immense quantities and excellent quality of potatoes which it produces. Flax is also grown. The dairy husbandry is the most extensive and the best managed in Ireland. The linen manufacture is the staple branch of Irish industry. The cotton manufacture, which is of late introduction into Ireland, is spreading rapidly. The manufacture of woollen cloths and muslins is also carried on in some parts. Since the repeal of the protecting duties, the silk trade has declined, so as to be nearly extinct, with the exception of tabbinet or Irish poplin. The distillation of spirits has long been an important business in Ireland, and there are breweries in different parts. The surrounding seas swarm with fish, and the salmon fishery is very productive. Roads in this country are generally well laid out, and kept in good order. Acts of parliament have been passed for several lines of railway. That from Dublin to Kingston is 6 miles, the only undertaking of the kind as yet completed. It is used chiefly for passengers, and was opened in December 1834. In different parts of the country canals have been formed. Ireland imports from Britain, iron, hops, shot, pepper, tea, pearl ashes, seeds, tobacco, spices, indigo, drugs, colours, alum, coals, cotton-wool, logwood, silk, calicoes, earthenware, hardware, beer, sugar, coffee, cabinet and upholstery goods, hats, &c.; and exports to that country, corn, hides, horse-hair, provisions, butter, whisky, cattle, flax seed, yarn, tallow, &c. The trade between France and Ireland is considerable; from France she imports wines particularly, and exports to that country provisions, linen, &c. Portugal sends wines and fruits, and receives provisions, butter, &c. The trade with Spain consists nearly of the same articles. The commerce between Ireland and the north of Europe is principally carried on through England. With North America and the West Indies the trade is very extensive. To the former, Ireland sends her linens principally, and occasionally butter, and receives from it flax-seed, &c. To the West Indies Ireland sends linens, provisions, &c. and receives sugars, &c. The revenue of Ireland arises from the same sources as in England, except the assessed taxes, which have not been extended to Ireland. The

total gross revenue of Ireland, in 1839, was £4,576,648. This country was conquered by the English in 1171. It has its own courts of justice, and the government is administered by a lord-lieutenant, appointed by the crown. It had a separate parliament till 1800, when a legislative union with Great Britain took effect. In the Imperial Parliament Ireland is represented by,—in the House of Lords, 28 temporal peers, and 4 prelates,—and in the House of Commons, by 105 members. The established religion is Protestant Episcopacy. The pop. in 1754, was 2,372,634; in 1785, 2,845,932; in 1805, 5,395,456; in 1821, 6,801,827; and in 1831, 7,767,401. In 1834, the pop. was 7,947,848; of whom 6,431,008 were Catholics; 852,676 members of the Established Church; 642,356 Presbyterians; and 21,808 belonged to other religious denominations.

IRELAND, one of the Bermuda islands.

IRELAND, NEW, a long narrow island in the Eastern seas, north from New Britain, extending about 190 miles, and in general very narrow. It is situated between Lat. 3. 40. and 5. 0. S. Long. 150. 30. and 153. 5. E.

IRISH SEA, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.

IRISTOWN, a bathing vil. of Ireland, bay of Dublin, near the mouth of the Liffey.

IRK, a river of England, in Lanc., which falls into the Irwell.

IRKUT, a river of Siberia, which falls into the Angara, opposite Irkutsk.

IRKUTSK, an extensive government, comprehending all the eastern part of Siberia, or Asiatic Russia. It is bounded E. by the Pacific Ocean, or more properly by its gulfs, called the seas of Kamschatka, Okhotsk, and Anadyr; N. by the Frozen ocean; W. by Tobolsk; S. by vast chains of mountains, continued from the Altay, under the appellations of the Sayanskies, Yablonoy, and Slanovoy mountains, which separate it from Chinese Tartary. It extends about 28 degrees from east to west, and 25 from north to south, and comprises 126,460 square geographical miles. It is traversed by the Lena, which is a great river. The Olonk, the Indigirka, and the Kovyma, are also large rivers which fall into the icy sea. Pop. 375,150.

IRKUTSK, one of the four circles into which the above government is divided.

IRKUTSK, a city, the capital of the above government and district, on the Angara, at its confluence with the Irkut. The houses are of wood, and the streets unpaved. It contains 33 churches, and several public buildings, and is the residence of a Russian governor, and the station of a considerable body of troops; it is also the seat of an archbishopric. Government maintains here an episcopal seminary, a popular school, and a school for the Japanese, Tartar, and Chinese languages, and for navigation. Irkutsk possesses great

commercial importance. It has somewhat of the appearance of a Chinese town, from the quantities of Chinese articles of dress and furniture with which the houses are filled. Pop. about 15,000, including the garrison. Lat. 52. 16. N. Long. 104. 19. E.

IRON ACTON, a pa., Glouc. Pop. 1372.

IROQUOIS, or the SIX NATIONS, a confederacy of Indian nations in North America.

IRRAWADDI, the principal river in the Birman empire. It enters these dominions in or about the latitude of 25. 0. N., and directing its course W.S.W., passes the cities of Ummerrapoora and Old Ava. In Lat. 21. 45. It is joined from the north-west by the Keenduem river, and in Lat. 17. 50. it divides into two branches, one of which, running to the south-west, passes the town of Persiam or Bassein; the other, running to the south-east, passes Rangoon; but these branches again subdivide into many streams which are met by the tide. The intermediate space is formed into a Delta, similar to that of the Nile.

IRT, a river of England, in Cumb., which falls into the Irish sea.

IRTHING, a river of England, in Cumb., which runs into the Eden.

IRTHINGTON, a pa. of England, Cumberland. Pop. 1023.

IRTHLINBOROUGH, a pa. Northamp. Pop. 1262.

IRTSCH, a great river of Northern Asia, which rises in Independent Tartary. At Samara it joins the Obi, which gives name to the united stream.

IRTON, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 531.

IRUELA, an inland to. of Spain, province of Jaen. Pop. 2200.

IRUN, a to. of Spain, in Guipuscoa, a mile from the Bidassoa. Pop. 1100.

IRVINE, a seaport and ancient royal burgh of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Irvine, and in a parish of the same name. The principal public buildings are the parish church, surmounted with an elegant spire; the town-house and jail, and an academy erected in 1814. The harbour is tolerably commodious. The chief export is coal, of which 30,000 tons are annually sent to Ireland alone. In Irvine, there are a ship building yard, a manufactory of ropes and cables, rope works, a magnesia house, and some other works and manufactories. The town joins with four other burghs in sending a member to parliament. Pop. of to. and pa. 5,200.

IRVINE, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the frith of Clyde at Irvine.

IRVINESTOWN, a town of Ireland in the co. of Fermanagh. Pop. 950. 109 miles N.W. Dublin.

IRWELL, a river of England, in Lanc., which runs into the Mersey.

IS SUR TILLE, a to. of France, department of the Coté d'Or. Pop. 1600.

ISABELLA, a river of St Domingo, which enters the sea near the city of St Domingo.

ISABELLA, St., a to. of Brazil, 180 miles N.E. St Salvador. Lat. 11. 10. S.

ISABELLA POINT lies on the north side of the island of St Domingo. Lat. 19. 59. 10. N.

ISALL, a pa., Cumb. Pop. 508.

ISCHIEL, a town of Upper Austria, noted for salt-works. Pop. 4500. 27 miles S.E. Salzburg.

ISCHIA, a small island in the gulf of Naples, 8 miles from the coast. Its superficial extent is 21 square miles. Vines and olives are raised in abundance; and there are some good pastures. The principal mineral production is sulphur. Pop. 22,500.

ISCHIA, the capital of the foregoing island, on the east coast. It is defended by a citadel, built on a rock of lava. Pop. 3100.

ISCHIM, a town of Siberia, capital of a circle of the same name, situated on the Ischim, which falls into the Irtsch. Pop. 1000. Lat. 56. 30. N. Long. 69. 20. E.

ISCHITELLA, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, province of Capitanata. Pop. 3100.

ISELHAM, a to. in Camb., 19 miles from Cambridge. Here is an endowed school.

ISER, or GISERA, a river of Bohemia, which flows into the Elbe at Alt Bunzlau.

ISER, a large river of Bavaria, which joins the Danube at Deckendorf.

ISER, Circle of the, in Bavaria, has been divided since 1808. It lies between 47. 29. and 49. 46. N. Lat., and 10. 46. and 12. 21. E. Long., and contains 5900 square miles, and is bounded partly by the Bavarian circles of the Regen and the Upper Danube, partly by the Austrian states. The Tyrolese Alps penetrate into the south; the north forms a large plain, with few elevations, fertile, and warm. Pop. 503,000. Chief town, Munich.

ISERE, a considerable river of France, which rises in the Alps, and joins the Rhone, 5 miles above Valence, after a course of 188 miles.

ISERE, a department in the S.E. of France, so called from the river of the same name. It forms the N.W. part of the old province of Dauphiny, and is bounded by Savoy, and the French departments of the Upper Alps, the Drome, and the Rhone. Extent 3440 square miles. Pop. 573,645. Chief town, Grenoble.

ISERLOHN, a neat to. of Prussian Westphalia. Velvets, silks, and ribbons, are made here; also hardware of various kinds. Pop. 4400. 32 miles N.E. Cologne.

ISERNIA, a to. of Naples, at the foot of the Apennines. Part of the town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1805, and 1000 inhabitants perished. 30 miles N. Capua. Pop. 5000.

ISFIELD, a pa., Suss. Pop. 581.

ISGAUR, or ISGURIA, anciently called Dioscurias, and Sebastopolis, a town of Mingrelia, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, with a road for ships. 125 miles N.W. of Cutais. Lat. 43. 18. N. Long. 40. 32. E.

ISGET, a to. of the Tyrol, 8 miles S.W. of Landeck.

ISHMAEL, St, a pa., Carm. Pop. 944.

ISHMAEL'S, St, a pa., Pemb. Pop. 527.

ISIGNY, a to. of France, department of Calvados, 15 miles N.W. of Bayeux. Pop. 2000.—Also a to. of France, department of the Channel, 9 miles W. of Mortain.

ISIS, a name given to the river Thames at some distance from its source.

ISJUM, a to. of European Russian, on the Donetz, 6 miles S.E. Cherkov. Pop. 4300.

ISKIM, a river of Persia, which enters the Arabian sea. Lat. 25. 45. N. Long. 57. 9. E.

ISLA, a river of Scotland, county of Forfar, which falls into the Tay at Kinclaven. It is noted for a fall of 70 or 80 perpendicular feet.—Also a river in the county of Banff, which falls into the Deveron.

ISLAMABAD, a commercial town of Bengal, capital of the district of Chittagong, on the Chittagong river, 8 miles from the Bay of Bengal. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 22. 22. N. Long. 91. 42. E.—Also a town of Cashmeer, on the Jhylyum, with a manufacture of shawls. Lat. 33. 15. N. Long. 75. 13. E.

ISLAMNAGUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa, 5 miles N. of Bopaul. Lat. 23. 21. N. Long. 77. 31. E.

ISLAMPUR, a to. of Hindostan, circar of Nagore, 36 miles N.E. of Didwana. Also, a to. in Bahar, 28 miles S. of Patna. Lat. 25. 8. N. Long. 85. 43. E.—Also a to. in Visiapour, 15 miles S.W. of Curer.—Also a to. in the circar of Jyenagur, 70 miles N.N.W. of Jyepour.

ISLAY, one of the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland, to the southwest of Jura, and belonging to the county of Argyle. It is of an irregular form, about 27 miles in length, and 22 broad. Islay is in general mountainous, but there is much flat and cultivated land, and probably one-half of the surface could be reduced to regular tillage and cropping. Agriculture is energetically prosecuted. The island is celebrated for its whisky, which is distilled to a great extent. It also boasts of its breed of cattle and horses. Lead and copper were at one time wrought here. The coasts abound with fish. There are several inland lakes, and numerous streams. The population, in 1831, was about 15,000.

ISLE, a handsome to. of France, department of Vaucluse, on an isle formed by the Sorgue. Pop. 5000.

ISLE DIEU, a small island on the N. coast of France.

ISLE ROYAL, an island on the northwest of Lake Superior, 100 miles long, and in many places 40 broad. It is within the territory of the United States.

ISLE OF WHITHORN, a harbour and village of Scotland, in Wigtonshire.

ISLE OF WIGHT, a county of the United States, in Virginia, on the south side of James river. Pop. 26,070; Slaves, 4041. Chief town, Smithfield.

ISLEHAM, a pa., Camb. Pop. 1942.

ISLESBOROUGH, a township of the United States, in Hancock county, Maine.

ISLEWORTH, a vil. of England, in the co. of Midx., and pa. of Isleworth. It is pleasantly situated on the Thames, opposite Richmond; is a large and busy place; and contains many good houses, inhabited by genteel families. Pop. of parish, 5592. 8 miles W. London.

ISLINGTON, a vil. of England, in Midx., contiguous to London, and formerly a pleasant country town. It is chiefly composed of the dwellings of retired citizens, and other persons connected with the capital. The neighbourhood abounds with pleasant walks, while the adjacent tea gardens and taverns, all in fine open situations, and furnished with bowling-greens, &c. afford excellent recreation to numbers from the metropolis. The chief public buildings are the parish church; an elegant chapel of ease, erected near Highbury, to accommodate the increasing inhabitants; and charity schools for the education of 500 children on "Bell's system." The dissenting chapels are numerous and large, with charitable institutions attached to each. Near the New River head is a mineral spring called Islington Spa, which resembles the water at Tunbridge wells. Islington contains manufactories of white lead, floor-cloth, and fur, besides others of less consequence. Pop. of the town and parish, 37,316.

ISLIP, a pa. of England, Oxford. Pop. 645.

ISMAIL, or **ISMAILOV**, a large and strong to. of Bessarabia, on the north side of the principal arm of the Danube, about 43 miles from the Black sea. It is a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, and is surrounded by a moat and earthen rampart. It carries on a considerable trade in the products of Moldavia; and the Armenians settled here have thriving manufactures of leather and shagreen. It was stormed by the Russians under Suwarrow in 1790, and given up to pillage and massacre. Pop. 12,000. 268 miles N. Constantinople. Lat. 45. 21. N. Long. 28. 50. 15. E.

ISMAILOV, an imperial palace of Russia, 12 miles from Moscow, with a vil. near it of the same name.

ISNICK, a to. of Turkey in Asia Minor, the ancient Nice, where the first general council was held in 325. It contains scarcely 300 houses. It is 75 miles S.E. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 16. N. Long. 29. 50. E.

ISNY, a to. of Wirtemberg, 46 miles south Ulm. Pop. 2200.

ISOLA, a to. of Austrian Illyria, on an isthmus, 7 miles S. of Capo d'Istria. Pop. 2800.—Also a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ulteriore, 18 miles S.E. of Severino. Pop. 2800. Lat. 39. 2. N. Long. 17. 26. E.—Also, a to. of Piedmont. Pop. 2300.—Also, a to. of Naples, on a small island in the Garigliano, 5 miles S. of Sora. Pop. 2600.

ISOLA DE DOVARESI, a to. of Austrian Italy, on the Oglio, 12 miles N.E. Cremona.

ISOLA DELLE FEMINE, a small island near the W. of Sicily, formerly a place of banishment for women.

ISOLA GROSSA, an island of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, 30 miles long, and 2 broad.

ISPAGNAC, a to. of France, department of Lozere. Pop. 1900.

ISPAHAN, or SPAHAWN, (the Aspadana of Ptolemy), formerly the capital of Persia, and long celebrated as one of the most splendid cities of the East. It was taken by Timour in 1387, who gave it up to massacre. It revived from this calamity; and in the 17th century Shah Abbas fixed at Ispahan the seat of his dominion, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722, it was taken by the Affghans, and many of its noblest structures entirely destroyed. In 1727, it was retaken by Nadir Shah; but no attempt was made by him to restore its former prosperity. Since that time Ispahan has never been a royal residence, and it has gone gradually into decay, presenting only a wreck of what it formerly was. It still contains, however, a population of upwards of 100,000. Ispahan, according to Chardin, was 24 miles in circuit, and contained 172 mosques, 48 colleges, 1800 caravansaries, 273 public baths, and, according to some travellers, a population of 1,100,000. The most splendid edifice was the palace, built by Shah Abbas. The walls and buildings of this structure still remain entire; but it has been stripped of every thing valuable which could be removed. The square called the Meydan, is one-third of a mile in length, and about half that in breadth. It was formerly encircled by a canal, bordered by plane trees; but all vestiges of both are now obliterated. The best shops of the town are here. There are some very fine splendid buildings, particularly mosques, in the whole circuit of it; but the palace, forming one of the sides, is its chief ornament. Another remarkable object is the Chahar Bagh, which consists of a series of eight gardens, or *paradieses*, watered by canals, basins, and fountains, adorned with numerous palaces or pavilions, and enclosed within four majestic walls. There are several handsome bridges in Ispahan. The mosques also display great magnificence; the principal one is of vast extent, built of stone, lined with marble, the cupolas ornamented with gold, and the gates with silver. The streets are narrow and irregular; and being unpaved, the wind, when it is high, raises such clouds of dust that the sun can scarcely be seen. The manufactures of Ispahan are still extensive; in gold brocade, particularly, it is unrivalled. It is the great emporium of inland commerce in the Persian empire, being the chief medium of communication with India and Cabul on one side, and Turkey, Egypt,

and the Mediterranean, on the other. Ispahan has, within the last thirty years, begun to revive from its desolation, chiefly through the exertions of Hadji Mahommed Hussein Khan, second minister of the Shah of Persia, who employed his enormous wealth and influence in the improvement of his native city and province. It is 265 miles N.E. of Bassorah, and 1400 S.E. of Constantinople. Lat. 32. 25. N. Long. 52. 50. E.

ISSEL, OLD, a river of the Netherlands, which enters the Zuyder Zee below Kampen. —2d, LITTLE, a river of the Netherlands, which joins the Maese, near Rotterdam.

ISSELMONDE, an island of the Netherlands, formed by the Maese, the Merwe, and the Yssel. It contains a village of the same name. Pop. 1100.

ISSELS, St, a pa., Pemb. Pop. 1266.

ISSELSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands, 5 miles S. Utrecht. Pop. 2100.

ISSEY, St, a pa., Camb. Pop. 720.

ISSOIRE, a to. of France, department of Puy de Dome. It has some manufactures of copper wares, and some trade in walnut oil, hemp, and wine. Pop. 5741.

ISSOUDUN, a to. of France, department of the Indre, of which it is the most important, though not nominally the chief town. Formerly it was a fortress of some strength. It is regularly built, and remarkably clean, and has 4 churches, 2 hospitals, a town-hall, a theatre, barracks, and public walks. Linen and woollen cloth, and parchment factories are in activity here. Pop. 9406. 74 miles S.E. Tours.

ISSUM, a vil. of Prussian Westphalia, 6 miles N.E. Gueldres. Pop. 2000.

ISSY L'EVEQUE, a to. of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Pop. 1800.

ISTRES, a to. of France, 18 miles S.E. Arles. Pop. 2800.

ISTRIA, a province of the Austrian empire, in Illyria, formed by the gulfs of Trieste and Fiume (which indent the land from the Adriatic,) and bounded on the north by Carniola. It is situate between Lat. 45. and 46., and was formerly divided into Venetian and Austrian; but, at the peace of Campo Formio, the whole was given to Austria; and though it was afterwards, during some years, in the hands of Bonaparte, it was restored to Austria in 1814, and now forms the southern division of Austrian Illyria. The extent of this peninsula is about 2178 square miles, and the population 211,000. It is a rich and fertile tract, abounds with ports, and wants only a ready market for its productions to render it the most thriving part of the Austrian empire.

ISTWITH, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Irish sea.

ISTONI, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados.

ITALY, AUSTRIAN, a kingdom of Upper Italy, belonging to the house of Austria, and

situated between 44. 54. and 46. 40. of N. Lat. and 8. 31. and 13. 30. of E. Long. It is bounded N. by Switzerland and Austria, E. by Illyria, S.E. by the Adriatic, S. by the States of the Church, Modena, and Parma, and W. by Piedmont. The line of demarcation, as laid down by the congress of Vienna, is, 1st, On the side of Piedmont, the Lago Maggiore, and the course of the Ticino; 2d, On the side of Parma, Piacentia, and Guastalla, the course of the Po; 3d, On the side of Modena, the same boundary as on 1st January 1792; 4th, On the side of the Papal States, the course of the Po as far as the mouth of the Goro; and, 5th, On the side of Switzerland, the former frontier of Lombardy, along with the line which separates the valleys of the Valteline, Bormio, and Chiavenna, from the cantons of the Grisons and Ticino. The name given to this kingdom in treatises and other public acts, is the *Lombardo-Venetian kingdom*, from its two great component parts, which are separated from each other by the river Mincio; that on the right of the river is called the government of Milan, or Lombardy, and that on the left the government of Venice. The former is divided into nine provinces or delegations, and the latter into eight; each delegation is subdivided into districts, and each district into *communes* or parishes. Austrian Italy was erected into a kingdom by an edict of the emperor of Austria, dated 7th April, 1815. Though declared to form a monarchy inseparable from the Austrian empire, it has

a separate constitution of its own, at the head of which is a prince of the imperial family, with the title of viceroy. His residence is at Milan. Pop. of the government of Milan, 2,380,635; of Venice, 2,069,238.

ITALY, a peninsula in the south of Europe, extending from the 37th to the 46th degree of N. lat., and in one quarter from the 7th to the 19th degree of E. long. It is bounded N. by Switzerland and the Tyrol, N.W. by France and Savoy, N.E. by Carinthia and Carniola, E. by the Adriatic, and on all other sides by the Mediterranean. It is nearly 750 miles long; but its breadth is very unequal: from 380 to 75 miles. The main land of Italy is and has long been divided by geographers into three great parts, the northern, the central, and the southern. The first comprises Piedmont and the continental dominions of the King of Sardinia, the Austrian possessions in Italy called the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and the duchies of Parma and Modena. Central Italy, less extensive, consists of the Ecclesiastical States, and the small districts of Lucca, Massa di Carrara, and San Marino; while southern Italy consists exclusively of the kingdom of Naples. The principal islands connected with Italy are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Lipari group. The political divisions of Italy are nearly the same now as before the French revolution. The following table exhibits the extent and population of its independent states, arranged according to their comparative magnitude:—

States.	Area in English square miles.	Population by latest Census.	Capitals.
Kingdom of Naples and Sicily:—			
Naples,.....	31,621	(1838) 6,021,284	Naples.
Sicily.....	10,510	(1836) 1,935,641	Palermo.
	42,131	7,956,925	
Kingdom of Sardinia:—			
Continental, &c. including Savoy,	15,373	(1838) 3,561,998	Turin.
Insular.....	9,547	5,24,633	Cagliari.
	24,920	4,086,631	
Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.....	18,063	(1839) 4,707,630	{ Milan and Venice.
Illyrian Government of Trieste, } (belonging to Austria,) }	4,055	471,470	Trieste.
	22,118	5,179,100	
Papal States.....	17,210	(1833) 2,732,436	ROME.
Grand Duchy of Tuscany.....	8,381	(1839) 1,481,079	Florence.
Duchy of Parma.....	2,268	(1833) 465,673	Parma.
Modena.....	2,092	403,000	Modena.
Lucca.....	413	(1838) 165,748	Lucca.
Republic of San Marino.....	22	7,600	San Marino.
	119,555	22,478,192	
Total.....			

This country is peculiarly interesting as the seat of the greatest empire of antiquity, and of civilisation, when the surrounding countries were sunk in barbarism. Many splendid relics of ancient grandeur still exist, and are

noticed under the appropriate heads. Nothing can exceed the beauty and diversity of its scenery. The mountains, consisting of the Alps and Apennines, present every variety of form and elevation, of rugged rocks

and precipices, thick and extensive forests, waterfalls, and all the component parts of picturesque beauty. The valleys are delightful beyond description; and even the plains are enlivened more than in most other countries by gentle elevations, rivers, and woods. The windings of the coast form a number of fine bays; and the clearness of the atmosphere gives to every object a peculiar brightness of colouring and distinctness of outline. Italy abounds in natural curiosities: the most striking are its volcanoes, the principal of which are Mount Vesuvius, near Naples; Mount Etna, in Sicily; and several in the Lipari islands. The chief river is the Po, (the Eridanus, or Padus of the ancients,) which receives as tributaries the Parrita, the Maira, the Grana, the Felicia, the Sagona, the Belba, the Bormida, the Tanaro, the Doira, the Ticino, the Adda, the Oglio, the Mincio, the Trebia, the Parma, and the Panaro. The other large rivers of the north, or rather northwest of Italy, are the Adige, the Brenta, the Piave, and the Tagliamento, all flowing southward from the Alps. In the centre or south of Italy, the Tiber is the principal. There is also the Rubicon and the Arno in Tuscany. In Naples, the chief rivers are the Vulturno, the Garigliano, (anciently the Liris,) and the Ofanto, (formerly the Aufidus,) which flows past Cannæ. The principal lakes of Italy are lake Garda, and the Lago Maggiore, or lake of Locarno. After these come the lakes of Lugano, Como, Lucco, and Iseo; the lakes of Perugia (anciently Thrasimene,) Bolsena, Castel Gondolfo, Bracciano, Celano, Varano, and Averno. Canals are numerous; but they are chiefly for irrigation. In some districts the roads are good; and in central Italy several ancient highways exist in good preservation. Within the present century magnificent roads have been carried over the Alps, by various passes.

In respect to climate, Italy is one of the most favoured countries in Europe. The air is mild and genial almost throughout, the excessive heats of summer being moderated by the influence of the mountains and surrounding sea, and the cold of winter being hardly ever extreme. Many districts, however, are unhealthy in the summer and autumn months, owing to the malaria, an intermittent fever of the worst kind, which is peculiar to Italy. The cause of this evil has not been accurately ascertained, but is, in all probability, to be sought in the pestilential air of the stagnant marshes.

Italy presents a rich and varied spectacle of natural products, of which the most important are vines, olives, and other fruit of great variety, and of the most delicious quality; also corn, though not in great abundance; pulse, and other vegetables; cotton, and, still more, silk. In the north, towards the German frontier, as well as in the Venetian and Genoese territory, and Tuscany, there are quarries of beautiful marble; caverns of stalactites are

met with in many parts. In the Apennines are found alabaster, jasper, agate, rock-crystal, chalcedony, lapis lazuli, chrysolite, with other valuable stones; and these mountains abound in basalt, dried lava, sulphur, *pozzolana* sand, and similar volcanic matter. Other mineral productions of a different class are alum, copper, and iron. Mineral springs, both cold and hot, are found in various parts. The mountains and forests contain a number of wild animals; among others the boar, the stag, the marmot, and the badger. The lynx or tiger-cat is found in the mountains of Abruzzo; and the crested porcupine in the south of Italy. Hares, foxes, and the kind of wild fowl that come under the name of game, are abundant.

Silk is the staple manufacture, and after it come linen and woollen. Wine and strong spirits are also made in quantities. The articles for commercial exchanges are very limited, and consist less of manufactures than of rude produce. With the Levant the intercourse is considerable. The other imports are from France, Great Britain, Switzerland, and Germany; with the last two the conveyance of merchandise takes place chiefly by land. The imports from Britain to Italy are coffee, sugar, and other colonial produce; muslins, linens, calicoes, woollens, hardware, and dye-stuffs; also fish, dried and salted, for diet on the numerous days of abstinence from butcher meat enjoined by the Catholic creed. The exports to Britain are chiefly olive oil, wine, brimstone, kid and lambskins, oak, and cork bark, oranges and lemons, silk. The principal trading places are Naples, Venice, Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, Verona, Bologna, Florence, Civita Vecchia, Ancona, Lucca, and in Sicily, Messina and Palermo.

The established religion is the Popish; but all other sects are tolerated. There are 38 archbishops, with an indefinite number of suffragan bishops. The inferior ecclesiastics are numerous; they consist of two great divisions, the parochial clergy and the monastic orders. Italy contains an extraordinary number of hospitals, erected, and in general provided for, in former ages. Her principal universities are those of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Parma, Pisa, Pavia, Naples, and Palermo.

The inhabitants of Italy are remarkably shrewd and intelligent, and passionately fond of music. From their having been long parcelled out into numerous small states, with different laws and customs, they are not a homogeneous nation, and it is difficult to form any fair estimate of their real condition. In general, however, it may be remarked, that politically and morally, the country is in a degraded condition, and that in many parts, the state of the peasantry contrasts most disadvantageously with the beauty of the soil and the fertility of the climate.

ITAMACA, a river of Guiana, which falls into the Orinoco near its mouth.

ITAMARCA, a province of Brazil, bounded

N. by the province of Paraiba, S. by that of Pernambuco, E. by the sea, and W. by the country of the Tapuyos Indians.

ITAMARCA, an island of Brazil, province of Pernambuco, 3 leagues in length and 2 in breadth. It is about a league from the coast. The capital is of the same name.

ITATA, a province of Chili, bounded N. by Maule, E. by Chillan, W. by the Pacific Ocean, and S. by Puchacay. It is about 20 leagues long, and 11 in breadth. Capital, Couleme.

ITATA, a river of the above province in the Chilian Andes, which enters the sea in Lat. 36. S.

ITCHIN, a river of Wales in Northumberland, which runs into the Eden.

ITCHING, a river of England, in Hampshire, which runs into Southampton water.

ITCHINGTON, a pa. Warw. Pop. 917.

ITENES, a large river of Quito, which joins the Marmora, and, taking the name of Madera, enters the Amazons on the south.

ITHACA, or **THIAKI**, in the Mediterranean, one of the Ionian Islands, and celebrated of old as the kingdom of Ulysses, in Lat. 38. 36. N. Long. 21. 1. E. It is 14 miles long, and nowhere above 5 broad. Pop. in 1836, 9646. It has always been noted for its rugged and barren aspect. The chief productions are wine, which is much esteemed in Greece, olives, currants, and barley.

ITHACA, a post vil. of the United States, in Ulysses, and capital of Tompkins county, New York. Pop. in 1833, 2501.

ITHON, a river of Wales in Radnorshire, which falls into the Wye.

ITIOBARA BAY, a bay on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 6. 20. S. Long. 37. 46. W.

ITUIQUIRA, a river of Brazil, which falls into the Rio de los Porruados, a tributary stream, joining the great river La Plata, about 500 miles from its source.

ITRI, a to. of Naples, 40 miles N.W. Naples, Pop. 4500.

ITURUP, one of the Kurile islands, where the Japanese have a settlement.

ITZEHOE, a to. of Denmark on the Stor, with 5000 inhabitants. It carries on a good trade. 31 miles N. by W. Hamburg.

IVEL, two rivers of England; one joins the Ouse at Tempsford, the other rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Parret.

IVER, a pa. of England, in Bucks. Pop. 1870.

IVES, ST., a bo. and m. t. of England, in Cornwall, on the bay of St Ives. It consists chiefly of one long street, branching off at the south into two smaller ones. The church, a low but spacious building, was erected in 1434. There are Independent and Methodist meetinghouses in the town, two Sunday schools, and a national school. The chief articles of exportation are slates and pilchards. The

pilchard fishing is carried on to a great extent. To protect the port from the north-west winds, a breakwater has been constructed. The town sends one member to parliament. 104 miles S.W. Exeter. Pop. 4776.

IVES, ST. a m. t. of England, co. of Huntingdon, on the Ouse, over which is a handsome stone bridge. Pop. 3314. 5 miles S.E. Huntingdon. 59 miles N. by W. of London.

IVINGHOE, an ancient m. t. and pa. of England, county of Buckingham. It carries on a manufacture of lace. Pop. 1648. 6 miles S.W. Dunstable.

IVINGTON, a to., Heref. Pop. 602.

IVIZA, or **IBIZA**, an island of the Mediterranean, forming one of the Balearic group, and belonging to Spain. Its extent is 190 square miles; its population 15,200. The soil is fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, fruit, flax, and hemp, with little labour. About 15,000 tons of salt are annually got from evaporation; and it forms the chief articles of export. 42 miles S.W. Majorca. The capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour. Pop. 2700.

IVORY COAST, a district of Guinea, on the Atlantic, extending from 10 miles E. of Cape Palmas to Cape Apollonia. Vast quantities of ivory, or elephants' teeth, are brought down from the interior to this coast: gold is also tolerably plentiful. The country is populous, and covered with villages.

IVREA, (the ancient Eporedia), an ill built fortified town in Sardinia. It has a cathedral, supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Apollo, five other parish churches, several convents, an hospital, a seminary and a large prison. There are manufactures of silk, and some recently established cotton-works; with markets for cheese, cattle, and other country produce; also one for iron. Pop. 8475. 30 miles N.N.E. Turin.

IVRY, a to. of France, department of the Eure, 12 miles from Evreux, famous for the defeat of the Leaguers by Henry IV. of France. Pop. 800.

IVUY, a to. of Flanders, 6 miles N.E. Cambray. Pop. 2100.

IVY BRIDGE, a vil. of England, in Dev., 2½ miles from Bideford.

IWERNE COURTNAV, a pa., Dev. Pop. 557.

IWERNE MINSTER, a pa., Dev. Pop. 634.

IXWORTH, a m. t. and pa. of England in Suff. Pop. 1061.

IZE, a to. of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 1800.—Also, in the department of Ille and Vilaine.

IZIEU, a to. of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2000.

IZIGINSK, a to. of Siberia, province of Irkutsk, on the Izigin, 15 miles from its mouth, defended by palisades and wooden bastions. It has a trade in furs, and skins of rein-deer.

J.

JA, a to. of Finland, in E. Bothnia, at the mouth of the Jassari, 12 miles north of Ulea.

JAAR, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Meuse at Maestricht.

JABAZ, a to. of Natolia, 20 miles N.W. of Angora.

JABBEH, a considerable to. of Bambarra, in Western Africa, on the Niger. 55 miles W.S.W. of Sego.

JABLONOW, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia.

JABLUNKA, a to. of Austrian Silesia, on the Elsa. Pop. 1700.

JABOOAH, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwah. Lat 22.46. N. Long. 74.39. E.

JACA, or **JACCA**, a to. of Spain in Arragon, among the Pyrenees. Pop. 3012. 52 miles N.E. Saragossa.

JACATRA, a district of the island of Java, of which Batavia is the capital, subject to the Dutch. Pop. 203,384.

JACI, or **JACI D'AQUILA**, a maritime town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona. It is built of lava, and is not more than 12 miles from the summit of Mount Etna. It is situate on the Acis, and has manufactures of linen. Pop. 11,000. 10 miles N.N.E. Catania.

JACKSON, a co. of the U. States, in Georgia, on the forks of the Oconee. Pop. 25,100, slaves 1816. Chief town, Jefferson.—Also, of Alabama.—Also, of Mississippi, on the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Pascagoula.—Also, of W. Tennessee, on Cumberland river. Pop. 5481, slaves 481. Chief town, Williamson. At the court-house is a post-office.—Also, of Ohio, E. of Ross and Pike counties. Pop. 2800. Chief town, Jackson.—Also, of Indiana, on the E. fork of White river. Chief town, Brownstown.—Also, of Illinois, on the Mississippi. Pop. 1294. Chief town, Brownsville.—Also, the name of several townships.

JACKSON, PORT, one of the noblest harbours in the world, on the E. of New Holland, 14 miles long, with numerous creeks and coves. See Botany Bay and Sydney.

JACKSON, PORT, an opening 3 or 4 m. N. of Port Bowen, in the Polar sea, having every appearance of a harbour, with an island near the entrance: discovered by Captain Parry, in 1819.

JACKSONSBOROUGH, a post to. of S. Carolina, on Edisto river, 35 miles W. of Charleston.

JACKSON'S RIVER, a head water of James' river, Virginia, which is joined by Carpenter's creek, and receives the name of Fluvannah river. It is noted for a fall of 200 feet, three-fourths of a mile from its source.

JACO, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 17. 25. S.

JACOB'S, ST., a vil. of the Netherlands, province of Friesland. Pop. 1600.

JACOBSHAGEN, a to. of Pomerania, 16 miles E. Stargard. Pop. 1500.

JACOBSTADT, a to. of European Russia, government of Finland. Pop. 1600.—Also, a seaport of Sweden, in E. Bothnia.

JACOBSTON, a pa., Corn. Pop. 638.

JACPOE, a to. on the W. coast of Borneo. Lat. 0. 14. S. Long. 109. 21. E.

JACUADA, a river of Brazil, province of Para, which runs N., and enters the Guanapu, in Lat. 2. 31. S., after having united itself with a branch of the Amazons, called Tagipure.

JACUNDA, a river of Brazil, which runs N., and joins the Amazons.

JACURSO, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 8 miles W. of Squillace.

JACZINOW, a to. of Galicia, 52 miles S. of Haliz.

JAEN, a province of Spain, in the E. of Andalusia, surrounded by the provinces of Granada, Murcia, Cordova, and La Mancha; containing 4430 square miles. Chief towns, Jaen, Ubeda, Baeza, and Anduxar. The largest river is the Guadalquivir. Pop. 277,000.—Also, the capital of the province, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, and is neatly built, with several handsome houses, squares, and churches. The cathedral is a noble structure, 300 feet long, by 190 in breadth. There are also a great number of monasteries and nunneries, and 2 hospitals. Water is distributed throughout the town in great profusion by means of public fountains. 65 miles E. of Cordova. Pop. 18,700. Lat. 37. 48. N. Long. 3. 51. W.

JAEN DE BRACAMOROS, a government of Columbia, province of New Grenada. The climate is mild, and all the necessities of life are abundant: rain is frequent.—Also, the capital, founded in 1549. 330 miles N.N.E. of Lima. Pop. 4000. Lat. 5. 25. S. Long. 78. 33. W.

JAJA, a fertile district of Arabia, N. of Aden, and W. of Hadramaut, formerly under the dominion of Imam; but in the end of the last century, the inhabitants gained their independence: they are governed by three sovereign princes, who have also conquered part of Hadramaut.

JAFFA, the ancient *Joppa*, a to. and port of Turkey in Asia, on the coast of Syria, pashalic of Damascus. It is fortified, and stands on a small tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean, and rising from the shore in

the form of an amphitheatre, at the top of which is a ruined castle. The general appearance of the place is now very desolate. Its harbour is one of the worst in the Mediterranean. The commerce consists in the importation of grain, particularly of rice, from Egypt. Jaffa has always been a favourite resort of pilgrims to the Holy Land. The Latins, Greeks, and Armenians, have each small convents for the reception of pilgrims. In 1799, Jaffa was taken by Bonaparte. The pop. is about 4000, one-fourth of whom are Christians. 32 miles N.W. Jerusalem. Lat. 32. 2. N. Long. 34. 46. E.

JAFFNA, the capital of the district of Jaffnapatam, in Ceylon, at some distance from the sea, but communicating with it by a river navigable for large boats. It has a manufacture of cotton goods. The inhabitants are principally Mahometans; but since Ceylon was taken by the English, in 1795, many of the country-born Dutch families have settled there. Pop. about 8000, chiefly Mahometans. Lat. 9. 36. N. Long. 79. 50. E.

JAFNAPATAM, a peninsular district in the N. of Ceylon, almost cut off by a branch of the sea, which penetrates across the island, except a small strip of land which is nearly inundated at high water. It is considered the most healthy part of the island, being almost surrounded by the sea, which cools the violent hot winds from the continent of India.

JAFNOO, a kingdom of Africa, bounded N. by Sahara, E. by Ludamar, S. by Kasson, and W. by Gedruna. Lat. 15. to 15. 40. N. Long. 7. 40. to 9. W.

JAFFRABAD, a to. of Hindostan, in Gujerat, near the mouth of a river noted for large oysters, 37 miles N.N.E. of Din.

JAFFRAY, a post to. of the U. States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the S. side of the great Mohadnock mountain, six miles from the Massachusetts line. Quantities of red and yellow ochre, alum, vitriol, and black lead, are found here. Pop. 1341.

JAGEPORE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Orissa, on the Byturnee. It is a large straggling place, and has a manufacture of cotton cloths. Lat. 20. 52. N. Long. 86. 24. E.

JAGERNAUTPORUM, or, **CUCKANARA**, a to. of Hindostan, circar of Rajmundry, with a grand pagoda, one of the principal objects of Hindoo veneration, and forming an excellent sea-mark for vessels in the bay of Bengal. Lat. 10. 35. N. Long. 85. 40. E.

JAGERDORT, a principality of Silesia, originally a part of the country of Troppau.—Also, the capital, on the Oppa, 13 miles N.W. of Troppau.

JAGHROH, a river of Persia, which rises 20 miles N.E. of Casbin, and, after a course of 150 miles loses itself in a sandy desert.

JAGHIRE OF THE CARNATIC, a tract of land, subject to the English East India Company, extending 108 miles along the bay of Bengal, from Madras to lake Pullicate N., to Alem-

parv S., and Conjeveram W., containing 2440 square miles; revenue £150,000 per annum.

JAGO, ST., or SANTIAGO, a city of Chili, of which it is the capital and seat of government, in a province of the same name, on the Mapocho, over which there is a beautiful bridge, which connects the city with the suburbs. The streets, like those of all the other cities and villages in Chili, are straight, and intersected at right angles, and are 36 geometrical feet in breadth. The great square is 450 feet on each side. In the midst is a handsome fountain of bronze. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral, the church of St Dominic, and that of the great college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits. The private houses are handsome and pleasant; but, on account of earthquakes, are usually one story high. Besides the suburbs on the other side of the river, there is one to the south, called Isidore. There are four parochial churches, several convents of monks, besides seven nunneries, a house of correction for women, a foundling hospital, several private endowments, a college of nobility, which was under the direction of the Jesuits, a Tridentine seminary, a royal university, a mint for coining gold and silver, and barracks for soldiers. Pop. 65,000. 55 miles E.S.E. of the port of Valparaiso. Lat. 33. 26. S. Long. 70. 44. W.

JAGO, ST., the largest and most fertile of the Cape de Verd islands, 10 miles long, and 5 broad. It is mountainous, and the air in the rainy season unwholesome to strangers. It produces maize, plantains, bananas, pompons, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar-canes; also cedar and cotton trees.

JAGO, ST., a fortified seaport on the S. of Cuba, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour. In population and magnitude it is the second, and in mercantile importance the third city in the island. Pop. (1827) 26,738.

JAGO DE ALANGI, ST., a to. of Mexico, capital of Veragua, with an elegant hospital. The neighbourhood produces maize, plantains, &c. and abundance of cattle. 110 miles south-west of Porto Bello. Lat. 8. 12. N. Long. 80. 40. W.

JAGO DE CACEM, ST., a populous town of Portugal, 36 miles S. of Setubal.

JAGO DE LOS CAYALLEROS, ST., a to., of Hispaniola, on the St Jago, 70 miles from its mouth, and 90 N.N.W. of St Domingo. Lat. 19. 22. N. Long. 70. 38. W.

JAGO DE NEXAPA, ST., a to. of Guaxaca, in the valley of Nexapa, on a river which joins the Alvarado. Lat. 16. 58. N. Long. 90. 40. W.

JAGO DE LOS VALLES, ST., a to. of Mexico, province of Guasteca, on the Panuco. 170 miles N.E. of Mexico. Lat. 22. 30. N. Long. 99. 56. W.

JAGODINA, a to. of Servia, on the Morava, 70 miles S.S.E. of Belgrade.

JAHEDE, or JADE, a river of Germany, which forms a considerable bay in the North Sea. lat. 53. 20. N. Long. 8. 12. E.

JAHOW, a to. of Hindostan, province of Agra. Lat. 26. 59. N. Long. 77. 52. E.

JAHORLICK, a river of Russian Poland, falling into the Dniester.

JAICZE, or JAIDSCHA, a to. of European Turkey, the residence of the pasha of Bosnia.

JAJUB, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name.

JAKA, a kingdom of Africa, 500 miles from the sea, with a capital of the same on the S. of the Senegal.—Also a to. and district on the Ivory coast.

JALAC, a to. of Nubia, at the conflux of the Tacaze and the Nile. Lat. 17. 50. N. Long. 34. 10. E.

JALAGUNGE, a town of Bengal, the capital of the province of Bajohow, 25 miles N.N.E. of Goragot.

JALALABAD, a to. of Hindostan, in Cabul, on the Kameh, 60 miles E.S.E. of Cabul.

JALI, an island in the Grecian archipelago, 5 miles in circumference, 4 miles S.E. of Stanchio.

JALLAS, a river of Spain, which enters the Atlantic, Lat. 42. 59. N. Long. 9. 12. W.

JALLINDHER, a to. of Hindostan, province of Lahore. Lat. 31. 16. N. Long. 75. 25. E.

JALONKADOO, an extensive and mountainous country of Africa, bounded by Guinea S.W. and Mandingo N.E., between 11. and 12. N. Lat., and 6. and 9. E. Long.; and containing the sources of the Niger and Senegal, and also of several other streams which form the Boki, Furkoomah, Wonda, Kokoro, &c.

JALNAH, or JALNAPOUR, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, capital of a district of the name. Lat. 19. 45. N. Long. 76. 34. E.

JALOFS, or OULALOFS, a people of Africa, inhabiting the country between the lower part of the Gambia and the Senegal.

JALONITZA, a to. of Walachia, on a river of the same name, 95 miles S.W. of Ismail.

JALOOAN, a to. of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the S. of the Sinde, with a considerable trade in cotton. Lat. 26. 7. N. Long. 79. 23. E.

JALOUR, a to. of Hindostan, in Agimere, on a mountain difficult of access, 85 miles W.N.W. of Cheitore. Lat. 25. 35. N. Long. 73. 40. E.

JALPUG, a lake of Bessarabia, 30 miles long, and 3 to 5 broad, which communicates with the Danube, 15 miles W. of Ismail.

JAMA, a large river of Quito, province of Esmeraldas, which enters the Pacific in Lat. 7. 30. S., forming the bay of Cara.—Also a river of Guyaquil, which enters the Pacific in Lat. 10. S.

JAMAGOROD, a to. of Russia, government of Petersburg, with a strong fort, on the Jama, 12 miles N.E. of Narva.

JAMAICA, one of the West India Islands, belonging to Great Britain, and the most con-

siderable and valuable of her possessions in that quarter. It is of an oval form, about 165 miles in length, and, on a medium, about 40 miles in breadth. Jamaica is divided into three counties, namely, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall. Middlesex contains nine parishes, one town, and thirteen villages: the town is St Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, the capital of the island. Surrey contains seven parishes, two towns, and eight villages: the towns are Kingstown and Port Royal. Cornwall contains five parishes, three towns, and six villages: the towns are Savanna la Mar on the south side of the island, and Montego Bay and Falmouth on the north. A lofty range, called the Blue Mountains, runs through the whole island from east to west, dividing it into two parts, and rising in some of the highest peaks to 7400 feet above the sea. On the north and south sides of these mountains the aspect of the country is extremely different. On the north side of the island the land rises from the shore into hills, which are more remarkable for beauty than boldness, being all of gentle acclivity, and commonly separated from each other by spacious vales and romantic inequalities. Every valley has its rivulet, and every hill its cascade. On the southern side of the island the scenery is of a different nature, consisting of the stupendous ridges of the Blue Mountains, of abrupt precipices, and inaccessible cliffs, approaching the shore. The soil of Jamaica is in some places deep and fertile; but, on the whole, Edwards pronounces it to be an unfruitful and laborious country, compared with those which have been generally regarded as fertile. He calculates the island to contain 4,080,000 acres, of which not more than about 2,000,000 have been granted to individuals by patent from the crown. Jamaica is well watered. There are about 100 streams, which take their rise in the mountains, and run commonly with great rapidity to the sea on both sides of the island. None of them are navigable, except for boats. Black River is the deepest, and has the greatest current. There are springs, both sulphureous and chalybeate, in different parts of the country. The climate on the plains is hot, the thermometer standing at 80 degrees, and in the colder season from 70 to 80. On the higher grounds the cold is greater. The year, as in all tropical countries, may be divided between the wet and the dry seasons. Sugar, indigo, cotton, and coffee, are the most important natural productions. Maize, or Indian and Guinea corn, and rice, are also cultivated. The bread-fruit tree, with several other useful plants, was introduced by the exertions of Sir Joseph Banks. The island abounds with different kinds of grass of excellent quality. The several kinds of kitchen garden produce, namely, those edible roots and pulse which are in use throughout Europe, thrive well in the mountainous parts. There are also ex-

cellent vegetables of native growth. The other indigenous productions are plantains, bananas, yams of several varieties, calalue, a species of spinage, eddoes, cassavi, and sweet potatoes. Fruits are found in equal perfection and variety, and no country affords so magnificent a desert. The mountains are covered with extensive woods, containing excellent timbers, some of which are of prodigious growth and solidity; while others, as the well-known mahogany, are well adapted for cabinet work. The indigenous quadrupeds are the agouti, the pecare, or Mexican hog, the armadillo, the opossum, the racoon, the musk rat, the alco, and the monkey: of these, only the agouti and the monkey now remain. Of the lizard there are many varieties. The woods and marshes abound in great variety of wild fowl, some of exquisite flavour. Parrots are still found in the groves; but the flamingo is nowhere to be seen. The legislature is composed of the governor, of a council of 12 members, nominated by the crown, and a House of Assembly of 45 members, elected by the freeholders. Jamaica is under a bishop, whose see comprehends the Bahamas and Honduras. This island was discovered by Columbus in 1495, and remained in possession of Spain till the year 1655, when it was conquered by the English, to whom it has since belonged. Pop. between 370,000, and 380,000. In 1835, there were 311,692 blacks. The compensation money awarded to the proprietors for the liberation of the slaves, amounted to £6,161,927. Lat. 18. 12. N. Long. 76. 45.

JAMAICA, a to. of the United States, in Windham county, Vermont. Pop. 996.—Also of Queen's county, on Long Island, New York. 12 miles E. of New York. Pop. 2110.

JAMALABAD, a to. of Hindostan, in Canara, with a fort on the summit of an immense rock, only accessible by one narrow way, 30 miles E.N.E. of Mangalore.

JAMAMA, or **IMAM**, a to. of Arabia, on the Astan, capital of a district of the name, W. of the province of Bahrin. 140 miles S.W. of Lachsa. Lat. 25. 5. N. Long. 46. 8. E.

JAMARY, a river of Brazil, which joins the great river Madera. Near its source mines have been lately discovered.

JAMBEE, the capital of a district of the same name in Sumatra, about 60 miles from the sea, on a river which is navigable for boats. The town is large, but the air unwholesome. Lat. 1. 24. S. Long. 103. 39. E.

JAMBO, a to. of Arabia Deserta, with a good harbour, on the Red sea, 85 miles S.S.W. of Medina. Lat. 24. 5. N. Long. 37. 20. E.

JAMBON, a river of the island of St Vincent, which enters the sea, 5½ miles S. of Young Point.

JAMBOOTEE, a fortified to. of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor.

JAMBURG, a to. of European Russia, 76 miles S.W. St Petersburg, on the Luga. It

has manufactures of cloth, cambric, and silk. Lat. 59. 26. N. Long. 28. 50. E.

JAMBRO, or **PALTA**, an extensive lake of Thibet, with a large island in the middle. On the W. shore is a monastery, and the seat of the *Lamissa Tarcepamo*, or *The Great Regenerate*, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as in the Great Lama. 150 miles N.N.E. of Tassassudon, and 24 S. of Lassa.

JAMES' BAY, a bay situate at the bottom of Hudson's Bay.

JAMES' CITY, a co. of the United States, in Virginia, between Chickahominy and James' river. Pop. 12,000. Slaves, 2320.—2d, A post town in Madison county, Virginia.

JAMES, FORT, the capital of the English settlements on the Gambia.

JAMES, GREAT and LITTLE, St, two of the smaller Virgin Isles, east of Tortola.

JAMES RIVER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which, after a course of between 200 and 300 miles, falls into the mouth of the Chesapeake, in Lat. 37. 2. N. Long. 76. 20. W.

JAMES, ST, a to. of France, in Normandy. Pop. 2660.

JAMES'S, ST, RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St Lawrence.

JAMES TOWN, a vil. of Scotland, Dumfriesshire, built by a mining company for their workmen.

JAMES'S TOWN, in Barbadoes, on the west side of the island.

JAMESTOWN, the only to. in St Helena, in a narrow valley, between lofty mountains, called *James's Valley*. The town is entered by an arched gateway, within which is a handsome parade, 100 feet square: on the left are the government-house and the main guard-room; the former, called the castle, is the residence of the governor and the public officers: the church, a handsome building, fronts the gateway. The principal street begins between the church and a small palisaded enclosure called the Company's garden, and consists of about 30 houses; on the top, 2 other streets branch off E. and W.; in the latter are the barracks, the new garden, the hospital, and a number of shops, well stored with all sorts of European, Indian, and Chinese commodities.

JAMESTOWN, a post to. of the United States, in Prince Edward county, Virginia.—2d, A town in James City county, Virginia. The name also of several townships.

JAMTLAND, a province in the north-west of Sweden, bounded by Medelpadia, Angermania, Helsingland, and Norway, and situate between the 62d and 65th degree of North latitude. Its superficial extent is nearly 12,844 square miles. Pop. 38,940. The western part of this extensive tract is overrun with vast craggy rocks and high mountains, covered with snow, and intersected with deep valleys; but the central and eastern part of the province is a champaign country, and con-

tains many fruitful districts. Agriculture is, however, in a very backward state. There are no towns, and only 11 parishes.

JAMTLAND LAPPMARK, a district of Swedish Lapland, between Asele Lappmark, Hedgedalen, and the frontier of Norway. Though extensive, it is not populous, and is divided into two parishes only.

JANEIRO, RIO DE, a province of Brazil, so called from the river Janeiro, which runs through it. It is bounded N. by the province of Espiritu Santo, E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by the extensive region of Minas Geraes. It is of a very fertile soil, and produces sugar in great abundance, which is accordingly one of its chief exports. The country is mountainous, and is well wooded and watered.

JANEIRO, RIO DE, the capital of Brazil, situate on a river of the same name, at the head of a large bay. The houses are generally built of stone or brick. The streets are straight, well paved, and have excellent foot paths, though they are extremely dirty. There are numerous convents and churches. The cathedral, lately finished, is in a superior style of architecture. Parallel with the beach runs the main street, called Rua de Dereito, from which the minor streets branch off at right angles, intersected by others at regular distances. The royal palace skirts the beach, and is seen to great advantage from the landing-place, which is within 60 yards of its entrance. The harbour can scarcely be excelled for capaciousness and security. The entrance into it from the sea does not exceed a mile from point to point; it afterwards widens to about three or four miles, and is intersected with heavy batteries; the numerous islets with which it is interspersed being crowned with artillery. This city is the chief mart of Brazil. The mining districts, being most populous, require the greatest proportion of consumable goods, and in return send the most valuable articles of commerce. The imports from the river Plate, and from Rio Grande de St Pedro, consist in immense quantities of dried beef, tallow, hides, and grain. Those from the United States are chiefly salt provisions, flour, household furniture, pitch, and tar. From the western coast of Africa, Rio de Janeiro imports wax, oil, sulphur, and some wares; also slaves. The imports from the mother country consist chiefly in wine and oil. From Sweden some iron is occasionally brought. The exports consist principally of cotton, sugar, rum, ship timber, various fine cabinet woods, hides, tallow, indigo, and coarse cotton stuffs for clothing the Peons in the provinces in the river Plate. Among the more precious articles of export may be enumerated gold, diamonds, topazes of various colours, amethysts, tourmalines, (frequently sold for emeralds), chrysoberyls, aqua-marinas, and wrought jewellery. The manufacture of cochineal is carried on; and there are

also considerable works for converting into oil the blubber of the black whale, which is caught near the island of St Catherine, and on other parts of the coast. The city is gradually extending, by the erection of public and private buildings. The thermometer usually stands between 70 and 86 degrees. Population, according to Mr Mawe's estimate, including negroes, the most numerous class, 100,000; other accounts reduce it considerably. Lat. 22. 56. S. Long. 42. 1. 30. W.

JANEIRO, a large river of Brazil, which falls into that bay at the head of which the city of Rio de Janeiro is situate.

JANOW, the name of various inconsiderable towns of Poland.

JANZE, a to. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 3500.

JAOT-TCHEOU, a city of China, province of Kiang-si, on the Po, near its entrance into lake Poyang, 40 miles N.E. of Nau-tchang.

JAPAN, an empire off the east coast of continental Asia, consisting of several islands between 128. and 151. E. long. and 30. and 50. N. lat., the principal of which, Nippon, is 700 miles long; but the mean breadth does not exceed 80. Sikokf and Kiu-siu are so small that they can be considered little more than appendages to Nippon. The large island of Jesso is colonized and governed by Japan, of which it forms a dependency. The total extent of the Japanese empire is estimated at 266,600 square miles. It is divided into 8 principal districts, and subdivided into 68 provinces; and the population is, in proportion to extent, deemed equal to that of China. The first European who discovered Japan was Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese, who was driven by a storm upon its coasts in 1542. The Portuguese attempted to open an intercourse with the natives, but, after effecting a settlement, were, towards the end of the same century, expelled. The Dutch, in 1600, obtained a factory on the island of Firando, and carried on a trade to good account, till they were gradually laid under such restrictions that their profits were much diminished, and they were forced to submit to the most degrading search by the officials appointed to prevent illicit traffic with the inhabitants. The face of the country is very rugged and irregular; some of the mountains are of a great height, and perpetually covered with snow; volcanoes and earthquakes of the most dreadful kind are frequent in every part. The climate is liable to extremes both of heat and cold; the thermometer at Nungasaki varies from 98 to 35, and even in the S. the ground is occasionally covered with snow. Thermal and mineral springs are of frequent occurrence. The metallic riches of Japan are stated to be great, comprising copper, which is extensively exported, a considerable quantity of sulphur, some lead, tin, and iron, and a little gold and silver. The Japanese are very industrious in agriculture; the laws pro-

viding that he who neglects cultivating his land, even for one year, shall forfeit the portion neglected: the products are rice, barley, and wheat; turnips, carrots, melons, gourds, cucumbers, &c. grow spontaneously. The mulberry tree and the tea shrub are plentiful. Their fruits are a species of large winter pear not fit to be eaten raw, nuts, chestnuts, walnuts, figs, oranges, lemons, apricots, peaches, plums, and a peculiar species of citron. The botany is very brilliant. The animals are not numerous; goats, asses, mules, camels, elephants, and hogs, are unknown; of sheep there are but few; oxen and cows are employed merely for labour, milk and butter not being used as food; a species of buffalo is used for draught labour; horses are employed only for state in the retinue of the nobility; the caprice or superstition of a single emperor has led to the protection of dogs, which are considered sacred; there are a few boars, hares, and deer, a species of which last has been tamed; foxes still keep their ground against the skilful and persevering warfare of the natives, who regard them as animated by demons. Birds are numerous, and of many varieties. Among reptiles, snakes are not unfrequent; tortoises and lizards are of common occurrence; and the islands abound with noxious insects. The seas contain large quantities of fish, affording a main article of food to the inhabitants. The imports are sugar, coffee, spices, glass, and iron ware, lead, tin, and various kinds of Indian piece goods; the principal export is copper, as also camphor, lackered ware, painted paper, and some other inconsiderable commodities. The Japanese are well made and active, with yellowish complexions. Their dress consists of loose robes of silk or cotton, which are worn by both sexes and all ranks. They are intelligent and inquisitive, and acquire knowledge with great facility. They have a kind of printing, borrowed from the Chinese, by fixed wooden blocks; engraving is also practised, though in a very clumsy manner. Among their books are works on botany and zoology, describing the indigenous plants and animals, with well executed coloured plates. Japan, and the neighbouring countries, are delineated in maps which possess topographical accuracy, though without the divisions of latitude and longitude. The principal manufactures are silk and cotton, in which they equal any Asiatic nation; also that species of lackered ware, formed of a mixture of gold and copper, of which they, till lately, possessed almost the exclusive secret, and which from them we call jappanned ware. Their architecture is slight; they work well in iron and copper, and have the art of making glass, though not of blowing it. Of ship building and navigation they have a very slight knowledge. The government is a hereditary absolute monarchy; but the different districts are under the sway of princes and chiefs, who form a species of

feudal aristocracy, and enjoy, in their own district, an almost uncontrolled sway. The laws are severe, nay even sanguinary; fines are seldom imposed, preference being given to personal punishments, banishment, imprisonment, and death. The emperor maintains an army of 100,000 foot and 20,000 horse; their arms are the sabre, the pike, the dagger, and the bow and arrow: the great have a few muskets, and a very few pieces of artillery are in possession of the Imperial guard. The Japanese are pagans. The most moderate estimate of the population fixes it at 50 millions, exclusive of the inhabitants of the dependencies. Capital, Jeddo.

JAPANNO, a small island in the gulf of Venice.

JAPARA, a seaport of great antiquity, on the N. of the island of Java, with a good harbour, belonging to the Dutch. 253 miles S.E. of Batavia. Lat. 6. 28. S. Long. 110. 54. E.

JAQUEMEL, a cape, and also a town, on the S. of Cape Hispaniola. Lat. 18. 14. N. Long. 73. 25. W.

JAQUES, or **JASK**, a cape at the E. extremity of the Gulf of Persia, at its entrance from the Arabian sea. Lat. 25. 36. N. Long. 57. 20. E.

JAQUES CARTIER, a river of Canada, which runs into the St Lawrence, 36 miles from Quebec.

JAQUES, **ST**, or **ST JACOB**, a vil. of Switzerland, 1 mile east of Basle, on the Birs, with a fort on the opposite side of the river.

JARANSK, a to. of European Russia, government of Viatka, on the Wyschegda, 39 miles S.S.W. of Viatka. Pop. 5000.

JARDINES, **LOS**, **JARDINE DEL REY**, and **JARDINE DEL REYNA**, 3 clusters of isles and rocks on the S. and N. of Cuba.

JARETTA, **LA**, one of the largest rivers of Sicily, which rises in the Val di Demona, between mounts Madonia and Etna, and falls into the Gulf of Catania.

JARGEAU, a to. of France, Duchy of Loiret, on the Loire, 9 miles S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 1300.

JARLSBERG, a to. of Norway, capital of a district abounding in mines, diocese of Aggerhuys, 5 miles N. of Tonsberg.

JARNAC, a to. of France, Duchy of Charente, on the Charente, 6 miles E. of Cognac, Pop. 1700.

JAROSLAV, or **YAROSLAV**, a government of Russia, in Europe, bounded N. by Novgorod and Vologda, E. Kostroma, S. Vladimir, and W. Tver. Length from N. to S. 160 miles; breadth nearly the same; area about 12,800 square miles. The land is flat, and only moderately fertile. The Wolga, the fisheries in which are important, traverses the district in its centre. There are nearly 40 small lakes. Different kinds of grain are grown; also, excellent hemp and flax. Cherry and apple orchards are numerous. This government is

more remarkable for manufacturing than rural industry. Timber, cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, silk, paper, hardware, and tobacco are the principal manufactures. Pop. (1838,) 916,000. Lat. 56. 44. and 58. 52. N. Long. 37. 45. and 41. 15. E.

JAROSLAV, a city of European Russia, capital of the above government, on the Wolga, at the mouth of the Kotorosth. It is of great antiquity, having been founded in 1025, by Jaroslav, son of Vladimir the Great. It is well built, though mostly of wood, and has 3 convents, and numerous churches. At the Demidoff Lyceum, founded in 1803, the same educational course is pursued as at the universities. There is also an ecclesiastical seminary, with 500 students. Besides being the residence of a governor, this city is the seat of an archbishop. It has various manufactures, the principal being of linen and leather. Pop. (1832,) 23,856. 212 miles N.E. Moscow. Lat. 57. 37. 30. E. Long. 40. 10. N.

JAROSLAW, or **JAROSLAU**, a to. of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the San, a tributary of the Vistula. It has a castle, a cathedral and several other churches, a high school and a girls' school, with manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, rosoglio, and wax candles. A great fair is held here on 15th August. Pop. (1838,) 7964, among whom are many Jews.

JARROW, a vil. of England, in Durh., on the site of an ancient town, called *Gyreag*, or *Giry*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of South Shields.

JASENITZ, a to. of Prussian Pomerania, on the Oder, near its mouth. 10 miles N. of Stettin.

JASK, a to. of Persia, province of Mekran, on a cape in the Gulf of Ormus.

JASLO, a to. of the Austrian Empire, in Galicia, at the confluence of the Jasiel and the Wisloka, 72 miles, S.S.W. Sandomir. Pop. 1500. It is the capital of an extensive district

JASLOWITZ, a to. of the Austrian empire, in Galicia, on the Strypa. Pop. 2000.

JASMUND, a peninsula of the island of Rugen, in the German Sea.

JASOUN, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, government of Sivas, on the Black Sea.

JASSELMARE, a country of Hindostan, bordering on the lower part of the Puddar, and on the sandy desert.

JASSY, anciently called *Jassiorium Municipium*, the capital of Moldavia, on the Baglui, a tributary of the Pruth. The town is unhealthy; but the environs are agreeable and fertile. The fortifications were demolished in 1788, and the only defence now is a small fortress on an eminence. The streets are paved only with logs. The town has suffered greatly from fire, especially in 1822, since which it has presented a miserable appearance. It is the see of an archbishop, and has several churches, convents, and schools. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 47. 10. N. Long. 27. 45. E.

JASTROW, a thriving town of West Prussia, near the borders of Pomerania, 67 miles W. of Culm. Pop. 2500.

JASZ-BERENY, a to. of Hungary, capital of the district of Jazyga, on both sides the Zagya. It has a large trade in corn, horses, and cattle. Pop. 15,530. 40 miles E. Pest.

JAUER, a to. of Prussia, province of Silesia, the capital of a circle of the same name, situate on the Neisse. It has manufactures of linen and woollen. Pop. (1838,) 5847. 10 miles S. by E. Leignitz.

JAUJAC, a to. of France, on the Alignon, department of Ardèche, 15 miles S.W. of Privas. Pop. 1500.

JAUKDEO, district of S. India, in the Baramahal province, above the E. Ghauts, now comprehended in the collectorship of Kistnagherry.

JAULNAIS, a to. of France, department of Vienne, 6 miles N. Poitiers. Pop. 1400.

JAURU, a river of Brazil, province of Mato-Grosso, which joins the Paraguay. Lat. 16. 24. S.

JAURU, a small river which rises on the W. ridge of the mountains of Paraguay, and falls into the Cochín.

JAUZIERS, a to. of France, department of Lower Alps, 4 miles N.E. of Barcelonette. Pop. 2400.

JAVA, a large island in the Eastern seas, between 9. and 8. S. lat., and 105. and 115. E. long., 660 miles long, and 130 in its greatest breadth: divided in almost its whole length by a range of mountains running nearly E. and W., rising to the greatest elevation about the centre, which is probably 12,000 feet: several of them are the craters of volcanoes, none known at present to be active, but many emitting sulphureous vapours, especially after rain. The S. coast is bold and rocky, the N. on the contrary, low and marshy, with many tolerable harbours and roadsteads. Rivers are numerous, but few are of any size. The largest is the Solo, which runs about 400 miles. The heat of the climate is various: along the coast it is hot and sultry; at Batavia, from July to November, the thermometer generally stands in the hottest part of the day between 84 and 90; and in the greatest degree of coolness in the morning, it is seldom lower than 76; in some parts, particularly among the hills, and in many of the inland towns, it is often so cold as to make a fire desirable. The year, as usual in tropical climates, is divided into the dry and rainy seasons; or into the E. or good monsoon, and the W. or bad monsoon: thunder storms are very frequent, especially towards the conclusion of the monsoons, when they occur almost every evening. Java is one of the finest and most flourishing colonies in the world. The soil is extremely fertile and luxurious, abounding in the finest and loftiest trees, the most delicious fruit, and the most brilliant flowers: palms and cocoa trees reach the astonishing height of 150 feet

The staple produce is rice; in the year 1841 about 48,000 tons of sugar were exported; and pepper, coffee, cotton, and indigo, are in great abundance and perfection; also maize, tobacco, wheat, barley, oats, and Bengal grain. The growth of silk has made considerable progress. The Javanese live chiefly on vegetable food, and use no fermented liquors: they are barbarous, proud, and fierce; of a brown complexion, with short black hair, large cheeks, small eyes, and large eyebrows. The men are robust, and strong limbed; but the women are small. The inhabitants near the sea side are generally Mahometans; but in the interior they are Gentoos. The domestic animals are buffaloes; and cattle of every description, and sheep, goats, and pigs; hares and rabbits are pretty common, and deer and antelopes are plentiful: the horses, which are numerous, are small but active: wild hogs and monkeys are found in every jungle: the forests abound with tigers; a species of black tiger is very ferocious; and the rhinoceros is sometimes met with. Serpents are common, and lizards of all kinds frequent the bushes, trees, and roofs of the houses: scorpions and mosquitoes abound in the marshes; and various other sorts of dangerous and disgusting vermin are met with. One of the feathered tribe is the cassowary, a very large and powerful bird; white eagles have been seen, and almost every kind of bird of prey. The edible nests of the sea swallow form an important and valuable article of trade for the Chinese market. The extensive fisheries along the coast are highly productive. The island is traversed 700 miles E. to W. by a great military road. It belongs to the Dutch. Pop. between 5 and 6 millions. Chief town, Batavia.

JAVA SEA, the sea between Java S., Sumatra W., Banca, Billiton, and Borneo N., and Celebes E.

JAWOROW, a to. of Galicia, noted for warm baths, 25 miles W. of Lemburg. Pop. 4000.

JAXT, a large river of Wirtemberg, which rises 2 miles N. of Lauchheim, and runs into the Neckar, opposite Wimpfen.

JAXT, one of the four circles of Wirtemberg.

JAXTBERG, a small to. of Wirtemberg, on the Jaxt, 31 miles S. of Wurtzburg.

JAYME, SAN, a city of the Caracacs, province of Varinas, 180 miles S.W. of Caracacs. Lat. 7. 49. N. Long. 68. 10. W.

JAYNA, a canton, parish, and river, on the S. of St Domingo, noted for gold and silver. Towards the source of the river were the gold mines of St Christopher's, near which Columbus erected the fort of that name.

JAYNAGUR, a to. of Bengal. Lat. 23. 28. N. Long. 89. 46. E.—Also, a town of Bengal, 42 miles N. of Rangur. Lat. 24. 21. N. Long. 85. 53. E.—Also, a town of Hindostan, in Bahar, 15 miles N.N.E. of Durbungah. Lat. 26. 33. N. Long. 86. 20. E.

JAZIRA, DESERT OF, a tract extending along the Euphrates from Balis to Anbar.

JAZYGA, a small territory in the east of Hungary, adjacent to the palatinate of Pest, containing 360 square miles. Pop. 43,000. Chief town, Jasz-Bereny.

JEAN D'ANGELY, St, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente, on the Boutonne, with a brisk trade in wine, brandy, and timber. 17 miles N.E. of Saintes. Pop. (1836) 5342.

JEAN D'AVILA, St, a to. of France, department of Isere, 21 miles N.N.W. Grenoble.

JEAN D'AULPH, a to. of Savoy, on the Drance. Pop. 2000.

JEAN DE BOURNAY, St, a to. of France, department of Isere, 12 miles E. of Vienne. Pop. 2900.

JEAN DE BREUIL, St, a to. of France, department of Aveyron, 12 miles E.S.E. of Milhau. Pop. 2150.

JEAN DE CARDONNET, St, a town of France, department of Lower Seine, six miles N.W. of Rouen.

JEAN DE GARDONNENQUE, St, a to. of France, department of Gard, 27 miles S.W. of Nismes. Pop. 3800.

JEAN DE LOSNE, St, a to. of France, department of Cote d'Or, 15 miles S. of Dijon. Pop. 1600.

JEAN DE LUZ, St, a to. of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, at the mouth of the Nivette, near the confines of Spain, with a good harbour, 14 miles S.W. Bayonne. Pop. 300. Lat. 43. 23. N. Long. 1. 35. W.

JEAN DE MAURIENNE, St, an episcopal to. of Savoy, at the junction of the Arve and Aral, with a cathedral, 2 churches, and several convents; 27 miles S.E. Chambery. Pop. 2400.

JEAN DE MONTS, St, a vil. of France, department of la Vendee, near the coast, 7 miles W.S.W. of Chalon. Pop. 2800.

JEAN DE PIED DE PORT, St, a to. of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, on the Nive, near the Spanish frontier, 23 miles S.E. of Bayonne. Pop. 1500.

JEAN EN ROYANS, St, a to. of France, department of Drome, 9 miles E. of Romans. Pop. 2800.

JEAN RABEL, a to. on the N.W. coast of St Domingo. Lat. 19. 55. N. Long. 73. 7. W.

JEAN DE VERTUS, St, a to. of France, department of Isere, 24 miles S.S.E. of Grenoble.

JEBEL OCBAB, anciently Mount Cassius, a mountain of Syria, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 2 miles S. from the Orontes.

JEBEL EL SHEIK, a mountain in Syria, near Panias, the summit considered the highest in Syria, and always covered with snow. At its foot is the source of the Jordan.

JEBEL TOTOSA, anciently Mount Rossus, a mountain of Syria, on the S. of the bay of Alexandretta, 20 miles S. W. of Alexandretta.

JEBENHAUSEN, a vil. of Wirtemberg. Pop. 2400.

JEBNA, a to. of Palestine, the ancient Gath, afterwards called Ibelin. 10 miles S. of Jaffa.

JED, a river of Scotland, in Roxb. which joins the Teviot, 2 miles below Jedburgh.

JEDBURGH, a royal and par. bo. of Scotland, situate on the Jed, in Roxburghshire, of which it is the capital. The woollen manufacture is carried on here; and there is a work for the construction of printing presses. The abbey of Jedburgh, founded by David I., now ruinous, was one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical structures in Scotland. It is still considered the most perfect and beautiful specimen of the Saxon and early Gothic in that country. The castle, a modern building, contains a bridewell and prison, and other accommodation. The town-house was begun in 1811. The western portion of the abbey has been fitted up as a parish church. There are 3 meetinghouses of Dissenters, one of them belonging to the Relief body, which originated here in 1754. The grammar school has long been in good repute. Jedburgh unites with other 4 boroughs in returning a member to parliament. Pop. of borough and parish in 1831, 5647, of which the borough had 3709. 40 miles S.E. Edinburgh.

JEDO, or **JEDDO**, the capital of Japan, on the S.E. of Nippon, in a plain at the head of a fine bay, at the mouth of a large river. It is said to be 21 miles long, and 15 broad, and to contain 1,000,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of earth, and boarded on the outside to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house, or magazine, for merchandise. A fire, in 1658, in 48 hours, burned down 100,000 houses and the palace. The imperial palace is surrounded by walls and ditches, with drawbridges, forming of itself a considerable town, in the middle of the city. Where the emperor resides, are 3 towers, 9 stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden. Jedo has an extensive commerce, and contains many flourishing manufactures. Lat. 36. 30. N. Long. 140. E.

JEFFERSON, a co. of the United States, in Indiana, on Ohio river. Pop. 4093. Chief to., Madison.—Also, of Kentucky, on the Ohio. Pop. 13,390, slaves 3347. Chief to., Louisville.—Also, of Ohio, on the Ohio. Pop. 15,000. Chief town, Steubenville.—Also, of E. Tennessee, on the S. side of the Holston. Pop. 7309, slaves 703. Chief to., Dandridge.—Also, of Mississippi, on the Mississippi. Pop. 4906, slaves 2358. Chief to., Greenville.—Also, of Virginia, on the Potomac. Pop. 11,851, slaves 3532. Chief to., Charlestown.

—Also, of Georgia, or Ogechee river. Pop. 6111, slaves 2336. Chief to., Louisville.

—Also, of the N. W. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 161.

—Also, of Alabama.—Also, of Illinois.—Also, of Missouri.—Also, of New York, on Lake Ontario and the St Lawrence, bounded E. by St Lawrence and Lewis counties, and S. by Oswego co. Pop. 15,144.—Also, a post township and capital of Ashtabula co., Ohio, 10 miles N. Lake Erie, and 35 N. of Warren.—Also, a township of Schoharie co., New York, 20 miles S.W. of Schoharie. Pop. 1740.—Also, a to. of Lincoln county, Maine, 28 miles N.E. of Wiscasset. Pop. 1205.—Also, a to. of Morris co. New Jersey. Pop. 1281.—Also, a post to. of Greene co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1114.—Also, a to. of Ross co., Ohio, on Scioto river, 5 miles below Chillicothe. Pop. 1535.—Also, a post to. and capital of Camden county, Georgia, on the Satilla, 50 miles S. W. of Darien.—Also, a post to. of Virginia, on Roanoke river, 19 miles below the Occoneachy islands. Lat. 36. 12. N.—Also, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire.

JEFFERSON'S RIVER, one of the 3 forks into which the Missouri is divided near its source. It abounds with beavers, by which the channel is almost dammed up. It falls into the Missouri, 2848 miles from its mouth, Lat. 45. 22. N.

JEFFREY'S CREEK, a river of S. Carolina, which joins the Great Pedee. Lat. 34. 8. N.

JEFREMOV, a town of European Russia. Pop. 2200.

JEGENOE, a small island of Denmark, in Lyngford Gulf, containing 2 villages. Lat. 56. 39. N. Long. 8. 38. E.

JEGNI-KEVI, a to. of Romania, 44 miles W.S.W. of Bourgas.—Also, a town of Natio- lia, 24 miles N.N.W. of Degnizlu.

JEGNIPANGOLA, a to. of Bulgaria, 70 miles E.S.E. of Dristra.

JEGNISHEAR, or **JANICHERE**, a to. of Natio- lia, on a small eminence near some ruins, supposed to be those of Antioch on the Mæander. 28 miles W. of Degnizlu.

JEGUN, a to. of France, department of Gers, 13 miles S. of Condom. Pop. 2100.

JEHANABAD, a to. of Hindostan, in Bahar. Lat. 25. 3. N. Long. 83. 58. E. Several small towns in Hindostan have this name, called after the celebrated emperor, Shah Jehan.

JEHUB, or **JOUN**, mountains on the N.W. of Hindostan, extending E. from Attock to Behnbur; part of the territory of the mountaineers called Gickers, Gekkers, or Kakares.

JEJURY, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bejapour, with a noted temple. Lat. 18. 16. N. Long. 74. 17. E.

JEKIL-ERMAK, a considerable river of Asia Minor, the Iris of the ancients, which falls into the Black sea at Samsoon. After receiving the Kouli-hissar-su, (the ancient Lycus,) it is 250 paces broad.

JEKYL, a small island of North America, S. of the island of St Simon.

JELLALABAD, or **JULALABAD**, a to. of Affghanistan, in a fertile plain, within a quarter of a mile of the Caubul river. It is one of the filthiest places in the East. Pop. 2000. 60 miles W.N.W. Peshawar.

JELLASORE, or **JELASIR**, a to. of Bengal, on the Sabaureeka river. Lat. 21. 50. N. Long. 87. 25. E.

JELLASSAR, a to. of Hindostan, 18 miles N.N.E. of Agra.

JELLING, a to. of Denmark, in North Jutland, 14 miles N. of Colding.

JELLINGHY, a town of Bengal, district of Raushy. Lat. 24. 8. N. Long. 88. 42. E. —Also, a branch of the Ganges, which, joined with another branch, 50 miles N. of Calcutta, forms the Hoogly.

JEMAROW, a kingdom of Africa, on the S. of the Gambia, 120 miles from the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahometans.

JEMBA, a river of Russia, which enters the Caspian sea. Lat. 46. 57. N. Long. 54. 39. E.

JEMLAH, a to. of Thibet, 230 miles N. of Fyzabad. Lat. 30. 35. N. Long. 81. 33. E.

JEMME, EL, a to. of Tunis, anciently Tisdra, or Tisdrus, where are found several inscriptions and columns, also a great many trunks and arms of marble statues, some of them by good masters; but it is most remarkable for the remains of a spacious amphitheatre, very entire and magnificent. 46 miles S.S.E. of Cairoan, 90 S. of Tunis.

JEMMINGHEN, or **JEMGUM**, a town of Hannover, in E. Friesland, 8 miles S.E. of Embden.

JEMOO, a river on the N. of Java, which enters the sea. Lat 6. 47. S. Long. 111. 8. E.

JENA, a small but well built to. of central Germany, in the grand duchy of Saxe Weimar, on the Saale. It is walled, and has handsome suburbs outside its four gates. The ducal palace contains a library and museum. Jena is a place of considerable eminence for literature, and the seat of a university, founded in the 17th century. The chief public buildings, besides the palace and the university house, are 1 Roman Catholic and 3 Protestant churches, 3 hospitals and a lunatic asylum. Coarse linen fabrics are manufactured; and three annual fairs are very numerously attended. The vicinity of Jena was the scene of the great battle of the 14th October 1806, when Bonaparte gained a decisive victory over the Prussians. Pop. in 1838, 5817. 12 miles E. Weimar. Lat. 50. 50. N. Long. 11. 37. E.

JENAHGUR, a to. and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapour.

JENHAT, a circar of Hindostan, subah of Lahore, between the Behat and Chunaub, 120 miles long, and 10 to 50 broad. Chief town, Gujerat.

JENI-BASAR, or **NOVI-BASAR**, a to. of Bulgaria, on the Ibar, containing about 300 houses; anciently the capital of the Rascians, 175 miles W. of Nicopoli.

JENIKALEH, a to. of Russia, government of Taurida, on the narrow channel between the Black sea and sea of Asof, called the Strait of Taman, or Jenikaleh Sound. 15 miles N.E. of Kerch.

JENITZ, a to. of Germany, principality of Anhalt Dessau, on the Mulda, 2 miles N.E. of Dessau.

JENIZZA, or **JENIDSCHÉ VARDAR**, a to. of Macedonia, the ancient Pella, with extensive manufactures of woollen stuffs. 20 miles E. of Edessa. Pop. 6000. Lat. 40. 48. N. Long. 22. 30. E.

JENKIN'S BAY, a bay on the back part of the island of St Eustatius.

JENNE, a city of central Africa, on the Niger, on the road from Sego to Tombuctoo, 125 miles N.E. of Sego. Lat. 15. 13. N. Long. 0. 40. W.

JERABEES, a to. of Syria, on the Euphrates, anciently Gerrhoe, of which there are still remains. 14 miles S. of Beer.

JEREMIE, CAPE, on the S. of St Domingo. Lat. 18. 16. N. Long. 71. 15. W.

JERICHO, an ancient city of Palestine, formerly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, at present only a poor village of the Arabs, called by them Rihhah, (*i. e.* odour.) 18 miles E.N.E. of Jerusalem.

JERICHO, a post to. of the United States, in Chittenden county, Vermont, on Onion river. Pop. 1185.

JERICHOW, a to. of Prussia, duchy of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, 32 miles N.N.E. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1200.

JERIM, a to. of Arabia, province of Yemen, the seat of a dola, who resides in a castle on a rock. Houses 2000. 80 miles N.E. of Mocha.

JERMAH, or **YERMAH**, or **GERMAH**, a to. of Fezzan, supposed to be the ancient Garama, capital of Phazania, and country of the Garamantes. Many majestic ruins indicate its former splendour. 60 miles S.E. of Mourzouk.

JERMUK, a river of Syria, the ancient Hieromax, which enters the lake of Tiberias, near its S. extremity.

JEROPOTAMO, a river of Candia, anciently called Lethæus, which enters the Mediterranean, 8 miles N.N.W. of cape Metala.

JERSEY, a thriving island in the English channel, the largest and most southerly of that group on the coast of France which form an appendage to the British crown. Its figure is somewhat oblong, stretching, in an easterly direction, 12 miles, with an average breadth of 5 miles. It contains about 39,000 acres, 12 parishes, 2 towns, St Helier, the capital, and St Aubin; and several villages and fortresses. Its coast is surrounded by a barrier of rocks. The climate, though damp, is remarkably mild, the soil fertile, and the

situation well adapted to commerce. The vernacular language of the island is French, which is used in the courts of law, and principally in the churches. English, however, is becoming daily more prevalent. The inhabitants make their own laws; are exempt from naval and military service; and have the benefit of a free port: above all, they are free from the taxes with which the mother country is loaded. They are almost wholly occupied in agriculture and commerce. The land is sufficiently adapted for all the common crops, and also for the pasture of cattle, which is practised to some extent; but the singular mildness of the climate has decided the inhabitants to apply chiefly to the produce of the orchard, and to trust mainly to their trade for a supply of grain, by means of importation. The fruits are of the highest flavour; and great quantities of cyder, are made annually. Besides apples, the principal fruit, and pears, of which the *chaumentelle* is particularly in repute, private gardens produce peaches and apricots of great size and beauty, melons in profusion, and strawberries of superior flavour. The trade of Jersey has increased rapidly in the course of the present century, its commercial relations now extending to the chief countries of Europe, the West Indies, and South America. Its manufacturing industry is almost confined to ship-building, shoemaking, and hosiery. The island having been occupied as a great military depot, various fortresses have been erected on it; and the coast is defended by a chain of martello towers, and numerous redoubts and batteries. Jersey is governed by a local legislature, called the States, and a distinct judicature, under the ultimate control of the sovereign in council. The military rule is conducted by a lieutenant-governor. Since the reign of James I., the Church of England has been the established religion of Jersey, which is under the ecclesiastical direction of the Bishop of Winchester. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have chapels, and there are two places of worship for Roman Catholics. Numerous antiquities, principally Druidical and Roman, have been found in different parts. The Normans invaded the Channel Islands, in the 9th century; and when the Duchy of Normandy was annexed to the Crown of England at the conquest in 1066, they came under the English dominion. Various attempts have been made by the French to wrest from us this and the other Channel Islands; but uniformly without success. The last was in 1781, when, after a desperate encounter with the native militia, under Major Pierson, in the streets of St Helier's, the enemy was repulsed, but with the loss of that brave man's life. Pop., in 1831, 36,582. 85 miles from Portland Bill in England, and only 13 from the nearest part of the coast of France.

JERSEY, New, one of the United States of

America, in the N.E. part of the Union between lat. 38. 54. and 41. 20. N., and long. 74. and 75. 20. W.; having N. and N.E. New York; W. Pennsylvania; S. W. and S. Delaware Bay; and E. the Atlantic. Length, N. to S. 170 miles; average breadth about 40; area 6900 square miles. A part of the Alleghany chain crosses this state in the parallels of 41, and in the N. are several other chains. The S. and the part on the frontier of Pennsylvania are flat, and the soil almost barren, the most fertile parts being among the mountains and in the interior. The hilly parts feed great numbers of cattle and sheep; the barrens produce little else but shrub-oaks, and yellow pines; but the fertile districts yield plenty of corn and all kinds of fruit common to the climate. The cyder is said to be the best in the world. Iron in the mountains, and bog-iron ore in the marshes, form the most important mineral products; but there is abundance of marble, limestone, copper, zinc, &c. Manufactures are extensive and increasing, the greatest being those of iron. Paterson is one of the principal manufacturing towns in the Union; its chief products being cotton, linen, and woollen goods. In 1836 there were 51 cotton mills in the state. The internal communications are generally good, by means of rivers, canals, and railroads. New Jersey was settled in 1612, by the Dutch, who were expelled by the English in 1664. It is divided into 14 counties, and sends 6 members to congress. Trenton, on the Delaware, is the capital and seat of government. The population of the state, in 1830, was 320,823, of whom 2,254 were slaves.

JERUSALEM, a city of Palestine, interesting from its high antiquity, but far more so from its intimate connexion with the history of the Jews, and the eventful life of our Saviour while on earth. In the reign of Adrian the old city was razed to the ground, and on its ruins a Roman city erected, called *Ælia Capitolina*: but in the time of Constantine it resumed its name. In 1519, it was taken by the Turks, who have ever since had possession of it, calling it *El Goutz*, or *El Koudez*, (i. e. the holy.) The modern city, built about 300 years ago, is surrounded by walls barely $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit. Though under that people it has gradually declined, yet Dr Clarke describes it as having the appearance of "a flourishing and stately metropolis, presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries; all of which, glittering in the sun's rays, shone with inconceivable splendour;" but other travellers agree that this description is overcharged. It is surrounded with lofty hills, which give it the appearance of less elevation than it really has. The streets are narrow; and, as the houses are lofty, with no windows in any of the lower stories, and those above latticed, the passage appears as if between two blank

walls. "The bazar, or street of shops," says Mr Robertson, "is arched over, dark, and gloomy; the shops are paltry, and the merchandise exposed for sale of an inferior description. This is the only part of Jerusalem where any signs of life are shown; and even here the pulsations of the expiring city are faint and almost imperceptible, its extremities being already cold and lifeless. In the other quarters of the town, you may walk about a whole day without meeting with a single creature." The most splendid edifice is the mosque of the caliph Omar, erected in the 7th century, which Dr Clarke judged to be superior to any other specimen of modern architecture in the Turkish empire, even to the mosque of St Sophia: of this structure Dr Richardson, one of only four Christians who have been admitted within its walls, has given an interesting description. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, built by the empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, is a handsome building, 300 feet long, and nearly 200 broad, professing to comprehend within these limits the scene of all the great events of the crucifixion, entombment, and resurrection of the Messiah. It stands on the hill of Calvary, and probably includes the site of the crucifixion; but there seems to be little ground for the assumption that the tomb and site of the cross were so near each other as to be enclosed by the same building. Close by the entrance to the lower chamber are the tombs of Godfrey of Bouillon and Baldwin, kings of Jerusalem. Dr Clarke, when riding out of the city by Zion gate, came to a deep dingle, at the bottom of which were a series of subterraneous chambers, hewn with marvellous art, containing repositories for the dead, like cisterns carved in the rock. As the place of crucifixion appears to have been a public cemetery without the city, the present spot agrees with it better than any other yet assigned. A number of inscriptions on these tombs indicate that they belonged to mount Sion; and some ruined walls, with the remains of sumptuous edifices on the hill above, seem to point out the celebrated citadel of ancient Jerusalem. Further E. in a place called *Aeldama*, are other sepulchres. At the foot of the Mount of Olives, and on the E. of the brook Kedron, are the sepulchres of the Virgin Mary, and of the patriarchs. On the N. W., by the gate of Damascus, are the sepulchres of the kings, a series of subterraneous chambers, extending in different directions, so as to form a sort of labyrinth. This princely place of sepulture has occasioned considerable difficulty to antiquaries; but travellers now generally suppose, with Pococke, that it is the tomb of Helena, queen of Adiabene. E. of Jerusalem, beyond the brook of Kedron, is the Mount of Olives, still abounding in those trees. Jerusalem, though in possession of the Moslems, has long been the abode of numerous monks, who con-

sisted originally of various nations and professions, each having a quarter assigned to it; but the number is now reduced to 4, the Latins, Greeks, Armenians, and Copts. Besides appropriate apartments, each fraternity has altars and a sanctuary allotted to their own use. The manufactures are confined almost exclusively to beads, crosses, shells, and other objects, supposed to derive sanctity from their local origin. Jerusalem is politically included in the pashalik of Damascus; but the surrounding territory forms a species of independent district. According to the official report of Mr Consul Moore, the pop. of Jerusalem is 10,000. At Easter the streets are filled with Christian and Moslem pilgrims, creating a temporary activity. At all other times, the condition of the place recalls forcibly the complaint of Jeremiah:—"The city sits solitary that was full of people: she is become as a widow: she that was great among the provinces is become tributary. Her gates are desolate. . . . All her beauty is departed." 128 miles S.S.W. Damascus, 33 E. Jaffa, and 76 miles S. by E. Acre. Lat. 31. 46. 34. N. Long. 35. 31. 34. E.

JESI, a walled to. of Italy, in the Papal States on the Fiumesino, with manufactures of silk and worsted stockings. It is a bishop's see. Pop. about 6,000. 16 miles W.S.W. Ancona.

JESSELMERE, a state of N.W. Hindostan, province of Rajpootana, subsidiary to the British, between 25. and 28. N. lat. and 69. and 72. E. long. The area is about 10,000 square miles. It is very barren, and the commerce is insignificant. Pop. about 300,000. The capital has the same name, with a pop. of probably 20,000.

JESSNITZ, a town of the duchy of Anhalt Dessau, on the Muldau, 9 miles S. of Dessau. Pop. 1700.

JESSE, or MATSMAI, an island of Japan, between Niphon and Saghalien, of a triangular form, 150 miles long, and 80 broad. It is full of woods; the natives live by fishing and hunting. Pop. 50,000. The S. point is in long. 142. 30. W., lat. 40. 50. N.

JESSORE, a district of Bengal, N.E. of Calcutta, bounded N. by the Ganges, and E. by Dacca and Backergunge. In the Ayeeen Akberry it is called *Khalafabad*: but, with the exception of its capital, all the other places appear to have their names changed. The inhabitants are in the proportion of 9 Mahometans to 7 Hindoos. Pop. in 1822, 1,183,590.—Also the capital, on the Boirub river, on the high road from Calcutta to Dacca.

JESUS ISLAND, a fertile island of Canada, in the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, 24 miles long, and 6 broad.

JESUS, ISLE DE, a small island discovered by Mendanna, Jan. 10, 1567. Lat. 6. 50. S. Long. 167., 55. E.

JESUS MARIA DE LOS MONTES, a town of

S. America, intendency of Buenos Ayres, 60 miles S. of Santa Cruz.

JETTINGEN, a neat town of Bavaria, on the Mindel. Pop. 1500.

JETZE, a river of Prussia, which joins the Elbe, duchy of Luneburg.

JEVER, a district in the N.W. of Germany, on the ocean, between E. Friesland and the duchy of Oldenburg, to which it belongs; extent 106 square miles. Pop. 17,000.—Also, the capital, surrounded with a mound and ditch, 34 miles N.W. of Oldenburg. Pop. 3500.

JEZIRA UL OMAR, a town on a low sandy island in the Tigris, supposed to be the Neerda of Josephus, and the Roman fortress Bezabde.

JETPOOR, a city of Hindostan, capital of a principality of the same name in Rajpootana, 150 miles S.S.W. from Delhi. It is the handsomest and most regularly built town in Hindostan, four streets diverging at right angles from the great central square. The houses are three stories high, and the temples are numerous. Besides the palace of the Raja, it contains a mint, an observatory, and a great theatre for fighting elephants. Pop. about 60,000. Lat. 26. 55. N. Long. 75. 37. E.

JHANSU-JEUNG, a to., castle, and valley of Tibet. The town consists of a monastery, on the concave side of a steep rock, and about 150 houses, rising in rows one behind another. The castle is on a rock, almost impregnable. The valley, which is extensive and populous, has the appearance of having been the bed of a lake. The soil is rich, with abundant crops of corn, and it is noted for the manufacture of woollen cloths. 130 miles W.S.W. of Lassa. Lat. 28. 49. N. Long. 89. 32. E.

JHYLUM, RIVER, (the Hydaspes of the Greeks,) a river of Hindostan, which has its rise in the valley of Cashmere, and after a course of 450 miles, joins the Chenab.

JIBBEL AURESS, or **EURESS**, the Mons Aurasus of the middle age, and the Mons Audus of Ptolemy, an extensive range of mountains in Algiers, province of Constantina, with several beautiful plains and valleys intervening: both the higher and lower parts are of the utmost fertility, and still continue to be the garden of the province. 50 miles S. of Constantina.

JIDDA, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red Sea, in the sheriffat of Mecca, which, being a mart between Egypt and India, has a very considerable trade, in which the English are particularly favoured. 34 miles W.S.W. of Mecca, of which it is the port. Lat. 21. 29. N. Long. 39. 15. E.

JINBATA, a kingdom of Africa, surrounded by two branches of the Niger, 80 miles long, and 40 broad.—Also, the capital, on a branch of the Niger, the resting place for merchants between Tombuctoo and the W. of Africa, 70 miles S.W. of Tombuctoo. Lat. 16. 4. N. Long. 0. 16. E.

JIONPOUR, a city of Hindostan, in Allahabad, bounded N. by Oude, E. by Gazypour, S. by Benares, and W. by Manickpour; 50 miles long and 30 broad. Also the capital, on the Goomty, 30 miles N.W. of Benares, once the seat of an empire. Sultan Shirki built the great masjid, or mausoleum, still remaining. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches; on the top of it are shops on both sides. Lat. 25. 46. N. Long. 82. 55. E.

JOACHIM, ST., a vil. of France, department of Loire Inferieure. Pop. 2000.

JOACHIMSTHAL, a mining to. of Bohemia, among the Erzgebirge mountains, 11 miles N. of Elnbogen. Pop. 3700.—Also, a town of Brandenburg, 131 miles N.E. of Berlin.

JOANA, a to, and fort on the N. coast of Java, on a river of the name, which is the largest and most navigable along this coast, being 20 feet deep, and 200 broad. Lat. 6. 40. S. Long. 111. 10. E.

JOANNA, or **HINZUAN**, the principal of the Comora islands, 30 miles long and 15 broad. The face of the country is picturesque and pleasant, consisting of lofty mountains, clothed to the summits; deep and rugged valleys, adorned by frequent cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets; with groves extending over the plains to the edge of the sea. The soil is fertile, producing various kinds of vegetables and fruits spontaneously. The sovereign takes the title of sultan, and formerly bore sway over the whole of the Comora islands, for which he still claims tribute. The coasts are chiefly in the hands of Arabians, who have driven the natives to the interior and mountainous parts. The town of Joanna, where the king resides, is on the E. coast, at the foot of a high hill, and contains about 200 houses. The natives are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers: they get their supplies of arms and ammunition from the ships that touch there. The island is much frequented by European vessels, for the sake of procuring water and provisions. Lat. 12. 54. E. Long. 44. 30. E.

JOANNINA, a flourishing city of Greece, capital of Albania, on the W. of a large lake of the name, which is supposed by Pouqueville to be the ancient Acherousia. The situation and environs are extremely beautiful; the houses and minarets of the town, rising amid groves of orange, lemon, and cypress trees, combined with the fertile plain, the lake and its woody islands, and the lofty Thessalian mountains in the distance, have a very picturesque effect. It has some handsome mosques and churches, and a bazar, full of shops. The palace of the pasha is on a peninsula jutting into the lake; he has also an elegant summer residence at the W. end of the town. Joannina is allowed to be superior to Athens in wealth, refinement, learning, and dialect: modern Greek literature was cultivated here, when it flourished in no other

part of Greece, and it has still two public academies. Almost the only manufactures are Turkey leather, and works of embroidery. It was the capital of Ali Pasha, 70 miles W. of Larissa. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 21. 38. E.

JOAO DE PESQUEIRA, St., a strong to. of Portugal, province of Beira, on the Duero, 21 miles S.S.E. of Lamego. Pop. 1500.

JOBIĆ, an island in the Pacific, on the N. of New Guinea, 110 miles long from E. to W., and from 6 to 20 broad. Lat. 1. 36. to 2. S. Long. 135. 50. to 137. 36. E.

JODAR, a to. of Spain, in Jaen. Pop. 3200.

JOHANNISBERG, or MOUNT ST. JOHN, a hill famous for its vineyards, with a castle, in the duchy of Nassau, near the east bank of the Rhine, 16 miles W. by N. Mentz. Here is produced the finest of all the Rhenish wines.

JOHANN-GEORG-STADT, a to. of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge, 64 miles S.W. Dresden. Pop. 2650.

JOHLINGEN, a vil. of Germany, 8 miles N. by E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1700.

JOHN, St., a vil. and fort in Canada, on the Richlieu river, 20 miles S.E. Montreal.

JOHN, St., a lake of Lower Canada, 108 miles N.N.W. Quebec.

JOHN'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of South Carolina, 30 miles in circumference. Lat. 32. 42. N. Long. 80. 10. W.

JOHN'S ST., a city and seaport of New Brunswick, on its south coast, and the largest and most important town, though not the capital of that colony. It is built on a small peninsula, on the north side of the river St. John, near its mouth. The harbour is commodious and spacious. The houses are principally of brick, regularly arranged, and on the whole handsome. The public buildings are a stone court-house recently erected, the marine hospital, poor-house, jail, with several churches and chapels. The grammar school had, in 1836, 495 scholars. There are two banks, and a savings bank; a marine insurance company; 2 public libraries and a newsroom; and 4 or 5 weekly newspapers. St. John's is a corporate city, a free port, and the great commercial emporium of New Brunswick. The place has sprung up since the peace of 1783. Pop. in 1834, 12,885. 130 miles W.S.W. Halifax, and 190 miles E.N.E. Augusta, in the State of Maine. Lat. 55. 20. N. Long. 66. 3. W.

JOHN'S, St., a to. of the island of Newfoundland, of which it is the capital, on its S.E. coast, at the inner end of an excellent harbour. It suffered greatly from fires in 1816, 1817, and 1818. There are some good stone and brick houses, erected principally since these calamities occurred; but most part of the town is built of wood. An edifice recently erected for the residence of the governor, is said to have cost £50,000. The custom-house, the church, and other public buildings, present nothing remarkable. There

are several weekly newspapers. Most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and this is the see of a bishop of that persuasion. The town is much agitated by party contentions. In time of war, it is a place of great importance. The population is very fluctuating. Sometimes during the fishing season, the town is full of inhabitants; at others, it appears half deserted. In 1836, the population of the town and its electoral district, comprising 12,413 acres, was 18,926, being about one-fourth of the total population of the colony. Lat. 47. 32. N. Long. 52. 29. W.

JOHN'S ST., a to. of the United States, in Sussex county, Delaware, 76 miles S. of Philadelphia.

JOHN'S, St., the capital of Antigua island, in the West Indies, a regular and well built town. Lat. 17. 4. N. Long. 62. 4. W.

JOHN'S, St., an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the north coast of Nova Scotia, to which government it is annexed. It is 117 miles in length; the medium breadth is 20 miles. Capital, Charlotte town. Pop. of the island about 5,000. It lies between 45. 46. and 47. 10. N. lat., and between 44. 22. and 46. 32. W. long.

JOHN'S, St., one of the Virgin Islands, about 12 miles in circumference, 12 leagues east of Port Rico. Lat. 18. 7. N. Long. 64. 32. W.

JOHN'S, St., a small island in the West Indies, belonging to Denmark, north of St. Croix, and south of Tortola.

JOHN'S, St., a large river of North America, in the British province of New Brunswick, which runs into the bay of Fundy, in Lat. 30. 32. N. Long. 81. 42. W.—Also, a river of West Florida, which falls into Apalache bay.

JOHN'S, St., a river of Lower Canada, which joins the St. Lawrence 30 miles below Montreal.

JOHNSHAVEN, a fishing to. of Scotland, in the co. of Kinc., 9 miles N. by E. Montrose.

JOHNSTON, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina, watered by Neuse and Little rivers. Chief town, Smithfield.—2d, of Illinois, on the Ohio. Pop. in 1838, 1600.

JOHNSTON, a to. of the United States, in Providence county, Rhode Island.

JOHNSTONE, a large vil. in Renfrewshire, on the Black Cart. Its rise has been remarkably rapid, the population, which in 1781 only amounted to ten persons, having, in 1841, increased to upwards of 7000. The place is built on a regular plan, and the houses are generally of good mason work, with garden-ground attached to each. Cotton-spinning, to which its rise is chiefly attributable, is extensively carried on; there having been, in 1839, 15 mills, employing 1456 persons, exclusive of mills at Elderslie, Linwood, and other places in the immediate vicinity. In Johnstone, there are, besides, two brass and two iron foundries, and five machine manufactories, with various minor branches of industry. In the neighbourhood are four coi-

lieries. The railway from Glasgow to Ayrshire passes this village; and there is a canal from hence to Paisley and Glasgow. 3½ miles W. Paisley. 11 miles W. Glasgow.

JOHNSTONE, a pa. in Dumfries-shire. In 1834, according to the New Statistical Account, there was in this "rural parish neither public house, meetinghouse, resident surgeon, village post-office, prison, lawyer, nor beggar." Pop., in 1831, 1234. Nearest towns, Lockerby and Moffat.

JOHNSTOWN, a neat to. in Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, near the Spa of Balyspellan. 80 miles S.W. Dublin.

JOHNSTOWN, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Montgomery county, New York, on the Mohawk.

JOIGNY, a to. of France, in the department of Yonne, and on the river of that name. It is surrounded with old walls, and has the remains of an ancient castle. The streets are narrow, steep, and inconvenient. The place has a cathedral, built in the 14th century, 2 other churches, cavalry barracks, with vinegar and other factories. Pop., in 1836, 4,700. 15 miles N.W. by N. Auxerre.

JOINVILLE, a to. of France, in Champagne, on the Marne. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and stockings. Pop. 3000. 70 miles S.S.E. Rheims.

JOLIBA, (Great Water,) the name given by the Negroes to the Niger, called by the Moors, Nil il Abud, (the River of Slaves.)

JOLO, or **SOERE CARTA**, a to. of Java, capital of the kingdom of Soosoochoonan.

JONCY, a to. of France, department of Saône and Loire, 17 miles S.W. of Chalons-sur-Saône.—Another to. of France, department of Cote d'Or, 3 miles N.W. of Arnay le Duc.

JONES, a co. of the U. States, in N. Carolina, on the Trent. Chief town, Trenton.—Also of Georgia, on the E. side of Oakmulgee. Chief town, Clinton.

JONESBOROUGH, a to. of Tennessee, United States, capital of Washington district, near the foot of the Iron mountains, 86 miles N.E. of Knoxville.

JONKIÖPING, capital of a government of the name in Sweden, province of Smaland, containing 117,000 inhabitants. It is protected by a castle. 86 miles E. of Gottenburg. Pop. 3000.

JONSAC, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente, 9 miles S.S.E. of Pons. Pop. 2500.

JOODPOOR, a circar of Hindostan, country of Agimere, bounded N. by Bickaneer and Nagore, E. by Agimere, S. by Sirowy, and W. by a Sandy desert.—Also the capital, 79 miles W.S.W. of Agimere. See Joodpoor.

JOORIA, a populous and thriving seaport of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. Lat. 22. 40. N. Long. 70. 26. E.

JOPPA, a town of the U. States, in Hartford county, Maryland, 20 miles N.E. of Baltimore.

JORA, a fortress of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, and district of Gurrah, taken by the emperor Akbar, in 1564.

JORULLO, **JURUYO**, or **XURULLO**, a large and active volcano of Mexico, state of Valladolid, in an extensive plain, 70 miles S.S.W. the city of that name, and 80 miles from the Pacific.

JORDAN, a river of Palestine, famous in sacred history. It rises a few miles N. of Baniyas, on the W. slope of Djebel-es-Sheikh, the ancient Hermon, and after a S. course of 40 miles, it opens into the lake Tabariah, or Genesareth, close to the ancient town of Bethsaida. At the S. end of this sheet of water, the Jordan enters a narrow valley called el-Ghor, and after running through it with a southerly course of 90 miles, empties its waters into the Dead Sea, its entire length being 150 miles.

JORE, a vil. and mountain in the Cherokee country; the mountain said to be the highest in the country.

JORGE, St., a to. of Brazil, on the coast of St Salvador. Lat. 14. 45. S. Long. 22. 40. W.

JORJAN, or **CORCAN**, a to. of Persia, capital of a district in the W. of Chorasán, on the Abiscoun. It is the ancient city Syringes—the capital of Hyrcania. 110 miles S.W. of Meshid. Lat. 36. 54. N. Long. 54. 54. E.

JORKAU, a to. of Bohemia, circle of Saatz, with alum works in the neighbourhood. On a mountain near it is the magnificent castle of Rothenhausen, 5 miles N. of Commotau.

JOSEPH, St., a to. of S. America, province of Buenos Ayres, N.W. of Monte Video. Lat. 84. 22. 17. S. Long. 56. 53. 22. W.—Also a river of Buenos Ayres, which joins a branch of the Plata.—Also, a small river of Lower Canada, tributary to the St. Lawrence.

JOSEPH DEL PARRAL, St., a to. of Mexico, intendency of Durango. Pop. 5000.

JOSEPH'S, St., a to. of California, lat. 23. 3. N. Also, a river of the U. States, which enters lake Michigan.

JOSEPH'S BAY, St., a bay of W. Florida, 12 miles long, and 7 where broadest.

JOSIMATH, a to. of Hindostan, province of Serinagur, containing 150 houses. Lat. 30. 34. N. Long. 79. 38. E.

JOSSELIN, a to. of France, department of Morbihan, 20 miles N.E. of Vannes. Pop. 2700.

JOTAN, a to. on the coast of Natolia, near cape Arba, 10 miles N. of Mileto.

JOUARE, a to. of France, D. of Seine and Marne, 10 miles S.E. of Meaux, and 35 E. of Paris.

JOUDPOOR, or **MARWAR**, a state of Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, and the most extensive and powerful in Rajpootana. Length 260 miles; breadth about the same; area estimated at 70,000 square miles. The population is uncertain. The country consists

generally of open plains, is well watered, and is favourable for the production of different kinds of grain. It also produces salt and cotton, and is celebrated for its camels. The commerce of Joudpoor is extensive, its great emporium being Pallee. Joudpoor is the name of the capital of this rajahship. It is 100 miles W. Ajmere, and contains a population of probably 60,000; but notwithstanding its magnitude, we have no recent accounts respecting it.

JOUE, a to. of France, department of Indre and Loire, 3 miles S. of Tours. Also, a town in the department of Loire Inferieure. Pop. 1900.

JOUE DU PLAIN, a to. of France, department of Orne, 5 miles S.W. of Argentan.

JOUGUES, a to. of France, department of Doubs, 8 miles S. of Pontarlier.

JOVIN, St., a to. of France, department of Vienne. Pop. 2000.

JOQUES, a vil. of France, department of Mouths of the Rhone, 12 miles N.E. of Aix. Pop. 1600.

JOURA, a barren island in the Grecian archipelago, 10 miles in circuit; and 12 miles S.W. of Andros.

JOUY, a to. of France, department of the Seine and Oise, 3 miles S. of Versailles. Pop. 1800.

JOUY LE CHATEL, a to. of France, department of Seine and Marne, 10 miles N.W. of Provins.

JOUY SUR MORIN, a to. of France, department of Seine and Marne, 15 miles S.E. of Meaux.

JOWRIES, a cluster of small islands on the E. of Tunis, opposite Lempta, anciently Tarrichæ. Lat. 35. 38. Long. 10. 56. E.

JOYEUSE, a small to. of France, department of Ardeche, on the Baune, 26 miles S.W. of Privas.

JUAN, St., or **DESAGUADERO**, a river of Mexico, the outlet of the lake Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, into the Caribbean sea.

JUAN, St., the capital of California, on the W. coast, 100 miles N.N.W. of cape St. Lucar. Lat. 26. 25. N. Long. 114. 9. W.—Also a to. of Mexico, in New Biscay, 75 miles S.S.W. of Paral.—Also a to. of Panama, between Panama and Porto Bello.—Also a seaport of Mexico, province of Nicaragua, 30 miles S.E. of Leon. Lat. 12. 10. N. Long. 87. 38. W.—Also a to. in E. Florida, 12 miles N. of St. Mark.—Also a small island near the coast of New Albion.—Also a to. on the W. coast of Lucon.—Also a to. of S. America, province of Moxos, 70 miles E.N.E. of Trinidad.—Also a river of New Mexico, which enters the gulf of California, lat. 29. 10. N.—Also a to. of Columbia, intendency of Quito, 15 miles N.W. of St. Joachim de Omagnas. Also, a river of Popayan, which runs into the Pacific, lat. 3. 32. N.

JUAN BATTISTA DEL PORTILLO DE CARORA, St., a to. of Columbia, 15 leagues E. of the

lake of Maracaybo, in the Savannas. It is tolerably well built, and contains a handsome parish church, a Franciscan convent, and a hermitage. The temperature, though hot, is salubrious; but the soil of the district is dry and sterile. 30 leagues S. of Venezuela. Pop. of the town and district, 10,000.

JUAN DE LOS LLANOS, St., a province of Columbia, in New Grenada, consisting of prodigious plains, extending for 2 or 300 leagues, without the slightest inequality. The town was founded in 1555, and was formerly celebrated for gold mines, which have now declined. 50 miles E.S.E. of Bogota. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 3. 0. N. Long. 73. 26. W.

JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, St., a to. of Buenos Ayres, near to the Chilian frontier, capital of the province, and on the river of the same name, 125 miles N. Mendoza. The pop. of the town is estimated at from 16,000 to 20,000. The climate of the province is delightful, and the soil is highly productive.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, a group comprising two chief and several smaller islands in the South Pacific Ocean, about 400 miles W. of the coast of Chili. The largest of these islands, and the only one inhabited, is called Mas-a-tierra, to distinguish it from Mas-a-fuera, a lofty volcanic rock, about 90 miles W. Mas-a-tierra is from 10 to 12 miles long and about 6 broad. The name of Juan Fernandez is popularly applied to that island only, having been discovered by a Spanish navigator so called. It was the solitary dwelling during four years, of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, whose adventures gave rise to De Foe's inimitable novel of Robinson Crusoe. The island has lately been taken on lease from the Chilian government, by an enterprising American, who has brought hither 150 families of Tahitians, with the intention of cultivating the land, rearing cattle, and so improving the port of Cumberland Bay that it may become the resort of whalers and other vessels navigating the Pacific Ocean.

JUAN DEL REY, St., a to. of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro.

JUAN DEL RIO, St., a to. of Mexico, state of Queretaro, 81 miles N.W. Mexico, S.W. of the lake of Parras. Pop. 10,200.

JUAN DE ULUA, St., an island in the bay of Vera Cruz, with a strong fortress and a fine light-house. Lat. 19. 12. N. Long. 97. 25. W.

JUANPORE, a district of British India, province of Allahabad, traversed by the river Goomty. Area 1820 square miles: pop. uncertain. The soil is sandy, but generally well cultivated. Juanpore, the capital of the district and a place of importance, is now decayed. Here there is a magnificent bridge over the Goomty, built nearly 300 years ago, still in perfect preservation, and one of the finest works of the kind in India.

JUBO, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a capital of its name, subject to the Portuguese. Lat. 0. 50. N. Long. 43.

28. E. Also, a river, which runs into the Indian sea, a little N. of the equinoctial.

JUBONES, a river of Peru, which falls into the Pacific in lat. 3. 20. S.

JUDENBURG, a to. of Upper Styria, capital of a circle of the name, on the Muhr, 108 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 2000.

JUDICELLO, a small river of Sicily, which rises in mount *Ætna*, and falls into the gulf of Catania.

JUDOIGNE, a small to. of the Netherlands, in S. Brabant, on the Geele, 24 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 2000.

JUDPORE. *See* Joudpoor.

JUG, a river of European Russia, which joins the upper Dwina near Ustjug, government of Vologda.

JUGDISPOUR, a to. of Hindostan, in Bahar, 15 miles S.W. of Arrah. Also, a to. of Hindostan, in Bahar, 8 miles S. of Bettiah. Also, a to. of Hindostan, in Oude, 46 miles W.S.W. of Kairabad.

JUGGERNAUT, (the Lord of the World) a to. and celebrated temple of Hindostan, the latter being one of the chief places of Hindoo pilgrimage. The town stands on the seacoast, district of Cultack. Pop. 30,000. 260 miles S.W. Calcutta.

JUGON, a to. of France, department of Cote du Nord, on the Arquenon, 12 miles from the English channel.

JUILLAC, a to. of France, department of Correze, 12 miles S.W. of Uzerches. Pop. 2000.

JUILLAC LE COQ, a to. of France, department of Charente, 5 miles south of Cognac. Pop. 1500.

JUINE, a small river of France, which rises in the forests of the Orleanois, and falls into the Etampes.

JUIST, a small island, subject to Hanover, on the coast of East Friesland, 11 miles in circumference, 6 miles W.N.W. of Norden. Lat. 53. 50. N. Long. 14. 44. E.

JUJUI, a river of South America, which rises 100 miles W.N.W. of Omaguaca, and joins the Vermejo, lat. 24. 50. S.—Also, a city of the province of Tucuman, 61 miles N.N.E. of Salta, lat. 23. 19. S.

JULFAR, a to. of Arabia, province of Oman, on a bay of the Persian Gulf, 160 miles N.W. of Maskat. Lat. 26. 3. N. Long. 57. E.

JULIA, a to. in Sicily, in the Val di Demona. Pop. 3500.

JULIAN ALPS, an extensive chain of mountains between Italy and Germany.

JULIEN L ARS, St., a to. of France, department of Vienne, in the district of Poitiers.

JULIEN DE CHAPTEUIL, St., a vil. of France, department of Upper Loire. Pop. 2150.

JULIEN DE CONCELLES, St., a vil. of France, department of Loire Inferieure. Pop. 1600.

JULIEN DU SAULT, St., a to. of France, department of Yonne, between two mountains, covered with vines, on the Yonne, 6 miles N.W. of Joigny. Pop. 2050.

JULIERS, a circle of Rhenish Prussia, extent 1600 square miles. Pop. 200,000.

JULIERS, capital of the above circle, on the Roer, 16½ miles N.E. of Aix-la-chapelle. Pop. 3130.

JULIUSBURG, a to. of Silesia, 4 miles N. of Oels.

JULPHA, OLD, once the capital of Armenia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha.

JUMBOO, a to. of Hindostan, capital of a district of the name in Lahore, on the Rau-ree, with a considerable trade, 76 miles N.E. of Lahore. Lat. 33. N. Long. 74. 5. E.

JUMBOSEER, a to. of British India, on a river of the same name, district of Baroach, presidency of Bombay. Pop. 10,000.

JUMET, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Hainault, 3 miles N. of Charleroi. Pop. 5000.

JUMIEGE, a to. of France, department of Lower Seine, on the Seine, 12 miles S.W. of Rouen. Pop. 1700.

JUMILLA, a to. of Spain, province of Murcia, with an ancient castle on a hill. The streets are straight and wide, but unpaved. It has 2 parish churches, and an hospital. 65 miles N.W. of Carthagena. Pop. 8,267.

JUMILLAC LE GRAND, a to. of France, department of Dordogne, 9 miles N. of Exideuil. Pop. 2500.

JUMNA, or YUMNA, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which rises in the Himalaya mountains, and, passing by Delhi and Agra, joins the Ganges at Allahabad, after a course of 780 miles.

JUNAGUR, a to. of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 170 miles S.W. of Ahmedabad. Lat. 21. 48. N. Long. 69. 53. E.

JUNCAL, a seaport of Chili, at the mouth of a river of the name, 50 miles N. of Copiapo. Lat. 25. 42. S.

JUNCO, a river of Africa, which crosses the Grain coast, and enters the Atlantic 90 miles E.S.E. of Cape Monte.

JUNGFERAH, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Bern, the summit of which, called Jungfrau-horn, rises 13,600 feet above the sea.

JUNG FRUN STOR, an island on the W. of the gulf of Bothnia, 6 miles in circumference. Lat. 61. 10. N. Long. 17. 10. E.

JUNGHERAH, a small island in the Ganges, on which is a seminary of Hindoo mendicants, 12 miles from Boglipoore.

JUNGYPPOOR, a to. of Bengal on the Baghyrutty river, the principal silk establishment of the E. India company; the buildings will contain 3000 persons. 25 miles N.N.W. of Moorshedabad.

JUNGLE MEKALS, a district of British India, presidency of Bengal. Area 6,990 square miles. Pop. in 1829-30, 1,304,740.

JUNIATTA, a river of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, which rises in the Alleghany moun-

tains; and, after a course of 180 miles, joins the Susquehanna, 15 miles above Harrisburg.

JUNIEN, St., a to. of France, department of Upper Vienne, on the Vienne, 20 miles W. of Limoges. Pop. 6000.

JUNIVILLE, a vil. of France, department of Ardennes. Pop. 1000.

JUNIUS, a post to. of the U. States, in Seneca county, New York, at the N. end of Seneca lake, 20 miles N. of Ovid. It contains the villages of W. Cayuga, Seneca, and Waterloo. Pop. 2251.

JUNK, a river of Guinea, which enters the Atlantic. Lat. 6. 5. N. Long. 10. 5. W.

JUNKSEYLOM, an island at the S.E. extremity of the bay of Bengal, near the S.W. coast of Siam, 60 miles long, and 10 to 20 broad; with a considerable trade in ivory and tin. The principal town, of the same name, on the N., has a harbour capable of receiving vessels of moderate size. Lat. 8. 10. N. Long. 98. 0. E.

JUNOSSUVANDO, a small town in Norwegian Lapland, with an extensive iron mine and smelting furnace, the most northerly in the world. Lat. 67. 30. N.

JUNQUIERA, LA, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, 19 miles N.W. of Rosas. Pop. 790.

JUPILLE, a to. of France, department of Sarthe. Pop. 1500.

JURA, one of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland, opposite the district of Knapdale, in Argy., to which county it is annexed, 26 miles long, and 7 broad, containing 58,500 Scots acres, of which only 3000 are arable. It is a rocky and barren region, incapable of cultivation; the mountainous ridges terminate in 4 conical peaks called the Paps of Jura: on the E., where the coast is pretty level, is a small village, called Jura, inhabited by a few fishers. The Gaelic is the only language spoken. Pop. 1264. Lat. 55. 58. N. Long. 5. 55. W.

JURA, (**JOU-RAG**, i. e. the domain of God, or Jupiter, in Celtic, a chain of mountains, which commences near Geneva, and extends N. between Switzerland and France, dividing the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Bern, from the French departments of Ain, Jura, and Doubs. The most elevated parts are the Dole, 5082 feet above the sea; Mont Tendre, 5170; and the Reculet, (the summit of the Thoiry,) 5633.

JURA, a department of France, comprising the S.E. of Franche Comte, bordering on Switzerland, extent 2050 square miles. Pop. in 1836, 315,355.

JURBO, a river of S. America, which enters the gulf of Darien. Lat. 8. 15. N. Long. 76. 44. W.

JURBY POINT, a cape on the N. W. of the Isle of Man, 5 miles W. of Ramsay. Lat. 54. 23. N. Long. 4. 28. W.

JURJURA, a mountain of Algiers, and supposed to be the highest in Barbary, anciently called *Mons Ferratus*. 24 miles S. of Dellys.

JURO, or DEVIL'S ISLAND, a small island in the Grecian archipelago. Lat. 39. 33. N. Long. 24. 15. E.

JURUENA, a head branch of the great river Tapayos, in Brazil.

JUSHPOUR, a circar of Hindostan, in Orissa, bounded N. by Surgooja, E. by Bahar, S. by Gangepour and Ruttunpour, and W. by Ruttunpour. Capital, Odeypour.

JUSOFIE, a to. of Arabia, province of Hadjar, on the S. coast of the Persian gulf. Lat. 25. 34. N. Long. 50. 30. E.

JUSSEY, a town of France, department of Upper Saone, on the Amance, 22 miles E. of Langres. Pop. 2800.—Also, a town of France, department of Yonne, 5 miles S. of Auxerre.

JUST, St., a pa. of Cornwall, 7½ miles W. of Penzance. Pop. 3666.—Also, a parish of Cornwall, 1 mile N. of St. Mawes.—Also, the name of 4 towns of France; 1, department of Aveiron, 6 miles S.S.E. of Sauveterre; 2, department of Lower Charente, 3 miles S.S.E. of Marennes; 3, department of Marne, 16½ miles S.S.E. of Sezanne; and 4, department of Oise, 9 miles N. of Clermont.

JUST EN CHEVALET, St., a to. of France, department of the Rhone and Loire. 13½ miles S.E. of Roanne. Pop. 2350.

JUSTIN, St., a to. of France, department of Landes, 37 miles W. of Condom.

JUSTINGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, capital of a lordship, 16 miles N.N.E. of Buchau.

JUTERBOCK, a to. of Brandenburg, on the Rohrbach, 29 miles S. of Potsdam. Pop. 2800.

JUTLAND, a province of Denmark, which formerly comprised the whole continental portion of the Danish dominions, anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus; but the name is now confined to the N. half of the peninsula, from 55. to 58. N. lat., being 170 miles in length, by from 60 to 80 in breadth. The S. is better known by the name of Sleswick, (which see.) Jutland is 180 miles long, and 70 to 95 broad, and contains 9200 square miles. It has few rivers; but the want of them is compensated by a number of bays, or inlets of the sea, running a great way into the country. On the N. coast of Jutland is an immense range of sandbanks, which, with the numerous currents, render the navigation extremely hazardous. The E. coast, particularly from Aarhus S. presents a succession of fertile elevations: the W. faces the German ocean for more than 200 miles N. to S. In climate it is similar to the N. of England; in some places the pasturages are excellent; but they are bordered by a chain of small hills of moving sand, which does infinite mischief; the S. division of the W. coast consists of alluvial soil of surprising fertility, but marshy and unhealthy. Dikes are necessary, to prevent the inroads of the sea. Rye is the grain most generally cultivated; and the culture of potatoes is progressively extending.

Hogs are so plentiful that Jutland has been called "the land of bacon and rye-bread." The religion is the Lutheran. Chief exports, corn and cattle. Pop. in 1834, 525,952.

JUTWAR, a small circar of Hindostan, in Gujerat, on the left bank of the Puddar, a little above the gulf of Cutch, 25 miles long and 16 broad.

JUVIGNY, a to. of France, department of La Manche, 4 miles N.W. of Mortain. Also, a to. of France, department of Marne, 9 miles N.W. Chalons-sur-Marne. Also, a town of France, department of Orne, district of Domfront. Pop. 1945.

JUZCUR, a to. of Fez., on the coast of the

Mediterranean, 15 miles W. of Mezemba.

JYENAGUR, the capital of a province of the same name in Hindostan, one of the handsomest towns of India. The houses are of stone, the streets large and spacious, and a citadel, on a steep rock, commands the town. It is a great mart for horses. Lat. 26. 56. N. Long. 75. 40. E.

JYHOON, or **GHIHOON**, the ancient Pyramus, one of the largest rivers of the S. of Natolia, which enters the Gulf of Scanderoon.

JYHTPOUR, or **JETTPOUR**, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Lat. 25. 14. N. Long. 80. 50. E.

K.

KAADÉ, a vil. of Arabia, province of Yemen, 12 miles N. of Taas.

KAARTA, a considerable kingdom of W. Africa, bounded N. by Ludamar, E. by Bambarra, S. by Fooladoo and Manding, and W. by Kasson and Fooladoo; 200 miles long and 80 broad.

KAAT'S BAAN, a to. of New York, on Hudson's river, 7 miles S. of Kaat's Kill.

KAAT'S KILL, a thriving to. in Green co., New York, on a creek of its name, W. of Hudson's river, 5 miles S. of Hudson city. In its vicinity are Kaat's Kill mountains, which are the first part of the Alleghany chain. Pop. 2468.

KABARDA, a territory of Asiatic Russia, government of Caucasus, including the principal of those nations called Circassian; divided into Great and Little Kabarda, the former reaching from the Caspian to the river Malka; the latter from thence to the environs of Mosdok. Also, a river of Russia, which runs into the Black Sea 15 miles N.W. of Bacca Serai.

KABBA, a to. of Africa, kingdom of Bambarra on the Niger, 10 miles N.E. of Sego.

KABROANG, one of the Salibabo islands, in the E. Indian Sea, 18 miles in circumference. Lat. 3. 50. N. Long. 126. 30. E.

KACHIKOLO, the ancient Gortyna, a river of Greece, in the Morea.

KADEN, a to. of Bohemia, on the Egra, 44 miles S. of Dresden. Pop. 2750.

KADER, an island at the N.W. extremity of the Persian Gulf, between the streams of the Euphrates and Tigris.

KADHEMA, a seaport of Arabia, province of Bahrin, on a bay of the Gulf of Persia, 170 miles N.W. of Lachsa. Lat. 28. 40. N. Long. 47. 36. E.

KADOM, a to. of European Russia, government of Tambov, 229 miles E.S.E. of Moscow. Pop. 5000.

KADUNKINI, a considerable to. of Natolia, containing 1000 houses. 40 miles from Konieh.

KAEN, a to. of Africa, capital of a kingdom, on the banks of the Gambia. Lat. 13. N.

KAFFABOR, the capital of a kingdom of the name in Nigritia. Lat. 11. 47. N. Long. 0. 12. W.

KAFFRARIA, or **CAFFRARIA**, a territory of Southern Africa, extending along the coast in a N.E. direction, from the great Fish river, which separates it from the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to the Key's river, which divides it from the country of the Tambookies. It is still entirely independent, and is inhabited by a native people, called Kaffres, or Koussis. They are a fine race; tall, robust, and handsome; and are more addicted to agriculture than the Hottentots, though this pursuit is often interrupted by war and intestine dissension. Pasturage is their general occupation. They breed no horses, and are equally unacquainted with sheep and goats. Cattle, therefore, constitute almost their sole possession. They are much devoted to the chase.

KAHLA, a small to. of Germany, principality of Altenburg, 8 miles S. of Jena. Pop. 1800.

KAHLEN-GEIRGE, a branch of the Noric Alps, which begins near Closter-Neuburg, and extends, under various denominations, to Wippach, in Carniola. It corresponds to the Mons Cetius of the ancients, which separated Noricum from Pannonia.

KAHLWANG, a large vil. of Styria, 17 miles W. of Leoben.

KAL, a to. of Russia, government of Viatka, on the Kama, 124 miles N.E. of Viatka. Pop. 1400.

KAIGUEZ, a to. on the S. coast of Natolia, 18 miles S. of Mogla. Lat. 36. 50. N. Long. 28. 19. E.

KAIR, a large fortified to. of Hindostan, province of Aurangabad, on the Godavery.

KAIRA, a district of British India, presidency of Bombay, well watered, and containing much good soil. Area 1,827 square miles Pop. (1828) 484,735. Kaira, the capital, is a neat walled town, 113 miles N.N.W. Surat.

KAIRABAD, a circar of Hindostan, in Oude, bounded north by Thibet, east by Bahraitch, south by Lucknow, and west by Rohilcund, 80 miles long and 50 to 73 broad.—Also the capital, 86 miles N.W. of Fyzabad.

KAIRWAN, or **KEERWAN**, a city of northern Africa, in the regency of Tunis, second only to the capital in population and commerce. The mosque is esteemed the most sacred and most magnificent in Barbary.

KAISARIEH, the ancient capital of Cappadocia, called Mozaca, and afterwards Cæsarea, at present a large town of Caramania, in Turkey, at the foot of a mountain, surrounded with walls, defended by a castle, and divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a mosque. The Greeks have 2 churches, 1 metropolitan, and the Armenians 3. The chief trade is in cotton and morocco leather. 250 miles E.S.E. Constantinople. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 38. 41. N. Long. 35. 18. E.

KAISERBERG, a to. of France, department of the Upper Rhine, 5 miles N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 2500.

KAISERSLAUTERN, a fortified to. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, capital of a district of the name, and the seat of one of the 3 lycæums, or provincial schools, lately erected in the circle of the Rhine. It was the scene of much hard fighting in 1792 and 1793. 34 miles W.N.W. of Spire. Pop. 3500.

KAISERSTHUL, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Argau, on the Rhine, 3 miles N.E. of Baden. Pop. 1700.

KAJAAGAR, or **GALLAM**, a kingdom of Africa, bounded N. by the Senegal, S.E. by Bambouk, and W. by Bondou and Fouta Torra. The air and climate salubrious. The inhabitants are called Sera-woollies, or Sera-colets; their complexion is a jet black; and they are great traders.

KAKABOULIA, a district in the south of the Morea, on the Laconian Gulf, said to be rich in the remains of antiquity. The Kakabouliots bear a bad character, even among the Mainotes, for their barbarous and piratical habits.

KAKAVA, the Dolichistè of Ptolemy and Stephanus, a long narrow rocky island of Asia Minor, at the entrance of a bay of the name, east of the island of Kastelorizo.

KAKHET, or **KAKHETTY**, the east part of Georgia, comprehending part of the ancient Iberia, 180 miles long and 90 broad; bounded north by Kabarda, east by Daghestan, south by Persian Armenia, and west by Immeritia.—The town of Kakhét, in this province, is near mount Caucasus, 45 miles N.E. of Teflis.

KAKKABAN, one of the Maratuba islands,

in the East Indian sea. Lat. 2. 8. N. Long. 116. 50. E.

KAKUNDY, a to. of west Africa, on the Rio Nunez. Major Peddie and Captain Campbell died there.

KALAAAT EL MEDYK, a vil. and fort of Syria, in the valley of the Orontes, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Apamea.

KALAAAT EL NEGUIR, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, government of Diarbekir, 25 miles south of Bir.

KALAAAT SEIDJAB, or **SHAYSAR**, a castle of Syria, in the valley of the Orontes, with some ancient ruins, supposed to be those of Larissa.

KALAMAKI, a large and gloomy bay of Naxos, 2 miles E. of Patara; the Portus Phœnicus of Livy.

KALAMAS, the ancient Acheron, a river of Greece, which, after passing through the Acherusian lake, enters the Ionian sea, near the ancient city of Cichyrus, or Ephyre.

KALATOE, an island in the East Indian Sea, 36 miles in circumference. Lat. 7. 18. S. Long. 122. 15. E.

KALBA, a to. of Persia, province of Mazanderan, 60 miles east of Fehrabad.—Also, a town of Arabia, province of Oman, near the Persian Gulf, 100 miles W.S.W. of Julfar.

KALDENKIRCHEN, a to. of the duchy of Juliers. Pop. 1900.

KALE, a river of Scotland, in Roxb., which joins the Teviot.

KALGUEV, an island in the Frozen sea, 140 miles in circumference, 240 miles N.N.E. of Archangel. Lat. 68. 20. to 69. 18. N. Long. 45. 30. to 47. 30. E.

KALHAT, a to. of Arabia, co. of Oman, at the mouth of a river of the name, on the Arabian Gulf, 80 miles south east of Maskat. Lat. 23. 10. N. Long. 58. 25. E.

KALIFAT, a vil. of Asia Minor, near the conflux of the Kalifat-osmak with the Mender, supposed to be the site of New Ilum. See Tchiblack.

KALISCH, the name of one of the new palatinates of Poland, subject to Russia, east of Prussian Poland, surrounded by the palatinates of Masovia, Sendomir, and Cracow, 184 miles long, and 30 broad. Pop. 150,000. Also, the capital, on the frontier of the Prussian territory, with manufactures of cloths, linen and woollen, and leather. 128 miles W. S.W. Warsaw. Pop. 15,000, of whom 2500 are Jews.

KALKA PIRÁ, a river of Chinese Tartary, which rises in mountains called Suelki, or Silki, 130 miles west from Chiehcar, and falls into lake Coulon. It gives name to the nation of Tartars on the east and west of it.

KALKA TARGAR, a country of Chinese Tartary, which contains one standard of Mogul Tartars. Lat. 41. 50. N. Long. 110. 33. E.

KALKAS, a tribe of the Mongul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary, inhabiting the country north of the Mongul Tartars, properly so called, as far as the kingdom of the Eluthes, 300

leagues from east to west. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers, and adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration that bonzes from China, Hindostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben Fira.

KALKE, one of the Prince's islands, in the sea of Marmora, anciently called Chalchitis, from its mines of copper, for which it was famous. It has three Greek monasteries.

KALKOON, or **TURKEY ISLANDS**, a cluster in the East Indian Sea. Lat. 6. 15. S. Long. 115. 14. E.

KALLIES, a to. of Pomerania, 34 miles east of Stargard. Pop. 1700.

KALLSKAR, 4 islands in the gulf of Bothnia.

KALLUNDBORG, a seaport of Denmark, on the west of Zealand, 69 miles west of Copenhagen. Pop. 1400. Lat. 55. 47. N. Long. 11. 11. E.

KALMUCS, a nation of Tartars, inhabiting the part of the Russian government of Caucasus between the Volga and the Ural, toward the Caspian sea. They are divided into a number of hordes, or clans, each under their own khan; but all acknowledge one principal khan, called Orchicurtikhan, or the king of kings, who derives his pedigree from Tamerlane. They have now submitted to Russia, or at least to its protection. They live in tents, and rove from place to place in quest of pasturage for their cattle; their food is flesh, (especially that of horses) fish, wild fowl, and venison, milk, butter, and cheese. They are pagans, and believe in the transmigration of souls; are of a low stature, their faces broad and flat, with a flat nose and little black eyes; of an olive complexion, their faces full of wrinkles, with very little beard; they shave their heads, leaving only a tuft of hair on the crown. The better sort wear coats of stuff or silk, with a wide surtout of sheep skin, and a cap of the same. Their *kibbets*, or tents, are round, with a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke.

KALNICK, a high ridge of barren mountains in Croatia, near the frontier of Turkey.

KALTEN LENSFELD, a to. of Germany, 11 miles N.W. of Meiningen.

KALTEN NORDHEIM, a small to. of the duchy of Saxe Weimar, on the Fulda, 7 miles N.W. of Meiningen.

KALTEN SOUTHEIM, or **SUNDHEIM**, a to. of the duchy of Saxe Weimar, 7 miles west of Meiningen.

KALTEN STEINBURG, a to. of Bavaria, 6 miles E.N.E. of Guzenhausen.

KALTEN WERTHEIM, a to. of the duchy of Saxe Weimar, 12 miles W.N.W. of Meiningen.

KALUGA, an extensive government of European Russia, bounded by those of Moscow, Smolensko, Tula, and Orel, between lat. 51. and 54. 30. N., and long. 35. 48. and 37. 22. E., and containing 11,480 square miles. Chief products, corn, hemp, and flax; and it con-

tains some iron mines. Chief rivers, the Oka, Upa, and Schiedra. Pop. in 1838, 915,000.—Also the capital, on the Oka, with good public buildings; but, in other respects, irregular, most of the houses being of wood, and ill built. Kaluga is one of the most important and manufacturing towns in the empire; it has 5 sail-cloth factories, between 30 and 40 oil factories, numerous tanyards, some sugar refineries, with manufactures of woollen, cotton, &c., and exports largely lamb-skins, leather, and wax. Pop. 25,660. 105 miles S.E. Moscow.

KALWARY, a neatly built to. of Poland, 76 miles S.W. of Wilna. Pop. 2700.

KAMA, a small island in the north sea, near Lapland, 10 miles north of Suroe.—Also a large river of European Russia, which enters the Volga, 24 miles below Kasan.

KAMAKURA, an island of Japan, 3 miles in circumference, on the south of Nippon; the place of exile for state prisoners. The coast is so steep that persons disembarking are lifted to it by cranes.

KAMBALA, a ridge of mountains in Thibet, between lake Palte and the Brahmapoetra.

KAMBORS, a village of European Russia, government of Perm. Pop. 1200.

KAMEH, a province of Candahar, west of Cabul.

KAMENITZ, a to. of Bohemia, 24 miles N.N.E. of Tabor. Pop. 1550.—Also a to. of Slavonia, near the Danube. Pop. 1500.

KAMENSK, a to. of Russia, government of Perm, with a cannon foundry. 42 miles east of Catharinburg. Pop. 2000.

KAMENZ, a to. of Upper Lusatia, on the Schwartz Elster. Pop. 2250.

KAMERAN, a fertile island in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 15. 6. N. Long. 42. 25. E.

KAMINETZ, a to. of Russian Poland, capital of the government of Podolia, north of the Dniester, with a castle on a rock, one of the best fortifications in Poland. The town has a good trade, particularly in peltry. 110 miles west of Braclau. Pop. in 1830, 15,559.

KAMLACH, a small river of Suabia, which joins the Mindel.

KAMLIBCH, a vil. of Germany, 4 miles west of Mindelheim.

KAMMA, a river of Russia, the largest which joins the Volga. The Tartars call it Cholman-Idel.

KAMMAH, the capital of a district in the Birman empire, on the Irrawaddy, 15 miles north of Prone.

KAMMENI, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, 2 islands of the Grecian Archipelago, so called from the calcined substance of which they are formed; the name denoting *burnt*. The first rose above the sea in a surprising manner, whilst the waters boiled up; and, on account of its origin, was consecrated by the ancients to the god of hell, and called Hiera. In 1743, during subterraneous convulsions, and other

terrifying phenomena, another island suddenly appeared above water: to distinguish it from the former, the Greeks have called it Mikri Kammeni, (the Little Burnt Island;) in it are visible six craters, by which the volcano vomited forth the substances that compose it. At the beginning of the last century a new islet appeared between Great and Little Kammeni, 1 league from Santorin. These islands are 3 miles west of Santorin. Lat. 36. 30. N. Long. 25. 24. E.

KAMNITS, a to. of Bohemia, 30 miles S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2,200.

KAMP, a river of Austria, which joins the Danube.

KAMCHATKA, a large peninsula at the N.E. extremity of Asia, forming part of the Russian government of Irkutsk, and district of Okhotsk, to which it is joined on the north, and bounded east by the north Pacific, and west by the sea of Okhotsk; extending from north to south between 51. and 62. N. lat., 800 miles long, and from 100 to 250 miles broad. It is divided into 4 districts—Bolcheretsk, Tiguilok, Nijni Kamschatsk, and Vershnei Kamschatsk. A range of lofty mountains extends the whole length of the peninsula: several of them are volcanic; but the most remarkable is a very active volcano near Nijni Kamschatsk, 2 years seldom elapsing without a violent eruption. From these mountains several rivers rise, and take their course into the Pacific and the sea of Okhotsk. Kamschatka is remarkably cold, scarcely enjoying three months of imperfect summer, and incapable of producing grain in the smallest quantity. Still the climate cannot be reckoned unwholesome; for the inhabitants are robust and longlived. Stunted trees are thinly scattered over the country; some of the more fertile parts produce tolerably good hay: ehervil, garlic, onions, angelica, celery, turnips, and other vegetables grow wild on a few spots in the valleys; and they have a variety of wild berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam. Sulphur abounds, and various minerals are found in the mountains. Its animals produce the richest and most valuable furs; the sable is plentiful; and it has several varieties of the arctic fox, white beavers, hares, marmots, and the argali, or wild sheep. The bear is the most formidable wild animal. The coasts and rivers swarm to an extraordinary degree with fish, which are the principal food of the inhabitants. Game is very plentiful, particularly woodcocks, snipes, grouse, wild geese, and ducks. The natives, comprising the two tribes of the Kamschadales and Koriaks, who differ more in mode of life than in physical conformation, are of diminutive stature, with broad shoulders and large heads; the face, and particularly the nose, long and flat, the eyes small and sunk, the lips thin, with scarcely any beard. They use dogs for the purposes of labour and

draught, trained with great skill. Their habitations consist of three different kinds, called *jourts*, *balagans*, and fog houses. They inhabit the first in winter, the second in summer, and the third, introduced by the Russians, are the residences of the wealthy. The external appearance of a *jourt* resembles a round hillock; a hole in the centre serving for chimney, window, and door, and the inhabitants go in and out by a long pole, with notches in it. Kamschatka was first known to the Russians in 1696, when they invaded and conquered part of it. In 1706 the conquest was completed, since which regular tribute has been paid in furs to the governor of Irkutsk. The imports, besides brandy, are nankeens and other Chinese stuffs, with various commodities of Russian and foreign manufacture, ribbons, handkerchiefs, stockings, caps, shoes, &c.; the only export is furs, the amount of which is valued from 50,000 to 100,000 rubles. The population is estimated at 5,000, of whom about 1,500 are Russians.

KAMCHATKA, a river of Kamschatka, which runs into the north Pacific, 20 miles south of Nijni Kamschatsk.

KAMSCHIN, or DEMITREFSK, a to. of European Russia, on the Volga. Pop. 2000. Lat. 50. 5. N. Long. 45. 24. E.

KANAKI, a small island in the gulf of Engia, near the west of Coluri.

KANARY, a small island in the East Indian sea, surrounded by a number of islets. Lat. 1. 44. S. Long. 129. 54. E.

KANDABAGA, mountains which form part of the boundary between Russia and Chinese Tartary.

KANDAHAR. See CANDAHAR.

KANDAL, a to. of Abyssinia, near the Red sea. Lat. 14. 30. S. Long. 41. 15. E.—Also a to. on the north coast of Java.

KANDALAKS, a to. of Russia, government of Archangel, on the White Sea. 140 miles S.S.E. of Kola.

KANDEGHERI, a to. of Hindostan, in the Carnatic. In 1599 it was the capital of a kingdom, called Narsinga, and the residence of a king whose dominions extended over Tanjore and Mandura; in 1640, a descendant of this prince, who reigned here, permitted the English to settle at Madras. 70 miles N. W. of Madras. Lat. 13. 46. N. Long. 79. 24. E.

KANEM, a to. of Bornou, on the Gazel, in a province of the name, where are bred multitudes of cattle and horses. 150 miles N.N.W. Bornou.

KANGAROO ISLAND, on the south of New Holland, discovered by Captain Flinders; it abounds with kangaroos, so tame as to allow themselves to be knocked down with handspikes. Lat. 35. 43. S. Long. 137. 58. E.

KANGELANG, an island in the eastern seas, 24 miles long. Lat. 6. 37. S. Long. 153. 44. E.

KANGIK, a river of Romania, which falls into the Black sea.

KANGRAH, or **KOTE KANGRAH**, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in the north of Lahore, surrounded by a woody district of the name, on the river Rauvy, on the top of a steep mountain. Lat. 32. 20. N. Long. 75. 50. E.

KANHAWA, a mountainous country on the west line of Virginia, bounded N.W. by the Ohio, and west by Kentucky. Pop. 6015, slaves 319.

KANHAWAY, **GREAT**, a river of Virginia, which rises in the most easterly ridge of the Alleghany chain, in north Carolina, and joins the Ohio, in the N.W. of Virginia. Lat. 38. 55. N.

KANHAWAY, **LITTLE**, a small river of Virginia, 150 yards wide at its mouth.

KANIN-NOS, an isthmus in the Frozen ocean, between the White sea and the bay of Tscherkaja-Guba, between 66. 30. and 68. N. lat.

KANIOW, a city of Russian Poland, government of Kiev, on the Dnieper, 70 miles S.E. of Kiev.

KANITZ, a to. of Moravia, on the Iglau, 10 miles S.W. of Brunn. Pop. 1600.

KANKHO, or **KANKIANG-HO**, a large river of China, province of Kiang-see, flowing south into the Poyang lake.

KANNAKA, a to. of Hindostan, at the mouth of the Bramnee, 15 miles N.W. of Point Palmiras, and 60 E.N.E. of Cattock.

KANN-GAN, a to. of China, of the third rank, on the west coast of Hainan, 62 miles S.W. of Tchen.

KANO, a to. of Africa, capital of a province of the name, and one of the principal places in Soudan. Pop. between 30,000 and 40,000. Lat. 12. 0. 19. N. Long. 9. 20. E.

KANOGE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, at one time of consequence, but now much decayed.

KANSES, a large river of Louisiana, which rises in the vast plains between the Arkansaw and the Platte; and after an eastern course of 600 miles, falls into the Missouri in lat. 38. 31. N.—Also the name of a tribe of Indians residing on its banks.

KANSON, an island in the Red sea, 20 miles long and 2 to 5 broad. Lat. 16. 44. N. Long. 42. 40. E.

KAN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, on the Kan-kiang, comprising in its district 12 cities of the third class. In the neighbourhood are a great number of trees, whence distils a fine varnish, reckoned the best in China, 840 miles south of Pekin. Lat. 25. 52. N. Long. 115. 2. E.

KANTISS, a vil. of Essex, near Horndon.

KAN-TOR, a country of Africa, south of the Gambia, with a capital of the name.

KANTURK, a m. t. of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the Dalua, 125 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1785.

KAO, one of the Friendly islands.

KAO-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Quang-tong. In its vicinity is found a kind of marble that represents naturally rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees; it is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. 1130 miles S.S.W. of Pekin. Lat. 21. 40. N. Long. 145. 36. E.

KAOU-YEOT, a city of China of the second rank, in Kiang-nan, 460 miles S.S.E. of Pekin.

KAPENDRITI, a vil. of Greece, in the north of Attica, anciently called Trysorythus, between which and Marathon the battle of Marathon was fought.

KAPINI ISLE, a small island 25 miles in circumference, west of Sumatra, and nearly under the equator.

KAPLITZ, 2 towns of Bohemia, each containing 1500 inhabitants.

KAPOSWAR, a to. and fort of Hungary, on the Kapos, 55 miles west of Tolna.

KAPRI-SU, a river of Natolia, the ancient Eurymedon, in which Cimon destroyed the Persian fleet: its mouth, in the Gulf of Attalia, is 420 feet wide.

KAPSALI, the ancient Cythera, a to. of the island of Cerigo, on the declivity of a mountain, on a small harbour. Pop. 4000. Between it and the village of Potamos are the ruins of the temple of Venus Cytheraea.

KAPTERO, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, 8 miles long and 2 broad. 2 miles west of Wasa.

KARABAGH, (Black Garden,) an extensive mountainous province of Georgia, south of the river Aras.

KARABEI-SHEH, a to. of Persia, province of Mazanderan, on the Caspian sea, 60 miles east of Fehrabad.

KARA-BIGNAR, a to. of Natolia, with a spacious khan and mosque, 19 hours' journey from Konieh.

KARADAGH, a lofty insulated mountain of Natolia, 26 miles from Karaman. At its foot are the remains of a large city, called by the Turks Bin-bir-klissa, (the Thousand and one Churches,) as the ruins of so many churches are said to be visible in it. Col. Leake conjectures it to be the Derbe of apostolic history.

KARAGILAR, a to. of Romania, 40 miles west of Bourgas. Pop. 7000.

KARAGINSKOI, an island in the north Pacific near the N.E. of Kamschatka, 80 miles in circumference. Lat. 59. 0. N. Long. 162. 14. E.

KARAGOL, **CAPE**, anciently called Posodium, a promontory on the N.E. of Corfu, opposite the point of Butrinto.

KARA-HISSAR, (Black Castle,) supposed to be the ancient Cybistra, a town of Natolia, on a steep eminence, 39 miles S.W. of Kaisarieh. At 3 miles from Kara-hissar, on a high rock, is an ancient fort called Yengi Bar, or Nour, the Nora where Eumenes stood a siege against Antigonus.

KARAK, an island in the Persian Gulf,

taken possession of by the British in 1839, which gives them the complete command of the Persian Gulf. Area 12 square miles. Pop. 400. Lat. 29. 13. N.

KARAKALPAKS, a tribe of Tartars, settled in Russia, who called themselves Kara-Kipchaks, and inhabit the districts on the Syr Darya, a considerable river springing from lake Aral.

KARAMAN, a considerable to. of Caramania, in Asia Minor, which contains 22 khans for the accommodation of merchants, 4 mosques and 6 public baths. It trades with Kaisarieh, Smyrna, and Tarsus, and has an extensive manufacture of blue cotton cloth. 55 miles south of Konieh. Pop. supposed 15,000.

KARAMUSAL, a to. of Natolia, on a bay of the sea of Marmora, 36 miles N.N.E. of Bursa.

KARANG SAMBONG, a considerable inland town of Java, 168 miles S.E. of Batavia.

KARASCH, a river of Hungary, which joins the Danube, at Uj-Palanka.

KARASJEE, a to. of Hindostan, in Beja-poor. Lat. 17. 26. N. Long. 75. 28. E.

KARA-SU, (Black Water,) the ancient Melis, a river of Natolia, which rises in mount Taurus, and enters the Euphrates at Malatia.

KARASU, or KARANSU, anciently called Eulæus, and Choaspes, a river of Persia, which rises in the N.W. of the province of Irak, and runs into the Tigris, near Bassorah.

KARASUBAZAR, a to. of the Crimea, noted for its noble antique bath, and manufacture of leather from the skins of Tauric goats, 34 miles W. of Caffa. Pop. 10,000.

KARATCHIN, a Russian ostrog, in Kamschatka, 50 miles from Bolcheretskoi.

KARBACH, a vil. of Wirtemberg. Pop. 1200.

KARDANAH, a river of Palestine, anciently Belus, which enters the sea 8 miles south of Acre. Its sand has long been famous for the manufacture of glass.

KARDZAG, a to. in the east of Hungary, capital of the district of Great Kumania, and noted for melons and land tortoises, 43 miles N.W. of Bakes. Pop. 8500.

KAREWITTE, a district of the east of Ceylon, between 7 and 8 N. lat.

KARGALA, the name of three small rivers of Russia, in the government of Orenburg, which fall into the Samara, very near each other. The country through which they flow is full of copper.—Also a town of the government of Orenburg, on the Saçkmara. Pop. 2000.

KARGALDELIN, a lake of Russian Tartary, 60 miles in circumference, 340 miles south of Orenburg.

KARGE, or KARGOVA, a to. of Prussian Poland, 49 miles S.W. of Posen. Pop. 1750.

KARGO, a province of Africa, in Loango, with some mines of excellent copper.

KARGOPOL, a to. of Russia, government of Olonetz, on the Onega. 196 miles east of Olo-netz. Pop. 5000.

KARIADEH, a to. of Natolia, on the Gulf of Smyrna, 18 miles west of Smyrna.

KARIATAIN, anciently KIRJATHAIM, a to. of Arabia, province of Nedsjed, 150 miles W.S. W. of Jamama.

KARLEBY, GAMLA, a seaport of Sweden, in East Bothnia, on the Gulf of Bothnia, near the influx of the river Karleby, 90 miles N.E. of Christinestadt. Lat. 63. 56. N. Long. 22. 20. E.

KARLEBY, NY, a to. of Sweden, in East Bothnia, on the Lappojoek, 5 miles from the sea, and 20 south of Gamla Karleby.

KARLEBY, a river of Sweden, in East Bothnia, which runs into the Gulf of Finland, 2 miles N.E. of Gamla Karleby.

KARLSBURG, ALBA CAROLINA, or BELGRAD, an episcopal town of Transylvania, on the Marosch, the only regular fortress in the country, 32 miles N.W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 5500.

KARLSBURG. See Weissenburg.

KARLSBRUCH, a to. of Baden Dourlach, 12 miles N.E. of Baden.

KARLSTADT, a circle or district of Austrian Illyria, in Croatia; extent, 1540 square miles. Pop. 108,000.

KARLY, a village on the road between Bombay and Poona, having in its vicinity a lofty hill, in which are some remarkable excavations.

KARMOE, an island near the coast of Norway, 12 miles long and 2 wide. Lat. 59. 17. N. Long. 5. 32. E.

KARNEE, a village of Syria, about 12 miles from Saide, with some ancient ruins, supposed to be those of the *Leontos oppidum* of Strabo.

KAROOT, a small district of Abyssinia, south of Begemder, which, with Dreda, is the only part of Abyssinia that produces wine.

KAROS, an island in the Grecian archipelago, 6 miles in circumference, 6 miles S.E. of Naxia. Lat. 36. 53. N. Long. 25. 39. E.

KAROTSCHA, a to. of European Russia, government of Kursk. Pop. 4000.

KAROULY, a to. of Hindostan, province of Agra. Lat. 26. 35. N. Long. 77. E.

KARPFEN, KOPFONA, or KRUPINA, a mining town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Sohl, 96 miles E. of Vienna. Pop. 3000.

KARROO, a Hottentot name, given, in the Cape of Good Hope, to vast plains, between the great chain of mountains.

KARS, a to. of Turkish Armenia, on the Arpaleheri, 85 miles N.E. of Erzerum. Pop. formerly 8000 families, now not exceeding 2000 families.

KARSUN, a to. of European Russia, 60 miles W.S.W. of Simbirsk. Pop. 3300.

KARTAN, or MARTAN, 4 small islands in the Arabian sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Curia Muria. Lat. 17. 30. N. Long. 54. 50. E.

KARTUEL, or KARTALINIA, the most western province of Georgia, bordering on Imme-

ritia, occupying both banks of the Kur, and comprehending greater part of the ancient Iberia.

KARUKU, a small island in the Eastern seas, 3 miles east of Amboyna. In this island, according to the accounts of navigators, are hot springs, which will boil an egg in five minutes. It is principally allotted to the culture of the clove tree.

KAS, or **KYEN**, or **GUESS**, or **QUESCHE**, a low fertile island in the Gulf of Persia. Lat. 26. 34. N. Long. 54. 4. E.

KAS, **EL**, or **RAS KASARON**, a mountainous cape of Egypt, on the Mediterranean. Lat. 30. 58. N. Long. 33. 22. E.

KASAN, one of the eastern governments of Russia in Europe, between 46. 20. and 49. 40. E. long., and 54. and 57. N. lat., surrounded by the governments of Viatka, Orenburg, Niznei Novgorod, and Simbirsk; extent, 24,000 square miles. Chief rivers, the Volga, Kama, Sura, Viatka, and Kasanka. Pop. 1,200,000.—Also a city of Russia, capital of the above government, on the Kasanka, 4 miles above its junction with the Volga. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a university, founded in 1804, but not opened till 1814. It has a strong stone fort, several churches, 11 convents, and several schools. Here are large soap works and tanneries; also manufactures of woollen, cotton, lace, and earthenware. Being the central point between St Petersburg, Archangel, Tobolsk, Astracan, Moscow, and Orenburg, it carries on an extensive trade. Kasan is one of the most literary towns in Russia. Several journals and publications issue from its press, among which are comprised some works in the Turkish language. At a little distance from it is a new admiralty establishment, with a navigation school, magazines, and a dockyard. 208 miles S.E. of Niznei-Novgorod. Pop. (1833) 57,000. Lat. 55. 47. 51. N. Long. 49. 21. 9. E.

KASCHAU, a royal free city of Hungary, in the circle on this side the Theiss, on the Hernad. It is well built, and has a royal academy, with a library of 10,000 volumes. Pop. 13,600. 123 miles N.E. Pesth.

KASCHIN, a to. of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Kaschinka, 117 miles N. of Moscow. Pop. 3600.

KASCHIRA, a town of European Russia, on the Oka, 73 miles S.E. of Moscow. Pop. 1600.

KASHDAGHY, the ancient Gargarus, a mountain of Asia Minor. See Tchiblack.

KASIMOV, a to. of Russia, government of Riazan, on the Oka, 76 miles E.N.E. of Riazan. Pop. 6200.

KASKASKIA, a to. of the United States, in the Illinois territory, on the Kaskaskias. Pop. 2620.

KASKASKIAS, a river of North America, which rises between the Illinois and the Washash, and enters the Mississippi 100 miles above

the mouth of the Ohio.—Also a tribe of Indians who reside on its banks.

KASMARK, or **KAISEERMARK**, a to. of Hungary, on the Poprad, 164 miles E.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 4300.

KASR AHMED, a to. on the coast of Tripoli, 100 miles E. of Tripoli.

KASR KIASSERA, a to. of Egypt, the ancient Nicopolis, 5 miles N.E. of Alexandria.

KASSABA, a to. of Asia Minor, 4 hours' journey from Karaman.

KASSON, a kingdom of Central Africa, on the upper part of the Senegal. Lat. 14. to 15. N. Long. 8. to 9. W.

KASTAMOUNI, a city of Asia Minor, the ancient Germanopolis, the residence of a pasha, and capital of a sanjakat, comprising part of the ancient Paphlagonia. It has 30 mosques, 25 public baths, 6 khans, and a Greek church. 114 miles E. N. E. of Boli. Pop. 12,000.

KASTRI, a small town in the Morea, district of Argolis, near the remains of the ancient Hermione. It has two ports.

KATABA, a to. of Arabia, in Yemen, with a citadel, 75 miles N. of Aden.

KATER, **CAPE**, a cape in the Polar sea, discovered by Captain Parry, in 1819. Lat. 71. 53. N. Long. 90. 3. W.

KATERLY, the ancient Drepanum, a to. of Asia Minor, on a bay of the sea of Marmora.

KATIF, a to. of Arabia, built of rock salt, on the Gulf of Persia, 95 miles N. of Lachsa. Lat. 2. 40. N. Long. 48. 38. E.

KATISTI, a to. on the coast of Natolia, 36 miles S. of Constantinople.

KATS, a to. of Holland, on the E. of the island of Beveland.

KATTENBRUNN, a great mountain of Salzburg, district of Songau, 9340 feet high.

KATTUNZKA, one of the cantons or principal divisions of Montenegro. Pop. 8000.

KATZBACH, a river of Silesia, which rises near Bleyberg mountain, and runs into the Oder near Leubus. On August 26, 1813, a battle was fought on its banks, between the Prussians and French.

KAVARNA, a to. of Bulgaria, on the Gulf of Varna, 22 miles N.E. of Varna.

KAUFBEUREN, a to. of Suabia, on the Wertsach, with manufactures of cotton and linen. 38 miles S.W. of Augsburg. Pop. 4200.

KAUFFUNGEN, a vil. of Hesse Cassel, on the Losse, 5 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 1500.

KAUFUNG, a straggling vil. of Silesia, on the Katzbach. Pop. 1650.

KAUGA, a to. of Africa, capital of a kingdom of the name, on a lake which Ptolemy calls Nuba Palus. 225 miles S.S.E. of Bornou.

KAUKEBAN, a to. of Arabia, in Yemen, on a mountain, almost inaccessible. 20 miles W. of Sana.

KAUNITZ, a to. and castle of Moravia, on the Iglau, 11 miles S.S.W. of Brunn.

KAURZIM, a circle of the Austrian dominions, in Bohemia, between the Elbe and

Muldaun, and traversed by the Sazawa. 1030 square miles in extent. Pop. 142,000.—Also the capital, 28 miles E.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 1550.

KAVSCHANI, a small to. of European Russia, in Bessarabia, 12 miles S. of Bender.

KAYANG, a river of the island of Celebes, which runs into Bony bay.

KAYE ISLAND, an island in the Pacific, near the west coast of North America, 30 miles long and 4 broad, discovered by Cook. Its N.E. point is a naked rock, considerably elevated; the other parts are undulating plains and small valleys filled with pine trees. Lat. 59. 56. N. Long. 144. 48. W.

KATERSBERG, a to. of France, department of Upper Rhine, 5 miles N.W. of Colmar.

KATSERECH, a to. of Germany, 12 miles W. of Coblenz.

KATERSLAUTERN, a to. of Germany, on the Lauter; taken by the French in 1793. 28 miles S.W. of Worms.

KATSESTUHL, a to. of Switzerland, county of Baden, with a castle, on the Rhine, 8 miles S.E. of Zurzach.

KATERSWERT, a to. of Prussia, grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, once fortified, but now without walls. 6 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf.

KAZAMEER, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, province of Irak-Arabi, on the west bank of the Tigris. Pop. supposed 8000.

KAZEROON, a to. of Persia, pro. of Farsistan, 55 miles W.S.W. of Shiras.

KEA, St, a pa. of England, in Cornwall. Pop. 3896.

KEACH, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Tivy.

KEADY, an indifferently built village of Ireland, county of Armagh, 6 miles S. of Armagh.

KEAL, EAST and WEST, 2 parishes of Lincolnshire. Pop. 347—502.

KEARSLEY, a to. of Lancashire, 14 miles S.E. of Great Bolton. Pop. 2709.

KEBBAN DAG, a lofty range of mountains in Kurdistan, bounding the plain of Erzerum S.E.

KEBBY, a river of Monmouthshire, which falls into the Uske.

KEBLE'S ISLAND, an island in the Mergui archipelago, 5 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Lat. 8. 59. N.

KEDAR, a to. of Syria, on the Jermuk, anciently Gadara, 50 miles N. of Jerusalem.

KEDDLESTON, a vil. of Derbyshire, noted for its mineral springs. 5 miles N. of Derby. Pop. 109.

KEDGEREE, a to. of Bengal, near the mouth of the Hoogly, esteemed healthier than Diamond harbour. It has a good bazar. Lat. 21. 55. N. Long. 88. 16. E.

KEDINGEN, a fertile district of Hanover, province of Bremen, between the Elbe and the district of Hadeln. Pop. 6500.

KEDJE, a decayed to. of Beloochistan, pro-

vince of Mukran, of which it is the capital. The population is unknown, but Kedje is said to have once contained 3000 houses. 274 miles S.W. Khelat.

KEDRON, a brook of Palestine, which passes by Jerusalem, and falls into the Dead sea.

KEELAN ISLE, an island 20 miles in circumference, off the W. extremity of Ceram. Lat. 3. 15. S. Long. 127. 55. E.

KEELE, a pa. of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 1130.

KEEMA-KEDAN, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas. Lat. 10. 30. N. Long. 124. 35. E.

KEEN, or **KAYNDEUM**, a river which is supposed to rise in the mountains between Assam and Ava, and which falls into the Irrawaddy at Miondap. Lat. 21. 45. N.

KEENE, a post to. of the United States, in Essex county, New York, 140 miles N. of Albany. Pop. 642.—Also the capital of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Ashuelot river, 14 miles S.E. of Walpole, and 79 W.N.W. of Boston. It is one of the handsomest villages in New England, and contains a court-house, jail, bank, and a meetinghouse. Pop. 3500.

KEENEHALOO, or **ST PETER'S MOUNT**, a large mountain in the N. of the island of Borneo, near which live a people called Oran, Idaan, and sometimes Maroots, who offer human sacrifices.

KEERPOY, a to. of Hindostan, in Bengal, 33 miles S.W. of Burdwan.

KEETEN, **GROOT** and **KLEIN**, two villages of North Holland, the one 4, the other 6 miles S. of the Helder, occupied by the British troops in August and September 1799.

KEFER KENNA, or **CANE GALLI**, a neat vil. of Palestine, surrounded by plantations of olives and other fruit trees, supposed to be the Cana where Christ performed his first miracle of turning water into wine. $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours' journey from Tiberias. Pop. 300.

KEFF, or **KEFFTS**, a considerable town of Tunis, the third for riches and strength in the country, anciently called Sicca, or Sicca Veneria. In the neighbourhood were found an entire statue of Venus, and an equestrian statue dedicated to Marcus Antonius Rufus. 70 miles W.S.W. of Tunis.

KEFFING, a small island in the Eastern seas, 45 miles in circumference, S.E. of the island of Ceram. Lat. 3. 28. S. Long. 131. 11. E.

KEFIL, a vil. of the Irak Arabi, 14 miles S. of Hilleh, celebrated for the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, which is annually visited by the Jews.

KEFREEN, a large vil. of Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, which gives name to an extensive and fertile plain.

KEGWORTH, a pa. and vil. of Leicestershire, 11 miles S.S.E. of Derby. Pop. 1821.

KEHL, a to. of the grand duchy of Baden, on the Rhine, opposite Strasburg. It was formerly a fortress; but the works were dis-

mantled after the peace of 1814. Population 1400.

KEIGHLEY, a to. and pa. in the W.R.Y., near a branch of the Aire, with a market on Wednesdays, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cottons, and linseys. 12 miles N. of Halifax. Pop. in 1831, 14,176.

KEIR, a pa. of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, Pop. 1084.

KEISKAMMA, a considerable river of Caffraria, which falls into the Indian Sea. Lat. 33. 12. S. Long. 28. 6. E.

KEITH, a to. and pa. of Scotland, in Banffshire. The old town is reduced to a small village, and another built, called New Keith, on a regular plan. James Fergusson the astronomer was a native of Keith. 16 miles S.W. of Banff. Pop. of the parish, 4464.

KEITH-HALL and KINKELL, an united pa. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 877.

KEJ, a to. of Persia, the present capital of Mekran. Lat. 26. 10. N. Long. 62. 30. E.

KELAT, or KHELAT, a city of Beloochistan, of which it is the capital, and a fortress of considerable strength, now in possession of the British, by whom it was taken by storm, 13th November 1839, after a siege of a few hours. Pop. 20,000. About 250 miles N. of the Indian ocean, and 240 miles S. by W. of Candahar.—Also, a town of Persia, province of Khorasan, at the edge of a high mountain. 25 miles E. of Abiverd.—Also a town and strong fortress of Affghanistan, 60 miles E.N. E. of Candahar.

KELEKDONI, the ancient Calycadunus, a river of Caramania, which runs into the Mediterranean, 5 miles S. of Selefkeh.

KELHEIM, a to. of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Altmuhl, and the Danube, 16 miles S.E. of Dietfurt. Pop. 1800.

KELIAWSHI, the ancient Talmis, one of the most picturesque ruins in Egypt, and the only one which will allow a comparison with the great ruins of Thebes.

KELENDREH, or CHELINDREH, called by the Turks Gulnar, the ancient Celenderis or Pa-leopolis, a snug seaport of Natolia, where the couriers from Constantinople to Cyprus embark. 18 hours' journey from Selefkeh.

KELIUB, or KALJUB, a to. of Egypt, on the Kalits-abu Meneggie, the capital of a district, 6 miles N. of Cairo.

KELLET, NETHER and OVER, 2 townships in Lancashire. Pop. 358—531.

KELLS, a m. t. of Ireland, in W. Meath, on the Blackwater, 35 miles from Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 4326.—Also a village in Kilkenny, 64 miles from Dublin.—Also a river and village in Antrim, 89 miles from Dublin.—Also a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. in 1831, 1128.

KELSAL'S ISLAND, in the Merguiarchipelago. Lat. 10. 27. N.

KELSALL, a to. in Sheshire, 6 miles N.E. of Chester. Pop. 648.

KELSEY, NORTH and SOUTH, 2 parishes in Lincolnshire. Pop. 648—632.

KELSO, a handsome m. t. in Roxburghshire, on the Tweed, near the influx of the Teviot. The abbey, magnificent ruins of which still remain, was founded by David I. in 1128. There are two parish churches, the newest having been built in 1837, with a quadrangular tower 70 feet high; also several places of worship for dissenters, a dispensary, several subscription libraries, and a grammar school. Across the Tweed is an elegant bridge, designed by Rennie, and finished in 1803. The manufactures are carpeting, flannels, leather, linen, and shoes. 38 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, and 5 from the English border. Pop. of the town and parish in 1831, 4939.

KELTIE, a river in Perthshire, which falls into the Teith, 1 mile E. of Callander.

KELTON, a pa., Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. 2416.—Also a village of Dumfries-shire, on the Nith.

KELVEDON, a pa. in Essex. Pop. 1463.

KELVIN, a river which rises in Stirlingshire, and enters the Clyde, 2 miles below Glasgow. It is crossed by a beautiful aqueduct bridge of the great canal.

KELYN, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Troweryn.

KEMAOON, a country of Asia, separated by a lofty chain of mountains from Hindostan, N. of Oude. The N. belongs to the rajah of Nepaul, the S. to the British.

KEMBACK, a pa. in Fifeshire. Pop. 651.

KEMBERG, a to. of Prussian Saxony. Pop. 1800.

KEMLET, a river of Salop, which joins the Severn.—Also, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Tanot.

KEMLICK, or GHIO, the ancient Caius, a to. of Natolia, on a bay of the sea of Marmora, 20 miles W. of Isnik.

KEMMOO, a to. of West Africa, capital of Kaarta. Lat. 14. 20. N. Long. 7. 46. W.

KEMNATH, a to. of Bavaria, 26 miles north of Amberg. Pop. 1400.

KEMMAY, a pa. in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 616.

KEMPEN, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, 17 miles N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3000.—Also a town of Prussian Poland, 32 miles S. of Kalisch. Pop. 3500.

KEMPSEY, a pa. and vil. 4 miles S. of Worcester. Pop. 1314.

KEMPSFORD, a pa. in Gloucestershire, 2 miles S. of Fairford. Pop. 885.

KEMPSTON, a pa. in Bedfordshire, 2 miles S.W. of Bedford. Pop. 1571.

KEMPTEN, the ancient Campodunum, a town of Suabia, in Bavaria, on the Iller, with manufactures of cotton and linen, 66 miles W.S.W. of Munich. Pop. about 6000.

KEN, the ancient Kataia, a small low island in the Persian Gulf. Lat. 27. 54. N. Long. 53. 40. E.

KEN, a river of Westmoreland and Lancashire, which enters the Irish sea.—Also a

river of Devonshire, which falls into the Ex below Exeter.—Also, a river of Scotland, in Galloway, which expands into Kenmuir lake.

KENARY, a small island of Hindostan, 13 miles S. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 42. N. Long. 72. 56. E.

KENCHESTER, a vil. of Herefordshire, on the Inc. 6 miles W.N.W. of Hereford.

KENCHRES, the ancient Cenchrea, a seaport of the Mœrea, 7 miles S.W. of Corinth.

KENDAL, a m. t. of Westmoreland, on the Ken, or Kent, which is crossed here by 3 bridges. It has a large Gothic church, 2 other episcopal places of worship, 10 meeting-houses of dissenters, a town hall, a grammar school, a mechanics' institute, several banks, two newspapers, and a castle in the E., now in ruins. The principal manufactures are coarse woollen cloths and linseys, knit worsted stockings, flannels, hats, serges, &c.; also fish hooks, wool cards, &c. Kendal returns a mem. to parliament. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1831, 11,577. 40 miles S. of Carlisle.

KENDAL, a flourishing vil. of the United States, in Stark county, Ohio

KENE, or KENNE, a considerable to., which forms the centre of the trade of Upper Egypt. Lat. 26. 9. 36. N.

KENEF, a to. of Persia, province of Khorasan, 45 miles N. of Herat.

KENERE, or KENEREH, a mountain of the island of Salsette, near Bombay, celebrated for the number and extent of its excavations.

KENFIG, or CYNFIG, a pa. and vil. in Glamorganshire.

KENHAWAY, a large and important river of the United States, in Virginia, formed by two branches, the Kenhaway Proper, and the Green Briar rivers. The Kenhaway rises in North Carolina, lat. 36. N., and falls into the Ohio, lat. 38. 55. N.

KENAHAWAY, LITTLE, a small river of Virginia, which joins the Ohio.

KENILWORTH, a to. of Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday, noted for its castle, one of the most splendid and picturesque ruins in England, and which has been rendered familiar to all in the pages of Scott. 5 miles N. of Warwick. Pop. 3097.

KENINGHALL, a pa. in Norf., 2½ miles from Harling. Pop. 1251.

KENLOWIE, a small river in Fifeshire, which falls into St Andrew's bay.

KENMARE, a neat to. of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 12 miles S.S.W. of Killarney. Pop. 525.

KENMARE RIVER, a river, or arm of the sea, on the coast of Ireland, S.W. of the co. of Kerry. Lat. of the mouth 51. 40. N. Long. 9. 57. W.

KENMORE, a pa. and vil. in Perth, on the Tay, 23 miles W.N.W. of Dunkeld. Pop. 3126.

KENN, a pa. of Dev., near Exeter. Pop. 906.

KENNARTH, a pa. in Caer. 12 miles from Caermarthen. Pop. 1935.

KENNEBECK, a large river of the U. States,

in Maine, which flows into the Atlantic, between Phippsburgh and Georgetown.—Also, a county in Maine, bounded by Lincoln, Hancock, and Cumberland counties, south, east, and west, and by the Highlands north. Pop. 44,402.

KENNEBUNK, a flourishing vil. and port of entry of the U. States, 18 miles N.E. of York. Also a river of Maine, which enters the sea between capes Porpoise and Neddick.

KENNET, a river which rises among the chalky hills of Wiltshire, and flows to Newbury, in Berkshire, where it becomes navigable, and enters the Thames below Reading.

KENNET, EAST, and LITTLE, 2 vil. in Wilts, on Marlborough downs.

KENNET-PANS, a vil. in Clackm., with a large distillery.

KENNETHMONT, a pa. of Aberd. Pop. 974.

KENNOMIC, GREAT and LITTLE, 2 rivers of the U. States, which fall into lake Michigan.

KENNOWAY, a pa. and vil. in Fife., 5 miles E.N.E. of Falkland. Pop. 1721.

KENSEY, a river of Corn., which joins the Tamar.

KENSINGTON, a to. of Midx., 1½ miles west from Hyde Park corner, noted for its royal palace and gardens. Till the reign of George III., the palace was the town residence of the court. King William, Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and George II. died here, and the childhood of queen Victoria was spent in it. Kensington gardens, attached to the palace, are much frequented as a fashionable promenade in summer, and form a great ornament to this side of the metropolis. Pop. in 1831, 20,900.

KENT, a co. of England, 64 miles long, and 30. broad; bounded north by the Thames east and south-east by the sea, south by Sussex, and west by Surrey, and containing 996,680 acres, divided into 5 large divisions called lathes, 63 hundreds, 15 liberties, and 411 parishes, with two cities, Canterbury and Rochester, and 23 market towns. It sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the east division, and 2 for the west. The soil and face of the country are greatly diversified. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to the height of 700 feet; these are part of the extensive ridge which runs from Hungerford, through Hampshire and Surrey, to Dover, forming there the beautiful white cliffs, which are said to have procured to this island the name of Albion, and from the identity of the strata on the opposite side, are supposed, at an early period, to have extended quite across the channel to Calais. The south of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat and woody tract, of a clayey and fertile soil; the midland and west districts are a mixture of hill and vale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness to any part of England. All lands in Kent, unless specially exempted by an act of the legislature, are held by the

tenure of gavelkind. Property is much divided, and there are no great estates. The yeomanry of Kent are a very superior class. The country produces, besides the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dying, and timber. The surface inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is devoted to the feeding of sheep; many bullocks are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney marsh. Manufactures are few, and mostly of the coarser kind. Freestone abounds in many parts. Principal rivers, the Thames, Medway, Stour, Darent, Rothe, and Ravensbourne. Pop. in 1831, 479,155. Chief town, Maidstone.

KENT, a co. of the U. States, in Rhode island, south of Providence county, on the west of Narraganset bay, 20 miles long, and 10 broad. Pop. 9834. Chief town, Warwick. Also, of Delaware, bounded north by Newcastle county, east by Delaware bay, south by Sussex county, and west by Maryland. Pop. 20,495, slaves 728. Chief town, Dover. —Also of Maryland, bounded east by Newcastle, and part of Kent county, Delaware, west by Chesapeak bay, north by Cecil county, and south by Queen Anne county. Pop. 11,450, slaves 4249. Chief town, Chester. —Also of Canada, between the rivers Sorel and St. Lawrence. —Also in the upper part of Canada, on lake Erie. —Also a post township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the Hausatonick, 45 miles west of Hartford. Pop. 1794. Also, an island in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, the largest in Chesapeak bay, 12 miles from north to south, and 6 broad.

KENT FREDERICK, a to. of the U. States, in Putnam county, New York, 20 miles S.E. of Poughkeepsie. Pop. 1811.

KENT'S GROUPS, a small cluster of islands on the S.E. of New Holland, in Bass's strait, consisting of one steep island, 1 mile long, of two smaller round islets, and several rocks. Lat. 39. 29. S. Long. of the centre, 147. 25. E.

KENTASSIE MOUNT, a ridge of mountains in the south of Thibet, bordering on Hindostan proper. On the west of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges; and from its east side issues the Sanpo or Brahmapootra.

KENTISH TOWN, a vil. of Midx., 2 miles north of London. A number of new streets and squares having lately been erected, it is now joined to the metropolis.

KENTON, a to. of Northum. 2 miles N.N.W. of Newcastle. Pop. 1310. —Also a village and parish in Devonshire. Pop. 2050.

KENTUCKY, one of the U. States of America, between lat. 36. 30. and 38. 30. N., and long. 86. and 89. W., bounded north by the river Ohio, west by the Mississippi, south by Tennessee, and east by Virginia. Length nearly 400 miles; breadth varying from 40 to

175. Area about 39,000 square miles. The flats which border the Ohio, from its mouth to that of Big Sandy river, 1 mile broad, produce beech, sugar, maple, sycamore, cotton-wood, hackberry, pawpaw, and honey locust. Parallel to the Ohio, in the rear of the flats, is a strip of rich soil, from 5 to 20 miles wide, and as long as the state, which is cut into deep valleys and high hills, by the numerous creeks which enter the Ohio. Great extremes of heat and cold are experienced in Kentucky. The soil is generally fertile; of 83 counties into which the state is divided, 50 consist of rich land, and are comprised in the tract called "The Garden of Kentucky," 150 miles in length, and from 50 to 100 miles in breadth, in the centre of the state. Maize is the principal grain produced for home consumption; wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and tobacco, are cultivated. Hemp and flax succeed in many parts; and the potato, with a great variety of garden vegetables, grows abundantly. Apples, pears, cherries, peaches, and plums, are the most common fruits. Domestic animals are large and beautiful, particularly the horse; cattle are raised in great numbers; wild turkeys abound in the unsettled parts; bears, deer, wolves, and foxes, are numerous in the east and south, and rabbits and grey squirrels are very plentiful in the settlements. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance. In the limestone formation in the S.W. are several stupendous caverns, one of which, Mammoth cave, is supposed to be 8 or 10 miles in extent. The principal rivers are the Ohio, which washes its north margin for 88 miles; the Mississippi, which forms its west limit for 74 miles; the Big Sandy, which forms its east limit for 200 miles; the Licking, Kentucky, Salt river, Green river, Tradewater river, and Cumberland river, all tributary to the Ohio; the Tennessee runs 75 miles in Kentucky, and joins the Ohio; and the Kaskinampas, which joins the Mississippi, waters the west. The manufactures are cloths and stuffs, bagging for cotton and hemp, iron, castings, nails, earthenware, glass, leather, cordage, paper, distilled spirits, oil, salt, saltpetre, gunpowder, and maple sugar. Pop. in 1830, 687,917, of which 165,350 are slaves. Capital, Frankfort.

KENTUCKY, a river which rises in the S.E. of the above state, in the Laurel mountains, and after a N.W. course of 200 miles falls into the Ohio at Fort William. Lat. 38. 20. N. It is navigable 150 miles. Its banks almost every where consist of a solid perpendicular limestone rock from 300 to 400 feet high; in some parts of a white marble, curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones.

KENTZ, a to. of Austrian Poland, in Galicia. Pop. 2000.

KENWYN, a pa. of Corn., near Truro. Pop. 8492.

KENZINGEN, a town of the Brisgau, on

the Elz, 13 miles N.W. of Friburg. Pop. 2200.

KEPHERHONA, a vil. of Syria, near which are the ruins of a building called the Sepulchre of Nimrod, 27 miles south of Damascus.

KEPPEL'S ISLAND, one of the Falkland islands, in the south Atlantic. Lat. 51. 24. S. Long. 60. 50. W.—Also one of the Queen Charlotte's islands. Lat. 10. 15. S. Long. 165. 4. E.—Also an island in the South Pacific. Lat. 15. 53. S. Long. 172. 33. to 175. 13. W.

KEPPEL'S ISLES, a group of islands and rocks of Keppel Bay, on the east of New Holland. Lat. 25. 8. S. Long. 150. 49. E.

KEPSE, a to. of Syria, on the north of the mouth of the Orontes, 1 mile from the sea; the site of the ancient Seleucia Pierie, a place of a most extraordinary situation, of great natural strength, and well fortified by art.

KERBELA, the ancient Volagesia, a large town of Asiatic Turkey in Irak Arabi, 6 miles west of the Euphrates, with which it is connected by an ancient canal. Hossein, the son of Ali, by Fatima, the daughter of the prophet, was slain near this place, from which it is often called Mesched Hossein, and has become the resort of numerous pilgrims of the sect of Ali. It has 5 gates, a well supplied bazar, and 7 caravanseras; also, a mosque, and the tomb of Hossein, which Nadir Shah embellished with a gilded cupola. 50 miles S.W. of Bagdad. Pop. uncertain, but very considerable.

KERCH, a seaport and fortress of Russia, province of Tauris, on the coast of the Crimea. In the neighbourhood stood the ancient Panticapæum, where Mithridates was killed. 100 miles E.S.E. of Perekop. Pop. 400. Lat. 45. 16. N. Long. 36. 24. E.

KERCOLANG, a fertile island in the Indian ocean, 80 miles in circumference, consisting of steep hills and extensive valleys. The inhabitants are Malays. Lat. 4. 28. N. Long. 126. 30. E.

KERNSK, a to. of Russia, government of of Penza. Pop. 4500.

KERESOUN, a small ruinous to. of Asiatic Turkey, at the mouth of a river of the name, on the Black sea; anciently Cerasus, from which Lucullus is said to have brought cherries into Europe. Pop. about 3000.

KEREZTUR, a to. of Hungary, palatinate of Semplin. Pop. 4000.

KERET, a to. of Russia, government of Archangel, on the White sea, 148 miles south of Kola.

KERFGETEIN, a to. of Moravia, 14 miles south of Olmutz. Pop. 2800.

KERGUELEN'S LAND, or ISLAND OF DESOLATION, an island in the south Indian ocean, discovered by Kerguelen, and visited in 1779, by Cook, who gave it the latter name from its sterility. Lat. 49. 20. S. Long. 69. 30. E.

KERJE, or KERDSJE, a district of Arabia, in the south-west of the province of Nedjid.

KERIOG, a river in Denbighshire, which falls into the Dee.—Also in Merionethshire, which joins the Dovy.

KERKENT, a small island near the east of Tunis. Lat. 35. 59. N. Long. 11. 12. E.

KERKISIA, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, province of Diarbekir, 8 miles north of Rabba. Also, a range of mountains, extending from Kerkisia to Kurfa.

KERKOOK, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, the largest in lower Kurdistan. It has 12 mosques, 3 Roman catholic churches, and one Armenian. The streets are narrow and filthy, and the houses mean. Pop. 13,000. Lat. 35. 29. N. Long. 43. 42. E.

KERLEH, a circar of Hindostan, in Berar, N.W. of Goondwana, and S.E. of Hindia and Bopaltol.

KERLONAN, a vil. of France, in the department of Finisterre. Pop. 3,000.

KERMAN, a province of Persia, comprising the ancient Caramania, and bounded east by Mekran and Seistan, west by Laristan and Fars, and south by the Persian gulf. Length 380 miles, breadth 250. The north is barren, but toward the south the land is fertile. Many sheep are bred, and a great trade is carried on in their wool. Pop. 600,000.

KERMAN, called sometimes SERIAN, the ancient Carmana, capital of the above province, formerly a great city, but now desolated by foreign and domestic wars. In 1794, it was taken by Aga Mahomed Khan, and given up to plunder for three successive months. Its manufactures and trade in shawls, carpets, and matchlocks, are still considerable, and its handsome bazar is well supplied. Pop. 30,000.

KERMANSHAW, a flourishing to. of Persia, province of Irak, adorned with many gardens and public baths. 140 miles N.E. of Bagdad. Supposed pop. 30,000.

KEROUN HOTTEIN, (Horns of Hottein,) called by the Christians the Mount of the Beatitudes, a hill of Palestine, 15 miles north of Gibel el Tor, of an oblong shape, with two projecting summits on one of its extremities. About the middle are the ruins of a small church, said to be the place where our Lord delivered the "Sermon on the mount."

KERPEN, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, 10 miles E.S.E. of Juliers. Pop. 16,000.

KERRAPAY, an extensive region on the Gold coast, containing several independent kingdoms and states, the principal of which are Tadoo, Tettaytokoo, and Quitta.

KERRERA, a small island on the coast of Argyle. Lat. 56. 23. N. Long. 5. 32. W.

KERRY, a maritime co. in the S.W. of Ireland, having north the estuary of the Shannon, east and south the counties of Limerick and Cork, and west the Atlantic ocean. Area 1,148,720 acres, of which 552,862 are unimproved mountain and bog, and 14,669 water, including the lakes of Killarney. This county is particularly wild, rugged, and

mountainous, The coast is deeply indented by Tralee and Dargle Bays, and the estuary of the Kenmare. Dunmore Head, between these bays, is the most westerly land in Ireland, and consequently in the United Kingdom. The climate is mild, but moist. The soil in the low grounds is very fertile, and produces fine herbage. Great numbers of cattle and goats are fed on the mountains. There are some rather extensive dairy farms; but, speaking generally, agriculture is at a low ebb. Tillage farms are, for the most part, very small, and the occupiers miserably poor. Still, however, improvements are taking place; roads have been formed, leading into districts at one time next to impervious; and some landlords have laboured with considerable success to introduce an improved system of management on their estates. The average rent of land is 6s. 1d. per acre, being, Donegal excepted, the lowest in the kingdom. Old habits and customs maintain their ground; and the Irish language is in many parts used, to the total exclusion of the English. Copper mines have been wrought near Killarney, and one is now wrought on a small scale at Cahirciveen. Valentia island produces good slate. Manufactures can hardly be said to exist. Principal rivers Feale, Lane, Roughan, and Mang. Principal towns, Tralee, Killarney, and Dingle. Kerry is divided into 8 baronies and 83 parishes, and sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1831, 263,121.

KERRY, a pa. of Wales, in Montg., 3 miles from Newtown. Pop. 2199.

KERRY HEAD, the south extremity of the mouth of the Shannon, county of Kerry. Lat. 52. 23. N. Long. 9. 48. W.

KERRY POINT, a cape of Ireland, co. of Down. Lat. 54. 22. N. Long. 5. 23. W.

KERSEY, a pa. of Suffolk. Pop. 700.

KERSHAW, a district of south Carolina, on Wateree river, which separates it from Richland district. 35 miles long and 30 broad. Pop. 9876, slaves 4847. Chief town, Camden.

KERSHOPE, a small river in Roxb., which joins the Liddel. For several miles it forms the boundary between England and Scotland.

KERTSCH, a seaport to. of European Russia, in the Crimea, on a bay on the west side of the Straits of Yenikale. It occupies the site of the ancient Panticapæum, the seat of the Bosphorean kings, and once the residence of Mithridates. The quarantine for the sea of Azoff has been established here. Corn, salt, and hides are exported. The town has recently been a good deal improved. Pop. from 2,000 to 3,000.

KERZERGERBIRGE, a range of mountains in Transylvania, branching from the Carpathians.

KESCHIM, a seaport of Arabia Felix, in Hadramaut, 80 miles east of Shibam. Lat. 15. 25. N. Long. 50. 50. E.

KESH, a to. of Grand Bokharia, capital of a

district of which Timur Bee was appointed governor in 1360. Timur made it his ordinary summer residence, declared it the second seat of his empire, surrounded it with walls, and built a new palace. It was otherwise called Sheher Sebz, (the Green City) from the verdure of the gardens and meadows, and Coubbet Elilme Veladeb, (the dome of science and virtue.) 30 miles south of Samarcand.

KESKER, or KURAB, a to. of Persia, province of Ghilan, on the Caspian sea, 25 miles N.W. of Reshd.

KESMARK, a free to. of Hungary on the Papras, a tributary of the Vistula. There are some handsome public buildings. Many of the inhabitants are linen weavers and dyers; others carry on a brisk trade with Galicia in wine and garden produce. Pop. 4330. 130 miles N.E. Pest.

KESROUAN, or KESTRIVAN, a considerable range of mountains in Syria, branching off from Libanus, and reaching the sea, 20 miles south of Tripoli. It is inhabited by Maronites. The almost sole produce is silk, mulberry trees being the chief growth of the soil. Burckhardt estimates the annual produce at 330 English quintals.

KESSEL, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp, 7 miles north of Ruremonde. Pop. 1250.

KESSELSDOFF, a vil. of Silesia, principality of Jauer. Pop. 1100. Also, of Saxony, 7 miles west of Dresden.

KESSINGLAND, a pa. in Suff., 6 miles S.S.W. of Lowestoff. Pop. 666.

KESTEVEN, one of the 3 divisions of Linc., containing the west of the county, from the middle to the south extremity.

KESTHELY, a m. t. of Hungary, near the west end of lake Balaton, in the circle on the other side the Danube. It is a thriving place and of considerable importance from the great school of agriculture founded by Count George Festetics, and known as the Georgicon. There is also a catholic gymnasium and a fine castle in which Count Festetics resides, and which contains a library of 15,000 volumes. In the neighbourhood are extensive vineyards, and several hands are employed in weaving woollen fabrics. Pop. 7000. 98 miles south Presburg.

KESWICK, a m. t. of England in Cumb., on the Greta, in a valley contiguous to the north end of Derwentwater or Keswick lake. It is neat and finely situated, and consists principally of one long street of well built houses. It has manufactures of linsey woolsey stuffs and fancy waistcoatings, also of black lead pencils, made of lead from the famous mine in Borrowdale. There are two museums containing many fine specimens of natural history peculiar to the country. 1½ miles S.W. is a remarkable Druidical ruin. The town is much frequented by visitors to the adjacent lakes and mountains. Pop. in 1831, 2159. 22 miles south by west Carlisle.

KESWICK LAKE, or **DERWENTWATER**, is 3 miles in length by one in breadth, and from its picturesque scenery is called the "gem" of the lakes in the north of England.

KESZDI VASARHELY, a well built to. of Transylvania, district of Haromszek, 72 miles E.N.E. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 5000.

KET, a small river in Wigton., which enters the sea at Port Yarrock.

KETCH-HISSAR, or **KILISA-HISSAR**, a to. of Caramania, in Asia Minor, which contains some remarkable ruins, supposed by Mr Kinnear to be those of Tyana, (the Dana of Xenophon,) described by Strabo as one of the most ancient cities in Cappadocia. It contains a large manufactory of gunpowder. 85 miles S.W. of Kaisariéh.

KETCHENG-TASE TARTARS, a tribe of Tartars who inhabit the territory of Chinese Tartary, on both the banks of the Saghalien-Oula, as far as the east sea.

KETCHICTEN, or **KESICTEN**, a country of Chinese Tartary, divided into 2 standards. Lat. 43. N. Long. 117. 38. E.

KETCHLUK, a to. of Caramania, supposed to be the city described by Xenophon, in the plain of Cayster, where Cyrus first met the queen of Cilicia. 98 miles N.W. of Konieh.

KETSKEMET, a large to. of Hungary, co. of Pest, chief place of an extensive district. Pop. 35,000. 50 miles S.E. the capital.

KETTERIN, or **CATHERINE**, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, 10 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, distinguished for its scenery, celebrated by Scott in "The Lady of the Lake."

KETTERING, a m. t. of England in Northam., on an affluent of the Nen. The church is a fine specimen of architecture. Several hundred weavers are employed here and in the neighbourhood in making silk plush for hats. Woollen and worsted weaving, in which a great number of hands were formerly employed, appears to have declined of late years. Pop. in 1831, 4,099. 14 miles N.E. Northampton.

KETTIS, a pa. in Forfar. Pop. 1193.

KETTLE, or **KING'S KETTLE**, a pa. and vil. in Fifeshire. Pop. 2071.

KETTON, a pa. of Rutl., 4 miles W.S.W. of Stamford. Pop. 810.

KETTWYK, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, on the Roer, 3 miles W.N.W. of Werden. Pop. 1400.

KEULA, a to. of Saxony, 11 miles north of Mulhausen. Pop. 1600.

KEURBOOM RIVER, a river on the south of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, which falls into Plettenberg's bay.

KEUSCHBERG, or **KIADÉ**, a to. of Saxony, in Misnia, 6 miles S.E. of Mersburg.

KEVENGE, a river of Wales, in Anglesea, which runs into the Irish sea, 3 miles west of Newburgh.

KEVERN, St., a pa. of Corn., 9 miles S.W. of Falmouth. Pop. 2437.

Kew, a vil. of Surre., on the south bank of

the Thames, opposite Brentford, with a handsome stone bridge of 7 arches. Near this is Kew Palace, the favourite retreat of George III. and his queen. The botanic garden, chiefly for exotics, is one of the finest in the world. $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of London. Pop. 1440.

KEXHOLM, a to. of Russia, government of Wiburg, on 2 islands in the river Woxon, which here flows into lake Ladoga. 60 miles N.E. of Wiburg, and 67 N. of Petersburg.

KEY, **GREAT**, an island in the eastern seas, 50 miles long, and 5 to 12 broad. Lat. 5. 24. S. Long. 133. 28. E.

KEY, **LITTLE**, an island in the eastern seas, 60 miles in circumference. Lat. 5. 52. S. Long. 133. 12. E.

KEY LOUGH, a lake of Ireland, in the north of Roscommon, near Boyle.

KEY WALELA, an island in the eastern seas, 45 miles in circumference. Lat. 5. 36. S. Long. 138. E.

KEYNSHAM, a m. t. of England, in Som., at the confluence of the Chew with the Avon, over which is a stone bridge. 5 miles S.E. of Bristol. Pop. 2142.

KEYSOE, a pa. of England, in Bed. Pop. 718.

KHADARA, El, a to. of Algeria, province of Tremecene, on an eminence, near the Shelliff, supposed to be the Zuechabbari of Ptolemy, and the Succabar and Colonia Augusta of Pliny. According to Dr Shaw, the ruins of the ancient city are 3 miles in circumference. 55 S.S.W. of Algiers.

KHAIBAR, a to. of Arabia, in the province of Hedsjas, 120 miles E.N.E. of Medina.

KHAMIES BERG, a cluster of mountains belonging to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in the middle of the country formerly inhabited by the Nanaqua Hottentots. In them are found large blocks of prehnite.

KHANADUN, See **URMIAH**.

KHANAKEE, a handsome little to. of Irak Arabia, 98 miles N.E. of Bagdad.

KHANAR, or **CHINAAR**, a to. of Persia, on a mountain which bounds Irak towards Mazanderan, 90 miles N.E. of Coom.

KHANGAH, El, a to. of Egypt, 12 miles N. E. of Cairo. Pop. 1000.

KHARAN, a to. of Beloochistan in a mountainous district of the same name. Pop. supposed 3000. 100 miles S.W. Kelat.

KHARKOF. See **CHARKOV**.

KHATANGA, a river of Russia, which rises in the government of Tobolsk, lat. 68. N., and long. 110. E., and falls into a large bay of the Frozen Ocean, called Khatanskaia Guba, in long. 120. E.

KHAULAN, a small district of Arabia, province of Yemen, a few leagues S.E. of Sana. — Also a small independent district of Arabia, among the mountains west from Saade, on the road from Sana to Mecca.

KHEIVAN, a to. of Arabia, in a district of the name, in the extensive country of Haschid-u-Bekil, the seat, first of the Hamjare

monarchs, and afterwards of the Imams. Ruins of a very ancient palace are still to be seen in the vicinity.

KHELAT. See Kelat.

KHERSON. See Cherson.

KHURTIPOUR, a to. of Nepal, the reduction of which cost a certain conqueror so much trouble, that, in resentment, he cut off all the men's noses, and the name of the place was changed to Naskatapour, (The Town of Men without Noses,) a name by which it is still known.

KHIVA, **KHARESĀ**, or **ORGUNJE**, (the ancient Chorasnia) an independent khanat of Turkestan, in Central Asia, properly comprising only a narrow strip of fertile land along the Oxus, in the lower portion of its course. Of late years, however, it has established a supremacy over the wandering Turkman hordes to the south and west, and holds Merve (Mevuē) with its territory on the road between Khorassan and Bokhara. Its dominion is believed to extend between the 36th and 44th degrees of north lat., and the 52d and 64th of east long. Nearly the whole surface consists of unproductive sandy wastes, and the population of this extensive territory is estimated at only 200,000 at most. The town of Khiva is the capital, and residence of the Khan; in an irrigated and fertile plain near the Oxus, 290 miles W.N.W. Bokhara. Pop. supposed from 10,000 to 12,000.

KHOGILOEA, a mountainous district of Faristan, in Persia, extending from the valley of Ram Hormuz to Kazeroon. Chief town, Behaban.

KHOI, or **KHOEE**, a to. of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, on a tributary of the Kur, 25 miles north from the lake of Urmiah. It is handsome and well built, and in much better repair than most other towns in Persia. It has a large bazar, with a caravanserai, and is the emporium of a considerable trade between Persia and Turkey. Pop. about 30,000. 70 miles N.W. Tabriz.

KHOJEND, a to. of Independent Turkestan, in Central Asia, khanat of Khokan, capital of a district of the same name, on the Jaxartes. It is of great antiquity; and near it are some remarkable ruins. Coarse cotton goods are manufactured here. Khojend is 90 miles west of Khokan, and 150 north-east of Samarcand, and is said to be as populous as either of these cities.

KHOKAN, **KOKAN**, or **FERGHANA**, an independent khanat of Turkestan, in Central Asia, between lat. 40. and 45. N., and long. 67. and 75. E. It is for the most part mountainous, and experiences great extremes of climate at different seasons. The river Jaxartes (now called the Sir or Shion) traverses it from east to west about its centre, watering many fertile tracts. The use of coal has been long known in Khokan. The capital of this khanat bears the same name. The population is re-

ported to be about 75,000. 230 miles N.E. Samarcand.

KHONSAR, a to. of Persia, province of Irak Adjimi, in a romantic and singular situation, being at the base of two ranges of mountains, running parallel to each other, and so very close, that the houses occupy the bottom, and at the same time the face of the hills to some height. Pop. about 12,000. 82 miles W.N.W. Ispahan.

KHOOLOOM, **KHULM**, or **TASH-KURGHAN**, a to. of the Khanat of Koondoz, in Central Asia, on the Khulm river, a tributary of the Oxus. Pop. about 10,000. 40 miles E. by S. of Balkh.

KHORASSAN, (the Country of the Sun) a province of Persia, between the 31st and 38th parallels of N. lat., and the 53d and 62d degrees of E. long. Its present area is about 80,000 square miles, which is small compared with the great extent of country it comprised before the invasion of the Afghans. Pop. uncertain.

KHOORDAH, a small district of Hindostan, province of Orissa, and district of Cuttack. —Also the capital, a fortress 30 miles S.W. of Cuttack, enclosed by a belt of impervious forest, all the avenues strongly fortified.

KHORFAKAN a seaport of Arabia, in Oman, on a bay of the Arabian Gulf. Lat. 25. 18. N. Long. 56. 14. E.

KHORREMAHAD, the ancient Corbienne, a town of Persia, province of Irak, on a river which joins the Karaysu, 200 miles W.N.W. of Ispahan.

KHYRABAD, the capital of a district of the name in Hindostan. Lat. 27. 29. N. Long. 80. 45. E.

KI, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse, 612 miles south of Pekin. —Also a river of Ho-nan, which runs into the grand canal, 7 miles west of Tong-pin.

KIA, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si, on the Hoang, 312 miles W.S.W. of Pekin. —Also a town on the east coast of the island of Gilola.

KIAB, a to. of Persia, province of Chusistan, on the Kara-su, 120 miles north of Basora. —Also an Arabian tribe, called by the Persians Tsheb, who inhabit the farthest point upon the side of the Persian Gulf. Their territory extends from the desert of Arabia to the country of Hindia, and north to the principality of Havisa.

KIAI, 2 cities of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si.

KIACHTA, or **KIAKHTA**, a to. of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkutsk, the centre of trade between the Russian and Chinese empires. To the great fair in December, merchants flock from every part of the Russian empire. 180 S.E. of Irkutsk. Pop. 5000.

KIA-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Tche-kiang; with many triumphal arches, and several marble towers. 590 miles

S.S.E. of Pekin. Lat. 30. 50. N. Long. 120. 14. E.

KIANG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si, 1430 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

KIANGARI, a to. of Natolia, chief place of a sangiacat, 256 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople.

KIANG-NAN, a province of China, bounded W. by Ho-nan and Hou-quang, S. by Tchekiang and Kian-si, E. by the Gulf of Nanking, and N. by Chan-tong; containing 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and its silks, cottons, japanned goods, and paper, are in high esteem. In the city of Chang-hi alone are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muslins. Pop. 32,000,000. Capital, Nan-king.

KIANG-SE, or TCHIANG-SE, a to. of Thibet, near a river which runs into the Sanpoo, represented as a fine city and fortress, with a convent so extensive as to have the appearance of another city. 25 miles S.W. of Lassa.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded N. by Kiang-nan, W. by Hou-quang, S. by Quang-tong, and E. by Fo-kien and Tchekiang. In the N. are the great Po-yang lake, and some extensive morasses: the middle and south abound in mountains; but there are fine valleys among them. It contains 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. Its porcelian is the finest and most valuable of the empire. Pop. 19,000,000. Capital, Nan-tchang.

KIAN-KU. See Yang-tse-kiang.

KIAO, a city of China, of the second rank, province of Chan-tong, 300 miles S.E. of Pekin.

KIA-TAO, a small island of China, in the Hoang-hai, or Yellow River, near the coast of Corea.

KIA-TING, a city of China, of the second rank, province of Se-tchuen, on the Yang, 900 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

KIBBLESTONE, a to. of Staff., adjoining Stone. Pop. 1089.

KIBBLESWORTH, a to. of Durham, 4 miles S.W. Gateshead. Pop. 237.

KIBURG, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, on the Theoff, 14 miles E.N.E. of Zurich.

KIBWORTH, HARCOURT or UPPER, a hamlet of Leicestershire, 5 miles N.W. of Market Harborough. Pop. 396.

KICKAPOO, or PLEIN RIVER, a river of the U. States, which enters lake Michigan.

KICKAPOOS, Indians of North America, residing in the vicinity of lake Superior, at the south of Lake Michigan, and also on the Wabash.

KID, a small island near the west of Ireland, a little north of Broad Haven, 3 miles S.W. of Binwy Head.

KIDDERMINSTER, a manufacturing and m. t of England, in Worcestershire, divided into

two parts by the Stour. The church is a handsome Gothic building. The district chapel of St George, was erected in 1823 at an expense of £18,000. There is a grammar school chartered by Charles I., a free-school, 8 charity schools, 12 alms-houses, and a dispensary. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, finished in 1774, passes within a hundred yards of the market-place. The manufacture of carpets is the staple business of the town. Kidderminster sends a member to parliament. Pop. of parliamentary borough in 1831, 16,000. 13 miles N. Worcester.

KIDNAPPER'S CAPE, on the east of New Zealand, with 2 white rocks like hay-stacks. Lat. 39. 43. S. Long. 177. 36. E.

KIDONIA, a fertile province of Candia, which produces oil, grain, cotton, flax, silk, honey, wax, fruits, and cheese.

KIDWELLY, a to. of South Wales, in Caermarthenshire, in an inlet of Caermarthen bay. It is divided into the Old and New town, by the lesser Gwendraeth, a handsome stone bridge forming the communication. The parish church in the new town, is an old cruciform structure: there are also meeting-houses for presbyterians and methodists; and a grammar-school. The principal trade is in the coal and iron which abound in the neighbourhood. It is noted for its castle, a large and imposing ruin, 9 miles south of Caermarthen. Pop. of the parish in 1831, 1631.

KIEH, a to. of Persia, province of Mekran, 100 miles N.N.W. of Kej.

KIEL, a walled to. of Denmark, capital of the grand duchy of Holstein, at the extremity of an inlet of the Baltic, called the Kielerfiord, with a good harbour. It is regularly built, and contains 3 churches, and an university Ship building and mercantile agency are the principal occupations. The manufactures are hats, tobacco, starch, and sugar-refining. It has a great annual fair in January. 51 miles north of Hamburg. Pop. 7000. Lat. 54. 10. 43. N. Long. 10. 8. 18. E.

KIEL, a canal of Denmark, in Holstein, which joins the Baltic to the Eydor, forming a communication with the German ocean, and extending 22½ miles in length, 90 to 100 feet wide at the surface, 54 at the bottom, and 10 deep. It is capable of admitting vessels 95 feet long, 24 wide, and of 9 feet draught.

KIELCE, a to. of Poland, palatinate of Cracow, with a seminary and 2 collegiate chapters. 24 miles N.E. of Maltoc. Pop. 24,000.

KIEMA, a promotory of Switzerland, on the west of the lake of Zug, the ground of which belongs to the canton of Lucern, the timber to that of Zug, and the leaves to that of Schweiz.

KIEMI, or KIMI, a small to. of European Russia, government of Finland, on the right bank of the Kiemi, 3 miles from its mouth. 11 miles S.E. of Tornea. Lat. 66. 49. N.

Long. 24. 27. E.—Also a large river of Russian Lapland, which rises in Kimi-Lappmark, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia between the mouths of the Sims and Tornea.

KIEN-NING, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Fo-kien, on the Min-ho. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, in the last of which it was taken, and the inhabitants put to the sword. It was afterwards re-established, and is now a place of considerable trade. 260 miles S.E. of Nan-king. Lat. 27. 5. N. Long. 117. 2. E.

KIEN-TCHANG, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Kiang-si, 340 miles S.S.W. of Nan-king. Lat. 27. 35. N. Long. 116. 35. E.

KIEN-TCHUEN, a city of China, of the second rank, province of Yun-nan, 1189 miles S.W. of Pekin.

KIEOU-KIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Kiang-si, on the Kian-ku, immediately above the influx of the Poyang-hou. 250 miles S.W. of Nan-king. Lat. 29. 54. N. Long. 176. 0. E.

KIEOU-LAN, a city of China of the second rank, province of Yun-nan, 1187 miles S.W. of Pekin.

KIEOU-PI, a city of China, of the second rank, province of Kiang-nan, 350 miles S.S.E. of Pekin.

KIERALI, a to. of Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of a river of the name, 30 miles S.W. of Trebisond.

KIERTEMINDE, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, 8 miles E.N.E. of Odensee. Pop. 1000. Lat. 55. 22. N. Long. 10. 40. E.

KIEF, or KIEV, a government of Russia, in Europe, lying lengthwise along the right bank of the Dnieper, by which it is bounded all along the E. It is a continued plain, and very fertile, producing abundance of grain, flax, tobacco, honey, &c. Area about 20,000 square miles. Pop. in 1833, 460,000.

KIEF, or KIEV, the capital of the above government, and the former residence of the grand dukes of Russia, on the Dnieper, a little below the confluence of the Desna with that river. It is a very ancient city, and was the earliest seat of the Christian religion in Russia. It consists of three parts, the old town, on an eminence above the river; Pitchersk, or the citadel, to the south, on a still higher eminence; and the lower town, or Podolsk, on a plain along the river. The old town contains the cathedral of St Sophia, founded in 1037, an object of great veneration on the part of the Russians. The citadel contains, besides barracks and magazines of arms, the famous monastery of Pitchersk, with its cathedral. The theological academy of Kief, founded in 1661, is one of the most celebrated in Russia. In 1833 a university was founded here, intended to replace that of Wilna, suppressed after the late Polish revolution. In the lower town is the exchange,

a very large building, the hall of which can accommodate 3000 persons. Pop. 26,000.

KIFFER, an island in the Eastern Seas, 20 miles in circumference, north of the island of Timor. Lat. 8. 0. S. Long. 165. 32. W.

KILBAGIE, a vil. of Scotland in Clackmannanshire, on the frith of Forth, noted for its extensive distillery.

KILBARCHAN, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. Pop. 4806.

KILBEGGAN, a considerable vil. of Ireland, in W. Meath, on the Bosna, 14 miles E. of Athlone.

KILBIRNIE, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Pop. 1541.

KILBRIDE, East, a pa. of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. Pop. 3789.

KILBURN, a to. of England, in Derbyshire, 7 miles NNE. of Derby. Pop. 530.—Also a village in Middlesex, 4 miles N.W. of London.

KILCOLMONEL, a pa. of Scotland, in Argyleshire. Pop. 2833.

KILCOCK, a straggling vil. of Ireland, on the Blackwater, 14 miles N.W. of Dublin.

KILCONNELL, a decayed vil. of Ireland, in Galway.

KILCONQUHAR, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Pop. 2540.

KILDA, St. or HIRT, a small island belonging to Scotland, the most remote of the Hebrides, in the Atlantic ocean, 60 miles W. from Uist; lat. 57. 50. N., long. 8. 32. 30. W. It is 3 miles long by 2 broad, and contains 4000 acres, having attached to it a few inferior islets. Except at two places, the island is fenced round with lofty inaccessible precipices. It affords pasture for some hundreds of sheep and a few cows. A small portion is in tillage, and produces barley and oats. The island being resorted to by vast numbers of sea fowl, the inhabitants are principally engaged in catching these—an occupation requiring great nerve and dexterity, the fowlers being let down by a rope from the summit of the rocks. Fishing is also a considerable resource. These remote islanders consist of 22 families, of 5 or 6 individuals each, who live together in one poor hamlet. A few years ago they were in an extremely ignorant and miserable condition. Recently, however, a considerable improvement has been effected by visits paid them in the course of the summer by benevolent persons, and through the residence amongst them of a worthy and most attentive clergyman.

KILDALTAN, a pa. of Scotland, in Argyleshire. Pop. 3065.

KILDARE, an inland county of Ireland, having N. Meath, E. Dublin and Wicklow, S. Carlow, and W. King's and Queen's counties. It contains 392,435 acres, of which nearly a sixth are unimproved bog and waste. The surface is mostly flat, and, excepting the bog, the soil is fertile. There are some very large estates. The minerals and manufactures are

unimportant. Chief rivers, the Barrow, Liffey, and Boyne: the county is also intersected by the Grand Canal. It contains 10 baronies and 113 parishes, and returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1831, 108,424.

KILDARE, a small to., capital of the above county, and a bishop's see. It has a round tower, 130 feet high, in excellent preservation, besides the ruins of 2 abbeys and the cathedral. The town is chiefly supported by the frequent horse-races on the common in the neighbourhood, the famous Curragh of Kildare, which consists of 5000 acres. 27 miles S.W. Dublin.

KILBRIDE, a pa. of Scotland, in the island of Arran. Pop. 2656.

KILBRIDE, WEST, a pa. of Scotland, Ayrshire. Pop. 1685.

KILBRANDON, a pa. of Scotland in Argyleshire. Pop. 2838.

KILBRANNAN SOUND, an arm of the sea between Kintyre and Arran, in Scotland.

KILDONAN, a pa. of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. Pop. 257.

KILDORNEY, a vil. of Ireland, co. of Cork, 107 miles S.W. of Dublin.

KILDRUMMIE, a pa. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 678.

KILDUYN, an island in the Arctic ocean, coast of Lapland, extending parallel to the shore for 5 miles. Lat. 68. 48. N. Long. 33. 8. E.

KILDWICK, a vil. of Yorkshire. Pop. 9595.

KILDYSART, a small to. of Ireland, county of Clare, on the Shannon, 122 miles S.W. of Dublin.

KILFENORA, a vil. of Ireland, co. of Clare, the seat of a bishoprick, now united to Killaloe. Its cathedral is very ancient. 116 miles from Dublin.

KILFINICHEN, a pa. of Scotland, in Argyleshire. Pop. 3819.

KILFINNAN, a pa. of Scotland, in Argyleshire. Pop. 2004.

KILGARRON, a to. of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, on the Tivy, with a market on Wednesday. The remains of its castle are on a high rock; and near it are large works for fabricating tin plates. 30 miles N. of Pembroke.

KILGUTH, a high rock in Cornwall, projecting into the sea, at the Land's end, N. of Whitsand bay.

KILHAM, a to. in the E.R.Y., with a market on Saturday, 31 miles E.N.E. of York.

KILIA, a trading to. of European Russia, in Bessarabia, on the north bank of the Kilia, a branch of the Danube. 84 miles S.W. of Bender.

KILIOS, a to. of Natolia, on the coast of the Black sea, 20 miles W.S.W. of Amasieh.

KILKEALE, a vil. of Ireland, county of Down, on the Irish sea, 65 miles N.E. of Dublin.

KILKENNY, an inland county of Ireland, having N. Queen's county, E. Carlow and

Wexford, from which it is separated by the Barrow, S. Waterford, from which it is separated by the Suir, and W. by the latter and Tipperary. Area, 513,686 acres, of which upwards of a fifth are unimproved mountain and bog. The surface is generally flat and fertile. The average rent of land is 17s. per acre, being among the highest rated counties of Ireland. There are some extensive dairies. Property is mostly in very large estates. Farms are generally small. The manufactures now carried on in the county are inconsiderable, the woollen manufactures formerly established being nearly extinct. Coal abounds; but owing to the excess of sulphur, is but little used for domestic purposes. There are some quarries of extremely beautiful marble. Kilkenny is intersected by the Nore, and bounded by the Barrow and the Suir, as above stated. It contains 9 baronies and 127 parishes, and sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. in 1831, 193,686.

KILKENNY, the capital of the above co., on the Nore, which is here crossed by two handsome stone bridges. Its situation is equally picturesque and salubrious, and (excepting the suburbs) it is well built. The castle has long been the property and residence of the Ormonde family. The church of St Cannice, the cathedral of the see of Ossory, is a large and venerable pile: near it is a round tower 108 feet high. There are other two churches and a Roman Catholic chapel in each of the four parishes. The grammar school was elevated to the rank of a royal college by James II. Since the falling off of the woollen manufacture, the principal dependence of the town has been on its retail trade, of which it is an exclusive centre. Pop. in 1831, 23,741, of whom above 21,000 were Roman Catholics. 72 miles S.W. Dublin.

KILKENNY, a to. of the United States, in Grafton county, New Hampshire.

KILKERRAN BAY, a harbour of Ireland, in Galway. Long. of the entrance, 9. 50. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

KILLACK, a town of Persia, province of Mekran, on the Arabian sea, 60 miles W. of Tiz.

KILLALA, a to. of Ireland, co. of Mayo, on a fine bay of the Atlantic. It has a cathedral and palace. Taken by the French in 1798. 127 miles N.W. of Dublin.

KILLALOE, a to. of Ireland, co. of Clare, on the Shannon, with a bridge of 19 arches. The cathedral is a venerable structure. 11 miles N.N.E. Limerick.

KILLANT BAY, a bay on the E. of the island of Arranmore, county of Galway. Lat. 52. 44. N. Long. 9. 36. W.

KILLARNEY, a thriving and well built market-town of Ireland, county of Kerry, on the lake of Killarney, the residence of the Roman Catholic bishop. 38 miles W. of Cork. Pop. 5000.

KILLARNEY, a lake in the co. of Kerry, also

called Lough Lane, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, the lower, middle, and upper lake. The N. or lower lake is 6 miles long and 3 broad; on one of the mountains is O'Sullivan's cascade, which falls 70 feet into the lake with a tremendous roar; and opposite is the island of Innisfallen, containing 18 Irish acres. The promontory of Mucruss divides the upper from the lower lake, and on passing round its extremity into the upper lake, there is a rock, called the Eagle's Nest, noted for its echoes. The upper lake is 4 miles long and 2 broad; many beautiful cascades descend from the mountains, and the lake contains a number of picturesque islands. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is smaller than the others, and cannot boast of equal variety; the E. boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards, supplied by a lake, near the summit, called the Devil's Punch bowl.

KILLBAREACK, a vil. of Ireland, 5 miles from Dublin.

KILCULLEN BRIDGE, a to. of Ireland, in Kildare, on the Liffey. 1 mile from the town is the village of Kilcullen, once a walled town with 7 gates, of which only one remains: in the churchyard is an ancient round tower. 7 miles E. of Kildare.

KILLEAN and **KILCHENZIE**, an united pa. of Scotland, in Argyleshire, district of Kintyre. Pop. 3306.

KILLEEN, a to. of Ireland, in Meath, formerly a place of note. 7 miles S.S.E. of Navan.

KILLEGATE, a vil. in Cornwall, S.W. of the Loes.

KILLENAULE, a vil. of Ireland, in Tipperary, 10 miles E.N.E. of Cashel.

KILLERIES' HARBOUR, a bay on the W. of Ireland, between Mayo and Galway. Lat. 53. 38. N. Long. 9. 46. W.

KILLESANDRA, a vil. of Ireland, in Cavan. 61 miles N.W. of Dublin.

KILLEVAN, a vil. of Ireland, 8 miles S.W. of Monaghan.

KILLIBOY, a vil. of Ireland, in Kilkenny.

KILLICRANKIE, a pass of the Highlands of Scotland, in Perthshire, about half a mile in length. Here the Revolutionary army under Mackay was defeated by the troops of James II., under the Viscount Dundee, in 1689.

KILLIGREW, a to. in Cornwall, N.E. of Truro.

KILLIN, a pa. and beautiful vil. of Scotland at the W. head of Loch Tay, Perthshire, Pop. 2103.

KILLINGLY, a to. of the United States, in Windham county, Connecticut. Pop. 2580.

KILLINGWORTH, a post to. of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 9 miles E. of Guildford. Pop. 2244.

KILLINGWORTH, a pleasant vil. of Northumberland, 6 miles N.E. of Newcastle.

KILLISTINOES. See Knisteneaux.

KILLMACDUAGH, a vil. of Ireland, in Galway, formerly a considerable place, the see of a bishop, united with Clonfert. Nothing but the walls of the cathedral remain: near it are the ruins of a monastery and of several chapels, also a large round tower of ancient and rude masonry. 12 miles N. of Ennis.

KILLMALLOCK, a to. of Ireland, in Limerick, formerly of great importance, with ruins of churches and monasteries, walls and strong gates. 16 miles S. of Limerick.

KILLONY, a vil. of Ireland, 6 miles from Sligo.

KILLLOUGH, or **PORT ST ANN**, a seaport vil. of Ireland, in Down, N. of St John's point. It has a manufacture of salt. 6 miles S.S.E. of Downpatrick. Lat. 54. 14. N. Long. 5. 30. W.

KILLRUSH, a to. in Kildare, on the Shannon. In 1642, the Irish rebels were defeated here, and in 1643 the town was burned by the Duke of Ormond. 12 miles S.W. of Naas.

KILLUCAN, a vil. of Ireland, in Westmeath, 28 miles N.W. of Dublin.

KILLWAGHTER, a small vil. of Ireland, in Antrim.

KILLYBEGS, a to. of Ireland, on the N. of Donegal Bay, with a spacious harbour. 12 miles N.W. of Ballyshannon. Lat. 54. 40. N. Long. 8. 6. W.

KILLYLEAGH, a to. of Ireland, in Down, on an arm of Lough Strangford, the birthplace of Sir Hans Sloane. A linen manufacture is established here. 15 miles S.S.E. of Belfast.

KILMACALOGUE, a small seaport of Ireland, in Kerry, with a harbour.

KILMACHTHOMAS, a pleasant vil. of Ireland, 12 miles S.E. of Waterford.

KILMADOCK, a pa. of Scotland, in Perthshire, sometimes called Doune, from the town which contains the church. Pop. 3150.

KILMALCOLM, a pa. of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. Pop. 1600.

KILMALIE, a pa. of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. Pop. 5566.

KILMANY, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Fife-shire, 5 miles from Cupar in Fife. Pop. 707.

KILMARNOCK, a manufacturing to. of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on a small stream of the same name. The old part is irregularly built; but, since the beginning of the present century, the place has been greatly improved and extended, and it is now one of the neatest manufacturing towns in Scotland. Besides the churches, some of which are handsome, there are, among the public buildings, a town-hall, an academy, and a news-room. The manufacture of carpets, worsted printed shawls, and woollen bonnets, and the weaving of cotton, by handloom, are extensively carried on. There are some large tanworks; and boots and shoes are made to a great amount, chiefly for exportation. Kilmarnock is connected with the port of Troon by a railroad $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; and with the Glasgow, Paisley, and

Ayr railway, by means of a branch. It joins with other 4 burghs in returning a member to parliament, its constituency in 1841 being equal to the aggregate amount of theirs. Pop. of town and parish, 18,093. 20 miles S.W. by S. Glasgow, and 12 miles N.N.E. Ayr.

KILMARONOCK, a pa. in Dumbartonshire. Pop. 999.

KILMARTIN, a pa. of Scotland, on the W. coast of Argyshire. Pop. 1475.

KILMAURS, a pa. and burgh of barony of Scotland, in Ayrshire, formerly celebrated for its cutlery, especially knives. 2 miles N. of Kilmarnock. Pop. 2130.

KILMEESDON, a pa. in Somerset. Pop. 1991.

KILMICHAEL GLASSARY, a pa. of Scotland, in Argyshire. Pop. 4054.

KILMINGTON, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 540.—Also a parish in Somersetshire. Pop. 508.

KILMODAN, a pa. of Scotland, in Argyshire. Pop. 648.

KILMORACK, a pa. in Inverness-shire. Pop. 2709.

KILMORE, a vil. of Ireland, in Cavan, 3 miles S.W. of Cavan.

KILMORE, with **KILBRIDE**, a pa. of Scotland, in Argyshire. Pop. 727.

KILMORY, a pa. of Scotland, in Bute. Pop. 3771.

KILMUIR, a pa. in Inverness-shire. Pop. 3415.

KILMUIR, EASTER, a pa. in Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 1551.

KILMURRY, a small village of Ireland, in Clare, 129 miles S.W. from Dublin.

KILNINIAN and **KILMORE**, a pa. of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. Pop. 4830.

KILNINVER, a pa. in Argyshire. Pop. 647.

KILNLUICK, a pa. of England, E.R.Y. Pop. 581.

KILONGO, a fertile province of Loango, formerly an independent kingdom. The capital, of the same name, is on the coast: 30 miles N.W. of Loango. Lat. 4. 25. S.

KILPATRICK, NEW or EAST, a pa. of Scotland, in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton. Pop. 3090.

KILPATRICK, OLD or WEST, a pa. and vil. in Dumbartonshire. Pop. 5879.

KILREA, a pleasant to. of Ireland, in Londonderry, 25 miles E. of Londonderry.

KILRENNY, a pa. and burgh of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Pop. 1705.

KILSIT, a seaport of Nubia, on the Red Sea, with a harbour 7 miles in circumference. Lat. 21. 45. N. Long. 36. 40. E.

KILSYTH, a vil. of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. The vicinity abounds with coal and ironstone. Pop. 4297.

KILTARLITY, a pa. of Scotland, in Ross-shire. Pop. 1715.

KILTEARN, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Ross-shire. Pop. 1454.

KILVINGTON, NORTH and SOUTH, 2 vil. in Yorkshire, near Thirsk.

KILWINNING, an ancient and thriving manufacturing town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, on the Garnock. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in hand-loom weaving for Glasgow and Paisley houses. The abbey of Kilwinning, founded in 1140, was one of the richest in Scotland; part of the ruins still remaining. This place is famous for its mason lodge, the mother lodge of Scotland, and for its body of archers, which existed at least as early as 1488. Pop. 3772.

KILWORTH, a to. of Ireland, in Cork, on the Funcheon, 108 miles S.W. of Dublin.

KIMBERWORTH, a to. in the west riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles W. of Rotherham, noted for its woollen and linen manufactures. Pop. 3797.

KIMBOLTON, a to. of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Friday, and a castle, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, where queen Catherine, first wife to Henry VIII., died in 1535. 8 miles N.W. of St Neot's. Pop. 1584.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a province of Swedish Lapland, bounded N. by Norwegian Lapland, E. by Russian Lapland, S. by the Gulf of Bothnia, and W. by Tornea-Lapmark.

KIMOSSES, or **KUIMOSSES**, a tribe of diminutive people, said to inhabit the interior of Madagascar.

KIN, a city of China, of the second rank in Chen-si, 527 miles S.W. of Peking.

KIN, a to. of Persia, province of Segestan, at the foot of a chain of mountains near the lake Zurrah, 330 miles E. of Ispahan.

KINBURN, or **KILBORN**, a fortress of Russia, government of Taurida, on a peninsula of the name, 18 miles S.E. of Oczakow.

KINCARDINE, or the **MEARNS**, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded E. by the German ocean, N. by Aberdeen, and W. and S. by Forfar, 32 miles long and 24 where broadest, containing 317 square miles. The coast is partly flat, and partly rocky. At the N.E. corner of the county the chain of the Grampian hills terminates, and forms the promontory called Girdleness, which presents to the sea a bold face of rock, 60 to 80 feet high. The N. of the county consists almost entirely of the mountainous tract of the Grampians, S. of which is a low district, termed the How, or hollow, of the Mearns. The S. of the county is much diversified with hill and dale, particularly on the banks of the North Esk, which separates it from Forfar. Chief town, Stonehaven. The county sends one member to parliament. Pop. 31,431.

KINCARDINE, a to. of Scotland, in Perthshire, in a district almost surrounded by Clackmannanshire, with a commodious harbour, and a good road in the frith of Forth. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and the coasting and foreign trade is pretty extensive. 4 miles S.E. of Alloa, 22

S.W. of Perth. Pop. of the town 3000.—Also a village, formerly the capital of Kincardineshire, 9 miles S.W. of Stonehaven.—Also a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 1887.—Also a parish in Perthshire. Pop. 2456.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the Dee, 23 miles W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 1936.

KINCLAVEN, a pa. in Perthshire, on the banks of the Tay. Pop. 890.

KINDERHOOK, a vil. and to. of the United States, in Columbia county, New York, 13 miles N. of Hudson. Pop. 3700.

KINDERTON, a vil. in Cheshire. Pop. 493.

KINETON, a m. t. in Warwickshire, 89 miles from London. Pop. 1102.

KING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li, 130 miles S. of Peking.

KING, or KIN-YUEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si, 1037 miles S.S.W. of Peking. Lat. 24. 26. N. Long. 108 E.

KING'S BARN, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Pop. 1023.

KING'S COUNTY, an inland co. of Ireland, bounded N. by West Meath, E. by Kildare, S. by Tipperary, and W. by Galway; 43 miles long, and 39 broad, containing 707 square miles. About a fourth of the county is occupied by bogs and mountains; the soil of the arable land is of an average degree of fertility. Estates mostly large. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Little Brosna, and Greater Brosna. It is divided into 11 baronies and 52 parishes, and sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 144,225. Chief town Birr, or Parsonstown.

KING'S COUNTY, a maritime co. of the U. States, in New York. Pop. 8303.—Also of Nova Scotia.

KING'S FERRY, a post vil. of the U. States, in Monongalia county, Virginia.

KING GEORGE, a co. of Virginia, 22 miles long, and 14 broad. Pop. 6454, slaves 3876.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S ARCHIPELAGO, a large group of islands on the W. of N. America. Lat. 56. 10. to 58. 18. N. Long. 136. 15. to 134. 22½. E.

KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S SOUND, a capacious bay on the S. of New Holland. Lat. of Bald Head, the entrance, 36. 6. 15 S. Long. 118. 0. 45. E.

KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, two islands in the South Pacific, discovered by Byron in 1765. Lat. 14. 35. S. Long. 149. 2. W.

KING'S ISLAND, an island near the W. coast of Siam, 51 miles in circumference. Lat. 12. 18. N. Long. 98. E.—Also a small island in Beering's Straits. Lat. 65. 2. N. Long. 168. W.—Also an island near the west coast of America, separated by Fisher's Canal from the most S. of Princess Royal's islands, 33 miles long, and 6 broad. Lat. 51. 56. to 52. 26. N. Long. 127. 17. to 127. 51. W.

KING'S KERSWELL, a pa. in Devonshire. Pop. 771.

KING'S LANGLEY. See Langley.

KING'S MEADOWS, a beautiful little island, formed by the Tyne, 1½ miles above Newcastle.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, a mountain in the W. of South Carolina, 25 miles W. of Charlot-tenburgh.

KING'S NORTON, a pa. in Worcestershire. Pop. 3651.

KING AND QUEEN, a co. of the U. States, in Virginia, 25 miles long and 20 broad. Pop. 10,988, slaves 6000.

KING'S RIVER, a river of Ireland, which joins the Liffy, 1½ miles S. of Blessington.

KING'S STANLEY, a pa. in Gloucestershire. Pop. 2438.

KING WILLIAM, a co. of the United States, in Virginia. Pop. 9285, slaves 5785.

KING WILLIAM'S ISLAND, a small island in the Eastern seas, N. of the island of Pogy-lon. Lat. 2. 33. S. Long. 99. 43. E.—Also a small island in Dampier's strait, S. of the island of Waigoo. Lat. 0. 32. S. Long. 130. 51. E.

KINGAN-FOU, called by Mr Ellis Kygan-fou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-see, on the Kan-kian. Lat. 27. 7. N. Long. 114. 32. E.

KINGHORN, a pa., royal burgh, and seaport, in Fifeshire, on the Forth. It joins with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in returning a member to parliament. Flax spinning is the chief branch of industry. It has a ferry to Leith. 9 miles N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 2579.

KING-KI-TAO, the capital of Corea, in the province of King-ki, and the residence of the sovereign. Lat. 47. 38. N. Long. 126. 41. E.

KINGLIASSIE, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Pop. 958.

KINGSBRIDGE, a m. t. in Devonshire, on the Salcombe, with a harbour for boats, and a free Latin school. 34 miles S.W. of Exeter. Pop. 1586.

KINGSBURY, a post t. of the United States, in Washington county, New York, on the Hudson. Pop. 2272.

KINGSLERE, a m. t. and pa. of Hampshire, with a trade in malt. 17½ miles S.W. of Reading. Pop. 3151.

KINGSCLIFF, a m. t. of Northamptonshire, 12 miles W. of Peterborough.

KINGSDOWN, a small fishing vil. of Kent, 2½ miles from Deal.

KINGSLEY, a to. of Cheshire, 3 miles S.E. of Frodsham. Pop. 934.—Also a parish of Staffordshire, 2½ miles N.E. of Cheadle. Pop. 1416.

KINGSTON, a to. in Devonshire. Pop. 525.—Also in Dorsetshire. Pop. 619.—Also in Cambridgeshire, 6 miles W. of Cambridge.—Also 2 villages in Gloucestershire, 2 in Hampshire, 4 in Somersetshire, 2 in Sussex, 4 in Dorsetshire, 1 in Berkshire, 1 in Herefordshire, 1 in the Isle of Wight, 1 in Kent, 1 in

Nottinghamshire, 1 in Staffordshire, and 1 in Warwickshire.—Also a village of Ireland, in Wicklow.

KINGSTON, or **ESOPUS**, a to. of the United States, chief of Ulster county, New York, on Esopus creek, near its entrance into Hudson river. It was destroyed by an English fleet in 1777, but has been rebuilt on a regular plan. 86 miles N. of New York. Pop. 2540.

KINGSTON, a seaport on the S. of Jamaica, founded in 1693, and constituted a city in 1802. It is the largest place in the island, and engrosses by far the greatest portion of its trade. It has 2 churches, one episcopal, the other presbyterian; also a theatre, a free-school, a poor-house, and an hospital. Pop. loosely estimated at 35,000, but this is probably exaggerated. 10 miles E. of Spanish Town. Lat. 18. N. Long. 76. 53. W.

KINGSTON, the capital of the island of St Vincent's, in the West Indies, at the head of a bay, on the S.W. coast, in St George's parish. Lat. 13. 6. N. Long. 8. W.

KINGSTON, a to. of Canada, the largest and most populous of what formed the upper province, is situated at the head of the St Lawrence, or rather at the north-eastern extremity of lake Ontario. It is the main entrepot between Montreal and all the settlements along the lakes to the west, and possesses one of the best harbours on Lake Ontario, defended by 2 batteries. It is the naval arsenal of Great Britain in this quarter: ships of war, even of the first rate, have been constructed here. The town is strong and well built. The first parliament of the newly formed province of Canada assembled at Kingston on the 15th June 1841; but whether or not this is to form the permanent seat of government is yet uncertain. In 1834 the population was nearly 6000; but since that time it must have considerably increased. 190 miles N.W. of Montreal. Lat. 44. 8. N. Long. 76. 40. W.

KINGSTON, a to. of the United States, in Georgetown district, South Carolina, on Waccama river, 40 miles N.E. of Georgetown.—Also a village in Talbot county, Maryland, on the Choptank, 4 miles below its forks.—Also a post town and capital of Lenoir county, Newbern district, North Carolina, on Neus river, containing a court-house and jail. 40 miles west of Newbern.—Also a post town in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, on the west of Plymouth bay, 38 miles S.E. of Boston. Pop. 1037.—Also the name of numerous other townships in the United States;—2 in New Hampshire, 2 in Rhode island, 1 in New Jersey, 1 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Maryland, &c.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a m. t. of Surrey, on the Thames. The church is large but plain. On the north of it is a large stone, on which, according to tradition, the Anglo-Saxon monarchs were crowned. Its bridge is the oldest on the Thames, except London

bridge. A national council was held here in 838, at which Egbert, the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present. The town continued during several centuries to be a place of high consideration. Pop. 7,452. 12 miles S.W. London.

KINGSWINFORD, a pa. of Staffordshire, with considerable glass and earthenware manufactories. Pop. 15,156.

KINGSWOOD, the name of 7 villages in Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Isle of Wight, Shropshire, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire.

KING-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Hou-quang, on the Kianku, divided into 2 parts, one belonging to the Chinese, the other to the Tartars, of whom the garrison consists. 620 miles S.S.W. of Pekin. Lat. 41. 6. N. Long. 111. 37. E.

KING-TE-TCHING, a vil. of China, province of Kiang-si, famous for its beautiful porcelain, extending 4 miles along a river, which here forms a kind of harbour. 665 miles south of Pekin. Pop. 1,000,000. Lat. 29. 25. N. Long. 116. 54. E.

KINGTON, a m. to. in Herefordshire, on the Arrow, with a manufacture of woollen cloth. 15 miles N.W. of Hereford. Pop. 2813.—Also several villages in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, Dorsetshire, and Wiltshire.

KING-TONG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, on the Pa-pien river. 1240 miles S.W. of Pekin. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 100. 39. E.

KING-YUEN, or **KIN-YUEN**, a city of China, of the first class, in Quang-si, on a large river, and surrounded with lofty and craggy mountains. Under its jurisdiction are 2 towns of the second order, and 5 of the third. Lat. 24. 26. N. Long. 108. E.

KIN-KOA, a city of the first class, in Tcheking, on the banks of a fine river, formerly a more considerable place, it having been much injured by the Tartars. It has 8 towns of the third order in its district. Its rice wine is much esteemed, and a large trade is carried on in dried plums and hams. In the neighbourhood are small shrubs, resembling jessamine, which produce tallow that makes very white candles. 190 miles S.E. of Nan-king. Lat. 29. 16. N. Long. 120. 10. E.

KINLOSS, a pa. in Morayshire. Pop. 1121. Here are the ruins of an abbey founded in 1150.

KIN-MEN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, 595 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

KIN-MEN-LO, an island near the coast of China, 25 miles in circumference. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 118. 20. E.

KINNAIRD HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, at the mouth of the Murray Frith, supposed to be the Promontorium Taialium of Ptolemy. Here there is a light-house. Lat. 57. 58. N. Long. 1. 54. W.

KINNEGAD, a vil. of Ireland, in Westmeath, noted for cheese, 12 miles S.W. of Trim.

KINNESSWOOD, a vil. in Kinross-shire. Pop. 300.

KINNOUL, a pa. in Perthshire, with the remains of an ancient castle. The hill of Kinnoul is famous for fine agates and rare plants, and for its striking appearance. The village stands at the foot of the hill, on the Tay, at the east end of the bridge of Perth. Pop. of par. 2957.

KINROSS, a very small county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife, 13 miles long, and 12 broad, containing 83 square miles, or 53,120 acres, divided into 7 parishes. The central part is occupied by Loch Leven, and the country around has a rich appearance. The manufactures are of little importance. The county contains limestone and freestone, but no coal. It joins with Clackmannan and two Perthshire parishes in sending a member to parliament. Pop. 9072.

KINROSS, the capital and only town of Kinross-shire, on Loch Leven, with some manufactures. 23 miles N.N.W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 2927.

KINSALE, a seaport of Ireland, in Cork, at the mouth of the Bandon, with an excellent harbour, defended by a strong fort. It has become a fashionable resort in the bathing season. Considerable quantities of grain are exported; but its principal dependence is on its fisheries, which supply Cork and the surrounding country. It sends a member to parliament. 14 miles south of Cork. Pop. 6897. Lat. 51. 42. N. Long. 8. 28. W.

KINSALE, a post to. of the United States, in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

KINSMAN, a post to. in Trumbull, county, Ohio.

KINSTON, a post. in Lenoir county, North Carolina.

KINTCHING. See Loo-choo.

KINTORE, a royal burgh and parish in Aberdeenshire, on the Don. United with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, Inverury, and Peterhead, the burgh sends a member to parliament. 1 mile N.W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 1184.

KINTYRE, or **CANTYRE**, the southern division of Argyleshire, in Scotland. It is a peninsula 40 miles long, and from 6 to 10 broad, lying between the Frith of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean, and joined to Knapdale by the isthmus of Tarbet. The southern extremity of the peninsula is called the Mull of Kintyre, on which is a light-house.

KINURE POINT, a cape on the south of Ireland, county of Cork, 4 miles east of Kinsale harbour. Lat. 51. 41. N. Long. 8. 25. W.

KINVER, a river of Wales, which joins the Dovy, between Machynlleth and the sea.

KIN-YANG, a strongly fortified city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si. The country around is very fruitful. 560 miles S.W.

of Pekin. Lat. 36. 6. N. Long. 107. 30. E.

KINZIG, one of the 10 circles of the duchy of Baden, on the river Kinzig. Pop. 118,000. Chief town, Offenburg.

KINZIG, a river of Suabia, which rises in the Brisgau, and joins the Rhine by two mouths at Kehl, opposite Strasburg.

KINZINGEN, a vil. of Baden, 4 miles N.W. of Emmendingen.

KIO-FEOW, a city of China, province of Chan-tong and district of Yen-teheou, the birthplace of Confucius, to whose memory several monuments are still to be seen.

KIOGE, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, taken by the British in 1807. 10 miles S. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1400. Lat. 55. 30. N. Long. 12. 15. E.

KIONG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the island of Hai-nan, at the mouth of the Li-mou, Lat. 29. N. Long. 109. 33. E.

KIOV, **KIOF**, or **KIOW**. See Kief.

KIOUKTATOUN, a to. of the Birman empire, province of Ava, on the Irawaddy, with a magnificent temple of Godama or Boodh. Lat. 21. 44. N. Long. 95. 35. E.

KIPPAX, a to. in the west riding of Yorkshire, 6½ miles W. of Ferrybridge. Pop. 958.

KIPFEN, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, famous for distilling whisky. Pop. 2085. 10½ miles W. Stirling.

KIPPENHEIM, a to. of Germany, 22 miles N.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 1600.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a m. t. and pa., N.R. Yorkshire, on the Dove. The town, which is small, stands on the south side of the moors, and is nearly encompassed by steep hills. 22 miles N. by E. York. Pop. of township 1802.

KIRCHBERG, a to. of Lower Austria, on the Weksel. Pop. 3000.—Also of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge, 6 miles S. of Zwickau. Pop. 2100.—Also of Switzerland, canton of St Gall.—Also of Lower Austria, on the Wagram.—Also of Lower Austria, 45 miles S.W. of Vienna.—Also of Wirtemberg, on the Jaxt, 28 miles W. of Anspach. Pop. 900.

KIRCHDOBF, a to. of Hungary, county of Zyps. Pop. 2800. Also a village of Baden. Pop. 1700.

KIRCHHAHN, a to. of Lusatia, on the Bober, 18 miles S. of Luckau. Pop. 3500.—Also a to. of Hesse Cassel, lying on the Wohra, 6 miles E. of Marburg.

KIRCHHEIM, a to. of Wirtemberg, on the Lauter, 24 miles N.W. of Ulm. Pop. 4050.—Also a to. of Bavaria, 18 miles S.W. of Augsburg.

KIRCHHEIM-BOHLANDEN, a to. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 16 miles W of Worms. Pop. 2000.

KIRCUBBIN, a vil. of Ireland, in Down, 86 miles from Dublin.

KIRENSK, a to. of Asiatic Russia, govern-

ment of Irkutsk, on the Lena, 630 miles N. of Irkutsk, containing 100 houses.

KIRGHISES, or KIRGUIS, a numerous and widely extended people of Independent Tartary, occupying great part of the south frontier of Asiatic Russia, estimated at 600,000. They are strong, robust, ignorant, rude, and treacherous.

KIRILOV, a to. of Russia, government of Novgorod, 52 miles N.W. of Vologda. Pop. 2200.

KIRIN, or KIRIN-OUA, one of the 3 grand governments of Eastern Chinese Tartary, bounded N. by the river Saghalien, E. by the sea, S. by the Corea, and W. by the province of Leaotong. It is a place of banishment for criminals from China. The capital, called Kirin, is on the Songari, called at this place Kirin, which falls into the Saghalien or Amur, and is the residence of a Tartar viceroy. 500 miles N.E. of Peking. Lat. 43. 48. N. Long. 126. 24. E.

KIRK ANDREWS, a pa. in Cumberland. Pop. 2235.

KIRK CHRIST, a pa. in the Isle of Man. Pop. 2568.

KIRK HEATON, a pa. in Yorkshire, 2 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. 21,870.

KIRK MALEW, a pa. in the Isle of Man. Pop. 2649.

KIRK PATRICK, a pa. in the Isle of Man. Pop. 2031.

KIRKAGATSH, a to. of Asia Minor, containing 11 mosques and 2 churches. 5 hours' journey E.N.E. of Akhissar. Pop. 10,000.

KIRK BURTON, a to. in the west riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles S.W. of Wakefield. Pop. 2153, of the parish 15,731.

KIRKBY, a to. in Lancashire, 6 miles from Liverpool. Pop. 1035.

KIRKBY INELETH, a pa. on the coast of Lancashire, 5 miles W. of Ulverston. Pop. 2947.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, a neat m. t. in Westmoreland, on the Lune, over which is a lofty bridge of 3 arches. 12 miles S.E. of Kendal. Pop. 1643, of the parish 3949.

KIRKBY MALLORY, a pa. in Leicestershire. Pop. 2261.

KIRKBY MALZEARD, a to. of the west riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles W.N.W. of Ripon. Pop. 4707.

KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH, a pa. in Yorkshire. Pop. 1998.

KIRKBY, SOUTH, a to. in the west riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles S. of Pontefract. Pop. 633.

KIRKBY STEPHEN, a to. of Westmoreland, on the Eden, with a market on Monday, and some woollen manufactures. 23 miles N.E. of Kendal. Pop. 1312, of the parish 2712.

KIRKCALDY, a royal burgh and seaport in Fifeshire, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth. The town consists principally of a single street, upwards of 3 miles in length. Among the public buildings are the parish

church, rebuilt in 1807, and the town-house, a handsome edifice, including a jail, court-hall, &c., erected in 1828. The inhabitants are distinguished by their enterprize, both as manufacturers, and traders. The staple manufacture is that of coarse linen, including sheeting, ticks, dowlas, canvass, &c. In 1838 there were in the place 10 flax mills driven by steam. In 1839 there were 954 looms at work in this and the neighbouring parish of Abbotshall, exclusive of a few in power-loom factories. Kirkcaldy has also a rope-work, several bleachfields, 2 iron foundries, a distillery, a tile and brick work, a pottery, and two or three breweries. It possesses a good deal of shipping, and carries on a pretty extensive trade. In 1835 there belonged to the port 197 vessels of the aggregate burden of 13,496 tons. There is considerable trade with the north of Europe. Vessels from the port were long engaged in the North Sea whale fishery; but here, as elsewhere, this business has been on the decline for some time past. Kirkcaldy is of considerable antiquity. It was made a royal burgh in 1644, and joins with other three in sending a member to parliament, its voters numbering many more than all those others combined. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 8650. 12 miles north Edinburgh. Adam Smith was born here in 1723.

KIRK-CLISSA, a to. of Romania, with a trade in corn, wine, butter, and cheese. 100 miles W. of Constantinople. Pop. 16,000.

KIRKCONNEL, a vil. of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the Frith, 6 miles S. of Dumfries.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a maritime co. of Scotland, or as it is usually termed, a stewartry, comprehending the E. of Galloway, 44 miles from E. to W., and 40 from N. to S., containing 882 square miles, divided into 28 parishes, and bounded N.E. and E. by Dumfriesshire, S. by the Solway frith and by the Irish sea, W. by Wigtonshire, and N.W. by Ayrshire. It is diversified in its surface; presenting a continual succession of inconsiderable hills, more or less abrupt: on the borders of Ayrshire, however, they swell into mountains not much inferior to any in the south of Scotland; those on the south shore are also considerable, and form scenery highly picturesque, and sometimes grand and striking. The north parts are generally uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. Manufactures and minerals are unimportant. The county sends a member to parliament. Chief rivers, the Dee, Ken, and Urr. Pop. 40,590.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a pa. and royal burgh of Scotland, capital of the above county, on the Dee, 6 miles above its mouth, with a commodious harbour, 24 miles S.W. of Dumfries, with which district of burghs it is united in sending a member to parliament. Pop. 3511.

KIRKDALE, a to. in Lancashire, near Liverpool. Pop. 1273.

KIRKHAM, a m. t. in Lancashire, near the mouth of the Ribble, with a considerable manufacture of canvass. It has a well-endowed free school. 18 miles S. of Lancaster. Pop. 2735, of the parish 11,925.—Also a village in Yorkshire, S.W. of New Malton.

KIRKHEATON, a to. in the west riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles W.S.W. of Wakefield. Pop. 2186.—Also a pleasant village in Northumberland, 11½ miles N.E. of Hexham.

KIRKINTILLOCH, a to. and pa. in Dumbartonshire, on the Luggie, 7 miles E.N.E. of Glasgow. Pop. 5888.

KIRKISTOWN, a to. of Ireland, in Down.

KIRKLAND, a to. of Cumberland, near Bothell.—Also a township of Westmoreland, adjoining to Kendal. Pop. 1378.

KIRKLEATHAM, a to. of the north riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles N.N.E. of Stokesley. Pop. 686.

KIRKLESS, a vil. in the west riding of Yorkshire, on the Calder, 3 miles from Huddersfield. In the park near it is the monument of Robin Hood.

KIRKLISTON, a vil. and pa. in Linlithgowshire. Pop. 2265.

KIRKMICHAEL, a pa. in Ayrshire. Pop. 2235.—Also a river of the Isle of Man.

KIRKOSWALD, a m. t. in Cumberland, on the Eden. On an elevated spot, a little E., are the ruins of a castle; and 3 miles S. is the famous druidical monument called Long Meg and her daughters. 9 miles N.E. of Penrith. Pop. 760.—Also a parish on the coast of Ayrshire. Pop. 1951.

KIRKLEST, (the Town of Forty Churches) a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia. Pop. 28,000. 30 miles E. Adrianople.

KIRKSTALL, a vil. in Yorkshire, 3 miles from Leeds, noted for the ruins of its once splendid abbey.

KIRKTON IN LINDSEY, a m. t. of Lincolnshire. The church, of Norman architecture, is a large and massive building, with a tower at the W. end. It has a bridewell, a court-house, and a free grammar-school. 20 miles N. of Lincoln. Pop. 2147.

KIRKWALL, a royal burgh of Scotland, in Mainland, or Pomona, the largest of the Orkney islands, of which it is the capital. The most striking object is the cathedral of St Magnus, opposite which are the ruins of the king's castle; and near it are the ruins of the earl's and bishop's palaces. It joins with 5 other boroughs in sending a member to parliament. It is famous for straw plait manufacture. 30 miles N.E. of Thurso, in Caithness. Pop. 3065. Lat. 59. 12. N. Long. 2. 55. W.

KIRBLAK, an island in the frozen Sea, 240 miles in circumference. Lat. 71. 30. to 72. 15. N. Long. 121. to 126. E.

KIRMUNDIE, NETHER, a vil. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire.

KIRN, a to. in the duchy of the Lower Rhine, 38. miles W. of Mentz.

KIRRIEMUIR, a thriving m. t. in Forfarshire, which enjoys a good inland trade, manufactures of coarse linen fabrics, 3 tan-yards, and a distillery. 15 miles N. of Dundee. Pop. of the town and parish 6425.

KIRSANOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Tambov. Pop. 3300.

KIRSCHROD, a vil. in the duchy of the Lower Rhine, 6 miles E.S.E. of Kirn, near which copper and agates are found.

KIRSHEHR, a to. of Natolia, the ancient Diocæsarea. Salt is made in the neighbourhood. 84 miles N.E. of Cogni.

KIRSOVA, a to. of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 76 miles S.W. of Ismael. Lat. 44. 47. N. Long. 28. 4. E.

KIRTHIPOUR, a to. of Hindostan, in Nepal. Lat. 27. 30. N. Long. 85. 37. E.

KIRTLE, a river in Dumfries-shire, which falls into the Solway frith.

KISCHENAU, a to. of Moldavia, on the Dniester. Lat. 46. 40. N. Long. 29. 25. E.

KISHENGUNGA, a river of Hindostan, which joins the Jhylum.

KISHENAGUR, a to. and circar of Bengal. Lat. 23. 26. N. Long. 88. 35. E.

KISHM, called also Jezira Deranz, (Long Island,) the largest island in the Persian Gulf, 60 miles long, and 12 broad. Lat. 55. 56. N. Long. 26. 27. E.

KISHON, a river of Palestine, which falls into the bay of Acre.

KISHTAC, an island on the N.W. of North America, S.E. of the Peninsula of Alaska, 100 miles long, and 30 to 50 broad. Lat. 57. to 58. 40. N. Long. 152. 30. to 154. 50. W.

KISHTEWAR, a to. and district of Hindostan. Lat. 34. 7. N. Long. 75. 20. E.

KISKIMINITAS, a considerable river of the United States, which joins the Alleghany, in Pennsylvania. Lat. 40. 40. N.

KISSAMOS, a small to., formerly the harbour of Aptera, and a district or province, in the N.W. of Candia. The province is one of the best cultivated and most productive in the island, producing a large quantity of oil and wine, honey, wax, and silk, but little barley and wheat. On the Gulf of Kissamos is a quarry of beautiful gypsum.

KISSEEN, a seaport in the S. of Arabia. Lat. 15. 19. N. Long. 51. 50. E.

KISSINGEN, a to. of Franconia, on the Saal, 32 miles N. of Wurzburg. Pop. 1000.

KIST, one of the 7 Caucasian nations that inhabit the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian, from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundsha rivulets, bounded W. by Little Cabarda, E. by the Tartars and Lesguis, and S. by the Lesguis and Georgians. They consist of 16 districts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Angusht, and Shalka, submitted to Russia.

in 1770. The Tshetshen tribe is so numerous and warlike, and has given the Russians so much trouble, that its name is usually given by them to the whole Kisti nation. The Ingushi, who can raise 5000 warriors, live in villages near each other, and are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Their religion is very simple: they believe in one God, whom they call Daile, and celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour. They allow of polygamy.

KISTNA, or **KRISHNA**, a river of the south of India, which being joined by the Malpurba, Gutpurba, Joongabudra, and other rivers, after a course of 500 miles, pours its prodigious volume of waters, by various mouths, into the bay of Bengal, S. of Masulipatam. This river rivals any Indian stream in the fertility diffused by its inundations: and the richest diamond mines in the world are in the neighbouring hills to the north.

KISTNAGHERI, a to. and fortress of Hindostan. In 1791, the British were repulsed with considerable loss in attempting to storm it. 54 miles S.E. of Bangalore.

KITCHWARA, a circar of Hindostan, in Malwa, bounded N. by the circar of Cotta, E. by Chanderee, S. by Malwa, and W. by Oudipour and Banswaleh.

KITNAISE, a to. of Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile, 20 miles S. of Faoua.

KITRIAL, or **DOLOUS**, a small to. of Greece, in Messenia, the ancient Pharæ; in a fertile valley. Houses 500.

KITRIANI, a to. on the S. coast of Siphanto. Lat. 36. 35. N. Long. 24. 49. E.

KITTANING, a post t. of the United States, capital of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany, 35 miles N.E. of Pittsburg. Pop. 1506.

KITTATINNY MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the Alleghany mountains, which runs through the N. of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

KITTERY, a post to. of York county, Maine, at the mouth of the Piscataqua, opposite Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 5 miles S.W. of York. Pop. 2019.

KITZBUHL, a to. of the Tyrol, on the Acha, 11 miles S.E. of Kufstein.

KITZINGEN, a to. of Franconia, on the Maine, 10 miles E.S.E. of Wurzburg. Pop. 3600.

KIU, a city of China, of the first class, province of Tche-kiang, on a fine river between 2 other rivers which fall into it. Lat. 29. 2. N. Long. 118. 39. E.

KIUMEN, a river of Russia, which enters the Gulf of Finland. Lat. 60. 50. N. Long. 26. 18. E.

KIUX, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, 515 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

KIUN-TCHEOU, a city and seaport of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, capital of the island of Hai-nan, on a promontory on the N. Its jurisdiction extends over 3 towns

of the second class, and 10 of the third. Lat. 20. N. Long. 109. 38. E.

KIUTAIAH. See Kutaiah.

KIUSIU. See Ximo.

KIZDERWENT, (i e. the Pass of the Girls,) a village of Natolia, 20 miles from Isnik.

KIZELGIEK, a to. of Natolia, on or near the site of the ancient Euromus, 9 miles N.N.W. of Melasso.

KIZILBACHES, a people in the government of Orenburg, Asiatic Russia, consisting chiefly of Persians, who have been taken captive by the Kirghises. The name (signifying Red Head,) is a term of derision, applied by the Tartars to the Persians.

KIZILERMAK, or **KIZIL IRMAK**, (the Halys of antiquity,) a river which rises in Mount Taurus, a few miles S. of Kaisarieh, in Carmania, and runs into the Black Sea. Lat. 41. 40. N. Long. 36. E.

KIZIL-KAN, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, government of Diarbekir, 12 miles W. of Merdin.

KIZIL-OZAN, the ancient Mardus, a considerable river of Persia, which rises near Sennah, in Diarbekir, separates Irak from Aderbijan, and falls into the Caspian near Reshd. In its course through Ghilan it is called Sifeed Rood, (the White River,) from the foam occasioned by its rapid course.

KIZIL TASH, or **TAMAN**, an island at the mouth of the Kuban, between the Black sea and the sea of Asoph. Lat. 45. N. Long. 37. E.

KIZLAR, a fortified to. of Asiatic Russia, government of Caucasus, near the E. coast of the Caspian. The environs are very fertile in corn and fruits, with plenty of game. 160 miles S.S.W. of Astracan. Lat. 44. 50. N. Long. 46. 44. E.

KLATTAU, a circle in the S. of Bohemia, bounded by the circles of Pilsen and Prachatitz, and in part by Bavaria, containing 870 square miles. Pop. 140,000.—Also the capital, a well built town in the Walta, with a castle and some handsome churches. There are some silver mines, marble quarries, and a mineral spring in the neighbourhood. 21 miles S. of Pilsen. Pop. 5700.

KLETTENBERG, a vil. and lordship of Germany, 15 miles N.W. of Nordhausen.

KLETTGAU, a landgravate of Germany, known likewise by the name of The County of Sulz, situated near the Rhine, as it leaves the lake of Constance.

KLEVE-BERG (Cleves and Berg,) one of the provinces into which the Prussian territory on the Rhine is now divided, on both sides of the Rhine, between the province of Westphalia N., and that of the Lower Rhine S. Pop. 730,000.

KLINGENAU, a to. of Switzerland, in Baden, on the Aar, 7 miles N. of Baden.

KLISELI, a to. of Natolia, the ancient Elaea, 20 miles S.W. of Pergamus, to which it formerly was the port.

KLOBRAUK, 2 to. of Moravia. Pop. 1500—2500.

KLOETZE, a to. of Prussian Saxony, 48 miles E. of Zelle. Pop. 1550.

KLOPPENBURG, a to. of Germany, on the Soste, 60 miles N.N.E. of Munster.

KLOSTERLE, a small well built to. of Bohemia, on the Egra. Pop. 1000.

KLOTEN, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Zurich, 5 miles N. of Zurich.

KNAPDALE, a mountainous district of Argyleshire, in Scotland, adjoining to Argyle Proper, connected by a narrow neck of land with the Peninsula of Kintyre.

KNARESBOROUGH, a handsome m. t. in the west riding of Yorkshire, beautifully situated on a slope N.E. of the Nidd, which is crossed by 2 stone bridges, one above and the other below the town. Linen weaving is the chief business carried on, but it has greatly declined since about the year 1830. The place has a great corn market. On a crag over the river stands a ruinous castle, the centre of which is occupied as the court-house, and another part as a prison. Opposite the castle, on the other side the river, is "the dropping well," the water of which trickles through a porous limestone rock. Near it is an oratory carved out of the rock, and a mile lower down the stream are the ruins of a priory, and the cavern where Eugene Aram committed the murder for which he was convicted. Knaresborough sends two members to parliament. Pop. of parliamentary burgh 6253. 16½ miles W. by N. of York.

KNEE LAKE, in N. America. Lat. 55. N. Long. 95. W.

KNIGHT'S CANAL, an inlet of the Pacific, on the W. of N. America, extending E. and N.E. 50 miles. Its entrance from an arm of the sea is in lat. 50. 45. N., long. 126. 44. W.

KNIGHT'S ISLAND, a small island in Beer- ing's Bay, N.W. of Eleanor Sound. Lat. 59. 45. N. Long. 139. 13. W.—Also an island in Prince William's sound, 30 miles long N. to S., and 2 to 5 broad. Lat. 60. 24. N. Long. 156. 8. W.—Also a small island in Hudson's Bay. Lat. 61. 50. N. Long. 93. 30. W.—Also an island in the Pacific, the largest of those called by Vancouver the Snares. Lat. of the S. point, 48. 15. S. Long. 166. 44. E.

KNIGHTON, a to. of Wales, in Radnorshire, on the Teme, 14 miles W. of Hereford. It has a large and important market, and wool-stapling is carried on to some extent. Pop. 1259.

KNIGHTON UPON TEME, a hamlet of Worcestershire. Pop. 553.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, a vil. in Middlesex, the first from London on the great W. road, with extensive barracks for soldiers, and a considerable manufacture of painted floorcloths.

KNOIN, a district of Dalmatia, 32 miles long N. to S., and 30 E. to W. Pop. 16,000.—Also a town of Bohemia, circle of Beraun,

with a gold mine in the neighbourhood, 12 miles S. E. of Beraun.—Also a town of Dalmatia, on a narrow neck, where the Kerka is joined by the Butim Schiza, supposed to be the ancient castle called Arduba, taken by Germanicus. 40 miles E. of Zara.

KNIPHAUSEN, a seaport to. and castle in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, 37 miles E. of Embden. Lat. 53. 29. N. Long. 8. E.

KNISTENEAX, or KILLISTNOES, the name of a people spread over a considerable portion of the centre of North America. They are of a moderate stature, well proportioned, and active; their complexion copper-coloured, and their hair black; eyes black, keen, penetrating; countenance open and agreeable; they are fond of decorating their persons with vermilion, and blue, white, and brown earths, to which they frequently add charcoal. In disposition they are mild, generous, and hospitable.

KNISZIN, a to. of Poland, 36 miles N. of Bielsk. Pop. 1700.

KNITTELFELD, a to. of Styria, on the Meur, 10 miles N.N.E. of Judenburg.

KNITTLINGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, the birthplace of John Faust, the discoverer of printing, 22 miles S. of Heidelberg.

KNOCKBRACK, a mountain of Ireland, 10 miles N. of Cork.

KNOCKCLOGAN, a mountain 4 miles N. of lough Neagh.

KNOCKDUGH, a mountain 18 miles W. of Galway.

KNOCKHEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the N. coast of Banffshire, 3 miles W.N.W. of Banff.

KNOCKLATD, a mountain of Ireland, in Antrim, 2 miles S. of Ballycastle.

KNOCKMELEDOWN, a chain of mountains in Ireland, between the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, considered among the highest mountains of that country.

KNOCKNEREA, a promontory of Ireland, in Sligo bay, 6 miles W. of Sligo.

KNOCKTOPHER, a to. of Ireland, in Kilkenny, 15 miles N. of Waterford.

KNOTTINGLEY, a to. in the west riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles N.E. of Pontefract. Pop. 3,666.

KNOULTON, LAKE, in Vermont. Lat. 44. 48. N. Long. 71. 50. W.

KNOWLTON, a to. of the U. States, in Sussex county, New Jersey. Pop. 2064.

KNOWSLEY, a to. of Lancashire. Pop. 913.

KNOX, a county of the U. States, in E. Tennessee, on the Clinch, and intersected by the Holston; chief town, Knoxville.—Also in the S. of Kentucky; chief town, Barbourville.—Also in the central part of Ohio; chief town, Mount Vernon.—Also in Indiana, on the Wabash. Pop. 6800; chief town, Vincennes.—Also several townships.

KNOXVILLE, the capital of the state of Tennessee, in Knox county, on Holston river, on a beautiful spot 22 miles above its junction with the Tennessee. It is regularly laid out,

and contains 130 houses, a court-house, jail, and barracks large enough to contain 700 men. A college has been established, called Blount College. 200 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort in Kentucky. Pop. 2000. Lat. 35. 48. N. Long. 83. 45. W.

KNOYLE, EAST, a to. of Wiltshire, 3 miles S.W. of Hindon. Pop. 954.

KNUD'S HÖVED, a cape of Denmark, on the E. of Sleswick. Lat. 55. 20. N. Long. 9. 40. E.—Also a cape on the E. of the island of Fyen, projecting into the great Belt. Lat. 55. 17. N. Long. 10. 52. E.—Also a cape on the S.W. of the island of Zealand. Lat. 55. 5. N. Long. 11. 37. E.

KNUTSFORD, a to. of Cheshire, on the Birken, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of shag, velvet, thread, worsted, and leather, 25 miles N.E. of Chester. Pop. 2823.

KNYNO, a river of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, which falls into the Tivy.

KNYNSA, an arm of the sea, in the colony of the cape of Good Hope, 18 miles W. of Plettenberg's bay.

KOBAD, a district of Persia, in the N.W. of Farsistan.

KOBELWIES, a to. of Switzerland, canton of St. Gall, at the foot of the Kamor. 2 miles above are some remarkable caverns, called the Crystal Caves.

KOBEN, a to. of Silesia, principality of Glogau, on the Oder, 9 miles S. of Guhrau. Lat. 51. 31. N. Long. 16. 26. E.

KOBYN, a to. of Lithuania, palatinate of Brzesc, 28 miles E. of Brzesc.

KOCHER, a river of Suabia and Franconia, which joins the Neckar, 2 miles above Wimpfen.

KODIAK, a range of islands in the North Pacific, extending 130 miles from S.W. to N. E., and 50 broad; 20 miles from the west coast of America. Lat. 56. 45. to 58. 28. N. Long. 152. 15. to 154. 88. W.

KOEI, or KOE-YANG, a city of China, of the first rank, capital of Koei-tcheou, with 3 towns of the second order, and 4 of the third, under its jurisdiction. 940 miles S.S.W. of Pekin. Lat. 27. 40. N. Long. 108. 30. E.

KOEI-TCHEOU, one of the smallest provinces of China, bounded N. by the Se-tchuen, E. by Hou-quang, S. by Quang si, and W. by Yun-nan, containing 10 cities of the first rank, and 38 of the second and third. It is full of inaccessible mountains, and inhabited by an independent people, who would never submit to the laws of the empire: the emperor has, however, found means to build forts, and garrison some of the towns; but all the taxes they can raise will not defray the expense. It is noted for mines of gold, silver, quick-silver, and copper. Pop. 9,000,000.

KOEI-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Yang-tse. It is the key to the province, and has a custom-house to receive the duties of the merchandise

brought there. It has 1 town of the second order, and 9 of the third, within its jurisdiction. Great quantities of musk are collected in the neighbourhood; and there are several salt springs. 637 miles S.S.W. of Pekin. Lat. 31. 10. N. Long. 109. 14. E.

KOEN-YANG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan, 1170 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

KOFEL, a to. of the Tyrol, on the borders of the Vicentin, 21 miles E. of Trent.

KOGELMICK, a river of Russia, which enters the Black sea, 12 miles S. of Tatar-Bunar.

KOGETEIN, a to. of Moravia, 34 miles S.E. of Brunn. Pop. 3050.

KO-HOA, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si, 1080 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

KOJEND, a to. of Grand Bokharia, on the Sir, in the borders of Turkestan, 90 miles S. of Tashkund. See Khojend.

KOKO, a river of Brazil, in the province of Seara, which falls into the Atlantic.

KOKONOR, a country of Asia, W. of China, and N.E. of Thibet, inhabited by Tartars, descended from the Eleuths, and governed by princes descended from the kings of China. They principally dwell about a lake called Kokonor, 60 miles long and 30 broad. Lat. 36. 40. to 37. 10. N. Long. 100. to 101. E.

KOKORO, the E. branch of the Senegal, which rises in long. 6. 40. W., lat. 11. 50. N., and joins the W. branch in lat. 14. N.

KOKURA, a seaport of Japan, on the N. of Ximo. Lat. 33. 50. N. Long. 130. 20. E.

KOLA, a seaport of Russia, government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland, 540 miles N. of Petersburg. Lat. 68. 50. N. Long. 32. 26. E.

KOLAN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si, 250 miles W.S.W. of Pekin.

KOLASIN, a town of European Russia, government of Tver. Pop. 3500.

KOLEN, a chain of mountains between Norway and Swedish Lapland.

KOLIMA, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the Stanovoi-Krebet, almost over against Okhotsk, and flows into the Frozen Ocean by 4 arms. Lat. 71. 25. Long. 152. 24. E.

KOLIN, a town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim, on the Elbe, 8 miles E. of Kaurzim.

KOLIVAN, a government of Asiatic Russia, bounded N. by Tobolsk, E. by Irkutsk, S. by China, and W. by Tartary, 720 miles long and 240 to 360 broad, formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. It is noted for silver and copper mines.—Also the capital on the Obi, near which are some rich silver mines, discovered in 1725. 880 miles E. of Upha. Lat. 54. 20. N. Long. 81. 20. E.—Also the name of a range of mountains, consisting of the principal part of the Altaic chain. (See Altaic Chain.) The Kolivan-vos-kresenskoi mountains derive their appellation from the adjacent lake Kolivan, which has given its

name to the whole chain between the Irtisch and Obi, as well as the government, and from the first copper mine, called Vos-kresenskoi. The highest part is the Sinnaiasopka, or Blue mountains, 2814 Parisian feet above the sea level.

KOLKOKRO, a very large lake in Kamschatka, connected with the river of the name, said to be 112 miles in circumference, and to abound in sea-calves, called *nerpis* by the natives, who often term it the Lake of Nerpis.

KOLLEDA, a to. of Prussian Saxony, on the Lossa. Pop. 1700.

KOLLUVI, a country of Africa, between Asben and Cashna, inhabited by the Tuaricks.

KOLOMNA, a to. of Russia, government of Moscow, the see of a bishop, on the Occa, 60 miles S.E. of Moscow. Pop. 5800.

KOLOMYIA, a to. of Galicia, on the Pruth, chief of a circle. Pop. 2000.

KOLZUM, the ruin of the ancient Clysma, near the E. coast of the Red sea, 300 paces N. of Suez.

KOMANA, a district on the Slave coast.

KOMBREGUDU, or COMBREGO ADOR, a kingdom of Africa, on the Falemi. Lat. 13. 10. N. Long. 10. W.

KOMCHA, a to. of Persia, province of Irak, 39 miles S. of Ispahan.

KOMOL, a seaport of Nubia, with a safe harbour on the Red sea. Lat. 22. 45. N. Long. 35. 15. E.

KONG, a populous kingdom of Central Africa, S. of the Niger, traversed by several chains of lofty mountains.—Kong, the capital, is in lat. 11. 30. N., long. 3. 20. W.

KONGELF, a to. of Sweden, 10 miles N. of Gottenburg. Pop. 900.

KONGEN, a town of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar. Pop. 1500.

KONGSBACKA, a seaport of Sweden, in Halland. Lat. 57. 30. N. Long. 12. 56. E.

KONIGSBERG, a to. of Norway, government of Aggerhuys, on the Lowe, celebrated for the richest silver mines in Europe. 36 miles W. of Christiana. Pop. 6800.

KONSWINGER, a to. of Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, near the Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which is a strong citadel. 42 miles N.E. of Christiana.

KONG-ICHANG, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Chen-si, on the Hoei, surrounded by high mountains, where there is a tomb, said to be that of Fo-hi. 650 miles W.S.W. of Pekin. Lat. 34. 56. N. Long. 104. 20. E.

KONIEH, called also Cogni, (the ancient Iconium,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, province of Caramania. It is now a decayed and insignificant place. Pop. 30,000. 27 miles E. by S. Smyrna.

KONJEUR, a district of Hindostan, province of Orissa, between 21. and 22. N. lat., occupied by several petty Hindoo chiefs, tributary to the Mahrattas. Chief towns, Konjeur, Ogurapour, and Andapoourgur. Lat.

of Konjeur, the capital, 21. 34. N. Long. 85. 45. E.

KONIGHEIM, a to. of Baden. Pop. 1750.

KONIGRATZ, one of the 16th circles of Bohemia, contiguous to Silesia, the county of Glatz and Moravia, containing 1300 square miles. The N. and E. of the circle contain a number of mountains, some of considerable height, forming part of the Riesengebirge. Chief river, the Elbe. Pop. 263,000.—Also the capital, on the Elbe, the see of a bishop, with an elegant cathedral, and a public school. The chief manufacture is woollens. 64 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 8024.

KONIGSBACH, a to. of Baden. Pop. 1600.

KONIGSBERG, a government of the Prussian states, comprising the N. and W. of E. Prussia, and containing 8960 square miles. Pop. 491,000.—Also the capital, on the Pregel, near its entrance into the Frisch Haff. Part of the city is built on an island formed by the river; the other part consists of the old town, and a quarter to the E., called Lobenicht. The walls are 9 miles in circuit, but a large portion of the space inclosed consists of gardens and open fields. The old town contains the town-house, an anatomical theatre, an hospital for the widows and orphans of citizens, and many large warehouses. The Lobenicht quarter contains the royal palace, a large hospital, a mint, a theatre, and an orphan-house. In the insulated part are the university buildings, council-house, and exchange; also the magnificent cathedral, which has an organ containing 5000 pipes. The strong citadel, called Fredericsburg, is a regular square, surrounded by broad ditches and the river; within it are a church and an arsenal. No ships drawing more than 6 feet water can pass the bar; large vessels, therefore, anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic. Konigsberg was taken by the Russians in 1758; and in June 1807 was entered by the French. Its trade and manufactures are considerable. 170 miles N. of Warsaw. Pop. 68,000. Lat. 54. 42. N. Long. 20. 45. E.

KONIGSBERG, a to. of Hungary, on the Gran, 7 miles W.N.W. of Bukans.—Also a town of Stiria, 6 miles N.E. of Rein.—Also of Silesia, principality of Troppau, 20 miles W. of Teschen.—Also of Hesse Cassel, 5 miles N. of Wetzlar.—Also of the New Mark, Brandenburg, 24 miles, N.N.W. of Custrin.—Also of Bavaria, principality of Cobourg, 20 miles S.S.W. of Cobourg.—Also of Bohemia, circle of Saatz, 6 miles N.E. of Egra. Pop. 2600.—Also of Bavaria, principality of Saxe Weimar, 2 miles E. of Schweinfurt.—Also of Prussia, on the Rorike. Pop. 3250.

KONIGSEGG, an ancient castle of Germany, in a county of the name, 8 miles N.W. of Ravensburg.

KONIGSHOF, a to. and castle of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 12 miles N. of Koniggratz. Pop. 2900.

KONIGSHOFEN, a strong to. of Bavaria, duchy of Wurzburg, 16 miles north-east of Schweinfurt.

KONIGSHOFEN IN DER GRABFELD, a to. of Bavaria, duchy of Wurzburg, on the Saale, 26 miles N.W. of Bamberg.

KONIGSLUTTER, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, on the Lutter, 10 miles E.S.E. of Brunswick. Pop. 1600.

KONIGSTEIN, a to. of Saxony, margravate of Meissen, on the Elbe, with manufactures of woollen and linen, deemed impregnable, being accessible only in one place, and supplied with water from a spring of great depth in the mountain. 16 miles S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 1050.—Also a town of the duchy of Nassau, capital of a county of the name, 20 miles N.E. of Metz. Pop. 800.

KONIGSTUHL, (King's Chair,) a headland on the N.E. of the island of Usedom, in Pomerania. Lat. 52. 25. N. Long. 15. 26. E.

KONIGSWALD, a to. of Prussia, 22 miles E. of Custrin. Pop. 1050.—Also of Saxony, near Grunhayn. Pop. 1350.

KONIGSWINTER, a to. of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine on the Rhine, near 7 mountains, on which were formerly 7 castles. 16 miles S.S.W. of Cologne.

KONIGSWUSTERHAUSEN, a to. of Prussia, on the Suhne. Pop. 2100.

KONKODOO, a mountainous country of Africa, bounded N. by Bambouk, E. by Gadou, S. by Worada and Jallonkadoo, and W. by Satadoo. 60 miles N. to S. and 40 E. to W. Lat. 12. 10. to 13. 10. N. Long. 9. to 10. W.

KONKERN, a to. of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale. Pop. 1800.

KONOS, the ancient Colosse, a to. of Natolia, 20 miles N.E. of Degnizlu.

KONOTOP, a to. of Russia, government of Novgorod-Sieverskoi, 52 miles S. of Novgorod-Sieverskoi.

KONSTANTINOGRAD, a to. of Russia, 49 miles S.E. of Poltava. Pop. 1200.

KOOG, a vil. of N. Holland, 6 miles N. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1700.

KOOM, a city of Persia, province of Irak-Adjemi, district of its own name. Though formerly a place of some trade, it has now sunk into insignificance. Pop. 6000. 60 miles S. by W. Teheran.

KOONDA, a circar of Bengal, bounded N.E. by Bahar, E. by Rangur, S. by Torree, and W. by Palamow, 25 miles long and 16 broad. 226 miles W.N.W. of Calcutta. Capital, Koon-da.

KOONDOOZ, an independent khanat of Central Asia, between the 35 and 38 degrees of N. lat., and 86. and 72. E. long. Pop. not known. The largest town is Kholoom, which see.

KOONZELGUR, a fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapour, among the mountains of the W. Ghauts, which overlook the Concan.

KOORWEY, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwah, on the Betwah river. Lat. 24. 11. N. Long. 78. 17. E.

KOOSHAUB, a to. of Hindostan, in Lahore, near the Chelum, 88 miles W. of Lahore.

KOOSHKYZERD, an extensive plain of Persia, province of Irak on the road from Shiraz to Ispahan, 150 miles long and 15 broad.

KOOTAKE, or COCOA ISLAND, a populous island in the South Pacific, separated from that of Neotabootaboo by a channel 3 miles broad. Lat. 15. 55. S. Long. 173. 48. W.

KOPAL, a to. and fort of Hindostan, province of Bejapour. Lat. 15. 28. N. Long. 76. 6. E.

KOPING, a to. of Sweden, government of Westeraas, 10 miles W. of Stroemsholm. Pop. 1250.

KOPOLET, a seaport of the principality of Gurief, on the Black sea, 20 miles S. of Puti. Lat. 48. 35. N. Long. 41. 22. E.

KOPRAINITZ, a to. of Croatia, 76 miles N.E. of Carlsstadt. Pop. 3200.

KORYS, a to. of European Russia, government of Mohilly. Pop. 1600.

KORBOLIKINSKOI MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Russia, part of the range of Kolivan, which runs through it.

KORDOFAN, a country of Central Africa, west of the Baahr-el-Abiad, between the kingdom of Darfoo and that of Sennaar.

KORIACS, a people of Siberia, who inhabit part of the government of Okhotsk, divided into two sorts; those properly called Koriacs have a fixed residence; the others are wanderers, and known by the appellation of Reindeer Koriacs. There is, in many respects, a great resemblance between them: yet the misunderstanding which subsists causes them to be considered as two different people. The number of fixed Koriacs scarcely exceeds 900; and that of the wandering Koriacs is supposed not to exceed the same amount.

KORN NEUBURG, a to. of Austria, on the Danube, opposite Closter Neuburg. 8 miles north of Vienna. Pop. 1800.

KOROLOVETZ, one of the 11 districts of the government of Novgorod-Sieverskoi, in Russia. 40 miles south-east of Novgorod-Sieverskoi.

KOROS, THE BLACK, a river of Hungary, which, after receiving the White Koros from Transylvania, falls into the Theiss near Czongrad. A third river, called the Schnelle Koros, joins the two others near the market town of Bekesch.

KOROTSCHA, a to. of European Russia, government of Koursk, on the Korotscha, with several churches, nearly all of timber, a manufacture of saltpetre, and an extensive trade in apples. Pop. nearly 10,000.

KOROTAICHA, a river of Russia, which enters the North sea. Lat. 68. 10. N. Long. 59. 14. E.

KORRO, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 20 miles in circumference, with a town on the

N.W. coast. Lat. 60. 9. N. Long. 21. 25. E.

KORSCHENBROICH, a vil. of the Prussian territory, on the Rhine. Pop. 2300.

KOSÉL, a to. of Silesia, on the Oder, 73 miles S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 3300.

KOSELEZ, a to. of European Russia, 45 miles south of Czernigov. Pop. 2000.

KOSELSK, a to. of European Russia, government of Kaluga. Pop. 2900.

KOSIE, a considerable kingdom of Western Africa, on the east bank of the Lagos, 60 miles from its mouth.

KOSMIN, a to. of Prussian Poland, 30 miles W. of Kalisch. Pop. 1700.

KOSTANICZA, a to. of Austrian Croatia, on the Unna. Pop. 3300.

KOSTEL, a to. of the duchy of Carniola, on the Kulpa, 5 miles S. of Gottschee.—Also a town of Moravia, circle of Brunn, 6 miles S.E. of Auspitz. Pop. 1500.

KOSTELETZ, a town of Bohemia, circle of Koniggratz, 16 miles S.E. of Koniggratz. Pop. 1000.—Another town of Bohemia, circle of Kaurzim, on the Elbe, 12 miles N.N.E. of Prague.

KOSTENDIL, a to. of European Turkey, province of Roumelia, with silver and iron mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 10,000. 100 miles N. Salonica.

KOSTROMA, one of the largest governments of European Russia, bounded by Vologda, Viatka, Novgorod, Wladimir, and Jaroslav, containing 30,400 square miles, divided into 12 circles or districts. Pop. 1,150,000.—Also the capital on the Volga, near the influx of the Kostroma. It has manufactures of Russia leather, linen, Prussian blue, salt, wax, and soap; also a trade in corn and wine. 435 miles S.E. of St Petersburg. Pop. 9000. Lat. 57. 45. 40. N. Long. 41. 12. 51. E.

KOTAH, a fortress of Hindostan, province of Ajmere. Lat. 25. 11. N. Long. 75. 48. E.

KOTAR, a province of Dalmatia, 30 miles long and 20 broad, otherwise called the county of Zara. Capital, Zara.

KOTELNITSCH, a to. of European Russia, on the Viatka. Pop. 4000.

KOTLAN, a to. of Grand Bokharia, capital of a district. Lat. 38. 10. N. Long. 68. 36. E.

KOROCU, a rajaship of N.W. Hindostan, subject to the maharajah of the Punjaub. Shujanpoor is the capital.

KOTO, a district on the Slave coast.

KOTOO, one of the smaller Friendly islands, 2 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. 16 miles N. of Anamooka. Lat. 19. 58. S. Long. 174. 49. W.

KOTTA, a circar of Hindostan, in Malwa, bounded N. by Rantampour, E. by Gohud and Chandaree, S. by Kitchwara, and W. by Meywar, or Oudipour.—Also the capital on the Chumbul. The rajah's palace is an elegant structure; on the N. is the Chetrea, or mau-

soleum of one of the knights; to the S., three furlongs beyond the wall, is a place consecrated to the celebration of Ram's victory at Lanka, behind which, in a recumbent posture, is an enormous statue of earth, representing the demon Rawoon. The town is large and populous, and has manufactures of cloth and other articles. Lat. 25. 15. N. Long. 76. 20. E.

KOTTOKOLEE, a to. of Negroland, capital of a country of the name. 200 miles N.E. of Gago. Lat. 12. 45. N. Long. 5. 45. E.

KOTUN, a city of Usbec Tartary, in Cashgur, 110 miles S.E. of Ireken. Lat. 37. 50. N. Long. 81. 36. E.

KOU, or KI-YANG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, 862 miles south of Pekin.

KOUA, a city of China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan, on the Yang tse, 490 miles S.S.E. of Pekin.

KOUANG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Ho-nan, 480 miles south of Pekin.

KOUANG-NAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, 1132 miles S.S.W. of Pekin. Lat. 24. 10. N. Long. 104. 44. E.

KOUANG-SIN, or KOANG-SIN, a city of China, of the first class, in Kiang-si, with manufactures of paper and candles. Lat. 28. 27. N. Long. 117. 44. E.

KOUANG-TE, a city of China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan, 570 miles S.S.E. of Pekin.

KOUÉ, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse, 622 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

KOUÉ-HOA, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, 1195 miles S.S.W. of Pekin. Lat. 23. 26. N. Long. 103. 56. E.

KOUÉ-TE, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan, on a vast plain, between two large rivers, 312 miles S. of Pekin. Lat. 34. 30. N. Long. 115. 29. E.

KOUÉ-YANG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, 885 miles S. of Pekin.

KOUKAN, a large city of Independent Tartary, near the Sir or Sihon, the ancient Jaxartes. 210 miles N.E. of Samarcand.

KOUMEL ARAB, a to. of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 8 miles north of Tahta.

KOUM ERIGE, a considerable town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 12 miles north of Benisuef.

KOUM MUSSIE, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 3 miles S.S.E. of Kena.

KOUMA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the Caucasus, and loses itself in the sand, before reaching the Caspian.—Also a small river which falls into the great one, and on which is built the city of Georgiesk.

KOUMYKS, a small Mahometan and Tartar nation, who live mixed with the Nogays, in a sandy plain at the foot of the Caucasus, on the Terek.

KOUNDGI-AGHIZ, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, government of Sivas, on the coast of the Black sea, 15 miles N.W. of Samsoun.

KOUROU, a river of Guiana, which enters the Atlantic. Lat. 5. 5. N. Long. 53. 36. W.

KOURSK, a government in the south of European Russia, having that of Orloff on the N., Voronetz E., Kharkoff S., and Tchernigoff W. Area supposed to be 16,000 square miles. The surface is flat, the soil very fertile, and the climate mild and healthy; but there are no navigable rivers, which is a great drawback. Corn, hemp, and flax, tobacco, hops, &c., are produced. The pastures are excellent. Manufactures are considerable, and improving. Population supposed to be 1,600,000.—The capital, also called Kursk, is a thriving industrious town, with numerous manufactures, and carries on an extensive commerce with St Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa. Pop. in 1830, 22,447.

Kous, a to. of Egypt, on the east of the Nile, anciently the Little Apollinopolis, 18 miles south of Dendera.

KOUSSIE, a river of Africa, which enters the Atlantic. Lat. 30. 12. S. Long. 17. 50. E.

KOU-YUEN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, 500 miles S.W. of Pekin.

KOUZNETZK, a small fortified to. of Asiatic Russia, government of Tomsk. Pop. 500. Lat. 53. 20. N. Long. 87. 30. E.

KOWETAS, an Indian to. of North America, in East Florida, inhabited by the Lower Creeks; called also Bloody Town, because here deputies from all the tribes of the confederacy meet to declare war, and captives and criminals are put to death. 12 miles above Apalachicola, the town sacred to peace. It has 280 warriors.

KOWNO, a to. of Russian Lithuania, government of Wilna, at the junction of the Niemen and the Wilna, with a brisk trade, particularly in corn, honey, and wax. 66 miles W.S.W. of Wilna. Pop. 3400.

KOWROWA, a vil. of the island of Owhyhee, in Karakakooa bay, where Captain Cook was killed in 1779.

KOZELSK, a to. of Russia, government of Kaluga, 36 miles S.S.W. of Kaluga.

KOZLOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Tambov, on the Voronet. 48 miles W.N.W. of Tambov. Pop. 7100.

KRABATA, a vil. of the Morea, near which are the ruins of the capital of the "king of men," the ancient Mycenæ, one of the most interesting and extraordinary sites in Greece. 6 miles N.E. of Argos.

KRAC, a vil. of Arabia, province of Hedsjas, the ancient Petra Nabathæorum, and capital of Arabia Petrea. 90 miles south of Jerusalem.

KRAKA, a to. of Wallachia, 30 miles S.S.E. of Bucharest.

KHALINGEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, in S. Holland. Pop. 2990.

KRALOWITZ, a to. of Bohemia, circle of Rakonitz, 13 miles S.W. of Rakonitz.

KRANOWITZ, a to. of Silesia, principality of Troppau, 11 miles N.E. of Troppau

KRAPITZ, a to. of Silesia, duchy of Oppeln, 14 miles south of Oppeln, on the Oder.

KRASNIPOL, a to. of Podolia, 32 miles E.N.E. of Kaminiak.

KRASNOBROD, a to. of Poland, palatinate of Belcz, 28 miles west of Belcz.

KRASNOIARSK, a to. of Asiatic Russia, government of Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei. Pop. 4000.—Also a to. in the government of Astracan, on the Volga. Pop. 1970. Lat. 46. 29. N. Long. 48. 30. E.—Also a to. in the government of Tomsk. Pop. 3450.

KRASNO-KUTSK, a to. of European Russia, government of Charkov. Pop. 4000.

KRASNO-SLOBODSK, a to. of European Russia, government of Penza, on the Moskwa. 84 miles N.W. of Penza. Pop. 4700.

KRASNOSTAW, a to. of Poland, palatinate of Lublin, 26 miles S.S.W. of Chelm. Pop. 2500.

KRASNOY-CHOLM, a to. of European Russia, government of Tver. Pop. 1800.

KRASOVA, a palatinate of Hungary. Pop. 200,000.

KRASNA, a country of Transylvania, adjacent on its north and west sides to Hungary. Area, 420 square miles.

KRASNA-HORKA, a small to. of Hungary, palatinate of Gomer, near which are mines of quicksilver and cinnabar.

KRASNO-UFIMSK, a to. of Russia, government of Perm. Pop. 2500.

KRAUPEN, a to. of Bohemia, circle of Leitmeritz, with considerable tin mines in its vicinity, 17 miles W.N.W. of Leitmeritz.

KRAUTHEIM, a to. and castle of Wirtemberg, duchy of Wurtzburg, on the Jaxt, 15 miles S.W. of Mergentheim.

KRAW, ISTHMUS OF, the narrow part of Lower Siam, between the Indian Sea, and the Gulf of Siam, 70 miles across. Lat. 9. to 12. N. Long. 98. 20. to 99. 30. E.

KREMENEZ, a to. of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia. Pop. 3650.

KREMENTSCHUK, a to. of European Russia, government of Pultava, on the Dnieper. Pop. 7400. Lat. 49. 3. 28. N. Long. 33. 59. E.

KREMNIIZ, a royal to. of Hungary, co. Bacs, and one of the principal mining and coining towns of the kingdom. It is ill paved, dirty, and disagreeable. Pop. 4000. 10 miles W. Newsohl.

KREMPE, a to. of Denmark, in Holstein, on the Krempe, 5 miles N. Gluckstadt. Pop. 1000.

KREMSIER, a to. of the Austrian states, on the Morawa, 17 miles S. of Olmutz. Pop. 3200.

KRESTIAK, an island in the Frozen Sea, at the mouth of the Lena, 12 miles in diameter. Lat. 71. 42. N. Long. 128. 14. E.

KRESTZY, a to. of European Russia, government of Novgorod. Pop. 1900.

KREUTZ, a to. of Austrian Croatia, on the

Gokomiszo. Pop. 1800.—Also a province of Croatia, S. of the Drave. Pop. 67,000.

KAIKA, a district or country of Africa in the kingdom of Calbari.

KAILOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Catharinenslaf. Pop. 2200.

KRITSCHER, or KRICZEV, a considerable to. of European Russia, 56 miles S. of Mohilev.

KROMME, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, lat. 34. 6. S.

KROMMENIE, a vil. of the Netherlands, in N. Holland. Pop. 1800.

KROMY, a to. of European Russia, 16 miles S. of Orel. Pop. 2000.

KRON PRINS ISLAND, in the Polar sea, lat. 63. 54. N. Long. 53. 30. W.

KRONBERG, a to. of Austria, on the Danube, opposite Closter Neuburg, 8 miles N.N. W. of Vienna.

KROPIVNA, a to. of European Russia, government of Tula. Pop. 1000.

KROSSEN, an old to. of Galicia, circle of Jaslo. Pop. 4900.

KROTOSCHYN, a to. of Prussian Poland, 28 miles W. of Kalisch. Pop. 4100.

KRULICH, or GRULICH, a to. of Bohemia, 82 miles E. of Prague. Pop. 2000.

KRUSZWICA, a to. of Poland, palatinate of Brzesc, with a castle, the birthplace of Piast, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the year 842. 28 miles W. of Brzesc.

KRUTZOW, a strong to. of Lithuania, on the Sofz, 30 miles S.W. of Mozeislaw.

KRYLOW, a strong to. of Poland, on the Dnieper, 140 miles S.E. of Kiof.

KRZEPICE, a to. of Poland, palatinate of Cracow. 52 miles N.W. of Cracow.

KRZIZANAU, a to. of Moravia, 23 miles N. W. of Brunn. Pop. 1200.

KTEIPHE, a to. of Syria, supposed to be the ancient Adarisi, the last town in the pashalic of Damascus, 22 miles N.E. of Damascus.

KUARA, a mountainous province at the W. extremity of Abyssinia, near the Bahr-el-Abiad.

KUBBEER, SEA OF, a large salt lake, or rather marsh of the Persian province of Irak, 150 miles long, and 35 broad.

KUBESHA, a strong to. in the country of the Lesguis, near the north-east frontier of Georgia, lying between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki, and form a republic; they make good fire-arms, sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation; coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles. It is considered a neutral town, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasures with safety. In 1725 it acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lat. 42. 30. N. Long. 47. 59. E.

KUBIN, a to. of Hungary, on the Bannat, opposite Semendria. Pop. 2400.—Also a

town of Hungary, district of the Tsalkists Pop. 1900.

KUDELS-STAAKT, a vil. of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht. Pop. 2000.

KUFFSTEIN, a small, handsome, and strong town of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 35 miles N.E. of Inspruck.

KUFT, or KEFT, a vil. of Upper Egypt on the site of the ancient Coptos, which, during the time of the Ptolemies, was the great emporium of its commerce. Lat. 25. 50. N. Long. 32. E.

KUGNA, a river of Bessarabia, which joins the Danube, 5 miles from Isaczi, forming a large lake at its mouth.

KUIA, a to. of Russia, on the coast of the White Sea, 20 miles N. of Archangel.

KUIATZKAIA, a to. of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkutsk, on the Dzonmuren, 44 miles N. of Irkutsk.

KUKU, an extensive country of Africa, bordering on the desert of Lybia, and partaking of its nature, N.E. of Tagua, Bornou, and Al Wahat. Its capital, of the same name, is 20 journeys N. of Kauga, and 250 miles N.E. of Bornou. Lat. 21. 45. N. Long. 24. 45. E.

KUKUS, a to. of Bohemia, celebrated for its baths, 11 miles N. of Koniggratz.

KULDATZSKOI, a to. of Russia, on the borders of China, 80 miles S.W. of Selenginsk.

KULDSHA, GULDSCHA, or ILI, a city of Chinese Turkestan, capital of the province of Ili. The inhabitants are very industrious, and devoted to commerce. 450 miles N.E. of Yarkund.

KULLA, DAR, so named by Browne, a small country of Africa, S.W. of Darfoor, perhaps the same described by Bowdich under the name of Quolla. The natives are partly negroes, and partly of a red or copper colour: their language is nasal, but very simple and easy.

KU-LONG-TCHAT, a to. of the N. coast of Formosa. Lat. 25. 16. N. Long. 121. 34. E.

KULSHEIM, a to. of Germany, 40 miles S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 1900.

KULU, a rajahship N.W. Hindostan, tributary to the maharajah of the Punjab, having on the east the great range of the Himalaya. Length N. to S. 40 miles. Area and population uncertain.

KUMANIA, the name of 2 districts in the central part of Hungary, consisting of 3 parts; the most N. Great Kumania, or Nagy Kunsag, is separated from the others by the great river Theyss, as well as by a considerable tract of country, and contains 420 square miles. Pop. 33,000. Chief town, Kardzag. The two other parts, called Little Kumania, or Kis Kunsag, are on the right side of the Theyss, and the left of the Danube, near the middle of Hungary, and contain 1000 square miles. Pop. 41,000.

KUMAON, or KEMAON, a province of N. Hindostan, under the British presidency of

Bengal, comprising, with Kumaon Proper, that portion of Gherwal, S.E. of the Alcananda river. Area estimated at nearly 11,000 square miles. The whole country is overspread by mountains, successively ascending from S.W. to N.E. till they reach the height of 25,000 feet. The Ganges, in the upper part of its course, and the Kalee are the chief rivers. Wheat, *mandua*, and other dry grains are grown; also rice and hemp. Copper, iron, and lead are wrought to some extent. Manufactures are few. The country is thinly peopled.

KUMBALIA, a populous and well built to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, near the gulf of Cutch. Lat. 22. 15. N. Long. 69. 45. E.

KUMBO, a kingdom near the mouth of the Gambia.

KUMI, an island in the Eastern seas, 16 miles in circumference, in a cluster of 6 or 7 others, between Formosa and Japan. Lat. 24. 33. N. Long. 23. 16. E.

KUMLINE, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia. Lat. 60. 17. N. Long. 20. 37. E.

KUMRI, GEBEL, or MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON, a great range in central Africa, S. of Abyssinia and Darfoo, commonly represented as forming a complete belt across Africa, but some doubt such a continuity.

KUMUK, a small province on the Caspian sea, subject to Russia.

KUNASHIRE, one of the Kurile islands, 150 versts long and 50 broad.

KUNEWALDE, UPPER, MIDDLE, and LOWER, 3 villages of Upper Lusatia. Pop. of each of them about 2000.

KUNG, or BENDER CONGO, a seaport of Persia, province of Laristan, opposite the island of Kishme, 60 miles S.E. of Lar. Lat. 26. 44. N. Long. 54. 50. E.

KUNGUR, a to. of European Russia, government of Perm. Pop. 6000.

KUNKAGUR, the capital of a district in Hindostan. Lat. 20. 50. N. Long. 87. 5. E.

KUNNERSDORF, a vil. of the middle mark of Brandenburg, 3 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort on the Oder, where, in 1759, was fought one of the most bloody battles on record, between the Prussians and Russians, in which the king of Prussia, after a great slaughter of the enemy for upwards of 6 hours, was in the end obliged to quit the field, with the loss of all his cannon and 20,000 men.

KUNOWITZ, a to. of Moravia, 37 miles S.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 25,000.

KUNSTADT, a small to. of Silesia, 33 miles E. of Breslau.

KUN-SZENT-MIKLOS, a to. of Hungary in Little Kumania. Pop. 4000.

KUNTING, a to. of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Schwarzach with the Altmuhl, 12 miles N.E. of Aichstadt.

KUNZELSAU, a to. of Wirtemberg, on the Koher. Pop. 2000.

KUOPIA, a to. of Russia, on the W. of an extensive lake, 200 miles S.E. of Ulea.

KUPFERBERG, a mining to. of Silesia, principality of Jauer, on the Bober, 19 miles E. of Schweidnitz.

KUPH, a to. of Syria, in a state of decay, but bearing evidence of ancient splendour, 35 miles S.S.W. of Aleppo.

KURRI, a river of Natolia, which runs into the Gulf of Satalia. Lat. 36. 59. N. Long. 37. E.

KUR, an. geo., the Cyrus, a river of Asia, in Georgia, having its rise within the Turkish dominions, on a S. offset of the Caucasian range, and falling into the Caspian after a course (including windings) of 520 miles.

KURA, a small island in the Caspian sea. Lat. 39. N.

KURACHEE, or KARACHEE, the principal seaport of Sinde, N.W. Hindostan, on the E. side of an inlet of the Indian ocean, with a commodious and safe harbour. Pop. about 12,000.

KURENE, a river of Persia, which runs into the Arabian Gulf, 30 miles W. of Tiiz.

KURDISTAN, an extensive country of W. Asia, comprised chiefly within the basin of the Tigris, and belonging partly to Turkey, and partly to Persia, and bounded N. by Armenia. Area upwards of 500,000 square miles. The surface is very unequal. The N. part is elevated and mountainous; the culminating summit of one range (Mount Bisutum) rising 7,500 feet above the surrounding plain, and 12,000 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the Tigris, Diala, Great and Little Zab, Kerah, and Kabar. Extensive and rich pasture grounds support great numbers of sheep and goats, the rearing of which constitutes the chief employment of the population. The N. part produces the grains and fruits of middle Europe, while in the S. the plains and valleys produce, in addition, rice, cotton, tobacco, with a great variety of fruits. Excellent timber is found in the forests: and nut-galls form a large article of export at Iskenderoon and Smyrna. The Kurds who inhabit this country and give to it its distinctive appellation, are commonly considered as a mixed breed of Mongols and Uzbek Tartars, though this is doubtful. They are Mahometans of the sect of Omar: their dress much resembles that of the Turks; but it is lighter, and they do not wear the turban or the long beard. A red bonnet is their usual headdress, and the outer garment is a cloak of black goat skin. They are excellent horsemen. There are two castes of Kurds, characterised by very different habits. Those of Turkish Kurdistan have fixed habitations, are acquainted with the working of metals, weaving, and other arts, and live subject to their native princes, and governed by their own laws. The nomad Kurds are chiefly found in Persian Kurdistan, and in the pashalics of Diarbekr and Mosul; often roaming

over the desert in search of plunder, to the neighbourhood even of Damascus and Aleppo. The love of theft and brigandage is a marked feature of the whole race. At the same time all writers agree that towards travellers they exercise the most generous hospitality. The female population meets with better treatment than in the rest of Asia. The women are considered more as companions than slaves; they are treated with respect, and there is a frankness in their manner not to be found in other women of Turkey or Persia. Pop. 800,000 Kurds only, not including other races.

KURGAN, a river of Persia, which falls into the Caspian sea.

KURIAT, a to. of Arabia, in the country of Oman, at the mouth of the Kuriat, which runs into the Arabian sea a little S. of Cape Kuriat, 20 miles S.E. of Muscat.

KURILES, a long range of small islands, at the E. extremity of Asia, extending from the S. point of Kamschatka to the isle of Jesso, or Matsmai, which belongs to Japan. The whole length of the chain is 900 miles. 22 are now known, called Cho-oum-tchou, Promoussir, Chirinky, Makankourassy, Anakoutane, or Onecoutane, Aramoutane, Syaseoutane, Icarma or Egarma, Tchirinecutane, Moussire or Egacto, Rakokti, Matoya or Moutoua, Rassarou, Wassasire, or Ouchichire, Ketoi, Semoussire, Tchirpoi, Ouroune, Etorpou, Kounassire or Kunashire, Tehikota or Chigodane. Some of them are not inhabited; several being actually uninhabitable on account of the absolute want of water; others are fertile, well wooded, and full of game and fish. Some contain volcanoes; and they are all subject to frequent earthquakes. 19 belong to the Russian government of Irkutsk, the 3 southernmost to Japan. The inhabitants, called Kuriles, are small; their faces round and flat, yet they are not ugly; they are humane, honest, faithful, and hospitable to each other, though averse to foreigners. In the N. island they dress like the Tungouses, with the feathers of different aquatic birds, from which they take the skin along with the feathers, with fur and the skin of a sea-calf; they cut their hair to the crown, and wear hats of junk. The S. islanders let their hair and beard grow, and paint their lips partially black; they dress nearly like the Chinese, in long robes, and wear a Japanese sabre: the women dress like the men, except that they cut their hair in front, and blacken their lips more completely; both sexes tattoo the face and hands. The archipelago extends from lat. 42. to 51. N. Pop. 1400.

KURNAUL, a to. of British India, in the presidency of Madras, capital of a subdivision of ceded districts on the Toombudra. It is fortified, and defended by the river. The town is of considerable extent and population.

KURTAMYSCH, a to. of Russia, government of Orenburg. Pop. 2550.

KURTOWIANY, a to. of Russia, government of Wilna, 16 miles E.N.E. of Miedniki.

KUSISTAN, or **CHUSISTAN**, a province of Persia, bounded N. by Irak-Agemi, E. by Farsistan, S. by the Gulf of Persia, and W. by Irak-Arabi. The N. is mountainous, the S. flat and marshy. Capital, Tostar.

KUSMO-DEMIANSK, a to. of European Russia, on the Volga. Pop. 2500.

KUSNESK, a to. of European Russia, government of Saratov. Pop. 4500.

KUSSNACHT, a neat to. of Switzerland, canton of Schweitz, near which is a chapel on the spot where William Tell slew the Austrian governor. 6 miles N.E. of Lucerne. —Also a village on the lake of Zurich. Pop. 1700.

KUSTANGI, a to. of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, anciently called Constantia, 70 miles E. of Dristra.

KUTAIHAN, an. geo., Cotydam, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the province of Anatoli, and of a Sanjak. The house architecture is very similar to that of Constantinople. Pop. about 55,000. 180 miles E.N.E. Smyrna.

KUTNO, a to. of Poland, 54 miles W. of Warsaw. Pop. 2550.

KU-TSING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, 1097 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

KUTSKOI, a to. of Russia, government of Irkutsk, 60 miles E. of Ilmsk.

KUTTENBERG, or **KUTNA-HORA**, a to. of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslau, with lead, copper, arsenic, and zinc mines. 4 miles N. W. of Czaslau. Pop. 9545.

KUTTORE, the Comedi of Ptolemy, called also Cafristan, (which see.)

KUTUBDEA, an island in the bay of Bengal. Lat. of the N. end 21. 55. N. Long. 91. 48. E.

KUTY, a to. of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the Czeremosz. Pop. 4000.

KUZNECK, a to. of Russia, in the province of Siberia, government of Kolivan, lying on the river Tom, 230 miles E.S.E. of Kolivan.

KUYNDER, a small seaport of Friesland, on the Kuynder, near its influx into the Zuyder Zee, 23 miles S. of Lewarden.

KUZISTAN, an. geo., Susiana, a province of Persia, on the N. side of the Persian Gulf. Supposed area 9,600 square miles. The country is divided between the territories of the Chal Sheikh, and those forming the government of Shuster.

KYBURG, an extensive bailiwick of Switzerland, which includes the whole of the N.E. of the canton of Zurich.

KYLBURG, a to. of Germany, in the territory of Treves, on the Kyll, 16 miles N. of Treves.

KYLY, a seaport on the W. of Celebes, with a spacious harbour. Lat. 1. 15. S.

KYMITO, an island in the Baltic, 20 miles long and 1 to 2 broad. Lat. 60. 16. N.

KYMMENEGARD, a province of Finland, extending along the Kymmene. Pop. 115,000.

KYNRO, a lake of Russia, government of Orenetz, 48 miles long and 12 to 16 broad.

KYRAGUR, a fortress of Hindostan, in Berar, near the Lucknow hills, 95 miles S.W. of Rattunpour.

KYRAUT, a district of Hindostan, between 27. and 28. N. lat.

KYRITZ, a to. of the Prussian states, 46 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 2000.

L.

LAA, a to. of Lower Austria, on the Theyss, 29 miles N. of Vienna. Pop. 1300.

LAARA, the ancient Magydus, a town on the coast of Natolia.

LAARAT, an island in the Eastern seas, 50 miles in circumference, Lat. 6. 48. S. Long. 132. 36. E.

LAAS, a to. of Carniola, with a trade in salt, leather, and horses. 12 miles S. of Laybach.

LAASPHE, or **LASPHE**, a to. in the duchy of the Lower Rhine, 64 miles E. of Cologne.

LABACCAN, a province of Celebes.

LABADDE, a to. and district on the Gold coast.

LABADIAH, a to. of Italy, on the Adige, 20 miles N.N.W. of Ferrara.

LABAPI, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific, 37. 20. S.

LABDARA, a small island in the Gulf of Venice. Lat. 44. 14. N. Long. 15. 19. E.

LABER, a to. of Prussian Pomerania, on the Rica, 22 miles N.E. of New Stargard.—Also a town of Bavaria, 9 miles W.N.W. of Ratisbon.

LABEZ, a province of Algiers, S. of Boujeah.

LABIA, a to. of Servia, 62 miles S. W. of Nissa.

LABIAU, a to. of E. Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, 24 miles E.N.E. of Konigsberg, Pop. 2500. Lat. 54. 10. N. Long. 21. 14. E.

LABISCHIN, a to. of Prussian Poland, on an island in the Netz, Pop. 2000.

LABO, a to. on the W. coast of Sumatra, lat. 3. 20. N.

LABOISSIERE, a village of France, department of Aisne. Pop. 900.

LABON, a to. on the W. coast of Sumatra, celebrated for gold dust and camphor. 150 miles S.S.E. of Acheen, Lat. 3. 10. N. Long. 96. 40. E.

LABOON, an island in the Eastern seas. Lat. 5. 20. N. Long. 115. E.

LABOURET, a late territory of France, now included in the department of Lower Pyrenees.

LABRADOR, a peninsula of British North America, opposite the island of Newfoundland, from which it is separated by the strait of Belleisle, extending between the 50th and 64th parallels of N. lat., and between long 56. and

78. W. It is generally described as one of the most dreary and naked regions of the globe; but, though this be its appearance when seen from off the coast, on penetrating a little into the interior, the surface is found to be thickly clothed with pines, birches, and poplars, with a profusion of delicate berries. It is everywhere copiously irrigated by brooks, streams, ponds, and lakes. A chain of high mountains appears inland. The well-known Labrador feldspar is found chiefly in the vicinity of Nain. The climate is extremely severe, the thermometer occasionally falling below zero of Fahr.; the summers are of short duration, with an average day temperature of 58 degrees. Corn will not ripen; but vegetables thrive pretty well. The wealth of the country chiefly consists in the abundance of fish on its coasts. Whales, cod, salmon, and herrings, are extremely plentiful. The Labrador fishery has, within a few years, increased sixfold, and it now rivals that of Newfoundland. The native population of Labrador are Esquimaux; and, of all the tribes settled on the shores of America, these are the most filthy, disgusting, and miserable. Their food consists chiefly of the flesh of seal, reindeer, and fish; and their dress is entirely of skins. They are of small stature, and in their language, persons, and manners, bear a near resemblance to the Greenlanders. The European residents are English, Irish, or Jersey servants, who are occupied in fishing. The Moravians have had settlements here since 1752. Fixed pop. estimated at only 4,000.

LABRADOR, a large lake, which, by its numerous branches, forms a water communication through great part of the island of cape Breton; in some maps called St Peter's Lake.

LABUN, a to. of European Russia, government of Volhynia. Pop. 3200.

LABY, one of the principal towns of Foota Jallo, in W. Africa, 2½ miles in circumference. Pop. 5000. 72 miles N.W. of Teemboo.

LABYRINTH, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific, 75 miles W. from the Pernicious Islands.—Also a chain of shoals, rocks, and small islands, on the E. of New Holland.

LAC DE LA PLUIE, a considerable lake of Upper Canada, formed by the waters which connect Lake Superior with the Lake of the Woods.

LAC DES ILLINOIS, the strait which connects Lakes Huron and Michigan.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS, a group in the Indian ocean, the nearest 75 miles from Malabar, supposed to be what Pliny called "Insulæ Numero XIX.," though in fact they are 32; only 19, however, are considerable. The largest is 7 miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Most of them are inhabited by a race of Mahometans called Moplays. Their chief trade is in the produce of the cocoa palm, such as oil, cables, and cordage, and in dried fish, which are sent to India, in exchange for rice, &c., and to Mascat, in exchange for dates and coffee. They belong to Great Britain. Chalpeny, one of the largest, is in Lat. 10. N. Long. 73. 32. E.

LACEBY, a vil. in Lincolnshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Grimsby. Pop. 616.

LACEPEDES ISLANDS, a group of small islands on the N.W. of New Holland. Lat. 16. 43. 30. S. Long. 117. 8. E.

LACFODERY, mountains of Ireland, county of Kerry, 12 miles, E. of Tralee.

LACHEN, a to. of Switzerland, on the south of the Lake of Zurich, 8 miles W. of Utznach.

LACHFORD, a to. in Cheshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Warrington. Pop. 1252.

LACHSA, or **EL-HASSA**, or **HADSSAR**, called also Bahrein, a province of Arabia, bounded N. by the territories of the wandering Arabs in the neighbourhood of Bassora, E. by the Persian Gulf, S. by Oman, and W. by the province of Nedsjed. Its asses and camels are an excellent breed; of the latter some thousands are annually sold into Syria. The province belongs in sovereignty, at present, to the sheik of the tribe of Ben Khaled, one of the most powerful in Arabia; they are so far spread through the desert as often to harass the caravans passing between Bagdad and Kaleb.—Also the capital where the sheik resides, a considerable town, on the Aftan, near the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26. 56. N. Long. 48. 34. E.

LACKAR, an island in the Eastern seas, 30 miles long and 6 broad. Lat. 8. 18. S. Long. 128. 14. E.

LACO, a river of Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean. Lat. 39. 50. N. Long. 16. E.

LACOCK, a to. of Wiltshire, 5 miles S. of Chippenham. Pop. 1682.

LACONIA, a tract of land extending from the river Merrimack to Sagadahock, and from the ocean to the lakes and rivers of Canada.

LACZHAZA, a to. of Hungary, in Kumania, near the Danube. Pop. 2700.

LADBERGEN, a vil. of Westphalia, government of Munster. Pop. 1800.

LADENBURG, a to. of Baden, on the Neckar, 6 miles E. of Mannheim. Pop. 2000.

LADIK, a mud vil. of Natolia, on the site of the ancient Laodicea Combusta. It is noted for the manufacture of carpets. 30 miles from Konieh. Pop. between 400 and 500.

LADOCO, **LOS CODOS DE**, mountains in Portugal and Spain, dividing Galicia from the Asturias.

LADOGA, a lake in Russia, between the Gulf of Finland and the Lake of Onega, 125 miles long, and 70 broad, the largest collection of fresh water in Europe; it has a communication with the Gulf of Finland, by a canal, from its S.W. extremity to the Neva.

LADOGA, New, a to. in the government of St Petersburg, on the Volkhof, between the lake and the canal of Ladoga, 55 miles E. of St Petersburg. Old Ladoga is an inconsiderable place, higher up the Volkhof.

LADOS ISLES, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, off the Malay peninsula.

LADOURA, **CAPE**, on the W. of Cyprus. Lat. 34. 51. N. Long. 34. 33. E.

LADRONE or **MARIANNE ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the N. Pacific Ocean, belonging to Spain. There are about 20 of them, but 5 only are inhabited. They stretch 450 miles from N. to S. They appear like fragments disjoined from each other at a remote period by some convulsion of nature, and have a barren and unpromising aspect. The climate is serene and temperate. The natives are tall, robust, and active. The race has been so much thinned by the cruelties practised on them by the Spaniards, that the present Indian population scarcely exceeds 4000. The population of Guajan, the largest island was, in 1816, 5,390, consisting of settlers from Mexico and the Philippine Islands, excepting only one Indian family. The capital is San Ygnacia de Agana, which in 1816 had 3120 inhabitants, and was the seat of the Spanish governor. The number of Spaniards is very small. The Ladrone Islands were discovered by Magellan, who called them *Las Islas de las Ladrone*, because the inhabitants stole everything made of iron within their reach. At the end of the 17th century, they obtained the name of the Mariana, or Marianne Islands, from the Queen of Spain, Marianne of Austria, mother of the emperor Charles II., at whose expense missionaries were sent hither to propagate the Christian faith. Lat. 13. to 21. N. Long. 144. to 146. E.

LADRONE ISLES, **LITTLE**, three small islands on the coast of Colombia. Lat. 8. 20. N. Long. 83. 16. W.

LADRONES, **CHINESE**, a group of islets in the bay of Canton. Lat. 22. 2. N. Long. of the Grand Ladrone, 113. 56. E.

LADROON, a river of Africa, which enters the Indian sea in lat. 22. 36. S.

LADY ISLE, in the frith of Clyde, 5 miles S.S.W. of Irvine, and 5 N.N.W. of Ayr.

LADY'S ISLAND, in the Atlantic, near the coast of America. Lat. 42. 30. N. Long. 80. 32. W.

LADYKIRK, a to. on the island of S. Ronaldsha, Scotland. Lat. 58. 38. N. Long. 2. 49. W.

LAFLOTTE, a to. of France, department of

Charente Inferieure, on the island of Re. Pop. 3000.

LAFOURCHE, an outlet of the Mississippi, in Louisiana, 80 miles above New Orleans, which flows into the gulf of Mexico.

LAGA, a river of Sweden, which enters the N. sea, 4 miles W. of Laholm.

LAGAN WATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Belfast lough, at Belfast.

LAGERS, a to. of the island of Flores, one of the Azores. Pop. 1400.

LAGGAN, a pa. and lake of Scotland in Inverness-shire. Pop. 1196.

LAGHI, a to. of Arabia, on the coast of Hadramaut, 12 miles N.E. of Aden.

LAGIDA, a river of Cuba, which runs into the sea at the Havannah.

LAGNASCO, a to. of Piedmont, 24 miles S. of Turin.

LAGNIEU, a to. of France, department of Ain, 22½ miles N.E. of Lyons. Pop. 2300.

LAGNY, a to. of France, department of Seine and Marne, with a late famous Benedictine Abbey, on the Marne, 15 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 1900.

LAGO MAGGIORE, a lake of Upper Italy, between the government of Milan and the states of Sardinia, 30 miles long, and between 7 and 8 broad. It contains several islands, 2 of which, Isola Bella and Isola Madre, called Boronæan Islands, are laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds, with palaces in them.

LAGO NEGRO, a to. and lake of Naples, in Basilicata, at the foot of the Apennines, 12 miles E. of Policastro. Pop. 5000.

LAGO SALSO, a considerable lake of Naples, on the coast of the Capitanata, 12 miles S. of Manfredonia.

LAGO SANTO, a small to. of the Ecclesiastical states, on the lake of Comachio, 5 miles N.W. of Comachio.

LAGOA, a to. of the island of May, one of the Cape Verde islands. — Also a town of Portugal, in Algarva, 5 miles N.E. of Silves. — Also a river of Africa, which enters the Atlantic. Lat. 6. 55. N. — Also a small town and river of E. Africa; the river enters the sea, lat. 33. 10. S.

LAGOA D'ALBAFEIRA, a lake of Portugal, near the sea, 12 miles S.S.W. of Lisbon.

LAGOA D'OBIDOS, a lake on the W. coast of Portugal, province of Estremadura.

LAGOON ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, discovered by Cook, in 1769, who describes it as of an oval form, with a lagoon in the middle, which occupied much the larger part of it. Lat. 18. 47. S. Long. 139. 28. E.

LAGOON, MIDDLE, NORTH, and SOUTH, 3 gulfs on the coast of Yucatan, bay of Honduras.

LAGOS, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle, 2 parish churches, and 3 convents. Off cape Lagos, near it, in 1759, Admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. 120 miles S.S.E. of Lisbon, Pop. 6793. Lat

37. N. Long. 8. 40. W. — Also a town of Mexico, 60 miles N.E. of Guadalajara. — Also a large river and bay of W. Africa. Lat. 6. 20. N. Long. 3. 30. E.

LAGUNA, the capital of Teneriffe. See Christophe de Laguna, St.

LAGUNA, a to. of S. America, on the W. of lake Maracaibo. 80 miles S. of Maracaibo.

LAGUNA DE CAMPOMA, a large marsh of Colombia, at the extremity of the gulf of Cariaco, which receives the waters of the Rio Azul.

LAGUNA DEL OBISPO, or LAGUNA GRANDE, a vast lake of Colombia, which communicates with the gulf of Cariaco by a narrow channel capable of admitting only one vessel at a time.

LAGUNA DE PUTACUAO, a large lake of Colombia, in the plain of San Bonifacio, 4 or 5 leagues in diameter.

LAGUNILLA, a to. of Colombia, 14 miles S.W. of Merida. — Another to. of S. America, 30 miles E. of Cordova.

LAHAR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Agra. Lat. 26. 9. N. Long. 79. 35. E.

LAHDACK, a mountainous district on the N. boundary of Hindostan, principally between 34 and 37 N. lat.; bounded N. and E. by Thibet, and W. by Cashmere. It is tributary to the lama of Thibet. — Also the capital, which carries on a considerable trade with Cashmere, Thibet, and China, in goat's hair. Lat. 35. N. Long. 78. 10. E.

LAHIGIAN, or LANGIEN, a to. of Persia, province of Ghilan, on the Ispersed, 8 miles E. of Reshd.

LAHMEDIE, a to. of Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, 14 miles S.S.W. of Damietta.

LAHN, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and flows by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, into the Rhine, above Co-blentz.

LAHN, a to. of Silesia, principality of Jaur, on the Bober, near which is the castle of Lahnhaus, 10 miles N.N.W. of Hirschberg.

LAHOLM, a seaport of Sweden, at the mouth of the Laga, 12 miles S.S.E. of Halmstadt. Pop. 850. Lat. 56. 31. N. Long. 12. 56. E.

LAHORE, a kingdom of Hindostan, often called Punjab; bounded W. by Candahar, N. by Cashmere, E. by Serinagur and Delhi, and S. by Moulton; 320 miles long E. to W. and 220 miles from N. to S. It is remarkably fertile, affording, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wines, sugars, and cotton-wool; in the tract between the Indus and Behut, are very productive salt mines, affording fragments of rock-salt hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. Gold has been found in the channels of its rivers. — Also the capital, on the S. bank of the Ravee. It was the residence of the Mahometan conquerors of Hindostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country. It owes its modern improvements to

Humaion, the father of Aebur, who made it his residence. It was visited, in 1609, by a Mr Finch, who describes it as near 10 miles long, surrounded by a fortification, with 12 gates. The famous avenue of stately trees, spoken of by the early Indian travellers, began at Lahore, and extended to Agra, near 500 English miles. Lahore is 230 miles N.E. of Delhi. Lat. 31. 33. N. Long. 74. 26. E.

LAHOU, a large and populous to. on the Ivory coast. Lat. 5. 20. N. Long. 5. 5. W.

LAHOU, CAPE, RIVER, a river of the Ivory coast, which enters the Atlantic. Lat. 5. 18. N. Long. 5. 15. W.

LAHOU, CAPE, a cape on the Ivory coast, near the town. Lat. 5. 16. N. Long. 5. 18. W.

LAHR, a to. of the S.W. of Germany, next to Pforzheim, the most active manufacturing town in Baden. The manufactures are woollens, linens, cottons, tobacco, and leather. 18 miles S.E. of Strasburg, and 23 N. of Freyburg. Pop. 4400.—Also a town of Prussia, 12 miles W. of Munster.

LAIGNE, a to. of France, department of Mayenne, 13½ miles S. of Laval. Pop. 1800.

LAINO, the ancient **LAUS**, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the river Laino, anciently called **Laus**, 19 miles W.N.W. of Cassano.

LAI-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Chang-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow sea, 255 miles S.E. of Peking. Lat. 37. 9. N. Long. 119. 46. E.

LAKE, CIRCLE OF THE SEEKREIS, one of the 10 circles into which the grand duchy of Baden was divided, in 1810, on the N. of the lake of Constance, bordering on Hohenzollern, Wirtemberg, and Switzerland. Pop. 90,000.

LAKE OF THE HILLS, a lake in the N.W. of N. America, 200 miles long and 50 to 60 broad.

LAKE OF A THOUSAND ISLANDS, a lake formed by the St Lawrence, after issuing from lake Ontario, 25 miles long and 6 broad.

LAKE OF THE WOODS, OF DU BOIS, a lake of N. America, 70 miles long, and 40 wide. Lat. 54. 36. N. Long. 95. 20. W.

LAKENA, supposed to be the ancient **Lagene** or **Lagina**, a village of Nalolia, 4 hours' journey from Mullah.

LAKTEA, a seaport of E. Bothnia, at the mouth of a river. Lat. 64. 25. N.

LAKTHO, a considerable territory of India, beyond the Ganges, between Tunquin Laes, and the N. of China, which has never been visited by Europeans. It is described as a mountainous, rocky, and woody country. The mountains are said to be penetrated by extraordinary natural caverns, which have been formerly inhabited, and have even served as temples. One of these caverns is said to be one mile across, and another of them to be

entered by a boat. Laktho is said to contain no considerable or navigable river; yet there exists, both in the air and ground, so much moisture as to render it swampy and unwholesome.

LALAND, an island of Denmark, at the entrance into the Baltic from the Greater Belt, 35 miles long and 13 broad, reckoned the most fertile spot in the Danish dominions. Pop. 47,000. Capital, Naskow. Lat. 54. 40. to 54. 58. N. Long. 10. 59. to 11. 52. E.

LALANG, an island near the N. of Sumatra, in the strait of Malacca. Lat. 1. 45. N. Long. 99. 20. E.

LALE CROSS, a lake of N. America. Lat. 55. 25. N. Long. 107. 50. W.

LALITA-PATAN, a considerable to. of Nepal, N. Hindostan. It is separated from Catmandoo by the Bhogmatty. Pop. 24,000.

LALLA, a to. of the Morea, on the Alpheios. Houses 1000.

LAMALMON, a lofty mountain and district of Abyssinia, on the road from Masuah to Gondar. It abounds with springs, and seems to be the reservoir from which arise most of the rivers of this part of Abyssinia.

LAMAS, the ancient **Latmus**, a river of Nalolia, which falls into the sea near Mezetlu.

LAMB ISLAND, a small island in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 1 mile N.N.W. from N. Berwick.

LAMBACH, a to. of Upper Austria, 11 miles N.N.E. of Vocklabruck. Pop. 3000.

LAMBALLE, a to. of France, department of Cotes du Nord, on the Connessan, 12 miles E.S.E. of St Brieux. It is well built, and has some manufactures. Pop. 4396.

LAMBAY, an island of Ireland, 12 miles from Dublin. Lat. 53. 30. N. Long. 6. 12. W.

LAMBAYEQUE, a to. of Peru, and capital of the jurisdiction of Sana, in the intendency of Truxillo, on the river Lambayeque. The parish church, constructed of stone, is large and beautiful, and splendidly adorned; it has also 4 chapels, called Ramos. 95 miles W.N. W. of Truxillo. The high road from Preira to Lima passes through it. Pop. 8000.

LAMBERHURST, a vil. in Kent, formerly celebrated for its forges and furnaces. 10 miles S.E. of Tunbridge.

LAMBERT, Sr, a to. in the east of Canada, and a river tributary to the St Lawrence.

LAMBERT, ST, DU LATIAX, and **LAMBERT, ST, DU LEVEES**, 2 small towns of France, department of Maine and Loire.

LAMBESC, a to. of France, department of Mouths of the Rhone, 9 miles north of Aix. Pop. 3650.—Also a town of Algiers, with magnificent ruins of an amphitheatre, a temple of *Æsculapius*, &c. 45 miles south of Constantina.

LAMBETH, a large vil. and pa. in Surrey, forming the west extremity of London, on the south bank of the Thames. It contains an extensive palace, the residence of the archbishop of Canterbury, several churches, meet-

inghouses, and charitable institutions. The Coburg theatre, Vauxhall gardens, and Astley's amphitheatre, are in this parish. Lambeth has also several extensive manufactories. Pop. 87,856.

LAMBOURN, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Friday, on the Lambourn, 15 miles S.W. of Abingdon. Pop. 2386.

LAMEGO, a city of Portugal, province of Beira, on a tributary of the Douro, with a cathedral, 4 convents, and an hospital. 44 miles east of Oporto. Pop. 9000.

LAMELAN, an island in the Baltic, S.E. of Aland, 8 miles long and 4 wide. Lat. 60. 5. N. Long. 37. 45. E.

LAMENTIN, Le, a to. on the west coast of Martinico. Lat. 14. 36. N. Long. 60. 57. W.

LAMESLEY, a to. of Durham, 10 miles north of Durham. Pop. 1720.

LAMJUNGI, an extensive district of North Hindostan, tributary to the rajah of Nepaul, but little known to Europeans. Chief towns; Mucundnah and Lautaghur.

LAMLASH, a bay of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Arran, which forms an excellent harbour, completely landlocked. At the head of the bay is a little village.

LAMMERMUIR, a range of moorish hills in Scotland, 30 or 40 miles in extent, which divides Berwickshire from Haddingtonshire, and terminates on the west at Soutra hill, 1000 feet above the sea level. They are bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for sheep.

LAMO, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, tributary to the Portuguese. Lamo, its capital, is well fortified. Lat. 2. S. Long. 40. 24. E.

LAMORAN CREEK, a creek on the coast of Cornwall, at the mouth of a small river which joins the Fale, 3 miles south of Truro.

LAMPA, the capital of a district in Peru, 90 miles south of Cuzco. Lat. 14. 55. S. Long. 81. 44. W.

LAMPEDUSA, **LAMPEON**, and **LINOSA**, three islands in the Mediterranean, collectively called the Pelagian Isles, belonging to Naples, about midway between Malta and Tunis.

LAMPERTHEIM, a vil. of Germany, 9 miles S.E. of Worms. Pop. 2000.

LAMETER, a to. of the United States, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 2501.

LAMPONG, a district in the south extremity of Sumatra, beginning on the west coast, at the river Padanguchi, and extending across as far as Palembang, on the N.E., at which place the settlers are mostly Javans. It has several ports in the Straits of Sunda, particularly Keyzers and Lampong bay, and the great river Tulangbawan runs through it.

LAMPASARI, (anciently Lampascus,) a to. of Natolia, on the Dardanelles, celebrated for its wine. 40 miles west of Artaki. Lat. 40. 20. N. Long. 26. 44. E.

LAMSPRINGE, a to. of Hanover, 14 miles south of Hildesheim,

LAMUZO, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean, 30 miles west of Tarsus.—Also a town on the river, 24 miles west of Tarsus.

LAMVILLE, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which falls into lake Champlain.

LAN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li, on the Lan, 113 miles east of Pekin.—Also a city of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the Ho-ang, capital of the west part of the province, and the residence of the governor. 655 miles W.S.W. of Pekin.—Also a river in Pe-tche-li, which runs into the Gulf of Leao-tong. Lat. 39. 18. N. Long. 108. 36. E.

LANARKSHIRE, sometimes called **CLYDESDALE**, from the river Clyde, which flows through it, an inland county of Scotland, bounded N. by the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling; E. by Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles; S. by Dumfries; and W. by Ayr and Renfrew, 52 miles long N. to S., and 34 broad, containing 870 square miles. It is subdivided into 3 divisions, called wards. The Upper or Southern Ward, of which Lanark is the chief town, includes nearly two-thirds of the county, and consists principally of mountains, hills, and dreary moors, the only cultivable land lying along the banks of the Clyde and the Douglas. At Leadhills, lead has been wrought for about two centuries. The Middle Ward, having Hamilton as its capital, is about half the extent of the Upper. In this district the land considerably diminishes in elevation, and the whole is diversified by gently undulating grounds on each side of the beautiful and richly cultivated vale traversed by the Clyde. The Lower Ward, though of small dimensions as compared with either of the others, is the most fertile and best cultivated; and having the city of Glasgow within its limits, it is by far the most populous, important, and wealthy of the three. Each of the districts has a resident sheriff-substitute. The minerals of this county, particularly its iron and coal, are of the highest importance; indeed, since the discovery of the valuable carboniferous ironstone, (provincially *black-band*,) it has become one of the principal seats of the British iron trade. With respect to manufactures and commerce, which are carried on to an immense extent, we refer to the article Glasgow, where they are principally concentrated. Agriculture has of late been greatly improved. In what is called the *trough* of the Clyde there are some valuable orchards. Property is mostly in large estates. Canals and railways have been formed in various directions. Besides the Clyde, the other streams in Lanarkshire, which are all tributary to it, are the Daer, Coulter, the Methvens, Douglas, Mouse, Nethan, Avon, the Calders, North and South, and Rotten Calder. It is divided into 47 parishes, and sends one member to parliament. Pop. in 1831, 316,819.

LANARK, a large burgh of Scotland, and county town of the shire to which it gives name, is beautifully situated on the slope of a rising ground about half a mile from the Clyde, on its right bank, in the upper district of the county. It was more important in ancient than in modern times, and was formerly a royal residence. Here, and in the vicinity, are many remains of antiquity. The county buildings, finished in 1836, contain the public offices and the jail. The places of worship present nothing remarkable. Handloom weaving for Glasgow houses is extensively carried on. The place unites with other four towns in sending a member to parliament. Pop. of the town, 4266—of the parish, 7672.

LANARK, NEW, a vil. about a mile distant from the town of Lanark, on the same side of the Clyde. It consists of a series of cotton mills, and of two streets in which the work-people live, and was founded by Mr David Dale in 1784. Mr Dale was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr Robert Owen, who here first attempted to reduce to practice his absurd projects for the renovation of society, but who ceased in 1827 to have any interest in the business carried on in this place. Pop. about 2000, all exclusively connected with the factories.

LANCASTER, a co. of England, bounded N. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. by Yorkshire, S. by Derbyshire and Cheshire, and W. by the Irish sea: 74 miles N. to S., (including a detached hundred on the N.W., called Furness, which is separated from the rest by Morecambe bay,) and 44 miles in its greatest breadth, containing 1,130,240 acres, divided into 7 hundreds, and 70 parishes, with 27 market-towns. It is a county palatine, under the title of the Duchy of Lancaster; the only duchy of England (Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. It comprises a variety of soil and face of country, but, upon the whole, is one of the least favoured by nature: the hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, containing quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood. The east, between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the forests of Wyresdale and Bowland, is mountainous and barren; but the south part of the tract, between these two rivers, is flat, quite from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Blackstone Edge, which separates it from Yorkshire; great part of this is fertile, though occasionally deformed by black peat bogs, here called mosses, some of which are of large extent, and impassable in wet seasons: in the N.E. of this division are some lofty hills. Of the corn crops of this county the most abundant is oats. Potatoes are more extensively cultivated in this than in any other English county. The south and middle parts of the county abound in coal; in different districts are found limestone, freestone, whin, slates,

and flags; iron-ore, copper-ore, and lead. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is superior to any other in the kingdom; its principal manufactures are cotton in all its branches, linen, silk, fustians, and counterpanes, shalloons, bays, serges, tapes, hats, canvas, sacking, pins, iron goods, plate glass, &c. Principal rivers, the Mersey, Irwell, and Ribble, with 2 considerable lakes, Winandermere and Coniston-mere. The county is traversed by railroads and canals. It sends 4 members to parliament. Pop. 1,336,854.

LANCASTER, a bo., the capital of the co., on the Loyne or Lune, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of 5 arches. Along the river side is a fine quay, also yards for ship-building; and a canal, from Kendal, winds round the east part of the town, and is conveyed over the river by an aqueduct of 5 arches, each 70 feet span. Its castle, now wholly occupied as the county jail, is much admired for its extent, and the peculiar character of its architecture, including within the walls an area of 380 feet by 350. The walls of the keep, which is generally ascribed to the Saxons, are of amazing thickness, and the apartments of uncommon dimensions. It has received some recent improvements, and is now supposed capable of containing 5000 men. The principal part was erected by Edward III. and his son John o' Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. A little west of the keep are the shire hall and county courts. The parish church is an ancient Gothic structure; there are also 2 commodious chapels of ease, and places of worship for Quakers, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Independents, and Methodists. The other public buildings are the town hall, the custom-house, the assembly-rooms, the theatre, and the free school. Lancaster had formerly a considerable trade with the West Indies, but in consequence of the superior facilities enjoyed by Liverpool, this branch is now all but extinct; a few vessels are engaged in the trade with North America and the Baltic, but the great bulk of the shipping consists of coasters. The manufactures of the place comprise cotton fabrics, silk thread, linen thread, and sail-cloth. Lancaster is one of the most ancient of the English boroughs; its first charter having been granted by King John. It sends 2 members to parliament. 54 miles N.W. of Manchester, and 46 N.E. of Liverpool. Pop. of the town, 12,613—of the parish, 22,294. Lat. 54. 3. N. Long. 2. 47. W.

LANCASTER, a fertile and well cultivated county of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the east side of the Susquehanna, bordering on Maryland. Pop. 53,927.—Also of Virginia, on the west of Chesapeake bay, bounded south by the Rappahannock. 108 miles north of Norfolk. Pop. 5592, slaves, 3112.—Also the capital of the above county of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. Pop. (mostly

of German descent) in 1830, 7704.—Also a post township and capital of Coos county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, opposite Guildhall, Vermont.—Also a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, on a branch of Nashua river, 14 miles N.E. of Worcester. Pop. 1694.—Also a district of South Carolina. Pop. 6318. Slaves, 650

LANCAT, a river on the N.E. of Sumatra, which runs into the sea. Lat. 4. 5. N. Long. 98. 2. E.

LANCAVY, or PULO LADA, an island in the Eastern seas, near Queda, 16 miles long and from 3 to 8 broad. Lat. 6. 19. N. Long. 99. 40. E.

LANCBEARERS, ISLAND OF, a small island in the South Pacific. Lat. 18. 28. S. Long. 138. 10. W.

LANCEROTA, one of the Canary islands, 30 miles long and 8 broad. It is subject to volcanoes, and one took place in 1730 on so great a scale as entirely to change the face of the island. It has a great trade in dried goats' flesh, which is exported to the neighbouring islands, under the name of *tussinetta*. Pop. 10,000. Cayas, called also Rubicon and Lancerota, the principal town, contains about 200 houses. The east point of the island is in lat. 29. 8. N., long. 13. 26. W.

LANCHESTER, a to. of Durham. Pop. 659, of the parish, 5076.

LANCHOU, a lake of Thibet, 30 miles long and 9 miles wide. Lat. 32. 36. N. Long. 84. 32. E.

LANCIANO, a to. of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the Lanciano. 84 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 11,883.

LAND'S END, the W. extremity of England, county of Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs, which rise about 60 feet above the level of the sea. 10 miles S.W. of Penzance. Lat. 50. 6. N. Long. 5. 54. W.—Also a cape on the N.E. of the island of Sheppey, 4 miles N. of Sheerness.

LANDAFF. See Llandaff.

LANDAU, a strongly fortified to. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, on the Queich, with a collegiate church and 2 convents. It has been often taken and retaken. 56 miles N. N.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 6100.—Also a town of Bavaria, on the Iser, 8 miles east of Dingeligen.—Also a town of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine, 12 miles north of Waldeck.—Also a town of France, department of Morbihan, 6 miles N.W. of Plumet.

LANDEBEACH, a vil. 5 miles N. of Cambridge.

LANDECK, a to. of Hesse Cassel. Pop. 2700.—Also a to. of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 39 miles W.S.W. of Innspruck.—Also a to. of Silesia, on the Biela, 8 miles S.E. of Glatz.

LANDEN, a to. of S. Brabant, noted for an obstinate battle between William III. of England and the French. Pop. 700.

LANDERNEAU, a to. and river-port of France, department of Finistere, on the Elhorn, 12 N.E. of Brest. Pop. 4900.

LANDERON, a to. of Switzerland, at the S. W. extremity of the lake of Bienné, 7 miles N.E. of Neuchâtel.

LANDES, a department in the S.W. of France, bounded by the Atlantic, and departments of Gironde, Lot and Garonne, Gers, and Lower Pyrenees; superficial extent 3700 square miles. It is one of the largest, though the poorest departments in France. Principal rivers, the Adour and Douze. Pop. 284,918. Capital Mont de Marsan.

LANDGUARD FORT, a fort of Essex, which was erected, and is maintained, for the defence of the port of Harwich.

LANDI-VIZIAU, a to. of France, department of Finisterre, 7 miles N.E. of Landerneau. Pop. 4000.

LANDREÛT, a strong to. of France, department of Nord, on the Sambre, 30 miles S.E. of Douay. Pop. 3300.

LANDRIANO, a to. of Italy, in the Milanese, 11 miles S.E. of Milan.

LANDSBERG, a to. of Prussia, 26 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 1300.—Also of Lower Styria, 110 miles S.S.W. of Vienna.—Also of Hanover, on the Weser, 6 miles S.S.W. of Nieuberg.—Also of Silesia, on the borders of Poland, 30 miles N.E. of Oppeln.—Also of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 18 miles S. of Augsburg. Pop. 2600.—Also of Saxony, 14 miles N.W. of Leipsic.—Also of Prussia, on the Warta, with 3 churches, a royal magazine, and a brisk trade in woollens and corn. 74 miles E. of Berlin. Pop. 12,000.—Also of Brandenburg, 14 miles E.N.E. of Berlin.

LANDSCRON, a to. of Bohemia, 12 miles E. of Leutsmisch. Pop. 2700.—Also a to. and fort of Poland, 24 miles S. of Cracow.—Also a fort of France, of Upper Rhine, on the borders of Switzerland, 5 miles S.W. of Basle.

LANDSCRONA, a seaport of Sweden, province of Malmae, on a tongue of land projecting into the Sound, with a citadel and a safe harbour. 14 miles S. of Helsingborg. Pop. 3800. Lat. 55. 52. 27. N. Long. 12. 46. 1. E.

LANDSELE, a small island in the Eastern seas, N. of the Greater Andaman. Lat. 13. 38. N. Long. 93. 7. E.

LANDSHUT, a to. of Bavaria, on the Iser, with an old castle, a palace, a provincial house of assembly, 3 churches, an academy, and a divinity school. The university of Ingolstadt was removed to Landshut in 1800. 32 miles N.E. of Munich.—Also a town of Silesia, on the Bober, 22 miles S.W. of Schweidnitz. Pop. 3000.—Also a town of Moravia, on the Theya, 36 miles S.E. of Brunn. Pop. 1560.

LANDSTRAAS, or LANDTROST, a to. of Carniola, with a castle, and a Cistercian convent, on an island in the Gurk, 30 miles S.W. of Cilley.

LANDWERNHAGEN, a vil. of Hesse Cassel, 6 miles N.E. of Cassel.

LANE, a river of Ireland, in Kerry, which runs from Lough Lane into Castlemain bay.

LANE END, a to. of Staffordshire, celebrated

for its potteries, market on Saturday, 4 miles S.E. of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop., including Longton, 7100.

LANECROFT, a vil. of Cumberland, with an ancient fortification, called Burd Oswald, 2 miles N.E. of Brampton.

LANESBOROUGH, a to. in Ireland, co. of Longford, on the Shannon, 7 miles S.W. of Longford.—Also a post town in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 6 miles N. of Pittsfield. Pop. 1448.

LANG, a narrow island of Denmark, little more than 2 miles long, in the Baltic, near the south of Laland. Lat. 54. 42. N. Long. 11. 20. E.

LANGANICO, or SUNRI, the ancient Olympia, a decayed to. of the Morea, on the Carbon, anciently the Alpheus. It was once a city of great note; near it were celebrated the Olympic games, and in it was the famous temple of Jupiter Olympius, with a statue of that god, 150 feet high, which was reckoned one of the 7 wonders of the world. 32 miles S.S.E. of Chiarenza, and 60 S.W. of Corinth.

LANGAROOD, a to. of Persia, province of Ghilan, near the S. coast of the Caspian. Lat. 27. N. Long. 50. 15. E.

LANGDON, a river of Durham, which runs into the Tees, 12 miles above Barnard Castle.

LANGEOAC, a to. of France, department of Upper Loire, near the Allier, 12 miles S.E. of Brioud.

LANGAIS, a to. of France, department of Indre and Loire, on the Loire, 12 miles W. of Tours. Pop. 2250.

LANGELAND, (Long Island,) a fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, situated between Zealand, Laland, and Funen, 30 miles long, and 3 to 5 broad. Pop. 17,000. Chief town, Rudkiøping. Lat. 55. N. Long. 10. 50. E.

LANGEN, a to. of Hanover, 1 mile W. of Bentheim.—Also a town in Hesse Darmstadt, 6 miles N. of Darmstadt. Pop. 1500.

LANGENAU, 2 to. of Prussia: 1, in the province of Ermeland, 4 miles W. of Melsack; 2, in Oberland, 8 miles N. of Bischoffswerder.—Also a long straggling town of Wirtemberg; 11 miles N.E. of Ulm. Pop. 3600.—Also a town of Saxony, 4 miles S. of Freyburg.—Also a town of Bohemia, circle of Konigin-gratz. Pop. 2400.—Also a village of Bohemia. Pop. 1500.

LANGENBERG, a to. of Saxony, 3 miles W. of Gera.—Also a town of the province of Cleves and Berg. Pop. 1600.

LANGÈNES, an island in the N. Sea, near Norway, 24 miles in circumference. Lat. 29. 20. N.

LANGEN-KANDEL, a to. of Bavaria, 9 miles S.S.E. of Landau. Pop. 2400.

LANGENLOIS, a to. of Lower Austria, 4 miles N. of Krems. Pop. 2000.

LANGENSALZA, a to. of Prussian Saxony, the capital of Thuringia, on the Salza. The environs are pleasant, and the manufactures flourishing. It has 4 churches, a college, and

a castle. 8 miles N. of Gotha. Pop. 7,142. Lat. 51. 4. N. Long. 10. 42. E.

LANGENSCHWALBACH, a to. of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine. 3 miles N.W. of Mentz, famous for its mineral waters.

LANGENSTEINBACH, a to. of Baden, celebrated for its medicinal springs and baths. 6 miles W.N.W. of Pfortzheim.

LANGENTHAL, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Bern. 18 miles N.E. of Bern. Pop. 1800.

LANGENZENN, a to. of Bavaria, on the Zenn, partly on the principalty of Anspach, and partly in that of Culmbach, anciently called Cinna, or Cenna. 12 miles W. of Nuremberg.

LANGERGE, an island in the German sea, near E. Friesland, with a small town. Lat. 53. 42. N. Long. 7. 24. E.

LANGESUND, a seaport of Norway, 50 miles S.W. of Christiana.

LANGFIELD, a to. of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles W. of Halifax. Pop. 2069.

LANGFORD BUDVILLE, a to. in Somersetshire. Pop. 564.

LANGHOLM, a m. t. of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, on the Esk, over which is a handsome bridge. 21½ miles N.W. of Carlisle. Pop. 2676.

LANGONÉ, a city, deemed by some the capital of the kingdom of Laos. It has a magnificent royal palace, and stands on a small river, 290 miles N.N.W. of Lanjan. Lat. 22. 32. N. Long. 101. 15. E.

LANGLE'S PEAK, a mountain on the N. coast of the island of Jessi, upwards of 1200 toises above the sea. Lat. 45. 25. N. Long. 142. 20. E.

LANGLEY, KING'S, and LANGLEY, ABBOT'S, two villages in Hertfordshire.

LANGOE, an island in the N. sea, 93 miles in circuit, and 46 from the coast of Norway, lat. 68. 16. N.

LANGOIRAN, a to. of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne. Pop. 1200.

LANGOGNE, a to. of France, department of Lozere, 30 miles W. of Privas. Pop. 2300.

LANGON, a to. of France, department of Gironde, on the Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bazas. Pop. 3300.—Also a town of France, department of La Vendee, 6 miles W. of Fontenoy le Comte.

LANGONNET, a to. of France, department of Morbihan, 4 miles N. of La Fouët. Pop. 3300.

LANGPORT, a to. in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, on the Parret, which is navigable for barges. 10 miles S.E. of Bridgewater. Pop. 1245.

LANGRES, a to. of France, department of Upper Marne, on the Marne. Its cutlery wares are in high estimation. 39 miles N.E. of Dijon. Pop. 6191.

LANGSIDE, a small hamlet of Renfrewshire, 7 miles S.E. of Paisley, and 2 miles S. of Glasgow. This place is memorable for the defeat of the troops of Mary, Queen of Scots, and the ruin of her party, 13th May 1568.

LANGSTONE HARBOUR, a capacious harbour of Hampshire, with a bar at its mouth, which incommodes the passage of large vessels. 3 miles E. of Portsmouth.

LANGUEDOC, one of the old provinces of France, answering very nearly to the Provincia Narbonensis Prima of the ancients. 225 miles long and 100 broad; bounded E. by Dauphiny and Provence, S.E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Rousillon, W. by Gascony, and N. by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonnais. It is now distributed among the departments of Upper Garonne, Aude, Hérault, Gard, Upper Loire, Tarn, Lozère, and Ardèche.

LANGUR, a river of Mingrelia, anciently called Astolphus, which runs into the Black sea, 2 miles from Anarghia.

LANGWELL, a river in Caithness-shire, which falls into the sea.

LANJAN, or **LANCHANG**, the capital of the kingdom of Laos, in India, at least of the S. part, to which it gives name, on the W. side of the river Mecon. It is the usual residence of the king, whose palace is of vast extent. The houses of the grandes and persons of condition are lofty and elegant; but those of the inferior people are no better than huts. The priests alone have the privilege of building their houses and convents with brick and stone. 400 miles N.N.W. of Cambodia. Lat. 18. 30. N. Long. 101. 38. E.

LANKE, a lake of Thibet, 45 miles in circumference, 40 miles N. of Darmadjira.

LANKU-TOU, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan, 1102 miles S.W. of Peking.

LANMEUR, a to. of France, department of Finistère, 8 miles N.E. of Morlaix.

LANNION, a to. and river port of France, department of Côtes du Nord, 15 miles W. of Tregnier. Pop. 5286.

LANNY, a to. of France, department of Nord, 4 miles S.E. of Lisle.

LANNYER, a pa. of Monmouthshire. Pop. 2145.

LANSEERD, a to. of Persia, province of Mazanderan, on the coast of the Caspian, 10 miles W. of Fehrabad.

LANSINBURG, a post to. and vil. of the U. States, in Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson. Pop. 1658.

LANTHONY, a hamlet of Monmouthshire, celebrated for the picturesque ruins of its abbey church, founded by Hugh Lacy about 1108.

LANWENERTH, a pa. of Monmouthshire. Pop. 2001.

LANZA, a small river of Italy, which falls into the Lago Maggiore.

LANZO, a small to. of Piedmont, on the Stura, over which there is here an elegant bridge. 11 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2100.

LAO, or **LEAO**, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, 230 miles S. of Peking.

LAON, a to. of France, capital of the department of Aisne, with a castle, a stately

cathedral, a large old abbey, now occupied by the prefecture, and a public library, comprising 17,000 volumes. The principal trade consists in corn and wine. A battle was fought under its walls, between the French and Prussians, in March 1814. 74 miles N.E. of Paris. Pop. 7826.

LAONS, a to. of France, department of Eure and Loire. Pop. 1020.

LAOS, or the **SHAN COUNTRY**, a country of India, beyond the Brahmaputra, bounded N. by China, E. by Tonquin and Cochin China, S. by Cambodia, and W. by Birmah. It is surrounded by mountains covered with forests; but the surface is flat, and the soil fertile, watered by numerous rivulets, and by canals from the Mecon, which flows from N. to S., through the whole region. It abounds in rice, fruit, honey, wax, tobacco, and cotton; the principal drugs are benjamin and lac. Gold and silver are found in the river; and it has mines of iron, lead, and tin. The inhabitants are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild disposition. The king is absolute, and shows himself but twice a year. Pop. about a million.

LAPALISSE, a to. of France, department of Basses Alpes. Pop. 1900.

LAPATA, a chain of mountains in Africa, called the Backbone of the World, extending N. to S. 600 miles. Lat. 12. 30. to 20. S. Long. 27. to 33. E.

LAPELA, a to. of Portugal, province of Entre Duero e Minho, on the Minho, 14 miles E. of Valenza.

LAPFIORD, a to. of Sweden, on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 8 miles S. of Christianstadt.

LAPHAO, a to. on the N. coast of Timor.

LAPIO, a vil. of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 2300.

LAPITHA, or **LAPATHIOS**, or **LAPITO**, a to. of Cyprus, anciently called Laphithus, on a river of the name, 24 miles W.N.W. of Nicosia. Lat. 35. 23. N. Long. 32. 36. E.

LAPLAND, the most northerly country of Europe, between 64. and 71. N. Lat. and 10. and 42. E. long., bounded N. by the Arctic ocean, E. by the White sea, S. by Sweden, and W. by Norway and the Atlantic, 500 miles broad, and 700 in its extreme length. It belongs partly to Russia, and partly to Sweden. That part of Lapland which lies along the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, consists of an extensive plain, covered with immense forests of spruce and Scotch fir; but 80 miles from that coast, the ground becomes gradually elevated, and is at last full of lofty mountains, which rise between lat. 67. and 68. 30., to a height of 5500 to 6200 feet, which, in this region, is 2700 feet above the line of perpetual congelation. The principal rivers are the Torneo, Kemi, Lulea, and Pitea; the Yana, the principal river in the N.E., and the Alten, the principal in the N.W., both run into the Arctic ocean. The lakes, particularly in the mountainous parts, are very numerous.

In the maritime districts there prevails an approach to uniformity of temperature; the winters are not severe, but the summers are raw and foggy: in the interior, the winter is intensely cold, but the heat of summer is steady and fructifying. The mean annual temperature at the N. cape (lat. 71. 11. 30.) is 6 degrees higher than at Enontekis in the interior (lat. 68. 30.); yet, at the latter, the thermometer rises in July to 64, while at the cape it seldom reaches 50. In the N. the sun remains below the horizon from Nov. 20 to Jan. 10, and in the summer it remains 2 months above it. Metals and minerals are found in abundance; gold has been found at Suappayara: copper, iron, lead, zinc, plumbago, and arsenic, are found in various places; and in the south of Swedish Lapland several mines are wrought; the other productions are limestone, marble, gypsum, rock crystal, jasper, amethysts, and garnets. Barley, or big, is the most common grain; in the low ground rye is cultivated, and occasionally oats. The berry-bearing plants are numerous. The most common animals are hares; the others are bears, martens, gluttons, beavers, otters, ermines, squirrels, *lemmings* (mountain rats), foxes, and wolves. The domestic quadrupeds are oxen, cows, dogs, sheep, and goats; the reindeer is the most valuable—it serves as the principal beast of burden, its milk is highly valued, and its flesh supplies the chief food of the inhabitants. The Laplanders are rather low in stature, strong, active, and hardy, of a swarthy complexion, with black short hair, wide mouths, hollow cheeks, and long pointed chins. In their manner of life they are divided into fishers and mountaineers. The former, in summer, make their habitations in the neighbourhood of some lake or river, from which they draw their subsistence; and in winter in the woods, living by fishing and hunting. The latter seek their support in the elevated country, possessing herds of reindeer: they are very industrious, and are rich, compared with the fishers. There are few of either tribe who have no reindeer. The Laplanders are active and expert in the chase; and the introduction of fire-arms among them, has almost abolished the use of the bow and arrow. They live in huts in the form of tents. Their clothes are made of fur, leather, or cloth. The dress of the women is almost the same as that of the men, but with the addition of some rude ornaments. The Laplanders bear the name of Christians, but their religion is full of superstition, and a compound of Christian and Pagan ceremonies. Their language has an affinity to the Finnean, but greatly intermixed with others. They trade with the Swedes and Russians, whom they supply with skins and venison; and from whom they purchase in return, meal, salt, cloth, spirituous liquors, tobacco, and various utensils. Pop. about 60,000, of whom only 9,000 are

Laplanders, the rest being Swedes, Norwegians, and Russians.

LAR, the capital of Laristan, in Persia, now in a state of ruin, with a castle on a rock, and a palace. It has a manufacture of muskets and cotton cloth. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 27. 30. N. Long. 52. 45. E.

LARACHA, or LARAISH, a strong to. of Fez, near the mouth of the Lucas, with a castle and a good harbour. 46 miles S.W. of Tangier. Lat. 35. 8. N. Long. 6. 6. W.

LARBERT, a pa. and vil. in Stirlingshire, 2 miles W.N.W. of Falkirk. Pop. 5526.

LARCHAMPS, a to. of France, department of Mayenne. Pop. 2000.

LAREDO, a to. of Spain, with a good harbour, on the bay of Biscay, 30 miles W.N.W. of Bilbao. Pop. 1800.

LAREK, or LARESDJ, a small island in the Persian Gulf, 12 miles S S E. of Gambon. Lat. 26. 50. N. Long. 56. 38. E.

LARGE ISLAND, one of the largest islands on the Labrador coast, W. of the mouth of the Shecatika bay.

LARGENTIERE, a to. of France, department of Ardeche, 18 miles S.W. of Privas.

LARGO, a pa. and vil. of Fifeshire, on a bay of the same name. Pop. 2567.

LARGS, a vil. and pa. in Ayrshire, with a small harbour on the frith of Clyde. It is noted for the defeat of the Norwegians in their last invasion in 1263. 15 miles N.W. of Irvine. Pop. 2848.

LARICAXAS, or LARECAJA, a province of the U. Provinces of S. America, intendency of Buenos Ayres, 260 miles E. to W. and 75 N. to S. It abounds in gold mines, the metal being 23 carats and 3 grains fine.

LARINO, a small to. of Naples, in the Molise, 25 miles N.E. of Molise.

LARISSA, a to. of European Turkey, province of Trikala, on the Salembria, (the ancient Peneus,) with a Greek metropolitan church, and some mosques. The streets are ill built, narrow, and dirty, and the houses in many parts wretched. 75 miles S.W. of Salonica. Lat. 39. 48. N. Long. 22. 47. E.

LARISTAN, a small province of Persia, extending along the north shore of the gulf of that name. Area 16,000 square miles.

LARITA, a small seaport of France, 45 miles E.S.E. of Toulon.

LARKHALL, a vil. of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 14 miles S.E. of Hamilton.

LARNE, a seaport of Ireland, county of Antrim, on a creek of the inlet of the sea called Larne Lough. It exports linen, grain, provisions, and lime; coal is the principal article imported. Pop. 2615. 18 miles N. by E. Belfast.

LARNICA, a to. of Cyprus, on a bay forming the best roadstead in the island. Pop. 5000. Lat. 34. 54. N. Long. 33. 40. E.

LARNTUKA, a seaport on the S. of Ende, one of the Moluccas, with a good harbour. Lat. 8. 15. S. Long. 122. 57. E.

LAROOT, a river which runs into the strait of Malacca. Lat. 4. 47. N. Long. 100. 42. E.

LARRY BUNDAR, a to. of Hindostan, on the N. branch of the Indus, called the Pitty; which is capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons burden. 56 miles S.W. of Tatta.

LARTA. See *Arta*.

LARUNS, a to. of France, department of Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 1650.

LARVIGEN, or **LARWEIGEN**, a seaport of Norway, capital of a county of the same name. Its iron works are esteemed the most valuable in Norway. 74 miles S.S.W. of Christiania. Pop. 1900. Lat. 59. 3. N. Long. 10. 15. E.

LASEA, an. geô., a small to. of Crete, on the south coast of the island. The site is 31 miles S.S.W. of Candia.

LASNEBOURG, a to. of Savoy, on the Arc, at the foot of mount Cenis. The sun is hidden from this town by the mountains, during 2 months in the year. 20 miles N.N.W. of Susa.

LASNON, a to. of France, department of Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 2500.

LASSA, or **L'LASSA**, (land of the Divine Intelligence,) the capital of Thibet, and the residence of the Dalai Lama, or pontifical sovereign of that country, and hence usually crowded with royal and noble personages from all parts of Asia, who come to render homage, and to offer splendid presents to this earthly divinity; his palace is on a mountain called Putala, 7 miles E. of the city. 68 miles N.N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 29. 30. N. Long. 91. 25. E. Pop. supposed 24,000.

LASSAN, a to. of Pomerania, on a lake of the name, formed by the Peenë. 6 miles S.S.E. of Wolgast.

LASSAY, a to. of France, department of Mayenne, 12 miles E.N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 3000.

LASSEUVE, a to. of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, 6 miles E. of Oleron. Pop. 2900.

LASSWADE, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, 5½ miles S. of Edinburgh. Pop. 4252.

LASTRES, a to. of Spain, in Asturias, near cape Lastres, on the bay of Biscay. 35 miles E.N.E. of Oviedo.

LASWAREE, a to. of Hindostan, in Delhi.

LATACUNGA, a to. of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Quito. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1698, and most of the inhabitants buried in the ruins. 50 miles S. of Quito. Pop. 12,000.

LATAKIA, the ancient **LAODICEA AD MAREM**, a seaport of Syria, with beautiful remains of antiquity. It has a considerable trade in tobacco, which is raised in the neighbourhood in large quantities. The harbour is too shallow for large vessels. 90 miles S.W. of Aleppo. Pop. 8000. Lat. 35. 40. N. Long. 34. 30. E.

LATCHA, a lake of Russia, government of Olonetz, 32 miles long, and 8 broad. Lat. 61. to 61. 20. N. Long. 38. 30. E.

LATHAM, a to. in Lancashire; Pop. 2997. 4 miles N.E. of Ormskirk.

LATISANA, or **LASTISANA**, a to. of Austrian Italy, in Friuli, near the mouth of the Tagliamento. 7 miles E. of Concordia. Pop. 4000.

LATOUCHÉ'S ISLAND, an island in the N. Pacific, at the entrance of Prince William's sound. 13 miles long and 3 broad. Lat. 60. N. Long. 147. 21. W.

LATRONICA, a to. of Naples, province of Basilicata. Pop. 3000.

LATTALATTA, an island in the eastern seas, adjacent to Gilolo, 25 miles in circuit. Lat. 0. 20. S. Long. 126. 50. E.

LAUBEN, or **LABEN**, a to. of Prussian Silesia, on the Quies, with a good trade in cloth, yarn, and linen. 14 miles E.S.E. of Gorkitz. Pop. 5640.

LAUCHA, a to. of Saxony, on the Unstrutt. 32 miles N.E. of Erfurt.

LAUCHSTADT, a to. of Saxony, with a celebrated bath. 6 miles N.N.W. of Merseburg.

LAUDA, to. of Baden, on the Tauber, 22 S.W. of Wurtzburg.

LAUDER, a royal burgh in Berwickshire, on the Lauder, or Leader. It joins with other four boroughs, in sending a member to parliament. 21 miles S.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the parish, 2063. The river joins the Tweed near Melrose. The district through which it passes is called Lauderdale.

LAUDUN, a to. of France, department of Gard, on the Tave. Pop. 2000.

LAUENBURG, a duchy in the N. of Germany, on the right bank of the Elbe, adjacent to Hamburg, and included, since 1815, in the dominions of Denmark, of which it forms the S. extremity; area 425 square miles. Pop. 35,000.—Also the capital, 28 miles S.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 3,400.—Also a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Lehe, 37 miles N.W. of Dantzic.

LAUENSTEIN, a to. of Upper Saxony, on the Moglitz, with mines of tin and iron, 17 miles S. of Dresden.

LAUF, a to. of Bavaria, 8 miles E.N.E. of Nuremberg.

LAUFFEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, 4 miles S. of Heilbron. Pop. 3000.—Also of Bavaria, on the Inn, 63 miles S.E. of Munich. Pop. 2500.—Also of Austria, on the Salza, 12 miles N.N.W. of Salzburg. Pop. 4700.—Also of the Swiss canton of Berne. Pop. 750.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, at a celebrated cataract of the Rhine, 60 feet high, and 300 broad, 3 miles S.W. of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1400.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong city of Switzerland, one of the 4 forest towns of the late Austrian Suabia, on the Rhine, which divides it into 2 parts. Near it is a small cataract,

noted for the beauty of the scenery. 15 miles N.E. of Basle.

LAUFFON, a to. of France, department of Upper Rhine, on the Barse, 16 miles N. of Soleure. Pop. 740.

LAUGEAC, a to. of France, department of Upper Loire. Pop. 2000.

LAUGHARNE, a neat seaport of S. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, on the estuary of the Taff and Corwen, with the remains of a fine castle and other ruins in the neighbourhood: market on Friday. 13 miles S.W. of Caermarthen. Pop. 1391, of the parish 1953. Lat. 51. 46. N. Long. 4. 27. W.

LAUGHTON, a vil. in W. Yorkshire, on a high hill, 6 miles E.S.E. of Rotherham. The spire of its church may be seen at the distance of 60 miles. Pop. 652.

LAUINGEN, a to. of Bavaria, principality of Neuberg, on the Danube, 3 miles W. of Dillingen. Pop. 3600.

LAUNCESTON, a m. and bo. to. of England, in Cornwall, on the Attery. It had a strong castle, now in ruins; but the tower still serves as a prison: a little without the town stands the old priory. It sends one member to parliament. 20 miles N. of Plymouth, and 200 S.W. of London. Pop. of parliamentary borough, (which comprises, besides the old borough, 4 parishes,) 5,394.

LAUNCESTON, a to. in Van Diemen's Land, the chief seat of the settlements in Cornwall, is agreeably situated upon a hill bordering on a fertile country, 40 miles up the Tamar, at its confluence with two small streams, called the North and South Esk. The population which in 1821 was only 500, is now (1841) about 6000. About 120 miles across the island N. from Hobart Town.

LAUNY, a to. of Bohemia, on the Eger. 12 miles E.N.E. of Saaz.

LAUFAN, a to. of Switzerland, at the conflux of the Sanen and Sense, 6 miles S.W. of Bern.

LAUFHEIM, a to. of Wirtemberg, on the Rottun. Pop. 2400.

LAUQUEN, called VILLARICA by the Spaniards, a lake of Chili. 72 miles in circuit, with a beautiful conic hill in the centre.

LETRADIS, a to. of Portugal, on the Tagus. 6 miles S.S.E. of Lisbon.

LAURANA, a seaport of Istria. 8 miles S. of Castia. Lat. 45. 28. N. Long. 14. 17. E.

LAUKEL MOUNTAINS, a range W. of the Alleghany ridge, extending from Pennsylvania to N. Carolina.

LAUREL RIVER, in Kentucky, runs into the Cumberland. Lat. 36. 36. N. Long. 83. 50. W.

LAURENCEKIRK, a vil. and pa. in Kincardineshire, famous for the first manufacture of the beautifully hinged wooden snuff-boxes. Its linen manufactures have disappeared. 8 miles N.W. of Montrose. Pop. 1886.

LAURENS, a district of S. Carolina, between Eronee and Saluda rivers, 31 miles long and

20 broad. Pop. 14,982; slaves, 3308.—Also a county of Georgia, on the Oconee. Pop. 2210; slaves, 485. Chief town, Dublin.—Also a town in Otsego county, New York. Pop. 1512.

LAURENT, St., a to. of Hispaniola, on the Ozema, 7 miles N. of St. Domingo.—Also a town of France, department of Vendee, 7 miles S.E. of Mortagne.—Another town of France, department of Jura, 12 miles N. of St. Claude.—Another town of France, department of Lower Seine, 7 miles N. of Rouen.—Another town of France, department of Aude, 4 miles E. of La Grasse.—Another town of France, department of Gironde, 10 miles S. of Lesparre.—Also an island in the Pacific, near Peru, at the entrance of the harbour of Callao.

LAURENT D'AIGOUZE, St., a to. of France, department of Gard, 15 miles S. of Nismes.

LAURENT D'ARCE, St., a to. of France, department of Gironde, 8 miles S.E. of Bourg.

LAURENT DE CERDANS, St., a to. of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 9 miles S.W. of Cerat.

LAURENT DE CHAMOUSSET, St., a to. of France, department of Rhone, 15 miles W. of Lyons. Pop. 1255.

LAURENT SUR GORRE, St., a to. of France, department of the Upper Vienne, 15 miles W.S.W. of Limoges. Pop. 2300.

LAURENT DE MEDOC, St., a to. of France, department of Gironde, 50 miles W. of Lesparre. Pop. 543.

LAURENT LE MINIER, St., a to. of France, department of Gard, 6 miles S.E. of Le Vigan.

LAURENT DU MOTTAY, St., a to. of France, department of Maine and Loire, 9 miles S.E. of St Florent.

LAURENT DE LA MOUGA, St., a walled to. of France, 28 miles S.W. of Perpignan.

LAURENT DES MURES, St., a to. of France, department of Isere, 9 miles S.E. of Lyons.

LAURENT SUR OTHAIN, St., a to. of France, department of Meuse, 12 miles N. of Estain.

LAURENT DE LA PLAINE, St., a to. of France, department of Maine and Loire, 3 miles S.W. of Chalonne.

LAURENT DU PONT, St., a to. of France, department of Isere, 12 miles N. of Grenoble. Pop. 2350.

LAURENT DE RIVIDOL, St., a to. of France, department of Aveyron, 9 miles N. of Sevrac.

LAURENT DE LA SALAQUE, St., a to. of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 7 miles N.E. of Perpignan.

LAUBICAUCHA, a mountain of Peru, abounding in silver ore, 6 miles N. of Pasco.

LAUBIERRE, a to. of France, department of Upper Vienne, 18 miles E. of Bellac. Pop. 1407.

LAURINGEN, a to. of Bavaria, on the Laur, 50 miles N.E. of Wurzburg.

LAURINO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 2100.

LAURISTAN, a to. of Persia, province of Irak, on the Zenderout, 90 miles W. of Ispahan.

LAURVIG, a to. of Norway, on the gulf of Christiania, 55 miles S. of Christiania. Pop. 2000.

LAUSANNE, a city of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vaud, delightfully situated on three eminences, and their intervening valleys, 1 mile north of the lake of Geneva. The views in the vicinity presented by the lake and the surrounding mountains are exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. The church, finished in the 13th century, is a vast Gothic building, and certainly the finest religious edifice in Switzerland. The other public buildings are the castle, the town-house, the arsenal, and the hospital. The town has an academy, a charity school, riding and drawing schools, and several good libraries and cabinets of natural history. 30 miles N.E. of Geneva. Lausanne will ever be famous for its having been the residence of Haller, Tissot, Voltaire, and Gibbon. It is now, as in the days of Gibbon, distinguished by its good society. Pop. 14,126. Lat. 46. 31. 45. N. Long. 6. 45. 30. E.

LAUSERTE, a to. of France, department of Tarn and Garonne. Pop. 4500.

LAUSSIG, a to. of Saxony, 14 miles S.E. of Leipsic.

LAUTENBURG, a to. of W. Prussia, 60 miles S.E. of Culm.

LAUTER, a river of Wirtemberg, which runs into the Neckar, near Wedlingen.—Also a river which runs into the Danube, near Marchthal.—Also a river of Bavaria, which runs into the Maine, near Staffelstein.—Another river of Bavaria, which runs into the Itsche, near Coburg.—Also a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, at Lautenbourg.

LAUTERBACH, a to. of Hesse Darmstadt, 15 miles W.N.W. of Fulda. Pop. 2850.—Also a to. of Bohemia, noted for excellent tin mines, 9 miles S.S.W. of Carlsbad.

LAUTERBERG, a to. in the Hartz forest noted for copper and iron mines. 14 miles south of Goslar.

LAUTERBRUNN, a vil. of Switzerland, canton of Bern, 6 miles south of Interlachen, in a romantic valley, celebrated for its magnificent glaciers, and for its fine cataract, called Staubbach, which rushes down a precipice 930 feet high.

LAUTERBURG, a to. of France, department of Lower Rhine, on the Lauter, near its conflux with the Rhine. 14 miles S. of Landau. Pop. 2000.

LAUTERECK, a to. of the Bavarian province of the Rhine, 24 miles north of Deux Ponts.

LAUTREC, a to. of France, department of Tarn, 12 miles N.N.W. of Castres. Pop. 3250.

LAUZA, a vil. of Brazil, 50 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro. Pop. 2000.

LAUZERTE, a to. of France, department of Lot, 20 miles S.W. of Cahors.

LAUZUN, a to. of France, department of Lot and Garonne, 15 miles N.E. of Marmande.

LAVAL, a to. of France, department of Mayenne, on the Mayenne. Linen of various kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and quarries of marble are in the neighbourhood. 15 miles S. of Mayenne. Pop. 15,600. 42 miles E. of Rennes.

LAVAL ALGERE, a to. of France, department of Lozere, 9 miles N.W. of Langogne.

LAVAMUND, a to. of Carinthia, at the conflux of the Drave and Lavamund, 38 miles E. of Clagenfurt.

LAVANGE, one of the Virgin islands, in the W. Indies, 3 miles S.E. from the island of St Thomas.

LAVANT, a river of Sussex, which enters the sea 5 miles below Chichester.

LAVAU, a to. of France, department of Tarn, or the Agout, 20 miles N.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 6200.

LAVELANET, a to. of France, department of Arriege, 12 miles N.E. of Tarascon.

LAVELO, a to. of Naples, in Basilicata, 6 miles N. of Venosa.—Also an ancient town of Naples, in the Basilicata, 90 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. 2200.

LAVELT, or **LA FELT**, a vil. of the Netherlands, near Maestricht, where the French defeated the allies in 1747.

LAVENHAM, or **LANHAM**, a to. in Suffolk, on a branch of the river Bret, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of hempen cloth. 12 miles S.E. of Bury St Edmonds. Pop. 2107.

LAVENZA, a to. of Tuscany, at the mouth of the Lavenza, on the gulf of Genoa, 6 miles W.N.W. of Massa.

LAVIS, a to. of the Tyrol, at the conflux of the Lavis with the Adige, 7 miles N. of Trent.

LAVIT DE LOMAGNE, a to. of France, department of Gers, 12 miles E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1320.

LAVORA, **TERRA DI**, a fertile province of Naples, between lat. 40. 36. and 41. 45. N. bounded N.W. by Campagna di Roma, N., and E. by Abruzzo Citra and Contado di Molise, S.E. and S. by Principato Ultra and Principato Citra, and W. by the Mediterranean; being 90 miles from N.W. to S.E. and 30 to 45 broad, and containing 1720 square miles. It is watered by the Garigliano and Volturno. Capital, Naples. Pop. 520,000.

LAWERS, a river of Holland, which separates Groningen from W. Friesland, and runs into the sea 10 miles E. of Dockum.

LAWRENCE, St, the principal river in N. America, issues from Lake Ontario, forming the outlet by which the waters of the great lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and

Ontario, are poured into the Gulf of St Lawrence. In different parts of its course it is known by various names; as far up from the sea as Montreal it is called St Lawrence; from Montreal to Kingston it is called the Catarqui, or Iroquois; between lake Ontario and lake Erie, the Niagara; between lake Erie and lake St Clair, Detroit; between lake St Clair and lake Huron, St Clair; and between lake Huron and lake Superior, the Narrows or the Falls of St Mary; forming thus an uninterrupted connexion of 2000 miles. Though it is only the course of this great river from Montreal to the sea, that is properly called the St Lawrence, it is now usually so denominated, from Lake Ontario to the sea. Its course from lake Ontario to the Gulf of St Lawrence is 770 miles; from lake Ontario to Montreal, the distance is 190 miles; in this part of the river there are numerous islands, shoals, and rapids, and it spreads out also into large lakes. To Montreal, 580 miles from the Gulf of St Lawrence, ships of 600 tons can ascend with little difficulty. About 90 miles below Montreal, the influence of the tide ceases entirely; and, at a distance of 52 miles the Richelieu rapid is extremely dangerous. Between Montreal and Quebec the average width of the river is 2 miles, although at Quebec itself it is not more than 1314 yards across. From Quebec it continues gradually increasing in breadth, until it enters the Gulf of St Lawrence, where, from Cape Rosier to the Mingan settlement on the Labrador shore, it is near 105 miles wide. From the beginning of December till the middle of April, the water communication is totally suspended by the frost between Quebec and Montreal. Darby supposes the basin of the St Lawrence to contain "more than the half of all the fresh water on this planet." For more than half its extent the river forms the boundary between the British North American territories, and those of the United States.

LAWRENCE, GULF OF St, which receives the waters of the above river, is formed between the west of Newfoundland, the east shores of Labrador, the east extremity of New Brunswick, part of Nova Scotia, and the island of Cape Breton. It communicates with the Atlantic ocean by 3 different passages. In this gulf dense fogs are very prevalent.

LAXA, a river of Chili, which enters the Biobio, in lat. 37. 9. S.

LAXENBURG, a to. of Austria, with a palace, on the Suechat, 10 miles south of Vienna.

LAXEV, a neat little to. on the east side of the Isle of Man.

LAXFORD, a river in Sutherlandshire, which enters the bay of Laxford.

LATAU, a to. on the west coast of the island of St Vincent. Lat. 13. 8. N. Long. 61. 18. W.

LAYBACH, GOVERNMENT OF, one of the two great divisions of Austrian Illyria. It is di-

vided into the circles of Laybach, Newstadt, Adelsberg, Clagenfurt, and Villach. See Illyria. Pop. 640,000.

LAYBACH, one of the 5 circles of the above government; extent, 1423 square miles. Pop. 140,000.

LAYBACH, the capital of the preceding government, on the Laybach, with 5 suburbs, a town-house, a cathedral, 10 churches, 2 hospitals, a central school, with the privileges of an university, an observatory, a public library, and a theatre. 54 miles N.E. of Trieste. Pop. 13,079.

LAYBACH, UPPER, a to. of Carniola, 11 miles S.W. of Laybach.—Also a river of Carniola.

LAYON, a river of France, which joins the Loire.

LAYRAC, a to. of France, department of Lot and Garonne, 4 miles south of Agen.

LAYTON, a to. of Lancashire, 1 mile from Blackpool. Pop. 943.

LAZZARETTO, a small island near the north of Candia.

LAZISE, a to. of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Garda, 6 miles N.N.W. of Verona. Pop. 8000.

LAZZARETTO, an island near Venice, anciently St Maria of Nazareth, where the Levant ships perform quarantine.

LEA, a to. in Lancashire, 4 miles N.W. of Preston. Pop. 687.—Also a river which rises near Luton, in Bedfordshire, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, enters the Thames, below Blackwall.

LEACH, or **LECH**, a river in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Thames near Lechlade.

LEAD STEP BAY, a bay in Pembrokeshire. Lat. 51. 37. N. Long. 4. 45. W.

LEADEN, a river which runs into the Severn, opposite Gloucester.

LEADER. See *Lauder*.

LEADHILLS, a village of Scotland, 18 miles south of Lanark, in a mountainous district, surrounded by rich lead mines; it has a public library established by the miners in 1741. It is the highest inhabited ground in the south of Scotland, being 1300 feet above the sea level. Pop. 1188.

LEAFIELD, or **LEFIELD**, a to. of Oxfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Witney. Pop. 656.

LEAM, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, and falls into the Ouse.

LEAM, NEW, a river of Cambridgeshire.

LEAMINGTON PRIORS, a to. in Warwickshire, on the Leam, 2 miles E. of Warwick, noted for its saline springs, with warm and cold baths, pump-rooms, and other accommodations. In 1811, this place was an inconsiderable village with a population of 543. Owing to the celebrity of its waters, and its many attractions, it is now a large and populous town, with a population of about 14,000 inhabitants.

LEAO, a river of Chinese Tartary, which runs into the gulf of Leao-tong, 12 miles W. of Yao-tcheou.

LEAO-TONG, or **CHEN-YANG**, one of the 3 departments of E. Tartary, or the country of the Mandshur Tartars, bounded S. by the great wall of China and the Yellow sea, and inclosed E., N., and W. by a palisade of stakes 7 feet high. Chen-yang or Mougden, is the capital.

LEAO-TONG, GULF OF, or **YELLOW SEA**, a large bay or gulf between the peninsula of Corea and China, 400 miles N. to S., and 100 to 250 E. to W. Lat. 34. 45. to 41. N.

LEASBURG, a post t. of the U. States, in Caswell county, N. Carolina.

LEATHERHEAD, a to. in Surrey, on the Mole, over which is a bridge of 14 arches, 18 miles S.S.W. of London. Pop. 1724.

LEATHES-WATER, or **THIRLMERE**, a lake in Cumberland, S.S.E. of Keswick. It is narrow and irregular, 3 miles long, skirting the foot of Helvellyn, and receiving numerous torrents from that mountain. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle, over which part there is a bridge. Its outlet at the N. end joins the river Greta; which runs into the Derwent below Keswick.

LEATHLEY, a township of the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 miles N.E. of Otley. Pop. 312.

LEBA, a to. of Pomerania, on the river Leba, which, after forming a lake 15 miles in circumference, enters the Baltic, 16 miles N.N.W. of Lauenburg.

LEBAN, a vil. of Syria, pashalic of Damascus, supposed to be the Lebanon mentioned in scripture, 12 miles S. of Nablous.

LEBANON, an extensive and celebrated range of mountains in western Asia, running in two nearly parallel chains through Syria and Palestine.

LEBANON, a post township of the U. States, in York county, Maine. Pop. 1938.—Also of Grafton county, New Hampshire. Pop. 1808.—Also of Windham county, Connecticut. Pop. 2580.—Also of Madison county, New York. Pop. 1634.—Also of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Pop. 2409.—Also a county of Pennsylvania, formed from Dauphin and Lancaster counties.—Also a post township, borough, and capital of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, on Quitapahilla creek, 25 miles E. of Harrisburg. Pop. of the borough 1434.—Also a post township and capital of Wilson county, Tennessee, 25 miles E. of Nashville.—Also of Warren county, Ohio, 25 miles S. of Dayton.

LEBANON, NEW, a to. of Dutchess county, New York, noted for its medicinal spring. 30 miles N.E. of Hudson.

LEBBEKE, a to. of E. Flanders. 3 miles S.E. of Deendermonde. Pop. 3150.

LEBEDIAN, a to. of European Russia, government of Tambov. Pop. 2500.

LEBEDIN, a wooden to. of European Rus-

sia, on the Atschanaja. 70 miles N.W. of Charkov. Pop. 9000.

LEBIAR, a forest of Africa, in Zenhaga, in which gum is collected in large quantities. 100 miles E.N.E. of Portendie.

LEBIDA, or **LEBDA**, the ancient Leptis Magna, a seaport town of Tripoli. 30 miles W. of Mesurata. Lat. 32. 40. N. Long. 18. 56. E.

LEBRILLA, a vil. of Spain, province of Murcia. 11 miles from Murcia. Pop. 1000.

LEBRIJA, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, in a territory abounding in olive-trees that produce the best oil in Spain. 29 miles S.W. of Seville. Pop. 6000.

LEBUS, a to. of Prussia, middle mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 1200 paces long, formerly much larger, with 3 churches. 5 miles N. of Frankfurt, on the Oder. Pop. 14,000.

LEGASELLO, a to. of Piedmont, 23 miles N.E. of Genoa.

LECCE, a city of Naples, capital of the province of Otranto. It contains, besides the cathedral, 3 parish churches, and several convents. 22 miles S.S.E. of Brindisi. Pop. 14,000. Lat. 40. 40. N. Long. 18. 8. E.

LECCHI, a to. of Corsica, 5 miles N. of Porto-Vecchio.

LECCO, a to. of Lombardy and Venice, on lake Como, 22 miles N. of Milan. Pop. 4000.

LECH, a river which rises in the Tyrol, and falls into the Danube below Donnawert.

LECHENICH, the Legionaerum of the Romans, a town of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg. 11 miles S.S.W. of Cologne. Pop. 1050.

LECHLADE, a m. t. in Gloucestershire, at the confluence of the Lech with the Isis. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town. The trade is considerable in cheese, corn, malt, &c. 13 miles E. Cirencester. Pop. 1244.

LECHNITZ, a to. of Silesia, on the Oder. Near it is the convent of St Annenberg, much resorted to by pilgrims. 17 miles S.S.E. of Oppelen.

LECHONES, Os, a cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, W. of Portugal, 3 miles N. from the mouth of the Duero. Lat. 41. 43. N. Long. 8. 25. E.

LECK, a branch of the Rhine, which joins the Meuse above Rotterdam.

LECON, a to. of France, department of Puy de Dome. Pop. 2300.

LECTOURE, a to. of France, department of Gers. 19 miles N. of Auch. Pop. 3202.

LEDBURY, a m. t. of Herefordshire. The church is a large building, of Norman architecture. It has manufactories of sacking and several ropeworks. 13 miles E. of Hereford. Pop. 3852.

LEDDER, a river of N. Wales, which runs into the Conway, 12 miles S. of Aberconway,

LEDE, a vil. of the Netherlands, 8 miles S.W. of Dendermonde. Pop. 3300.

LEDEGHEM, a to. of W. Flanders, 12 miles E. of Ypres. Pop. 3150.

LEDESMA, a to. of Spain, anciently called Bletisa, province of Leon, 4 or 5 leagues from the mouth of the Tormes. 18 miles W. of Salamanca. Pop. 1800.

LEDHAM, a pa. in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ miles N. of Ferrybridge. Pop. 944.

LEE, a river in Cheshire, which joins the Wever.—Also of Ireland, which falls into Cork harbour; and another which enters Tralee bay.

LEE, a co. of the U. States, in the S.W. corner of Virginia. Pop. 4694, slaves 336.—Also a township of Stafford county, New Hampshire. Pop. 1329.—Also of Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Pop. 1305.—Also of Hancock county, Maine.

LEECH LAKE, the source of the Mississippi.

LEEDS, a large manufacturing and trading town of England, being the principal seat of the woollen trade, is situated in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on both sides of the navigable river Aire, over which there are 3 stone bridges, and 2 of cast iron. The clothing trade was introduced here in the 15th century, since which time the town has gradually risen, by the persevering industry of the inhabitants, till it has become the third manufacturing town of the first manufacturing nation of the world. It is, for the most part, irregularly built, with narrow and crooked streets; but the centre and west end comprise several handsome streets, of which Briggate is the largest, being as wide as Oxford Street, London. Water is conveyed into the town by extensive works just completed at an estimated expense of £90,000. The most remarkable buildings are the cloth-halls, where the sales of woollen goods take place. The Mixed-cloth Hall, built in 1758, is quadrangular, 380 feet long, and 200 feet broad, enclosing an open area, and having about 1800 stands. The White-cloth Hall, for the sale of undyed goods, was erected in 1775, on the same plan as the former, and has 1200 stands. Close to the former is a handsome edifice, called the Commercial Buildings, appropriated chiefly to news-room, and concert-rooms, but partly also to trading purposes. The other public buildings worthy of notice, are the court-house, with jail attached; the corn-exchange; the cavalry Barracks, erected in 1820; the hall of the philosophical and literary society; the theatre, and two commodious bathing establishments, besides the churches, many of which are handsome. The parish church, just rebuilt on the site of an old Gothic edifice, is in the perpendicular English style, and is one of the largest and most beautiful churches in England. There are 6 other churches within the town, and 32 places of worship for dissen-

ters. One of the latter, an Independent chapel, lately built at a cost of £12,000, has a handsome Doric portico, and is the finest Grecian edifice in the town. Each township, likewise, has an episcopal chapel, and one or more dissenting places of worship. A spacious cemetery, for the use of persons of all religious denominations, was opened on Woodhouse Moor in 1835. The chief educational establishment is the grammar school, founded in 1552, which is well endowed and ably conducted. There are several societies for the promotion of literature and science; 5 subscription libraries; and 5 weekly newspapers; with many charitable and benevolent institutions. Leeds stands in a fertile country, intersected by rivers, and possessing extensive beds of coal. By means of railways, it communicates with Derby, and thence to London, and with York, Hull, and Manchester; by the Aire, and Calder navigation it communicates with the Humber, and consequently the German Ocean, and by a canal with the Mersey and Liverpool. The woollen fabrics manufactured here comprise broad cloths, ladies' cloths, kerseys, swandowns, and beavers. Shalloons, stuffs, and camlets, are made to some extent, and immense quantities of unfinished stuffs are brought here to be finished, from Bradford and Halifax. A great number of hands are employed in the manufacture of machinery; and there are likewise extensive chemical works, glass-houses, potteries, tobacco-mills, and soap-works. Leeds was incorporated as a municipal borough in the reign of Charles I. It was not represented in parliament till 1832, when the reform act conferred on it the privilege of returning 2 members. Pop. of parl. bo. in 1831, 123,393; of town, 71,602. 23 miles W.S.W. of York, 29 miles N. of Sheffield, and 170 miles N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 47. N. Long. 1. 32. W.

LEEDS, a vil. of Kent, 6 miles E. of Maidstone.

LEEDS, a co. in the upper part of Canada, on the St Lawrence.—Also a township and port of entry in Leeds county, being the 12th township in ascending the St Lawrence.—Also a to. of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 4 miles W. of the mouth of Mullicus river.—Also in Kennebeck county, Maine, on the Amereskoggin river. Pop. 1273.—Also of Richmond county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock. 70 miles N.E. of Richmond.

LEEK, a manufacturing m. t. of Staffordshire, on the Churnet, consisting of a principal street, lined with some good modern houses, and crossed by several narrow and irregular avenues. It has an old Gothic church with a square tower, several meeting-houses for dissenters, a mechanics' institute, and an almshouse for 8 widows, with some other charities. Leek has long been the seat of a manufacture of broad silks, and plain ribbons, many of the latter being woven by

power looms. The cotton trade is also carried on to a small extent. Pop. in 1831, 10,780. Pop. of Leek and Lowe township, 6,374. 12 miles S. Macclesfield and 134 N. by W. London.

LEEK, a vil. of the Netherlands, 8 miles S. W. of Groningen. Pop. 1100.

LEEK FRITH, a to. of Staffordshire, 5 miles N.W. of Leek. Pop. 873.

LEER, or FEHR, a to. of E. Friesland, on a river of the name, which soon after joins the Ems. 11 miles S.E. of Embden.

LEERBERG, a mountain in Switzerland, forming part of mount Jura, and extending on the confines of the cantons of Basle, Soleure, and Bern, between the towns of Araw and Homberg.

LEERDAM, a to. of the Netherlands, 11 miles S. of Utrecht. Pop. 2000.

LEESBURG, a post to. of London co., Virginia. 46 miles N.W. of Alexandria.—Also of N. Carolina, chief of Caswell county. 30 miles N.W. of Hillsborough, and 95 miles W. of Halifax.

LEESBURG, or LEESTOWN, a to. of Fayette county, Kentucky, on the Kentucky. 20 miles W. of Lexington.

LEET, a rivulet of Scotland, which enters the Tweed at Coldstream.

LEETAKOO, a to. of Africa, capital of the country of the Booshuanas, and residence of their king. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 26. 30. S. Long. 27. E.

LEEUWARDEN, a to. of Holland, capital of the province of Friesland, on the Ee. The chief public buildings are the arsenal, the town-house, the palace of the Prince of Orange, and a large and handsome church. Pop. about 17,000. 31 miles W. of Groningen.

LEEUWEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, 11 miles W. of Nimeguen. Pop. 1500.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. The terms Leeward and Windward applied to the West India islands, were given them from their situation, in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Carthagena, or Porto Bello. The Leeward Islands extend from Port Rico to Dominica.

LEFAUET, a to. of France, department of Morbihan, on the Elle. Pop. 2600.

LEFCA, a to. of the island of Cyprus, the ancient Arsinoe. 28 miles N.N.E. of Baffa.

LEFKEH, the ancient Leuce, a to. of Nattolia, on the Sakaria, anciently called the Gallus. In the neighbourhood is a convent, in which a Greek bishop resides. 16 miles S.E. of Isnik.

LEFOOGA, one of the Hapae islands, 7 miles long and 3 broad; visited by Cook in 1776; sandy and barren near the sea, but in the interior covered with the paper mulberry tree, and plantations stocked with plants and fruit trees. Lat. 19. 49. S. Long. 174. 20. W.

LEFTWICH, a to. of Cheshire. Pop. 1799.

LEGE, a to. of France, department of

Lower Loire. Pop. 2893. 21 miles S. of Nantes. ...

LEGHORN, (called in the Italian language Livorno, and anciently Liburnum,) a city and seaport, being the principal emporium of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, on the Mediterranean. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit, clean and well built, and surrounded with walls. The chief public edifices are the ducal palace, the arsenal, the duomo or cathedral, a Gothic building designed by Vasari, and a synagogue, the largest and finest in Europe after that of Amsterdam. On the quay of the harbour is a fine marble statue of Ferdinand I. Leghorn has an outer and an inner harbour, and a good roadstead. The lazaretto is one of the best in Europe. Leghorn supplies the interior of Italy with the produce of the west of Europe, of the Levant, and of the colonies. Its manufactures are straw hats, woollen caps, glass, paper, soap, starch, cream of tartar, &c.; and it has a considerable coral fishery, and numerous coral and alabaster factories; and rope-works, building docks for merchant vessels, tanneries, &c. Pop. with the suburbs in 1836, 76,397. 62 miles W. S.W. Florence. Lat. 43. 33. N. Long. 10. 16. E.

LEGNAGO, a fortified to. of Austrian Italy, in the Veronese, on the Adige. 22 miles S. E. of Verona. Pop. 5790.

LEGORE, a seaport on the Gulf of Siam, at the S. of the Malay peninsula.

LEGUEVIN, a to. of France, department of Upper Garonne, 9 miles W. of Toulouse. Pop. 6689.

LEHIGH, a co. of the U. States, in Pennsylvania, on Lehigh river, enclosed by the counties of Northampton, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Schuylkill.—Also a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware.

LEHNE, or LENN, a river which rises 3 miles S. of Winterburg, in the duchy of Westphalia, and joins the Roer, 2 miles below Schwiert.

LEIBITZ, a small to. of Hungary, in the palatinate of Zips. Pop. 2300.

LEIBLINGEN, or LYPTINGEN, a to. of Baden, 6 miles E. of Dutlingen.

LEIBNITZ, a to. of Styria, on the Sulm, 16 miles S. of Gratz.

LEICESTER, an inland county of England, nearly in its centre, bounded N. by the counties of Derby and Nottingham, S. by Warwick and Northampton, E. by Lincoln and Rutland, and W. by Stafford and Derby; is 48 miles long and 28 broad, and contains 515,840 acres; is divided into 6 hundreds, and 216 parishes, has 12 market-towns, and sends 4 members to parliament. The surface is a medium between flat and hilly, the hills having sufficient slope to carry off the water, and yet seldom sufficient altitude to prevent the highest cultivation. The soil may be generally described as a fine mixture of sand and clay. Chief rivers—the Avon, Soare, Wreke, An-

ker, and Welland; and the county is intersected by several canals and railways. The mineral productions are chiefly coal and lime: lead ore, ironstone, slate, and freestone are plentiful. The soil in general affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans. The sheep bred here, and in Lincolnshire, are the largest with which the London markets are supplied, and have exceedingly long and fine fleeces. The horses also are of a very superior breed. The fine rich cheese called Stilton is principally made in this county. The chief manufacture is woollen stockings, caps, mits, &c. Pop. 197,003.

LEICESTER, the *Ratae* of the Romans, a borough and capital of the above county, on the Soare, which is crossed here by 2 bridges. In the civil wars the walls were in a great measure demolished; the castle was also dismantled, the hall and kitchen being the only parts that are entire; the assizes are held in the former. Leicester has 8 parish churches, and 24 meetinghouses for dissenters, a county and town jail, an infirmary, an asylum for indigent lunatics, and an exchange. It is noted for its extensive manufactures of woollen hosiery, including mits and caps, and of Berlin gloves and Lille thread. A canal passes hence by Loughborough to the Trent. In a meadow near the town are the ruins of the abbey in which Cardinal Wolsey died. It sends 2 members to parliament. 25 miles S.E. of Derby, and 87 N.N.W. of London. Pop. in 1841, about 60,000.

LEICESTER, called by the Indians *Towtaid*, a town in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 6 miles west of Worcester, with 3 meetinghouses for Congregationalists, Baptists, and Quakers. Pop. 1103.

LEICHLINGEN, a vil. of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and province of Cleves and Berg. Pop. 2300.

LEIGH, a m. t. in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures of cotton and mixed goods. 12 miles west of Manchester. Pop. 2408, of the parish, 20,983.—Also a seaport in Essex, on a creek in the mouth of the Thames, opposite the east extremity of Canvey island, 18 miles S.S.E. of Chelmsford. Pop. 1254. There are several other parishes of this name in England.

LEIGH, High, a to. in Cheshire, 5 miles N.W. of Knutsford. Pop. 983.

LEIGHLIN, a decayed to. of Ireland, county of Carlow. 8 miles S.S.W. of Carlow.

LEIGHLIN BRIDGE, a vil. of Ireland, co. of Carlow, on the Barrow, over which it has a bridge, 6 miles south of Carlow.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, (or more properly *Leighton Beau-desert*), a m. t. of England, in Bedfordshire, on the Ouzel, a tributary of the Ouse. The principal trade is in corn and timber. Pop. of town and parish in 1831, 5149. 5 miles S. by W. of Woburn, and 36 N.N.W. of London.

LEIGHTON ON THE MOORING, a to. of the W.R. Y., S.E. of Rotherham.

LEIGNE-SUR-USSEAU, a vil. of France, department of Vienne, district of Chatelherault. Pop. 311.

LEILAM, or LEYLAM, a to. of the Arabian Irak, near which, in 1733, the Turks were defeated by the Persians under Kouli Khan. 30 miles north of Bagdad.

LEINE, a river of Upper Saxony, which joins the Nesse, and a river of Lower Saxony, which joins the Aller.

LEININGEN, a to. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 30 miles south of Mentz.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded east and south by St George's Channel, west by Connaught and Munster, and north by Ulster. It contains the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Longford, Lough, East Meath, Queen's, West Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow.

LEINTWARDINE, a small to. in Herefordshire, at the confluence of the Teme with the Clun, 8 miles from Ludlow. Pop. of parish, 1358.

LEIPA, a to. of Bohemia, 47 miles S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 5000.

LEIPHEIM, a to. of Bavaria, on the Danube, 10 miles N.E. of Ulm.

LEIPNIC, a to. of Moravia, near the Beczwa, 14 miles E.S.E. of Olmutz. Pop. 3500.

LEIPSIK, (German, Leipzig,) a province of Saxony, bounded east by the circle of Meissen, south by that of the Erzgebirge and the principality of Altenburg, and west and north by the Prussian part of Saxony. Extent, 1537 square miles. Pop. 217,000.

LEIPSIC, a city of Saxony, on the White Elster, and capital of the above province. Its circuit is 8954 paces; and its suburbs are extensive, and consist of good buildings and gardens, separated from the town by a fine walk of lime-trees, which runs round the town. It is divided into 4 quarters, has 4 handsome freestone gates, 8 churches, 6 hospitals, and 1 spacious square. Its celebrated university, founded in 1409, contains 6 colleges, 2 Latin schools, and 2 societies—a German society, and another for the encouragement of the liberal arts. The university library is extensive. There is also a town library, containing 60,000 printed volumes, about 2000 MSS., and a variety of antiquities, gems, medals, and natural curiosities. In the citadel, called Pleissenburg, are, a mint, founded in 1752, and a chapel for the Roman Catholic worship. The market-place, which is spacious, and the council house, stand in the centre of the town; the exchange also is a good building. Leipsic is, next to Hamburg, the principal trading town of Germany, and the greatest book emporium in the world. Besides its foreign commerce, it has 3 celebrated fairs at Easter, Michaelmas, and the beginning of the year, at which foreign and domestic wares, and books in particular, afford an extensive

trade. The manufactures are various, consisting of gold, silver, silk, wool, and linen yarn, also stuffs, velvets, stockings, cloths, and linen; here are also houses for the dyeing of silk, the printing of cotton, and the making of tapestry; leather, Prussian blue, &c. are prepared; and the Orphan-house is appropriated to the culture of silk. Leipsic was taken by the Prussians in 1745 and 1756. The Austrians, in 1756, besieged it in vain: they took it two years afterwards, but were soon obliged to give it up. It was restored to the elector by the peace of 1763. In October 1813, Leipsic was the scene of a tremendous conflict between the allies and the French, the result of which was the emancipation of Germany from the yoke of France, and the opening of the road to Paris to the allies. 60 miles W.N.W. of Dresden. Pop. 47,514. Lat. 51. 20. 16. N. Long. 12. 21. 45. E.

LEIRIA, a city of Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, on the small river Lis. The city, which is small and wretched-looking, has no fewer than 19 parish churches, and 3 convents. Pop. 2500. 42 miles S.S.W. of Coimbra.

LEISZNIG, a to. of Saxony, on the Mulda, 24 miles E.S.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2550.

LEITENBERG, a to. of Saxony, on the Sorbitz, 11 miles S.S.E. of Saalfeld.

LEITH, a to. and seaport of Scotland, on a river of the same name, at its confluence with the frith of Forth, 2 miles N.E. from the centre of Edinburgh. It is a place of considerable antiquity; and down to the time of Cromwell, was the scene of much military service. Leith has its own institutions and magistracy, although, by the extent of buildings in recent times, it has become almost physically joined with the metropolis. Between the towns is a spacious road, called Leith Walk, which is so filled up with buildings that it may be regarded rather as a street than a road. Leith is divided by the river into two portions, called South and North Leith, which are connected by an elegant stone bridge, and by 2 drawbridges. The streets and lanes in the older parts are narrow, crooked, and filthy; but the new streets to the south and east are clean and handsome. The public buildings are numerous. The Trinity house, which is of Grecian architecture, was founded in 1555, and rebuilt in 1817. Its funds are devoted to the relief of decayed sailors, or their widows, all of whom are out-pensioners. The jail is a clumsy modern edifice, occupying the site of the ancient one. The town-hall, erected in 1828, is a chaste specimen of architecture. The exchange buildings, a large and spacious Grecian structure, comprise a hotel, assembly rooms, and a reading-room. The custom-house, a handsome building also of the Grecian style, is of the date 1812. The high school, in the same style, was reared in 1806. Seafield baths were formed by a joint stock company in 1813.

In 1839 a large elegant Gothic edifice was erected as a school, in virtue of a liberal endowment by the late Dr Bell of Madras. The parish church of South Leith is a plain edifice, of the 16th century, and was lately divested of its spire. St John's church is a spacious modern Gothic structure, having a lofty octagonal spire, with 2 schools attached to it, and forming altogether one of the most imposing objects in the town. In 1840, St Thomas' church, a handsome place of worship in connexion with the establishment, was built and endowed by John Gladstone, Esq. of Fasque, a native of the town. It has attached to it a residence for the minister, a school, and an hospital, the buildings forming 3 sides of a square. The parish church of North Leith is a modern edifice, with a spire 158 feet high. In this parish is a church for the special use of mariners, with schools annexed, erected in 1840. Throughout the town there are several places of worship belonging to dissenters. Leith labours under great disadvantages, from the nature of its harbour, which is merely tidal, and all but dry at low water. In 1720 a dock was formed on the east side of the river, and that portion of the present pier, which is of stone, was erected; and in 1777, a small quay, called the Custom-house quay, was built. Between 1800 and 1817, 2 docks were constructed on the north side of the harbour, each measuring 250 yards in length, by 100 in breadth, and comprising together 10 imperial acres. Attached to them are 3 graving docks. On the south side is a range of warehouses. Since 1831 the pier has been elongated to the extent of 2550 feet, making it altogether upwards of half a mile in length, and a covering bulwark, 1500 feet in extent, has been formed on the opposite side. Notwithstanding its unfavourable situation as a port, the commerce of Leith is very considerable, and has been slowly but steadily improving. Its foreign trade is chiefly with Holland and the north of Europe. The gross amount of customs' duty received at this port during the year 1839 was £573,686, and in 1840, £602,999. In 1840 there belonged to it 176 vessels of the aggregate burden of 19,954 tons; the amount of shipping that entered and left the port during the same year was 400,913 tons. Ship-building has long been carried on to a great extent. In May 1841, a large Government steam frigate, named the *Forth*, was launched here. There are various rope and sail works, distilleries, breweries and iron foundries; a sugar refinery, a soap manufactory, a large mill for grinding grain, driven by steam, with baths attached; and an establishment for preserving provisions, which are exported to a great extent. A glass and bottle work has existed for a century, but out of seven furnaces only one is now at work. Flax spinning was recently attempted, but proved unsuccessful. Leith, in conjunction with Mus-

selburgh, and Portobello, returns a member to parliament. Pop. in 1831, 25,855.

LEITH, (popularly called the Water of Leith,) a river in Edinburghshire, mentioned at the beginning of the preceding article as issuing into the frith of Forth at the town to which it has communicated its name. It rises in the S.W. of the county, and runs a course of 14 miles, in which it is of great use in moving machinery, and in providing water for various works upon its banks. Adjacent to the city of Edinburgh, on the west, the river pursues its way through a deep dell, in which stands a mean and irregular village, also called the Water of Leith, where there are some large flour mills.

LEITHEN, a small river of Scotland, co. of Peebles, which joins the Tweed.

LEITMERITZ, a circle of Bohemia, bounded by Saxony and the circles of Rakonitz and Buntzlau; extent 1336 square miles. It comprises the most lofty mountains of the Erzgebirge chain, and is in many places barren and uncultivated: but in others so fertile and romantic as to merit the appellation of the paradise of Bohemia, and the granary of Saxony. Pop. 292,000.—Also the capital, on the Elbe, over which is a bridge, about 800 feet in length, built partly of stone, and partly of wood. It has a handsome cathedral, a theological seminary, an academy, and a productive fishery in the Elbe. 33½ miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 3600.

LEITRIM, a maritime co. of Ireland, bounded W. by Roscommon and Sligo, N. by the bay of Donegal, E. by Fermanagh and Cavan, and S. by Longford; 50 miles long, and 16 in its greatest breadth and 6 miles in its least, containing 420,375 acres. The surface is extremely uneven, being composed of bogs and high mountains, which afford herbage for the breeding of cattle. The valleys are fertile, and the mountains contain lead, iron, and copper ores, and coal mines. Potatoes, barley, rye, and wheat are cultivated in small quantities, and oats in greater abundance. Property here exists in very large estates. Chief river, the Shannon. Chief town, Carrick. 2 members are returned to parliament. Pop. 141,524.

LEITRIM, a small town of Ireland, on the Shannon, 3 miles north of Carrick.

LEIXLIP, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Kildare, on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confy. 8 miles west of Dublin.

LEKEO, one of the Japan islands, 120 miles in circumference, 20 miles S. of Ximo. Lat. 31. 20. N. Long. 134. 40. E.

LELUNDA, a to. of Africa, in Congo, on the river so called, which runs into the Atlantic.

LEMAN, a river of Devonshire, which joins the Ex, near Tiverton.

LEMBA, or LIBONGO, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 10 miles south of the Onza.

LEMBEKE, a vil. of the Netherlands, 22 miles S.E. of Ghent. Pop. 2600.

LEMBERG, a city of Austrian Poland, on the Peltew, a tributary of the Bug, once fortified; but the ramparts are now converted into streets and public walks. The lofty towers and cupolas of the cathedral and other churches, and the height and massiveness of the houses, built of freestone, give the town a remarkable air of grandeur. It has 20 churches, a high school, 2 Jewish schools, and an university. Its fair is on a very large scale. Lemberg is also one of the principal corn markets of the Austrian empire. 185 miles E. by S. of Cracow. Pop. 54,000. Lat. 49. 51. N. Long. 24. 2. E.

LEMBIGE, a to. of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, 15 miles N.E. of Pau. Pop. 960.

LEMBRO, the ancient Imbros, an island of the Grecian archipelago, coast of Romania, 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the name, and a harbour. Lat. 40. 25. N. Long. 26. E.

LEMENE, a river of Austrian Italy, which runs into the Gulf of Venice, near Caorla.

LEMGO, a to. of Westphalia, on the Bega, 17 miles S. of Minden. Pop. 3400.

LEMINGTON, a post to. of the U. States, in York county, Maine, 610 miles from Washington.—Also in Essex county, Vermont, on Connecticut river

LEMLAND, a small island in the Baltic, near the S.E. of Aland, 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 60. 4. N. Long. 19. 58. E.

LEMLEM, a country of Africa, in the interior of Negroland, 500 miles E.S.E. of Tombuctoo.

LEMMER, a vil. of the Netherlands, 20 miles S. of Leeuwarden. Pop. 1800.

LEMNOS, (Turk. Stalimene,) an island of the Grecian archipelago, near the strait of Gallipoli, 15 miles long and 11 broad. It abounds with mountains and valleys, which in some places are cultivated; and produces a variety of fruit. The ancients made it sacred to Vulcan, who was hence called *Lemnius Pater*. It was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which no trace can now be discovered. The modern Greeks entertain the same opinion of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philoctetes: it is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with great ceremony. It is called *Terru Sigillata*, being formed into small cakes impressed with the grand signor's seal, and thus dispersed over Europe. Pop. of island 12,000, chiefly Greeks. The capital, of the same name, is the see of a Greek archbishop, with a harbour, and 2000 inhabitants. Lat. 40. 3. N. Long. 25. 28. E.

LEMPs, LE GRAND, a to. of France, de-

partment of Isere, 18 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 1680.

LEMPA, a to. on the E. coast of Tunis, the Leptis, or Leptis Parva of the ancients; the other Leptis being in Tripoli, several leagues to the S. Nothing now remains except the ruins of a castle, with a low shelf of rocks, that probably made the northern mound of the ancient Cothou: 60 miles S. of Tunis. Lat. 35. 30. N. Long. 10. 54. E.

LEMPA, a desert country of Africa, inhabited by a fierce and barbarous people, who rob the caravans that pass from Constantina, and other towns, towards Nubia. Lat. 26. 30. N., and long. 9. E.

LEMPA, or St NICHOLAS, a river of Africa, which rises in the country of Calbari, and runs into the Atlantic.

LEMVIG, a to. of Denmark, in N. Jutland, on the Lymfjord, 84 miles N. of Ripen.

LEN, a river in Kent, which joins the Medway at Maidstone.

LENA, a large river of Siberia, which rises in the mountains W. of Lake Baikal, flows N. and N.E. to Yakutsk, where it is 5 miles wide, and, after a tortuous course of 2000 miles, enters the Frozen ocean by several mouths, in lat. 73. N.

LENCLOISTRE, a to. of France, department of la Vienne, 14 miles N. of Poitiers. Pop. 2150.

LENCZICZ, a strong to. of Poland, on the Bsur, 37 miles S.E. of Gnesna. Pop. 2250.

LENDINARA, a district of Austrian Italy, between Rovigo and Badia, containing 1 town and 19 villages.—Also a town in the above district, on the Adigetto, containing 9 churches, 4 convents, an academy, and several schools, 8 miles W. of Rovigo. Pop. 5000.

LENGFELD, a to. of Saxony, circle of Erzgebirge, 12 miles S.E. of Chemnitz.—Another town of Saxony, in the Vogtland, 10 miles N.E. of Plauen. Pop. 2100.

LENHAM, a decayed to. in Kent, near the source of the Len, 10 miles E. of Maidstone. Pop. 1959.—Also a pa., Kent. Pop. 2197.

LENNEP, a small to. of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the small river Lenne, 21 miles S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. of par. 2197.

LENNO, a vil. of the Milanese, 12 miles S. of Brescia. Pop. 3000.

LENOIR, a co. of N. Carolina, surrounded by Glasgow, Craven, Jones, and Dauphin. Chief town, Kingston. Pop. 5572, slaves 2440.

LENOX, the capital of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the Housatonic, 17 miles S.W. of Chester. Pop. 1310.—Also a post township of Madison county, New York. Pop. 1732.

LENS, a to. of France, department of Straits of Calais, 8 miles N.E. of Arras. Pop. 2350.—Also a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles N. of Mons. Pop. 2000.

LENTA, a river of Naples, which runs into

the Adriatic, between Pescara and Ortona a Mare.

LENTINI, the ancient Leontium, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, near the Lake of Lantini, or Biveri. The country round is now, as of old, extremely fertile. Pop. 7276. 20 miles N.W. Syracuse.

LENTZBURG, a neat to. of Switzerland, canton of Bern, with manufactures of flowered linens and cottons, tobacco, &c. 16 miles W. of Zurich.

LENTZEN, a to. of Brandenburg, near the Elbe, 14 miles W. of Perleberg. Pop. 2150.

LEO ST, a to. of Italy, on the Marerchia, 15 miles N.W. of Urbino.

LEOBEN, a to. of Upper Stiria, on the Mur, 68 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 2400.

LEOBSCUTZ, a to. of Silesia, 10 miles N.N. E. of Jagerndorf. Pop. 3400.

LEOCHEL, a small river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which joins the Don.

LEOGANE, a seaport on the bay of Leogane, W. coast of St Domingo. Lat. 28. 30. N. Long. 72. 37. W.

LEOMINSTER, a borough of Herefordshire, on the Lugg, with a trade in gloves, hats, and leather. The church is large and irregular: there are also several meetinghouses, and 2 free-schools, one of them endowed by Queen Mary. It sends 2 members to parliament. 11 miles N. of Hereford. Pop. 5239.

Leominster, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 715.

LEOMINSTER a post to. of the U. States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 19 miles N. of Worcester. Pop. 1584.

LEON, one of the great divisions of Spain, still distinguished by the title of kingdom, surrounded by Estremadura, Old Castile, Galicia, and Portugal, 200 miles long N. to S. and 138 broad E. to W; area 10,573 square miles. It is the country which was inhabited by the Vattones, mentioned by Strabo. The kingdom of Leon is divided into 6 provinces. It is mountainous, but contains many beautiful fields, good pastures, and large fertile valleys, which produce great quantities of grain, wine, flax, vegetables, and fruit. Pop. 1,226,228.

LEON, a province of Spain, occupying the N. of the above, and surrounded by the Asturias, Palencia, Toro, Valladolid, Zamora, and Galicia.

LEON, (called by the Romans, Legio Septima Germanica, from that legion being stationed there,) the capital of the foregoing kingdom and province, at the confluence of the Torio and Bernesga, consisting of a mixture of dirty streets, filled with beggars, splendid churches, and half-ruined family mansions. The cathedral is a grand and beautiful edifice. 174 miles N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 5,500. Lat. 42. 45. N. Long. 5. 17. W.

LEON, (ISLA DE,) an island on the S.W. coast of Spain, containing Cadiz.—Also a town on the island, 11 miles S.E. of Cadiz, which, like other towns of Spain, displays a striking contrast of grandeur and poverty.

The principal street is 2 miles long. The town-house, in the great square, is a handsome building, and the principal church is elegantly decorated.

LEON, *New*, a province in the S. of Mexico, bounded by the Gulf of Mexico E., Panuco S., and New Biscay W.

LEON, *DE NICAVAGUA*, a city of central America, and the former capital of the state of Nicaragua. Pop. about 30,000. Lat. 12. 20. N. Long. 90. 56. W.

LEONARD, *St*, a to. of France, department of Upper Vienne, on the Vienne, 12 miles N. E. of Limoges. Pop. 3504.

LEONARD, *St*, Wallingford, a pa., Berks. Pop. 834.

LEONARD, *St*, Colchester, a pa., Essex. Pop. 983.

LEONARD, *St*, Bridgenorth, a pa., Salop. Pop. 2517.

LEONARD STANLEY, *St*, a pa., Glamorgan. Pop. 942.

LEONARDSTOWN, the capital of St Mary's county, on Britton's bay, 5 miles from its mouth in the Potomac. 118 miles S. of Baltimore.

LEONBERG, a to. of Wirtemberg, on the Glems, 6 miles W. of Stutgard. Pop. 1700.

LEONDARI, the ancient Megalopolis, a large village of the Morea, in Arcadia.

LEONE CAPE, in the Gulf of Engia, 8 miles W. S. W. of Athens.

LEONESSA, a to. of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 19 miles N. W. of Aquila. Pop. 7000.

LEONFORTE, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 7 miles W. of San Filippo d'Argiro. Pop. 12,000.

LEONHARD, *St*, a small to. of Carinthia, 111 miles S. S. W. of Vienna.

LEOPOLD'S (PRINCE) ISLANDS, 2 islands in the Polar sea, near the W. point of Maxwell bay, discovered by Parry in 1819.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a to. of Hungary, on the Waag. 36 miles N. of Neuhausel.

LEPANTO, a seaport of W. Greece, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle on an eminence. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, leather, and tobacco. It has 6 or 7 mosques, and 2 Greek churches. 100 miles W. N. W. of Athens, and 360 S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 21. N. Long. 22. 46. E.

LEPANTO, *GULF OF*, formerly called the Gulf of Corinth, in Greece, separates the S. coast of Romania from the Morea, and extends from Patras W. to the isthmus of Corinth E. Near the mouth of this gulf, in 1570, the Turks were signally defeated in a great sea-fight with the Spaniards and Venetians.

LEPERS' ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides. The inhabitants are of two colours, black and mulatto; they are small, ugly, ill made, and remarkably subject to the leprosy, which occasioned Bougainville to call it the Isle of Lepers. Lat. 15. 23. S. Long. 168. 4. E.

LEPSTI, a to. of Macedonia, on the Gulf of Salonica. 12 miles S. of Jenitza.

LEPTON, a to. of the west riding of Yorkshire. 7 miles W. of Wakefield. Pop. 3320.

LERAY, a to. of France, department of Cher, 8 miles N. of Sancerre. Pop. 1109.

LERICI, a seaport of Italy, on the Gulf of Spezia, 3 miles S. W. of Sarzana. Pop. 2000.

LERIDA, anciently called ILERDA, a fortified to. of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre. It is a bishop's see, and had formerly an university, which was suppressed by Philip V. A modern building has been erected, to supply the place of the old cathedral. At Lerida the Romans, under Scipio, defeated the Carthaginians. 72 miles S. E. of Saragossa. Pop. 17,000.

LERINS, 2 islands of France, in the Mediterranean, 5 miles from Antibes.

LERMA, a to. of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Arlanza. 23 miles S. of Burgos.

LERMOSE, a vil. of Tyrol, where emperor Lothaire II. died in a peasant's hut, A. D. 1138.

LERO, anciently LERIA, an island of the Archipelago, near Natolia, 8 miles long and 2 broad. Lat. 35. N. Long. 27. E.

LERWICK, a fishing station and borough of barony, on Mainland, the largest of the Shetland islands, of which it is the capital. It consists of one principal street next the quay, with several lanes branching off. Pop. 2750.

LERY, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish sea, 5 miles N. of Aberystwith.

LES, a river of France, which runs into the Mediterranean. Lat. 41. 31. N. Long. 4. E.

LESBURY, a small fishing to. of Northumberland. 4 miles S. E. of Alnwick. Pop. 576.

LESCAR, (L'ESCAR,) a to. of France, department of Lower Pyrenees. 3 miles N. W. of Pau. Pop. 1900.

LESQUIS, one of the 7 Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called by the Georgians, Lesguistan and Dagestan, and is bounded E. and S. by Persia and the Caspian, S. W. and W. by Georgia, the Ossi, and Kisti, and N. by the Kisti and Tartar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lesquis are supposed to be descended from the tribes of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesgæ, or Lisgyar. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, they resemble the Circassians.

LESINA, an island in the Gulf of Venice, coast of Dalmatia, 48 miles long, and 8 broad. It contains great quantities of different kinds of marble, and is one of the most fertile islands in the Adriatic. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloes, honey, and wool; but salt fish is the chief article of commerce. Pop. 14,000.

The capital of the island has the same name, and is the see of a bishop. Pop. 1600.

LESLIE, a bo. of barony and pa. in Fifeshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Kirkcaldy. Flax-spinning and the manufacture of linen are extensively carried on. Pop. 2749.

LESMAHAGO, or ABBEY GREEN, a vil. and pa. in Lanarkshire, on the Nethan. 6 miles S.W. of Lanark. Pop. 6409.

LESNEVEN, a to. of France, department of Finisterre. 13 miles N.E. of Brest. Pop. 2050.

LESNEWITH, a ham., Cornwall. Pop. 8277.

LESNIOW, a to. of Russia, in Volhynia, 18 miles S. of Luckow.

LESPARRE, a to. of France, department of Gironde, near which are found the transparent pebbles known by the name of Medoc stones. (*cailloux de Medoc*.) 40 miles N.N.W. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 800.

LESSAY, a to. of France, department of Channel, 11 miles N. of Coutances. Pop. 1503.

LESSINES, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Dender, 22 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3700.

LESSOE, an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat. 9 miles long and 1 to 4 wide. Pop. 1560. Lat. 57. 17 N. Long. 11. E.

LESTWITHIEL, or LOSTWITHIEL, an ancient borough of Cornwall, on the Fowey. Tanning and wool-stapling are the principal trades. Near it, on the edge of a hill, is Lestormal castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Cornwall. 22 miles N.E. of Truro. Pop. 1548.

LESWALT, a pa. of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. Pop. 2636.

LETA, or LETO, a river of the popedom, which enters the Adriatic, 3 miles E. of Fermo.

LETCOMBE REGIS, a pa., Berks. Pop. 869.

LETHAM, a vil. in Fifeshire, near Cupar. There is a thriving manufacturing village of the same name in the parish of Dunnichen, Forfarshire.

LETSCROM, or ODISCH, the capital of Mingrelia, the residence of the *dadien* or chief, and the see of a Greek archbishop. 60 miles N. of Cutais.

LETTEERB, a trading to. of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 12 miles N.W. of Salerno.

LETTERKENNY, a to. and river-port of Ireland, in Donegal, on the Swilly. 18 miles S.W. Londonderry.

LETTON, the name of 3 villages in Herefordshire, and 1 in Norfolk.

LEVAN, St., a vil. in Cornwall, at the S.W. point of the Land's End.

LEVANT. This term signifying, the East, is used, when speaking of trade, for Turkey in Asia, (comprehending Natoria, Syria, the islands of Cyprus, Candia, &c.) It was originally employed by the Italians.

LEVATA, a desert country of Africa, between Egypt and Berdoa.

LEUBUS, a to. of Silesia, with a celebrated Cistercian abbey, on the Oder. 10 miles S. W. of Wolau.

LEVUATE, a to. of France, department of Aude, near the Mediterranean, on the N. side of a lake of its name. 18 miles S. of Narbonne.

LEUCHARS, a vil. and pa. in Fifeshire, where towellings, sheetings, and coarse linens are manufactured. 6 miles from St Andrews. Pop. 1869.

LEUCH, or LEUK, a to. of Switzerland, in the Vallais, near the Rhone, much frequented on account of its hot mineral springs. 15 miles E.S.E. of Sion.

LEUCHTENBURG, a to. of Bavaria, on the Psreimbt, 38 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon.

LEUGNE, a vil. of France, department of Upper Saone, E. of Vesoul, where is a curious cavern, 35 paces deep, and 60 wide.

LEVAN, St., a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 515.

LEVEN, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 771.

LEVEN, a river of Lancashire, which issues from the S. of Winandermere-water, and flows into Morecambe bay.—Also a river in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond, and enters the estuary of the Clyde.—Another river of Scotland, which passes through Loch Leven, and enters Largo bay on the coast of Fife.—Also a village in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the Leven, with a good harbour, and some trade. 7 miles N.E. of Dysart.

LEVEN, BLACK and WHITE, 2 small rivers in Cumberland.

LEVEN, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Kinross-shire, 10 miles in circumference. It has 4 small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle, where Queen Mary was confined by the confederate lords, after she had separated from Bothwell; and on another, named St Serf's isle, is the ruin of a priory. On the E. of the lake, near its outlet, is the ruinous monastery of Portmoak.

LEVENANT, a river of Wales, in Cardigan-shire, which falls into the Dovy.

LEVENNY, 2 rivers of Wales, in Caernarvon and Denbigh.

LEVENS, a to. in Westmoreland, 6 miles S. of Kendal. Pop. 765.

LEVENS, or LEVNEZ, a to. of Hungary, near the Gran, where the Turks were defeated in 1664, by General Souches, a Frenchman.

LEVENSULME, a to. of Lancashire, 1 mile from Manchester. Pop. 768.

LEVENTINA, VAL, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of Italy, between mount St Gothard and the lago Maggiore, divided into 2 parts by the Tesino.

LEVER, DARCY, GREAT and LITTLE, 3 to. of Lancashire, near Great Bolton. Pop. 956—631—1854.

LEVERINGTON, a pa., Cambridgeshire. Pop. 1700.

LEVERTON, a pa., Lincoln. Pop. 631.

LEVITA, an island in the Grecian archipelago.

Iago, 8 miles in circumference. Lat. 37. N. Long. 26. 14. E.

LEVIZANO, a to. of Italy, 6 miles S.E. of Modena. Pop. 2200.

LEULINGHEM, a vil. of France, department of Straits of Calais, noted for 3 conferences between the English and French, in 1389, 1401, and 1413. Between Calais and Boulogne.

LEVROUX, a to. of France, department of Indre, 11 miles N. of Chateauroux. Pop. 2800.

LEUSE, a to. of Hainault, on the Dender, 14 miles N.W. of Mons. Pop. 4400.

LEUTHEN, a to. of Silesia, 10 miles W. of Breslau.

LEUTHER, or LUTHER, a small river of Scotland, county of Kincardine, which falls into the N. Esk.

LEUTKIRCH, a to. of Bavaria, with suburbs, and a good linen trade. 22 miles N.E. of Jindau.

LEUTMANSBORG, a vil. of Prussian Silesia. Pop. 2150.

LEUTMERITZ. *See* LEITMERITZ.

LEUTMISCHEL, or LEITOMISCHEL, a to. of Bohemia, circle of Chrudim, 20 miles E.S. E. of Chrudim. Pop. 4650.

LEUTSCH, a to. of Carniola, 8 miles S.S.E. of Idria.

LEUTSCHAU, or LOCZE, a to. of Hungary, county of Zyps, 14 miles W. of Szeben. Pop. 4500.

LEUWARDEN. *See* LEEUWARDEN.

LEWANNICK, a pa. in Cornwall. Pop. 643.

LEWENTZ, a to. of Upper Hungary, co. of Gran, on a river of the name, 25 miles N.E. of Gran.

LEWES, a bo. of Sussex, on the Ouse. It contains 6 churches, some of which are of ancient date, and 7 dissenting meetinghouses; and also a free grammar school, an assize-hall, built in 1812, at the cost of £12,000, a house of correction, and a theatre. About 1 mile from the town, on the Brighton road, are the new barracks; and, at a greater distance, the military hospital. The principal trade is in grain, malt, sheep, and cattle. At the iron-works above the bridge, cannon, shells, &c., are cast. Paper is also manufactured. The streets are broad and well-built, and the town generally has an appearance of wealth and respectability. It returns 2 members to parliament. 8½ miles N.E. of Brighton. Pop. 8592.

LEWIS, the largest, and the most N. of the western islands of Scotland, 60 miles long, and of considerable breadth toward the middle and north end. It is so much intersected by arms of the sea, that it may be said to be divided into 5 peninsulas. The south part, which is connected by a narrow isthmus, is called Harris. It is, in general, wild, bleak, nearly barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game.

The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c., and there are good fisheries on the W. coast, which is annually visited by shoals of herrings. Stornoway is the only town. Extent, 451,000 acres. The promontory at the N. extremity is called the Butt of Lewis. Pop. of the 4 parishes of Lewis, 14,541. Lat. 58. 33. N. Long. 6. 32. E.

LEWIS, a co. of the United States, in New York, bounded N.W. by Jefferson county, N.E. by St Lawrence county, E. by Herkimer county, S. by Oneida county, and W. by Oswego and Jefferson counties. Extent, 1008 square miles. Pop. 6433.—Also of Virginia, formed from part of Harrison county, in 1816.—Also of Kentucky. Pop. 2357, slaves 284. Chief town, Clarksburg.—Also a township of Essex county, Vermont, 8 miles S. of the Canada line.

LEWIS, Str., a river of Canada, which runs into lake Superior.—Also of Labrador, which enters the sea in Lat. 52. 30. N. Long. 55. 40. W.

LEWIS' CREEK, 2 rivers of the United States, which run, the one into lake Champlain, the other into Sandy river.

LEWIS RIVER, a river of N. America, which rises on the W. side of Rocky mountains, and, after a course of 900 miles enters the Columbia, 413 miles above its mouth.

LEWISBURG, a co. of Orangeburg district, S. Carolina.—Also a post town and capital of Franklin county, N. Carolina, on Tar river, 56 miles from Tarborough.—Also the chief town of Greenbriar county, Virginia, on the N. side of Greenbriar river, 250 miles N.W. of Richmond.—Also a town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 7 miles above Northumberland.

LEWISHAM, a vil. in Kent, with a handsome church, erected in 1832, on the site of an older but still modern building, accidentally burnt, several dissenters' meetinghouses, and a grammar school. Around the town are many handsome villas and detached residences. 5 miles east of London. Pop. 9659.

LEWISTON, a post vil. of Niagara, county New York, on Niagara river.—Also a post town in Lincoln county, Maine, on Androscoggin river, 36 miles N.E. of Portland. Pop. 948.

LEWISTOWN, a po. township of Sussex county, Delaware, on Lewis' Creek, 3 miles above its mouth in Delaware bay, and 3 N.W. of the light-house on Cape Henlopen.—Also a post town and borough, capital of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, at the mouth of Cishicquillis Creek, 150 miles W.N.W. of Philadelphia.

LEWKNOR, a pa. in Oxfordshire. Pop. 709

LEXDEN, a vil. of Essex, 2 miles W. of Colchester. Pop. 932.—Also a pa., Essex. Pop. 1184.

LEXINGTON, a po. to. of the United States, capital of Fayette county, Kentucky, on Town-

forte, a small stream which enters the Elkhorn. It is regularly laid out, and in wealth and refinement scarcely surpassed by any place in the western country. It has a court-house, a market-house, a masonic hall, 3 banks, a public library, an university, a lunatic asylum, a female academy, 3 printing-offices, and 8 churches. Near this town are curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are preserved by a method totally different from that now practised by the Indians; in the neighbourhood also are the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and bastions; one containing 6 acres of land, and the other nearly 3. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people further advanced in the arts of life than the present Indians. The manufacturing establishments are various and extensive, 25 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort, 76 E. of Louisville, and 70 S. of Cincinnati. Pop. (1830,) 6026. Lat. 38. 6. N. Long. 85. 8. W.—Also a post township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, where the first battle was fought in the American war. 11 miles N.W. of Boston. Pop. 1052.—Also of Rockbridge county, Virginia, 120 miles N.W. of Richmond. Houses 100.—Also a post town and capital of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, formerly called Great Fall, 30 miles from Greensborough.

LEYBOURN LUND, a township of Yorkshire, in the North Riding, 2½ miles N.W. of Middleham. Pop. 1003.

LEYDEN, (Latin, Lugdunum Batavorum,) a city of Holland, on the Old Rhine, being the fourth in the kingdom of the Netherlands. The fortifications consist of a circular mound of earth, along which are very fine shady walks, and outside of it a deep and broad moat, across which are eight bridges, leading to as many gates. Leyden successfully sustained a long siege against the Spaniards, in 1574, during which 6000 of the inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In honour of this siege an university was founded in 1575, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, astronomical observatory, and valuable library; it has between 600 and 700 students. There are 17 churches; that of St. Peter is a superb structure. The street in which the stadthouse is situated, is one of the finest in Europe, and the stadthouse itself is a magnificent building; the other public buildings are the arsenal, the custom-house, and the hospitals. The number of canals which traverse the town, divide it into no less than 50 small islands, connected by 145 bridges. Many of its manufactures are fallen off from excessive taxation; those of soap and indigo are still considerable, and its yearly fair is much frequented. Printing, particularly of classical books, was formerly

a great branch of its trade, but it is now much reduced. 22 miles S.W. of Amsterdam. Leyden, though a dull town, is a most desirable residence for men of learning and research. Pop. (1837) 36,110. Lat. 52. 8. N. Long. 4. 28. E.

LEYDEN, a township of the United States, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 29 miles from Northampton. Pop. 1095.—Also of Oneida county, New York, 33 miles N.E. of Washington.—Also a small island in the E. Indian ocean, near Java, within view of Batavia.—Also a small island, near the W. of Ceylon, 12 miles W. of Jaffnapatam.—Also a small island on the N. of New Guinea. Lat. 3. 58. S. Long. 135. 39. E.

LEYDER-DAM, or LEIDSCHENDAM, a to. of S. Holland. Pop. 1800.

LEYLAND, a township of Lancashire, 6 miles S. of Preston. Pop. 13,871.

LEYPA, a to. of Bohemia, on the Pubietz, 23 miles E.N.E. of Leitmeritz.

LEYTA, one of the Philippine islands, 40 leagues long, and 95 in circumference. Its soil, on the E. side, is very fertile: but there are high mountains that intersect it nearly in the middle from E. to W., and occasion a very great alteration in the climate. Pop. 9000. It has a town of the same name, on the N. coast, in Lat. 11. 20. Long. 124. 16. E.

LEYTHA, a river in the S.E. of Germany, which joins the Raab in Hungary.

LEYTON, Low, a vil. of Essex, 6 miles from London. Pop. 3323.

LEZANDRIEUX, a to. of France, department of North Coasts, 4 miles E. of Tregnier. Pop. 1763.

LEZARES, an Indian nation, between the mouth of the Ohio and Wabash rivers, who can furnish 300 warriors.

LEZANT, a pa. in Cornwall. Pop. 841.

LEZAT, a to. of France, department of Arriege, 28 miles N.N.W. of Tarascon. Pop. 2550.

LEZAYNE, a pa. of the Isle of Man. Pop. 2209.

LEZIGNAN, a to. of France, department of Aude, district of Narbonne. Pop. 1505.

LEZOUX, a to. of France, department of Puy de Dome, 7 miles W.S.W. of Thiers. Pop. 3300.

LIAMONE, a river of Corsica, which runs into the sea, 10 miles N. of Ajaccio.

LIAMSA, a to. of Russia, government of Archangel, on the White sea, 36 miles N.N.W. of Oneg.

LIANCOURT, a to. of France, department of Oise, 4 miles S. of Clermont. Pop. 962.

LIANGDAT, a river of Sweden, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia, near Sundswal.

LIAR DSAKE, a lake of Thibet, 30 miles in circumference. Lat. 34. 34. N. Long. 90. 44. E.

LIBANUS. See Lebanon.

LIBATTA, a to. of Guinea, country of Gabon, near the mouth of a river of the name,

120 miles N. W. of Sette. Lat. 0. 58. S. Long. 8. 54. E.

LIBAU, a to. of Russia, government of Courland, on the Baltic, with a harbour for small ships. 50 miles N. of Memel. Pop. 5000. Lat. 56. 30. N. Long. 21. 25. E.

LIBERIA, a republican state of W. Africa, founded in 1821, by free blacks, from the United States of N. America, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. Its territory extends along the Guinea coast, for about 225 miles, with a breadth inland of 20 or 30 miles, chiefly between lat. 4. and 70. N., and long. 9. and 12. W. Pop. about 4000 colonists, besides natives.

LIBERTON, a pa. in Edinburghshire. Pop. 4063.—Also a pa. in Lanarkshire. Pop. 773.

LIBERTY, a co. of the United States, on the coast of Georgia. Pop. 6288, slaves 4808.—Also a township in Mason county, Kentucky, on the Ohio, 5 miles N.N.E. of Washington.—Also of Bedford county, Virginia, 15 miles N.W. of New London.

LIBERTY, WEST, a to. of Ohio county, Virginia, 6 miles from the Ohio, and 12 S.W. of Pittsburg.

LIBOURNE, a well built to. and river-port of France, department of Gironde at the conflux of the Ille with the Dordogne, 26 miles E.N.E. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 9000.

LIBRATA, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic. Lat. 42. 53. N. Long. 14. E.

LICEGNANO, a river of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Gaeta, 2 miles N.W. of the Volturmo.

LICH, a to. of Germany, on the Wetter, 42 miles N.E. of Mentz. Pop. 1900.

LICHFIELD, an ancient city of Staffordshire, on a small river that runs into the Trent. The cathedral is one of the noblest religious edifices in the kingdom. It is built chiefly in the decorated Gothic style of the 12th and 13th centuries, and comprises a nave, choir, and transepts, with a ladye-chapel. In the centre rises an elegant steeple. The body of the church is spacious and lofty, supported by pillars formed of clusters of slender columns, with neat foliated capitals. Besides the cathedral, there is a variety of buildings, all of which, except a few houses, belong to the church. The bishop's palace is at the N.E. corner. The deanery-house stands W. of the palace. The churches of St Mary and St Michael are neat and capacious edifices. The other public buildings are the market-house, the guild-hall, and jail.—Also a small theatre, an English school, and a free grammar school, at which were educated Addison, Woolaston, Ashmole, Garrick, and Johnson. Nearly opposite to it is the hospital of St John, originally a monastery. There are also several other charitable institutions. Lichfield has no trade or manufactures of importance. It sends 2 members to parliament. 15 miles N. of Bir-

mingham, and 108 N.W. of London. Pop. 6508. Lat. 52. 42. N. Long. 1. 49. W.

LICHSTALL. See Liechstal.

LICHTENAU, a to. of Austria, 12 miles W. of Krems.—Also of Austria, 6 miles S.E. of Aigen.—Also of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine, 9 miles S.E. of Paderborn.—Also of Hesse Cassel, 13 miles S.E. of Cassel.—Also of Baden, 12 miles N.E. of Strassburg.—Also of Bavaria, on the Retzar, 22 miles S.W. of Nuremberg.—Also of Prussia, 12 miles N.W. of Heilsberg.—Also an island near the W. of E. Greenland. Lat. 60. 30. N. Long. 45. 15. W.—Also a Moravian settlement, in America, on the E. side of Muskingum river, 5 miles below Guadenhuetten.

LICHTENBERG, a to. of Prussian Pomerania, 50 miles S.W. of Dantzic.—Also of Germany, 8 miles S.E. of Meiningen.—Also of the Bavarian province of the Rhine, 9 miles W.S.W. of Lauterack.—Also of Silesia, 3 miles N.N.W. of Grotkau.—Also of Bavaria, on the Selnitz, with quarries of marble and mines of copper and iron in its vicinity, 22 miles N. of Bayreuth.

LICHTENFELS, a to. of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine, 15 miles north-east of Bamberg.

LICHTENSTEIG, a to. of Switzerland, on the Thur, 27 miles E.S.E. of Zurich.

LICHTENSTEIN, a to. of Saxony, 42 miles S. of Leipsic. Pop. 2200.

LICHTENVOORDEN, a to. of the Netherlands, 17 miles E.S.E. of Zutphen. Pop. 2500.

LICIO, one of the smaller Lipari islands. Lat. 38. 54. N. Long. 15. 20. E.

LICK, a to. of Prussia, 80 miles S.E. of Königsberg.

LICKING, a co. of the United States, in Ohio. Chief town, Newark. Pop. 6400.—Also a navigable river of Kentucky, which joins the Ohio.—Also of Ohio, which joins the Muskingum.

LICKY, a river of Ireland, co. of Waterford, which joins the Blackwater.

LICOLA, a lake of Naples, formerly famous for excellent fish; but, in 1588, an earthquake changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently called the Lucrine lake.

LICOSTAMO, a to. of Thessaly, 16 miles E.S.E. of Larissa.

LID or **LYD**, a river of Devonshire, which joins the Tamar, 4 miles N.N.W. of Tavistock.

LIDA, a to. of Lithuania, palatinate of Wilna, 36 miles south of Wilna.

LIDDEL, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which joins the Esk, at the village of Liddel, in Cumberland. The district of Roxburghshire, through which it passes, is called Liddesdale.

LIDDINGTON, a pa. in Rutlandshire. Pop. 534.

LIDDON GULF, a fine gulf of Melville island, discovered by Parry, in 1820.

LIDFORD, a vil. of Devonshire, on the Lid, 7 miles west of Tavistock. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks; and near it is a cataract.

LIDKÖPING, a to. of Sweden, in W. Gothland, on the south of lake Wenner, 80 miles N.E. of Gotheburg. Pop. 1550.

LIDLINGTON, a pa. in Bedford. Pop. 814.

LIDNEY, a vil. in Gloucestershire, on the Severn, 8 miles N.E. of Chepstow.

LIDO DI MALAMOCCHO, a small island in the Adriatic, defended by a fort, 2 miles from Venice.

LIDO DI PADESTRINA, a long island in the Adriatic, with a fort to defend Venice.

LIDO DI SOTTOMARINO, a to. of Lombardy and Venice, near Chioggia. Pop. 2600.

LIEBENWALD, a to. of Brandenburg, on the Havel, 25 miles north of Berlin.

LIEBENWERDA, a to. of Saxony, 24 miles N.N.W. of Dresden.

LIEBENZELL, a to. of Wirtemberg, near which is the bath of Zell. 17 miles N.W. of Stuttgart.

LIEBEROSE, a to. of Lusatia, on the Spree-wald, 20 miles W. of Guben.

LIEBSTADT, a to. of W. Prussia, 45 miles S.E. of Marienburg. Pop. 1400.

LIECHSTAL, or **LIESTAL**, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Basle, 9 miles S.E. of Basle, on the Ergetz, which forms a cascade below it. In its vicinity are the remains of a large Roman aqueduct.

LIECHTENSTEIN, PRINCIPALITY OF, an independent state of South Germany, and the least in extent and population in Europe, lies on the north of the Swiss canton of the Grisons. The government is vested in the prince and in an assembly of deputies. Pop. 6300. Lat. 47. 5. and 47. 18. N.

LIEGE, a province of Belgium, surrounded by the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, the grand duchy of Luxemburg, and the Belgic provinces of Namur, South Brabant, and Limburg: extent, 2200 square miles. The aspect of the country is that of an undulating plain, except in the S. and E., where it is hilly, and covered with extensive forests. Chief rivers, the Maese, the Ourte, Loose, and Semoys. Pop. 354,000.

LIEGE, the capital of the above province, is situated on the Maese, which, on entering the town, divides into a number of branches, forming several insulated spots, bordered with neat quays, and connected by handsome bridges. In general, it is an ill built town, without that cleanliness and neatness which mark most towns of the Netherlands; but there are some broad streets, neat squares, quays, and promenades. The loftiness of the houses contributes not a little to their gloom. The church of St Jacques, completed in 1552, is in the interior astonishingly magnificent.

The cathedral of St Lambert was destroyed by the French in 1794, and no traces of it exist. The university was founded in 1816. The other public buildings are the town-hall, the theatre, and the arsenal. The fountains, particularly one near the centre of the great square, deserve the attention of the traveller. Liege is noted for its manufactures of cannons and fire-arms, clockwork, hardware, and cloth. 53 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 60,000. Lat. 50. 39. N. Long. 5. 31. E.

LIEGNITZ, a government of Prussian Silesia, north of the governments of Breslau and Reichenbach; area, 4100 square miles. It is divided into 13 circles—Lowenberg, Buntzlau, Goldberg, Liegnitz, Luben, Glogau, Sprottau, Sagan, Freystadt, Grunberg, Gortitz, Rothenberg, and Lauban. The principal rivers are the Oder, Bober, Neisse, Queis, Schwartzwasser, and Katzbach. Pop. 506,000.

LIEGNITZ, the capital of the above province, stands at the confluence of the Katzbach, the Schwartzwasser, and the Neisse. The chief objects of interest are the old palace of the princes, the castle, the council-house, the public school, the 2 Lutheran churches, the college, the Catholic church of St John, and the superb chapel. There is also an academy, with 5 professors. It has a trade in woollens and madder. 110 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. (1837) 11,607.

LIEN-PING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-tong, 100 miles N.E. of Canton.

LIEN-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Quang-tong, on the Lienkiang, 325 miles S.W. of Canton. Lat. 21. 40. N. Long. 108. 40. E.

LIEN-TCHEOU, a city of the first rank, in Quang-si, on the Leng, 1037 miles S.W. of Peking. Lat. 24. 12. N. Long. 108. 47. E.

LIERNAIS, a to. of France, department of Cote d'Or, 10 miles N.W. of Arnay le Duc. Pop. 705.

LIERRE, a to. of Belgium, province of Antwerp, at the junction of the two Nethe. It contains several churches and an hospital. The manufactures are cotton and woollen: it has also distilleries, breweries, and oil mills. 10 miles S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 10,500.

LIESANSKA-NIJA, a canton in the north-west of European Turkey, one of the 5 cantons into which the province of Montenegro (adjacent to Albania and Dalmatia) is divided. Pop. 12,000.

LIESNA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, 56 miles long and 12 broad, abounding in corn, olives, saffron, and wine. The capital, of the same name, is in Lat. 43. 30. N. Long. 16. 23. E.

LIESSE, a to. of France, department of Aisne, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrims used to resort. 6 miles E. of Laon.

LIEURY, a to. of France, department of Eure. Pop. 2500.

LIFF and **BENVIE**, an united parish of Scotland, in Forfarshire. Pop. 4217.

LIFFAMATULA, an island in the Eastern seas, 25 miles long and 6 broad. Lat. 2. S. Long. 126. 18. E.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which rises in Wicklow, runs W. into Kildare, and N.E. by Dublin, into the Irish sea.

LIFFORD, a to. of Ireland, co. of Donegal, of which it is the capital. It is situated on the extreme eastern verge of the county, on the Foyle, and is connected by a bridge over that river, with the town of Strabane, in Tyrone. Pop. 1096. 11 miles S.S.W. of Donegal.

LIFFRE, a to. of France, department of Ille and Vilaine, 9 miles N.E. of Rennes. Pop. 2100.

LIFTON, a vil. of Devonshire, 4 miles east of Launceston, in Cornwall.

LIGNE, a to. of France, department of Lower Loire, 9 miles N.W. of Ancenis. Pop. 1642.

LIGNEROLLES, a to. of France, department of Allier, 4 miles S. of Montluzon.

LIGNIERE LA DOUCELLE, a to. of France, department of Yonne, 12 miles N. of Villaine. Pop. 2700.

LIGNIERES, a to. of France, department of Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle, 24 miles S.S.W. of Bourges. Pop. 2200.

LIGNY, a to. of France, department of Meuse, on the Orney, with a castle, and a collegiate church. 8 miles S.E. of Bar le Duc. Pop. 3000 —Also a village of Belgium, province of Namur, on the Dender, 3 miles N.E. of Fleurus, the scene of an obstinate battle between the Prussians and French, June 16, 1815.

LIGNY-LE-CHATEAU, a to. of France, department of Yonne, 9 miles N.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 1249.

LIGOR, or **TANTALAM**, an island at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam, of a triangular form, 130 miles in circumference. Lat. 8. 10. N. Long. 100. 50. E.

LIGOR, a seaport and territory lying on the east coast of Siam, with a magazine belonging to the Dutch East India Company. Lat. 8. 18. N. Long. 100. 35. E.

LIGUEIL, a to. of France, department of Indre and Loire, 23 miles S.S.E. of Tours. Pop. 2000.

LI-KIANG-TOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, near the source of the Yang-gong-kiang, surrounded by mountains, which separate it from the land of the Lamas. 1150 miles S.W. of Peking. Lat. 26. 52. N. Long. 100. 8. E.

LILIENTHAL, a to. of Saxony, duchy of Bremen, on the Worp, .10 miles N.N.E. of Bremen.

LILLE. See Lisle.

LILLEBONNE, a to. of France, department of Lower Seine, 16 miles E. of Havre. Pop. 1850.

LILLERS, a to. of France, department of Pas de Calais, on the Navez, 17 miles N.W. of Arras. Pop. 4100.

LILLESALL, a vil. and pa. in Shropshire. Pop. 3569.

LILLISLEAF, a pa. in Roxburgh. Pop. 781.

LILLO, a fort of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp, on the Scheldt. 9 miles N.N.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 1000.

LIMA, a province of Peru, bounded N. by Truxillo, E. by Tarma and Guancavelica, W. by the Pacific, and S. by Arequipa.

LIMA, the capital city of Peru, and next to Mexico, the most magnificent in the countries formerly comprised in Spanish America, is situated in a delightful valley on the Limac, over which is an elegant stone bridge, with a gate of beautiful architecture, forming the entrance into the city, and leading to the grand square. The form of the city is triangular, the base, or longest side, extending along the banks of the river, 2 miles; its greatest breadth from N. to S. is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is surrounded by a brick wall, flanked with 34 bastions, with 7 gates and 3 posterns. On the side of the river, opposite to the city, is a suburb called St Lazaro, which has lately increased. The streets are broad, parallel, and at right angles forming squares of houses, all well paved, supplied from the river with streams of water, arched over, and made to contribute to cleanliness and salubrity without the least inconvenience. The principal houses have gardens for amusement, which are continually refreshed with water by means of canals. The whole city is divided into 5 parishes, and contains a great number of churches, convents, nunneries, colleges, and charitable foundations; it has also an university, founded in 1576. The churches and chapels are large, and adorned with paintings and other decorations of great value. The grand square in the middle of the city, each side of which is 380 feet long, is of great beauty; in the centre is a magnificent fountain, ornamented with a bronze statue of Fame, from the trumpet of which, and the mouths of 8 lions which surround it, the water is ejected. On the E. side of the square are the cathedral and the archbishop's palace; on the N., what was once the viceroy's palace, now containing the courts of justice and several public offices; on the W. is the town-house and city prison; and the S. is occupied by elegant private houses. The inhabitants of Lima consist of whites or Spaniards, negroes, Indians, mestizoes, and other casts proceeding from the mixture of the first three. They are all excessively fond of dress; women of the lowest condition wear bracelets, rosaries, and small gold images about their necks and arms. The climate is of an agreeable temperature; the thermometer is never under 60 degrees of Fahrenheit at noon in winter, and in summer it seldom rises above 85. Rain and tempests are seldom seen; but the city is very much subject to earthquakes.

That of 1746, was most tremendous and destructive; in little more than 3 minutes, nearly the whole city was destroyed, and a great number of the inhabitants buried under the ruins. As a security against earthquakes, they generally build their houses of wood, which are covered with clay. Lima was formerly the emporium of Peru, but, according to the account of Helms, its trade has much fallen off. The European goods in greatest request in Lima, and generally in Peru, are silk, superfine cloth, lace, fine linen, and other articles of luxury and show; there is also a considerable demand for ordinary linen, and for the inferior sorts of cloths and woollens; cutlery, and all instruments of iron, are in great request. 6 miles from its port of Callao on the sea coast, and 300 S.S.E. Truxillo. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 12. 4. S. Long. 77. 17. W.

LIMA, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Galicia, and runs into the Atlantic, 2 miles below Viana.—Also a town of Arabia, province of Oman, near the coast, 32 miles S.E. of Julfa.

LIMAY, a to. of France, department of Seine and Oise, on the Seine, opposite Mantes. Pop. 1520.

LIMBURG, a province of Belgium, bounded by Prussia and the provinces of Liege, S. Brabant, Antwerp, and N. Brabant. Extent, 1500 square miles. Pop. 292,000.—Also a town of the Netherlands, on the Weze, 20 miles E.S.E. of Liege. Pop. 3000.—Also a town of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine, 4 miles N.N.W. of Altenau.

LIMBURG ON THE LAHN, a to. of Germany, 32 miles N. of Mentz. Pop. 2700.

LIME, a river of Dorsetshire, which falls into the sea at Lyme Regis.

LIMEHOUSE, a pa. in Middlesex, 2 miles E. of London. - Pop. 15,695.—Also a river which runs into the bay of Honduras, lat. 15. 55. N.

LIMEKILNS, a vil. and seaport in Fifeshire, 3 miles S. of Dunfermline. Great quantities of lime and coal are shipped here.

LIMERICK, an inland co. of Ireland, bounded N. by the Shannon which separates it from Clare, S. by Cork, E. by Tipperary, and W. by Kerry, 51 miles long and 32 broad. The surface, though diversified by small hills, is not, generally speaking, mountainous, excepting on the S.E., where it is bounded by the Galtees, a lofty ridge which extends into Tipperary, and on the borders of Kerry, where the ground rises, and forms a grand amphitheatre of low but steep mountains, which extend in a wide area from Loghill to Drumcolloher. The land is generally fertile, and applicable to every purpose of husbandry. Exclusive of the Shannon, the principal rivers are the Maig, Feale, and Mulkerna. The climate is wet. The county sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 315,355.

LIMERICK, the capital of the above co., on the Shannon, 55 miles from its mouth. It is

the fourth city of Ireland in respect of size and importance. The old part of the town is filthy, gloomy, and dilapidated; on the other hand, the new is clean and well built. The principal public buildings are the custom-house, the cathedral, and the bishop's palace. There are several charitable establishments, which are under good management; also a good public library and a theatre. It contains 4 protestant churches, 1 for the methodists, 1 for the presbyterians, 1 for the quakers, and 8 chapels for the Roman catholics. There is also an extensive barrack for 22 companies of foot and 4 troops of horse. Limerick exports corn and provisions in great quantities, and carries on manufactures of linen, woollen, and paper. Vessels of 300 tons burden may discharge their cargoes at the custom-house. Limerick was taken by the English in 1174; in 1651 it was taken by Ireton; in 1690, it was unsuccessfully besieged by King William in person; in 1691, it surrendered to General Ginkle, afterwards Earl of Athlone. 107 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 66,775. Lat. 52. 36. N. Long. 8. 31. W.

LIMERICK, a post township of the United States, in York co., Maine, near the confluence of Ossipee river with Saco, and opposite to Gorham. Pop. 1177.—Also in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 999.

LIMESOL, or LIMISSO, a seaport of Cyprus, anciently called Amathus, in a country abounding with vineyards and mulberry gardens. It has some remains of the ancient walls, a building like an ancient castle, and ruins of a temple dedicated to Venus and Adonis. Lat. 54. 35. N. Long. 32. 30. E.

LIMESTONE, a co. of the United States, in Alabama, on the N. side of Tennessee river. Chief town, Cotton Port.—Also a river in Tennessee, the N.E. branch of Nolachucky river.—Also a post town of Kentucky, S. of Ohio river, and W. of the mouth of Limestone creek. 4 miles N.E. of Washington.

LIMEUIL, a to. of France, department of Dordogne, on the Dordogne, 9 miles N.N.W. of Belvez.

LIMMAT, a clear but rapid river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth, which, flowing through the lake of Zurich, joins the Aar below Baden.

LIMMEN, a to. of Holland, taken by the British, Oct. 1799. 5 miles S. of Alemaer.

LIMNE, or LIMPNE, a vil. in Kent, 3 miles S.W. of Hythe, formerly a port, till choked up by the sands; its castle is now converted into a farmhouse. It has still the horn and mace, and other tokens left of its ancient grandeur. The Roman road from Canterbury called Stanestreet, ended here.

LIMOGES, a to. of France, department of Upper Vienne, of which it is the capital, on the Vienne. Several of its squares and fountains are greatly admired. The cathedral is said to have been built by the English. The

town carries on a brisk trade: its manufactures are of cotton and woollen cloths, glass, porcelain, pottery, paper, &c. 110 miles N.E. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 23,963. Lat. 45. 40. N. Long. 1. 15. E.

LIMONA DE LA TROU, a to. on the W. coast of Hayti, 10 miles S.E. of Cape François.

LIMONE, a to. of Piedmont, on the Germagnana, at the foot of the Col di Tenda, the pass leading over the S. Alps to Nice. 6 miles N.N.E. of Tenda. Pop. 3100.

LIMONIA, an island in the Mediterranean, 3 miles long, and 1 broad, 6 miles W. of Rhodes. Lat. 36. 27. N. Long. 27. 22. E.

LIMOSANI, a to. of Naples, province of Molise. Pop. 2400.

LIMOUSIN, one of the old provinces of France, now distributed among the departments of Upper Vienne, Correze, &c.

LIMOURS, a to. of France, department of Seine and Oise, 9 miles S. of Versailles. Pop. 858.

LIMOUX, a to. of France, department of Aude, on the Aude, with woollen manufactures and a trade in hardware and wine. Pop. 6666. 13 miles S.S.E. Carcassone.

LIMPSFIELD, a pa. in Surrey. Pop. 1043.

LINAIS, a to. of France, department of Upper Vienne. Pop. 6666.

LINAN, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Irish sea.

LINARES, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, 26 miles N.E. of Jaen. Pop. 5650.

LINCELLES, 2 large adjoining villages of French Flanders. Houses from 200 to 350.

LINCOLN, a maritime co. of England, 77 miles long, and 48 broad; bounded N. by the Humber, which divides it from York, E. by the German ocean, S.E. by the Wash and Norfolk, S. by Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland, and W. by Leicester, Nottingham, and York; containing 1,783,680 acres, divided into 33 hundreds, and 630 parishes; with 1 city and 31 market-towns. It sends 4 members to parliament. On the coast, at low water, may be seen the submarine relics of a forest, which is a great natural curiosity. Chief rivers, the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancholm. This county is divided into 3 districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. It presents 3 great natural divisions, the Wolds, the Moors, and the Fens. The Wolds are a ridge of high land, commencing near Spilsby, and extending N.W. to Barton on the Humber, on an average 8 miles broad; the Moors, N. and S. of Lincoln, extend from the Humber to Grantham, and command many fine views of the low country. The E. part of the county is uniformly low, marshy, and fenny; along the foot of the Wolds is a narrow strip called the Marsh, extending from Wainfleet on the Wash to the Humber; S. of this are the Fens, the N. extremity of the great fenny district, which extends so widely over the counties of Norfolk, Cambridge, Bedford,

and Huntingdon. The Fens being protected by great embankments, form one of the richest tracts in this kingdom: many of the unimproved fens are devoted to the breeding of geese. The Marsh is chiefly applied to grazing. The wolds and moors, which were formerly wild and open, are now mostly enclosed and cultivated. The number of sheep in this county is immense, and it has been long famous for its breed of horses. Pop. 317,465.

LINCOLN, a city, the capital of the county, on the Witham. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 11, besides the cathedral, which stands on the brow of a hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. There are also chapels for Roman Catholics, Independent, Baptists, Calvinists, and Methodists. The ruins of the castle are venerable relics of antiquity and the remains of religious houses are so numerous, that the very barns, stables, &c. are built with arched doors and windows. Newport gate, on the N. side of the city, is one of the noblest remnants of Roman architecture left in Britain. Upon the plain, without this gate, was fought the battle between the partisans of the Empress Maud and Stephen, in which that prince was defeated and taken prisoner. The great bell of the cathedral, called Tom of Lincoln, weighs 5½ tons. This city sends 2 members to parliament. The chief trade is in coal, oats, and wool. 32 miles N.E. of Nottingham, and 121 N. of London. Pop. 11,892. Lat. 53. 15. N. Long. 0. 34. W.

LINCOLN, a co. of Niagara district, Canada, at the mouth of the Niagara.—Also of the United States, in Maine, on the Kennebeck, bounded N. by Kennebeck county, E. by Hancock county, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Cumberland county. Pop. 42,992. Chief town, Wincasset.—Also in the W. of N. Carolina. It has several mineral springs and iron mines. Pop. 16,359, slaves 2489. Chief town, Lincolnton.—Also of Georgia, on Savannah river. Pop. 4555, slaves 2212.—Also of W. Tennessee, on Elk river. Pop. 6104, slaves 720. Chief town, Fayetteville.—Also of Kentucky. Pop. 8576, slaves 2341. Chief town, Stanford.—Also of Missouri.—Also a town in Mercer county, Kentucky, E. of Dick's river, 11 miles N.W. of Crab-Orchard.

LINCOLNTON, a post to. and capital of Lincoln county, N. Carolina, 41 miles from Charlotte.

LINCOLNVILLE, or **DUCKTRAP**, a post township of Hancock county, Maine, on Penobscot bay, 16 miles W. of Castine. Pop. 1013.

LINDAU, a to. of the Tyrol, on an island in the lake of Constance, communicating with the shore by a wooden bridge 300 feet long. It contains, besides a parish church, a well-endowed hospital and a grammar school. The castle and Heyden Maur, or *heathen*

wall, as it is called, are said to be Roman works; the latter being ascribed to Tiberius Nero, and the former to Constantius Chlorus, during their encampments here, in their expeditions against the Vindelici and Alemanni. 25 miles E. of Constance. Pop. 5000.—Also a town of Hanover, on the Rhine, 12 miles N.W. of Duderstadt.—Also a town of Germany, 5 miles N. of Zerbst.—Also a town of Bavaria, 8 miles N.W. of Bayreuth.

LINDE, or LINDESBERG, a to. of Sweden, in Westmannland, with a medicinal spring. 86 miles W.N.W. of Stockholm.

LINDENFELLS, a to. of Germany, 14 miles N.N.E. of Manheim.

LINDENESS. *See* Naze.

LINDFIELD, a to. and pa. of England, in Sussex, with a useful institution for instructing poor children of both sexes, not only in reading and writing, but also in the processes of agriculture and various manual operations. Pop. 1485.

LINDLEY, a township of the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Huddersfield. Pop. 2309.

LINDO, anciently LINDUS, a small to. in the island of Rhodes, 14 miles S.S.W. of Rhodes. Lat. 36. 17. N. Long. 27. 38. E.—Also a cape on the W. of Cerigo. Lat. 36. 27. N. Long. 40. 34. E.

LINDOW, a to. of Brandenburg, 33 miles N.N.W. of Berlin.—Also a town of Brandenburg, 8 miles S.S.W. of Frankfort on the Oder.

LINDRIDGE, a pa., Worcester. Pop. 1802.

LINDSEY, the largest division of Lincolnshire, including all the country N. of Lincoln and the Foss-dyke.

LINDY, a small river of E. Africa, which falls into the Indian sea. Lat. 9. 58. S.

LINEHAM, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 1036.

LING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the Hoang, 500 miles W.S.W. of Pekin.

LINGA, 2 of the smaller Shetland islands.

LINGAN, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir, 2 miles below Carrick-upon-Suir.

LINGARTHS, a township of the W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 758.

LINGEN, a to. of Hanover, on the Elbe, 40 miles N.W. of Munster.

LINGEN, a healthy island in the Eastern seas, 100 miles in circumference, producing abundant supplies of fruit and poultry, 50 miles from the N.E. of Sumatra. Lat. 0. 10. S. Long. 104. 40. E.

LINGFIELD, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 1814.

LING-NAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. Lat. 23. 38. N. Long. 102. 42. E.

LINKINHORNE, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1159.

LINSTED, a pa., Kent. Pop. 956.

LING-TAO, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si, on the Tie-tsan, which falls into the Hoang-ho. Quantities of gold are found in the sand of the neighbouring rivers and

brooks. The mountains abound with wild bulls, and an animal resembling the tiger, whose skin is very valuable. 672 miles W.S.W. of Pekin. Lat. 25. 22. N. Long. 106. 34. E.

LINGUA GROSSA, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Demona. Pop. 4000.

LINHARES, a to. of Portugal, province of Tras los Montes, 19 miles S. of Mirandola. Pop. 1000.

LIN-KIANG, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Kiang-si, on the Yu-ho. One of its villages is the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire. 410 miles N.E. of Canton. Lat. 27. 58. N. Long. 115. E.

LINKIÖPING, a neat to. of Sweden, in E. Gothland, on the Støng, near lake Roxen, containing an episcopal palace, a cathedral, 3 churches, and a public seminary. 96 miles S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 3000.

LINLITHGOW, or WEST LOTHIAN, a co. of Scotland, bounded N. by the Frith of Forth, E. and S. by Mid-Lothian, and W. by Lanark and Stirling., 20 miles long N. to S., and 10 to 15 broad, containing 71,680 square acres, 50,000 of which are cultivated. The soil is extremely diversified; the richest carse clay, and some of the best loams, are found in it, as well as a large portion of gravel and sandy soil. Agriculture has made a great progress, and the county is in general well cultivated and highly improved. It contains abundance of useful minerals—coal, limestone, and freestone; iron-stone is found in various parts. The chief articles of traffic are salt, lime, freestone, and coal. The manufactures are of no importance. The county returns 1 member to parliament, and has 2 royal burghs, Linlithgow and Queensferry. Pop. 23,291.

LINLITHGOW, the co. to. of Linlithgowshire, is pleasantly situated on the south side of a small lake of the same name. It is a royal burgh, and is said to have been constituted such in the 12th century. It chiefly consists of a single street, with diverging lanes. The houses, with few exceptions, have a remarkably antique and decayed appearance. On an eminence projecting into the lake, behind the town-house, stands the palace, a magnificent ruin, of a quadrangular form, once a favourite abode of royalty. Here the unfortunate Queen Mary first saw the light, 7th December, 1542. Close to the palace is the parish church, an ancient Gothic edifice, and one of the best specimens of that architecture in Scotland. It is 182 feet in length, 100 in breadth, including the aisles, and 90 in height, exclusive of the steeple. The cross well, a hexagonal stone structure, 20 feet in height, adorned by much complex sculpture, was built in 1805, on the site of a well previously existing, of which it is an exact resemblance. Linlithgow has been the scene of some memorable transactions in

Scottish history; one of which was the assassination of the Regent Murray, 23d January 1570. Tanning and preparing leather is the staple branch of business. There are 2 extensive distilleries, a brewery, and a small glue manufactory. Linlithgow unites with other 4 towns in returning a member to parliament. Pop. of burgh and parish, 4874.

LINNHE, LOCH, an arm of the sea, on the W. of Scotland, which separates the counties of Argyre and Inverness. It extends N.E. from the Sound of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a W. direction, and acquires the name of Loch Eil. Another branch, in an E. direction, is called Loch Leven.

LINNICH, a to. of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg. Pop. 2100.

LINON, or LYNON, a river in Anglesey, which runs into the Allow, at Llanworag.

LINOSA, an island in the Mediterranean, near Lampedosa, 12 miles in circumference. Lat. 36. 50. N. Long. 12. 30. E.

LINSELLES, a vil. of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 5 miles N. of Lisle, where, in 1794, the French defeated the allies.

LINSTEAD, a pa., Kent. Pop. 952.

LIN-TC'HAIN, a city of China of the second rank, province of Chan-tong, on the great canal, with an octagonal tower, divided into 8 stories, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porcelain. 187 miles S. of Pekin. Lat. 36. 56. N. Long. 115. 31. E.

LINTHWAITE, a to. of the west riding of Yorkshire, near Huddersfield. Pop. 2852.

LINTIN, a to. of China of the second rank, on a small island, 15 miles N.E. of Macao.

LINTON, a to. of Cambridgeshire, on the Granton, on the side of the chalk hills which traverse this part of the country. The church is a spacious building, with 2 aisles, a nave, chancel, and large tower: 10 miles S. E. of Cambridge. Pop. 1678.—Also a to. and pa. of Herefordshire, 5 miles N.E. of Ross. Pop. 636.—Also parishes in Devonshire, pop. 792; Kent, pop. 723; and W. R. Y., pop. 2113.—Also 2 parishes of Scotland, one in the county of Peebles, pop. 1577, and the other in that of Roxburgh, pop. 462.—Also (Linton East) a village of Haddingtonshire, 5 miles from the town of Haddington.

LINTZ, the capital of Upper Austria, at the influx of the Traun into the Danube. The church of St Ignatius, and the castle and meeting place of the states, are fine buildings. Here are two public schools, a good public library, an institute for the deaf and dumb, and a magnificent theatre. All travellers speak favourably of Lintz, on account of its beauty and agreeableness. It has a great woollen manufactory; also manufactories of gunpowder, looking-glasses, &c. 96 miles W. by N. Vienna. Pop. 23,318.

LINTZ GREEN, a to., Durham. Pop. 650.

LINWOOD, a vil. in Renfrewshire, with a considerable cotton manufactory. Pop. about 1000. 3 miles W. of Paisley.

LIO, a lake of Thibet, 30 miles in circumference. Lat. 31. 22. N. Long. 86. 34. E.

LION, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which runs into the Tay; the valley through which it passes is called Glenlion.

LION MOUNTAIN, a mountain near the Cape of Good Hope, deriving its name from a supposed resemblance to a lion. It consists of the Lion's Head, a bare rock, 2160 feet high; and the Lion's Tail, or Rump, which is also rocky, but covered with a slight stratum of earth, 1143 feet high.

LIONI, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 4100.

LIONS, a to. of France, department of Eure, 9 miles N. of Grand Andelys. Pop. 1850.

LIONS D'ANGERS, a to. of France, department of Maine and Loire, 10 miles N.N.W. of Angers. Pop. 1800.

LIPARI ISLANDS, a group in the Mediterranean, N. of Sicily, to which they belong. The principal are Lipari, Stromboli, Volcano, Salini, Felicudi, Alicudi, and Panari. They produce great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and most kinds of fruits, particularly raisins, currants, and figs, in great perfection. Some of their wines are likewise much esteemed, particularly the Malvasia. They are of volcanic origin. Pop. about 22,000. Between lat. 38. 20. and 38. 55. N., and long. 14. 15. and 15. 15. E. See Stromboli, Volcano, &c.

LIPARI, the largest and most fertile of the Lipari islands, is 15 miles in circumference. It has not suffered from subterranean fires for many ages past, though it every where bears the marks of its former state. Except some few flat places and practicable declivities, which have been rendered fertile by great labour, it is a pile of horrid precipices, rugged cliffs, and enormous masses of rock. The island abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here, and great quantities of pumice-stone are gathered. 20 miles from Melazzo, in Sicily. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 38. 28. N. Long. 15. 12. E.

LIPARI, the capital of the above group, on a steep declivity on the east side of Lipari island. The public buildings are the castle, the palace of the bishop, the house of the governor, and the cathedral. Lat. 38. 35. N. Long. 15. 12. E.

LIPES, a to. of Peru. Lat. 21. 40. S. Long. 68. 16. W.

LIPETSK, a to. of Russia, government of Tambov, on the Voroneje. 90 miles W.N.W. of Tambov. Pop. 6000.

LIPNITZA, a to. of Hungary, 47 miles W. N.W. of Kesmark. Pop. 3300.

LIPOWICE, a to. of Austrian Poland, on the Vistula. 20 miles W. of Cracow.

LIPPA, a to. of Hungary, on the Maros, 22 miles N.E. of Temeswar. Pop. 2500.

LIPPE, a river of Westphalia, which joins the Rhine above Wesel.

LIPPE-DETMOLD, a principality of N.W.

Germany, bounded by the Prussian states and Hanover; area 445 square miles: it contains large forests of oak and beech. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The climate is one of the mildest and most agreeable in N. Germany. Chief rivers, the Emmer, Werra, Humme, and Bever. Chief towns, Detmold and Lemgo. Pop. 82,970.

LIPPEHNE, a to. of Brandenburg, 4 miles N.N.E. of Soldin.

LIPPSRING, a to. of Prussia, near the source of the Lippe, where Charlemagne obliged the Saxons to embrace Christianity, and where he held 3 councils. 4 miles N. of Paderborn.

LIPPSTADT, a to. of Westphalia, on the Lippe, 38 miles S.E. of Munster. Pop. 3000.

LIPSO, an island in the Grecian archipelago, 8 miles in circumference, 6 miles S.S.E. of Patmos. Lat. 37. 24. N. Long. 26. 23. E.

LIPTAU, or LIPTO-Varmegye, a cold mountainous palatinate of Hungary, bounded by those of Arva, Zyps, Sohl, and Thurutz. Pop. 64,000.

LIPUDA, a river of Naples, which runs into the sea, 5 miles S. of Cape Alice.

LIQUE, a to. of France, department of Pas de Calais, 12 miles W. of St Omer.

LIRCAI, a river of Peru, province of Angaraes, which rises near Acobamba.—Also of Chili, which enters the Maule.

LIRE, a to. of France, department of Maine and Loire, on the Loire. Pop. 1600.—Also a town in the department of Eure, on the Rille. Pop. 1700.—Also a town of the Netherlands, on the Nethe, 9 miles N. of Mechlin.

LIRIA, a city of Spain, province of Valencia. Under the Carthaginians it bore the name of Edera; under the Romans that of Edeta, when it was the capital of the Edetani. There are some Roman monuments remaining. Fine white marble is quarried near Liria. It has 2 churches, a chapel, and 2 monasteries. 18 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 10,256.

LISBON, the capital of Portugal, on 3 hills, on the Tagus, which is here 9 miles broad. It is divided into 3 parts, called Alfama, Bairro Alto, and Melo, and has 4 suburbs—Junqueira, Alcantara, Campo Grande, and Belem. The principal squares, the public walks, and the best edifices, are in the centre of the city. On the banks of the Tagus is a square 200 yards long, and 180 broad, containing the exchange, the India house, and the custom-house; in the centre is a colossal statue of Joseph I. on horseback; in front it has the principal quays. N. of this square is the Rocio, a square 600 yards long and 500 broad. Lisbon contains in all 13 squares, 40 parish churches, 99 chapels, 75 convents or monasteries, and various hospitals. The principal edifices are the patriarchal church, the royal monastery of Belem, the church of St Roque, and the New Church, the royal hospital, and the palace of inquisition. Near

the Rocio is the public walk, an oblong garden laid out in alleys; and further N. is one of the two theatres of Lisbon, with the square for exhibiting bull-fights. The castle occupies the highest ground in the city, but is of no military importance. The royal palace, which fronts the Tagus, is a large and magnificent building. One of the principal public institutions is the Academy of Sciences, founded in 1778: a geographical academy was founded in 1799; the college of nobles in 1761; a royal marine academy in 1779; the *Academia real das Guardas Marinhas* in 1782; and the royal academy of fortifications in 1790. The greatest architectural curiosity is the aqueduct, which, though not half a mile in length, passes in one part through a tunnel, in another across a defile: it is partly of Roman, and partly of Gothic architecture; the principal arch is Gothic, 107 feet wide, and accounted one of the finest specimens in Europe. Lisbon is the principal seaport of Portugal. Its harbour or road is one of the finest in the world, and the quays, which extend $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the banks, are at once convenient and beautiful. By the earthquake of 1755, about 60,000 of the inhabitants of Lisbon were destroyed in 6 minutes! 320 miles S.W. of Madrid, and 9 E. of the mouth of the Tagus. Pop. 250,000. Lat. 38. 42. 24. N. Long. 9. 5. 50. W.

LISBON, a p. t. of the U. States, in Maine. Pop. 1614.—Also in New London county, Connecticut, 7 miles N. of Norwich. Pop. 1168.

LISBURN, a thriving to. of Ireland, co. of Antrim, on the Lagan, with a fine church, a market-house, which contains a suite of assembly-rooms, an infirmary, a Catholic chapel, and several dissenting churches. The church has been constituted the cathedral of the united dioceses of Down and Connor. Lisburn has a manufacture of linen, and is one of the best built and cleanest towns in the north of Ireland. It returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. of parl. bor. in 1831, 6201. 8 miles S.S.W. of Belfast.

LISCA BIANCA, one of the smaller Lipari islands, near Basiluzzo, anciently called Eucynymus. It consists of a desert rock, for the most part formed of lava. 3 miles S. W. of Stromboli.

LISIANKA, a to. of European Russia, government of Kiev. Pop. 2750.

LISIEUX, a to. of France, department of Calvados, on the Orbec and the Gassey, with an ancient cathedral, and an episcopal palace. It has some manufactures of cotton, linen, and flannel. 27 miles E. of Caen. Pop. 11,473.

LISKEARD, an irregularly built m. t. and borough of England, co. of Cornwall. It has a spacious church, a town-hall, a grammar-school, now gone to decay, and various charity schools. The principal business consists in tanning, and in making boots and shoes. Liskeard was once a town of some conse-

quence in the duchy of Cornwall, as the principal place for the coining and stamping of tin. It sends one member to parliament. Pop. of parl. bo. 4042. 11 miles E. Bodmin.

LISLE, or **LILLE**, a strongly fortified city of France, capital of the department of the Nord, on the canal connecting the Scarpe and the Lys, 9 miles from the Belgian frontier. It is 2 miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ broad; its circumference between 4 and 5, exclusive of the earthen ramparts that surround the town. Among the public buildings are several churches, particularly that of St Peter; the convents, the 5 hospitals, 1 very large; the barracks, the exchange, the corn market, and the theatre. The institutions are the literary society, the college of surgery, the school of drawing and painting, the riding school, the public library, the gallery of pictures, and the botanic garden. Its citadel, the masterpiece of Vauban, is the first in Europe after that of Turin. It is a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by a double moat. Lisle is one of the chief seats of the French cotton manufacture. Its manufactures are camlets, serges, and other woollen stuffs; cotton, calico, linen, silk, velvet, lace, carpets, soap, starch, tobacco, leather, glass, and earthenware. The origin of the town is ascribed by tradition to Julius Cæsar. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667. It surrendered in 1708 to the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. At the peace of Utrecht, it was restored to France. 18 miles E. of Tournay. Pop. 72,000. Lat. 50. 37. 50. N. Long. 3. 4. 31. E.—Also a to. in the department of Dordogne, 9 miles E.N.E. of Ribérac.—Also in the department of Yonne, 24 miles S.E. of Auxerre.—Also a p. t. of the U. States, in Tioga co., New York. Pop. 660.

L'ISLE, or **L'ILE**, a to. of France, department of Vaucluse, on an island in the Sorgues, with a trade in woollen stuffs, silk, and leather. Pop. 4818.

LISMORE, one of the Hebrides, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, on the coast of Argyleshire, 9 miles long and 2 broad, anciently the residence of the bishop of Argyle. A great part of the cathedral remains, and the chancel is used as a parish church. The united parish of Lismore and Appin, which comprehends the island, is of very great extent. Pop. of island, 1790; of pa. 4365.

LISMORE, a to. of Ireland, in Waterford, on the Blackwater, over which is a stone bridge. It was formerly the seat of a bishopric. The trade is inconsiderable. Its castle, a magnificent pile, has been repaired. 28 miles N.E. of Cork.

LISONZO, a river which rises in Carniola, crosses Friuli between Monte Falcione and Aquila, and enters the Gulf of Venice.

LISSA, an. geo. Issa, an island in the Adriatic, near Dalmatia, 30 miles round. Its mountains contain marble; and it produces wine, fruits, and excellent honey. The ruins of its

capital, of the same name, appear above the harbour, near the village of Lissa. It has also a well built town, called Comisa, on the E. coast, with a pop. of 2000. Lat. 43. 25. N. Long. 16. 18. E.

LISSA, a to. of Prussian Poland, near the border of Silesia, with a palace, a Catholic and a Lutheran church, 2 Calvinist churches, a gymnasium, and a synagogue. 44 miles S.S. W. of Posen. Pop. 8600, of whom a half are Jews.—Also a vil. of Silesia, on the Weistritz, 6 miles N.W. of Breslau, where the Prussians defeated the Austrians, in 1757.

LISSAU, a to. of Bohemia, near the Elbe, 17 miles N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2100.

LISSE, a vil. of the Netherlands, 8 miles N. of Leyden. Pop. 1100.

LITCHAM, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 771.

LITCHFIELD, in England. See **LICHFIELD**.

LITCHFIELD, a co. of the United States, in Connecticut. Pop. 41,375.—Also a p. t. of Lincoln co., Maine, 45 miles from Hallowell. Pop. 1848.—Also the capital of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 23 miles W. of Hartford. Pop. 4639.—Also of Herkimer county, New York. Pop. 2533.

LITHAY, a to. of Carniola, on the Save, 15 miles E. of Laybach.

LITHUANIA, the former name of an extensive tract of country between Poland and Prussia, now forming the three Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk, which see.

LITIZ, or **LEDITZ**, a to. of the United States, in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, a settlement of the Moravians, 66 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

LITRY, a to. of France, department of Calvados. Pop. 1550.

LITSCHAU, a to. and castle of Lower Austria, 23 miles N.W. of Horn.

LITTAU, a to. of Moravia, on the March, 9 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2200.

LITTERMORE, an island near the W. of Ireland, co. of Galway, 4 miles long and 2 wide. Lat. 53. 17. N. Long. 9. 40. W.

LITTLE ALGONQUINS, Indians who inhabit near the Three Rivers.

LITTLE COMPTON, a to. in Newport co., Rhode island. Pop. 1577.

LITTLE CREEK, a to. in Kent co., Delaware. Pop. 1908.—Also in Sussex county, Delaware. Pop. 2164.

LITTLE DEAN WALK, an ext. pa., Gloucester. Pop. 1227.

LITTLE HAMPTON, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 1625.

LITTLE RIVER, a river of Kentucky, which joins the Cumberland.—Also a river of the W. territory, which runs into the Wabash.—Also in S. Carolina, which joins the Saluda.—Also in N. Carolina, tributary to the Pedee.—Also in N. Carolina, which joins the Neuse.—Also in N. Carolina, which runs into Albemarle Sound, lat. 36. 6. N.—Also in Connecticut, which joins the Shetucket, to form the

Thames.—Also a beautiful and rapid river of Georgia, which, at its confluence with the Savannah, is 50 yards wide.—Also a river which separates, in part, N. and S. Carolina.

LITTLEBOURN, a pa. in Kent. Pop. 733.

LITTLEBURY, a pa. in Essex. Pop. 875.

LITTLEHAM and EXMOUTH, a pa., Devon. Pop. 3189.

LITTLEPORT, a vil. and pa. in Cambridge-shire, 4 miles N. of Ely. Pop. 2644.

LITTLETON, 13 vil. in the co. of Gloucester, Hampshire, Middlesex, Somerset, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, and Worcester.

LITTLEWORTH, an ext. pa. in Gloucester. Pop. 615.

LITTLINGTON, a pa. in Cambridge. Pop. 622.

LITTON, 3 vil., in the co. of Derby, Dorset, and Somerset.

LITTORALE, a district of Dalmatia, on the N. coast; including the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re.

LIUSNAN, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Gulf of Bothnia, 8 miles S. of Soderhamn.

LIV OE, a small island of Denmark, in Lymfjord Gulf. Lat. 56. 53. N. Long. 9. 6. E.

LIVADIA, a province of European Turkey, bounded N. by Thessaly, E. by the Archipelago, S. by the Gulf of Lepanto, which separates it from the Morea and the Gulf of Engia, and W. by the Mediterranean; 180 miles long N.W. to S.E., and 35 broad. It comprehends the ancient Acarnania, Ætolia, Ozolæa, Locris, Phocis, Doris, Epiknemidia, Bœotia, Megara, and Attica.—Chief towns, Lepanto, Livadia, and Athens.—Also the capital, on the Gulf of Lepanto, built round a mountain, which terminates in a peak, having on it a good castle. The streets are narrow, and the houses meanly built. Livadia was the seat of the famous oracle or cave of Trophonius. It has a trade in wool, corn, and rice, with which it furnishes all Greece. 58 miles N.W. of Athens. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 38. 37. N. Long. 23. 54. E.

LIVADOSTA, a to. of Livadia, on the E. extremity of the Gulf of Lepanto, 20 miles S.E. of Livadia.

LIVAROT, a to. of France, department of Calvados, district of Lisieux. Pop. 1210.

LIVENEN, a narrow valley of Switzerland, at the foot of Mount St Gothard, 20 miles long, watered by several small rivers and lakes. The inhabitants speak a corrupt Italian, are sober, robust, and ingenious, but indolent. Faido is the capital. Pop. in summer, about 12,000.

LIVENZA, a river of Austrian Italy, which falls into the Gulf of Venice, between Caorlo and the mouth of the Piava.

LIVERPOOL, a parl. and mun. bo. and seaport of England, being, next to London, the greatest emporium of the British empire, in the county of Lancaster, on the right bank of

the Mersey. Within the last half century the place has been very greatly improved, some notion of the extent of which may be formed from the fact, that between 1786 and 1841, no less than £1,700,000 has been expended on improvements in the corporation alone. The streets are wide and handsome, the public buildings sumptuous, and the private dwellings well constructed and substantial. Of the public buildings we have first to mention the town hall, the interior of which having been destroyed by fire in 1795, it has since been rebuilt at a cost of upwards of £110,000. The exchange buildings, which form three sides of the square on which the town hall stands, were completed in 1809, at about the same expense, and are one of the best specimens of Grecian architecture in England. In the interior of these buildings is a magnificent news-room, 125 feet in length by 51 in width. In the centre of the square is a group of bronze figures commemorative of the death of Nelson. West of the exchange stands the sessions house, erected in 1828. The buildings for the custom house, excise office, &c., recently erected on the site of the old dock, which was filled up for the purpose, form an extensive pile of great simplicity and massiveness. A splendid building, called St George's hall, on the site of the old barracks, is about to be erected by the corporation for the accommodation of the assize courts, and which is also to comprise a room for public meetings, a music hall, &c. There are in Liverpool 35 churches belonging to the establishment, and their number is increasing every year. With the exception of the most recent, the exterior architecture of these is heavy and inappropriate. Several of the churches and chapels have contiguous grave-yards; but the practice of burying the dead within the town will very probably soon be discontinued, in consequence of the formation of three large and well laid out cemeteries. Dissenters are numerous and respectable. There are many edifices devoted to charitable purposes, among which may be mentioned the Charitable Institution house, intended to give accommodation, without charge, to religious and charitable institutions, for public meetings, committees, &c.; the Infirmary, comprising accommodation for 234 patients; the Lunatic asylum, with accommodation for 60 patients; the Northern hospital, for persons suffering from accidents and acute diseases; the Lock hospital; 3 dispensaries, where gratuitous advice and medicine are furnished to the sick poor; the Ladies' charity, which affords relief to about 1200 lying-in women annually; the Strangers' Friend society, relieving about 1000 persons every year, with a similar institution called the Charitable society; the Penitentiary and Refuge for the destitute; the Marine Humane society; and the District Provident society. The merchants of Liverpool are honourably

distinguished by their attention to science and literature, for the promotion of which the town has several valuable institutions. The principal is the Royal Institution, formed in 1814, at the suggestion of a distinguished citizen, the late Mr Roscoe. It comprises academical schools, public lectures on various subjects, laboratories, and philosophical apparatus, a collection of books, and a museum.

The Mechanics' institute was opened in 1837: lectures are delivered twice a-week, and attached to it are 3 schools, a museum, and a library, with 7600 volumes. The Literary, Scientific, and Commercial institution, established in 1835, has a library of 2200 volumes, a news-room, and a theatre for lectures. The medical institution, lately built, has various large apartments used as libraries, museums, lecture-rooms, &c. Apothecaries' hall, belonging to a joint-stock company, has proved highly beneficial, by importing and manufacturing medicines of the purest quality. The collegiate institution, intended to furnish a superior education on Conservative principles, is now (1841) being erected at an expense of £30,000. Of news-rooms there are (besides that in the Exchange, already noticed) the Athenæum, which has a library of 17,500 volumes; the Lyceum, whose library contains 30,000 volumes; and the Union news-room. Liverpool has 6 weekly newspapers, 1 twice a-week, and 1 on alternate days, besides 2, which are exclusively devoted to commercial matters. There are 3 theatres, an assembly-room, a zoological garden, a botanic garden, a race-course, (at Aintree,) and public baths. As respects supply and accommodation, the markets of Liverpool are not surpassed (if indeed they are equalled) by those of any town in the British empire. So late as 1709, Liverpool had only 8000 inhabitants, and 84 ships, of the burthen of 5789 tons. Its progress since, in commerce and in the accumulation of wealth and population, is quite unprecedented. In 1834 the annual value of the imports and exports was estimated as follows, by Mr Myers, an extensive and intelligent merchant of the town:—

EXPORTS.		
Woollens,	£4,000,000	
Cotton stuffs and yarn, ...	12,000,000	
Linens,	1,000,000	
Hardware,	1,200,000	
Earthenware,	350,000	
Silk,	150,000	
Salt and other articles, ...	1,000,000	

Total, £19,700,000

IMPORTS.		
Irish trade,	£5,000,000	
Raw cotton,	5,000,000	
Other articles,	5,000,000	

Total, £15,000,000

In 1841 the aggregate annual value of im-

ports and exports is calculated at the amazing sum of £40,000,000. Four-fifths of the trade between the whole kingdom and the United States now centres in Liverpool, the chief article being cotton wool; and she has also a large share of the trade with S. America and the W. Indies, and a considerable portion of that with the E. Indies and China. With Ireland she has an extensive traffic, importing from thence provisions, grain, &c., in return for salt, coals, earthenware, and other commodities. Liverpool is of high importance as a packet station, being second probably to none in the world, except London. During the year ended 5th January 1841, 2187 British ships, tonnage 573,359; and 1305 foreign ships, tonnage 468,873, entered the port of Liverpool from foreign parts. During the year ended 24th June 1840, the vessels of all descriptions that entered the docks amounted to 15,998; tonnage 2,445,708; dock duties, £178,190, 14s. There belonged to Liverpool, on 1st January 1840, 1133 ships, of the registered burden of 269,176 tons, manned by 13,958 seamen. The gross customs' revenue of Liverpool, in 1840, amounted to £4,604,144; but as cotton, wool, and other raw materials for manufactures, on which low duties are paid, form the principal part of the foreign imports at Liverpool, the amount of customs collected there does not form a just criterion for estimating the extent of its trade, or for contrasting it with that of other places, such as London, where the principal imports consist of articles on which high duties are paid. For nothing is Liverpool more conspicuous than for wet docks, which are 15 in number, and have been constructed on a very magnificent scale, their aggregate area amounting to above 110 acres, and the quay-space being nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. There are also 7 dry docks. This place has an extended canal navigation, which has grown up with its increasing trade. Of late years, the facility of transit, both for passengers and goods, has been vastly increased by the formation of railways, the first of which (that to Manchester) was opened on 15th September 1830, and cost £876,000. Liverpool is not, properly speaking, a manufacturing town; its manufactures being chiefly those connected with shipping, or the consumption of the inhabitants. There are large sugar refineries, iron and brass foundries, breweries, roperies, glass-staining works, alkali works, and soap works, the manufacture of which last article is more extensively carried on here than in any other town of the kingdom. There is also a large pottery. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent. There are several windmills and steam-engines for grinding corn, colours, &c., and numerous manufactories of chain cables, anchors, &c. Steam engines are made in 4 establishments. A great number of hands are employed in the making of watches

and watch movements, files and tools, large quantities of which are exported.

Liverpool received its first charter of incorporation in 1203, and it has enjoyed the privilege of sending 2 members to parliament since the 25th of Edward I. In 1831 the population of the township of Liverpool was 165,175; of the parliamentary borough, as enlarged by the Boundary Act, it was 205,964. In 1841, the pop. of the parl. bo. is estimated at upwards of 270,000. 32 miles W. by S. Manchester, 67 miles W.S.W. Leeds, and 196 miles N.N.W. London. Lat. 53. 22. N. Long. 2. 57. W.

LIVERPOOL, a to. of Nova Scotia, on the S. of the bay of Fundy, in Queen's county, 58 miles N.W. of Halifax.—Also a vil. of the United States, in Onondago county, New York.

LIVERSEDGE, a to. of Yorkshire, 5 miles N.E. of Huddersfield. Pop. 5265.

LIVESLY, a to. of Lancashire, 2½ miles S.S. W. of Blackburn. Pop. 1787.

LIVINGSTON, a co. of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio. Pop. 3474, slaves 718.—Also a p. t. of Columbia co., New York. Pop. 1651.

LIVINGSTON'S CREEK, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Cape Fear river.

LIVINGSTONE, a pa., Linlith. Pop. 1035.

LIVNI, a to. of Russia, government of Orel, on the Sosva, 84 miles E. of Orel. Pop. 5600.

LIVONIA, a maritime gov. of European Russia, on the Baltic, bounded N. by Revel and S. by Courland: length N. to S. 150 miles, average breadth 117 miles. The greater part of the surface is flat and marshy, and there are several extensive lakes. The soil being abundantly watered, is, by proper manuring, rendered very productive. Rye and barley are the principal crops. The forests supply excellent timber; and the fisheries are important. Pop. 740,000. Capital, Riga.

LIVORNO, a to. of Piedmont, on the Po, 4 miles N. of Crescentino. Pop. 3600.

LIVORNO. See LE GHORN.

LIVRADE, St., a to. of France, department of Lot and Garonne, on the Lot, 12 miles N. of Agen. Pop. 2650.

LIVRON, a to. of France, department of Drome, 10 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 2100.

LIXURI, a to. of the island of Cefalonia. Pop. 6000.

LIZARD ISLAND, in the S. Pacific, 240 miles in circumference. 20 miles N.E. of Cape Flattery.

LIZARD POINT, a bold headland on the British Channel, being the most southerly point of England, on the coast of Cornwall. It is surmounted by 2 lighthouses. 282 miles S.W. London. Lat. 49. 57. 41. N. Long. 5. 11. 5. W.

LIZIER, St., a small to. of France, department of Arriege, on the Salat, 50 miles S.E. of Auch, and 25 W. of Foix.

LIZOU-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first

rank, in Quang-si. Lat. 24. 12. N. Long. 108. 47. E.

LIZY-SUR-OURCQ, a to. of France, department of Seine and Marne, district of Meaux. Pop. 1200.

LLAMPETER, or LLAN-BEDR, (Temple-Peter,) a parl. bo., m. t., and pa., Cardiganshire. The town, which stands on a slope north of the Teify, is small, and of little trading importance. The church is very ancient. The college of St David's, a handsome Gothic structure, was erected in 1825. This institution, founded by George IV. in 1822, and endowed with 6 livings, is intended to furnish clerical instruction at an easy rate for the clergy of the establishment, in the south part of the principality. The course of instruction lasts during two years; average number of students, 60. Pop. of parl. bor. which is contributory to Cardigan, about 1000, and of entire parish, 1197. 25 miles E. by N. Cardigan.

LLAN CADWALADER, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 205.

LLAN FAWR, a pa., Merioneth. Pop. 1749.

LLAN GAMMARCH, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 1105.

LLAN IGON, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 545.

LLAN ILAN, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 994.

LLAN ILAR, LOWER, a to., Cardigan. Pop. 512.

LLAN SAWEL, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 1025.

LLANABER, a pa., Merion. Pop. 1448.

LLAN-AELHAIARN, a pa., Carnarvon. Pop. 660.

LLAN-AFAN FAWR, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 936.

LLAN-ARMON, a pa., Carnarvon. Pop. 613.—Also a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 1475.

LLAN-ARTHNEY, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 1839.

LLAN-ASAPH, or LLAN-ASSA, a pa., Flint. Pop. 2373

LLANBADARN FAWR, a m. t. and pa., Cardigan. Pop. 9824.—Also a pa., Radnor. Pop. 491.

LLANBADARN FYNDD, a pa., Radnor. Pop. 518.

LLANBADARN ODYN, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 558.

LLANBADARN TREF EGLWYS, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 982.

LLANBADRIG, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 1304.

LLAN-BEBLIG with CARNARVON, a bo. and pa., Carnarvon. Pop. 7642.

LLANBEDR DYFFRYN CLWYD, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 527.

LLAN-BERIS, a pa., Carnarvon. Pop. 725.

LLANBIETER, a pa., Radnor. Pop. 1508.

LLAN-BLITHIAN, a pa., Glam. Pop. 670.

LLANBOIDY, LOWER, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 697.

LLANBOIDY, UPPER, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 1123.

LLANBRYNMAER, a pa., Montg. Pop. 973.

LLANBRYNMAER, UPPER, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 1067.

LLANCYNFELIN, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 826.

LLANDAFF, a to. and pa. of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the west bank of the Taf. The town is little more than an inconsiderable village, and is only worth notice from its being a bishop's see, and containing a handsome cathedral, which was built early in the 12th century, and repaired in modern times. Pop. 1299. 2 miles N.W. Cardiff, and 27 miles W. Bristol.

LLAN-DANWG, a pa., Merion. Pop. 658.

LLANDDAROG, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 1037.

LLAN-DDENIOLEN, a pa., Carnavon. Pop. 2610.

LLAN-DDERFEL, a pa., Merion. Pop. 956.

LLAN-DDEWI ABER-ARTH, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 976.

LLAN-DDEWI BREFFI, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 2461.

LLAN-DDOY SAINT, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 1006.

LLANDDYFNAN, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 678.

LLANDEBIE, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 2248.

LLAN-DEGAI, a pa., Carnarvon. Pop. 2600.

LLANDEGFAN, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 738.

LLANDEILO FAWR, a m. t. and pa. in Carmarthenshire. The town, situated in the beautiful vale of the Towy, is small and ill built. It is one of the polling-places for the county; and quarter sessions are held here. The markets are well supplied with corn. In the neighbourhood are rich mines of coal and iron. Pop. of township, 1268; of parish, 5149. 13 miles E. by N. Caermarthen.

LLANDEILO-VANE, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 585.

LLAN-DEILO-TAL-Y-BONT, a pa., Glamorg. Pop. 1253.

LLANDEVEYLOG, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 1278.

LLANDEWI YSTRADENNY, a pa., Radnor. Pop. 653.

LLANDEWY VELFRY, a pa., Pemb. Pop. 710.

LLANDINAM, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 1015.

LLANDINGAT, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 2465.

LLANDISILIO, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 1025.

LLANDISILIO, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 632.

LLANDISILIO GOGG, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 1430.

LLANDOVERY, a municipal bo. and m. t., parish of Llandinag, in Carmarthenshire, situated in the upper part of the vale of the Towy. The remains of an old castle form the chief feature of the place. There is little trade of any kind. Pop. of borough, 1766. 23 miles E.N.E. Carmarthen.

LLANDRILLO, a pa., Merion. Pop. 806.

LLANDRILLO-YN-RHOS, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 1133.

LLANDRINIO, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 863.

LLAN-DUDNO, a pa., Carnarvon. Pop. 662.

LLAN-DWROG, LOWER and UPPER, a pa., Carnarvon. Pop. 1923.

LLAN-DY-FRIG, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 854.

LLAN-DY-GWYDD, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 1131.

LLANDYFRYDOG, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 853.

LLANDYRNOG, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 708.

LLANDYSSILIO, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 842.

LLANDYSSIT, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 914.

LLAN-DYSSUL YWCH KERDIN, a pa., Card. Pop. 2724.

LLANEDY, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 1001.

LLANEGRYN, a pa., Merion. Pop. 764.

LLANEGWAD, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 2214.

LLANELIAN, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 1438.

LLANELIAN, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 604.

LLAN-ELIDAN, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 749.

LLANELLY, a parl. bo., m. t., seaport, and pa., in Carmarthenshire. The town stands on a creek near the sea shore, and appears to be thriving. It has 4 docks, 2 of which are floating basins. It depends chiefly on the coal and iron in the neighbourhood, which have given rise to extensive manufactures. Pop. of parl. borough, which is contributory to that of Carmarthen, 4173. 13 miles S.E. Carmarthen.—Also a pa. in Brecon. Pop. 4041.

LLAN-ENDDWYN, a pa., Merion. Pop. 798.

LLANENGAN, a pa., Carnarvon. Pop. 1016.

LLANERCHYMEDD, a considerable town of the island of Anglesey, noted for its market, 11 miles E. of Holyhead.

LLANERFYL, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 989.

LLANEUGRAD, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 740.

LLANFACRETH, a pa., Merion. Pop. 948.

LLANFAELOG, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 615.

LLANFAIR, a neat to. of Montgomeryshire, near the Virnwy, 14 miles north of Newton. Pop. of parish, 2687.

LLANFAIR, or BUILTH, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 1034.

LLDNFAIR MATHAFARN FITHORF, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 739.

LLANFAIR TALHAIRN, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 1355.

LLAN-FAIR-AR-Y-BRYN, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 1485.

LLANFAIR-DYFFRYN CLWYD, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 1238.

LLAN-FAIR-FECHAN, a pa., Carnar. Pop. 653.

LLANFECELL, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 976.

LLANFERRAS, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 705.

LLANFIHANGEL, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 906.

LLANFIHANGEL CWMU, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 1103.

LLANFIHANGEL ESCEIFIOW, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 663.

LLANFIHANGEL GENEUR GLYNN, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 3576.

LLANFIHANGEL LLETHYR FROED, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 1213.

LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD, LOWER, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 571.

LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD, UPPER, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 612.

LLANFIHANGEL-AR ARTH, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 2023.

LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-BRANE, a pa., Brec. Pop. 528.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CROYDDIN, a pa., Card. Pop. 1971.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CROYDDIN ISAF, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 944.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CROYDDIN UCHAF, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 1027.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT, a pa., Carnar. Pop. 563.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAN, a pa., Merio. Pop. 1026.

LLAN-FROTHEN, a pa., Merion. Pop. 657.

LLANFYLLIN, a to. of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday, 24 miles west of Shrewsbury. Pop. 1836.

LLANFFYNYDD, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 1436.

LLANGADFAN, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 1067.

LLANGADOG FAWR, a to. and pa. of Carmarthenshire, on the Towy, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of coarse woollens and stockings. 22 miles from Brecon. Pop. 2476.

LLANGADWLDER, or EGLWYS-AEL, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 573.

LLANGAN, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 733.

LLANGARRON, a pa., Hereford. Pop. 1125.

LLANGATHEN, a pa., Carmar. Pop. 1182.

LLANGFENI, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 1753.

LLANGINWEN, ISAF and UCHAF, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 776.

LLANGELER, a pa., Carmar. Pop. 1713.

LLANGENDEIEN, a pa., Carmar. Pop. 2412.

LLANGENNECH, a pa., Carmar. Pop. 670.

LLANGERNIEW, LOWER and UPPER, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 1036.

LLANGYVELACH, a pa., Glamorg. Pop. 7753.

LLAN-GIAN, a pa., Carnarv. Pop. 1211.

LLANGIRRI, a pa., Montg. Pop. 1847.

LLANGOED, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 562.

LLAN-GOEDMORE, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 1014.

LLANGOLLEN, a to. and pa. of Denbighshire, on the Dee. The town is beautifully situated in a deep narrow vale. The inhabitants derive their chief support from summer visitors. The church is in the early English style. On a steep conical hill, about one mile from Llangollen, are the ruins of the castle of Dinas Bran; and about the same distance beyond, are the fine remains of the abbey de Valle-crucis. Pop. of parish, 4498. 20 miles S.W. Chester.

LLANGONOYD, a pa., Glamorg. Pop. 1726.

LLANGORSE, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 405.

LLAN-GRONAG, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 921.

LLANGRISTIOLUS, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 873.

LLAN-GRWYDDON, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 533.

LLANGUICK, a pa., Glamorg. Pop. 1847.

LLANGUNNOCK, a pa., Carmar. Pop. 859.

LLAN-GWM, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 1011.

LLAN-GWM, a pa., Pembroke. Pop. 697.

LLANGWNOR, a pa., Carmar. Pop. 1041.

LLAN-GWSTENNIN, a pa., Carnar. Pop. 643.

LLAN-GYBI, a pa., Carnar. Pop. 717.

LLANGYNELLO, a pa., Radnor. Pop. 498.

LLANGYNHAFAL, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 503.

LLAN-GYNIDER, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 1440.

LLANGYNIW, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 675.

LLAN-GYNLLO, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 644.

LLANIDAN with LLANFAIR-YN-Y-CWMMWD, a pa. and chap., Anglesey. Pop. 969.

LLANIDLOES, a m. t. of Montgomeryshire, on the Severn. It has a brisk trade in flannels, and several manufactories for spinning and carding wool. The church, built in 1542, is remarkable for a ceiling of very delicately carved oak. Pop. of town, 2562. 37 miles W.S.W. Shrewsbury.

LLAN-LESTY, a pa., Carnar. Pop. 1115.

LLANLLAWDOG, a pa., Carmar. Pop. 770.

LLAN-LLECHID, a pa., Carnar. Pop. 3075.

LLANLLOONY, a pa., Carmar. Pop. 848.

LLAN-LLWCHAIARN, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 1178.

LLAN-LLWCHAIARN, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 2005.

LLAN-LLYFIN, a pa., Carnar. Pop. 1571.

LLAN-NON, a pa., Carmar. Pop. 1582.

LLANNOR, a pa., Carnar. Pop. 1137.

LLANOS. See St Juan.

LLAN-PUMPSAINT, a pa., Carmar. Pop. 548.

LLAN-RHAIDAR-YN-KINMERCH, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 2066.

LLAN-RHAIDAR-YN MOCHNANT, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 2344.

LLAN-RHYCHWYN, a pa., Carn. Pop. 565.

LLANRHYDDLAD, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 628.

LLANRHYSTID, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 1525.

LLAN-RIAN, a pa., Pembroke. Pop. 715.

LLANRIDIAN, HIGHER, a pa., Glamorgan. Pop. 1033.

LLAN-RUG, a pa., Carnar. Pop. 1204.

LLANRWST, a m. t. in Denbighshire, on the Conway, with a church, an elegant bridge, and a chapel adjoining, designed by Inigo Jones. The scenery in the vicinity is very beautiful. 12 miles south of Aberconway. Pop. of parish, 3601.

LLANSADWRN, LOWER, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 564.

LLANSADWRN, UPPER, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 657.

LLAN-SAINT-FRAID, a pa., Cardigan. Pop. 1206.

LLAN-SAINT-FFRAID, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 1306.

LLAN-SAINT-FFRAID, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 1365.

LLAN-SAINT-FFRAID GLYN CEIRIOG, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 543.

LLANSAMLET, HIGHER, a pa., Glam. Pop. 1076.

LLANSAMLET, LOWER, a pa., Glam. Pop. 2111.

- LLAN-SANNAN, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 1383.
 LLAN-SILLIN, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 1951.
 LLAN-SPYTAID, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 514.
 LLAN-STADWELL, a pa., Pembroke. Pop. 733.
 LLANSTEPHAN, a vil. and pa. of Carmarthenshire, near the mouth of the Towy, noted for the remains of its castle on the summit of a bold hill, on the sea coast. 10 miles S.S. W. of Carmarthen. Pop. 1274.
 LLANTHETTY, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 579.
 LLANTRISAINT, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 998.
 LLANTRISSENT, an ill built bo. and m. t. in Glamorganshire, finely situated on the brow of a lofty hill. The town hall and market place are neat modern buildings. The church is a large Norman building. The remains of the castle are inconsiderable. The borough joins in returning the member of parliament for Cardiff. Pop. of parish, 2789. 10 miles N.W. Cardiff.
 LLANTWIT MAJOR, a pa., Glamorg. Pop. 1076.
 LLANTWITVAIRDRE, a pa., Glamorg. Pop. 811.
 LLAN-VABON, a pa., Glamorg. Pop. 853.
 LLANVAIR WATERDINE, a pa., Salop. Pop. 566.
 LLANVERNACH, a pa., Pembroke. Pop. 979.
 LLANVIGAN, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 631.
 LLANVIHANGEL ABERBYTHYCH, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 911.
 LLANVIHANGEL ABERECORVIN, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 864.
 LLANVIHANGEL RHOS-Y-CORN, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 683.
 LLAN-UFYDD, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 1130.
 LLAN-UWCH-Y-LLYN, a pa., Merionethshire. Pop. 1178.
 LLANWENLLWYFO, a pa., Angles. Pop. 534.
 LLAN-WENOG, LOWER and UPPER, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 1647.
 LLANWHADEN, a pa., Pembroke. Pop. 657.
 LLANWINIO, WESTERN, a pa., Carmar. Pop. 607.
 LLAN-WNDA, a pa., Carnar. Pop. 1264.
 LLAN-WNDA, a pa., Pembroke. Pop. 1064.
 LLANWNOG, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 1355.
 LLANWONNA, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 1094.
 LLAN-WRDA, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 560.
 LLAN-WRIN, a pa., Montgom. Pop. 802.
 LLAN-WRTYD, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 627.
 LLAN-WYDDELAN, a pa., Mont. Pop. 530.
 LLANWYDDYN with CONWY, a pa., Montg. Pop. 668.
 LLAN-Y-MOWDDWY, a pa., Mer. Pop. 703.
 LLANYBLEDWELL, a pa., Salop. Pop. 915.
 LLAN-Y-BYTHR, NORTH, a pa., Carmarth. Pop. 687.
 LLAN-YCH-AIARN, a pa., Cardig. Pop. 688.
 LLANYEAR, a pa., Radnor. Pop. 675.
 LLANYKIL, a pa., Merion. Pop. 2359.
 LLANYMYNECH, a pa., Salop. Pop. 887.
 LLANYNS, a pa., Denbigh. Pop. 784.
 LLAN-YSTIN-DWY, a pa., Carn. Pop. 1115.
 LLAUGHARN, a m. t. of Carmarthenshire, at the mouth of the Towy, where, on a low rock, are the ruins of an ancient castle, opposite to that of Llanstephan. 12 miles S.W. of Carmarthen. Pop. 1933.
 LLAY, a to., Denbigh. Pop. 539.
 LLEDING, a river of Montgomeryshire, which joins the Severn, near Welshpool.
 LLEDROD ISAF, a to., Cardig. Pop. 732.
 LLEGGY, a river of Carnarvonshire, which runs into the Conway, 10 miles S. of Aberconway.
 LLENONY, a river of Carnarvonshire, which enters the Irish sea, 5 miles S.S.W. of Carnarvon.
 LLERENA, a to. of Spain, province of Estremadura, on a plain at the foot of the Sierra San Bernardo. Pop. 6495.
 LLEUENY, a river of Brecknockshire, which runs into the Wye, 3 miles S. of Hay.
 LLEYNNGORGL, a river of Merionethshire, which runs into the sea, 2 miles south of Barmouth.
 LLIVIA, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, in the Pyrenees, anciently called Julia Libyca, 6 miles N.E. of Puyceda.
 LLOBREGAT, a river of Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean, 9 miles W. of Barcelona.—Also a small river which divides France from Catalonia, and runs into the sea near Rosas.
 LLOGHOR, or LLWGHOR, a to. of Glamorganshire, on a river of the name called by Antoninus *Leucarum*, 6 miles N.W. of Swansea. Pop. 1437.—Also a river which runs into the Bristol channel, near Llanethly.
 LLORET, a to. of Spain, on the S.E. coast of Catalonia, 20 m. N.E. of Mataro.
 LLOYD, a river of Montgomeryshire, which enters the Severn above Llanidloes.
 LLUCH MAYOR, a to. of Majorca, 15 miles E.S.E. of Palma. Pop. 5250.
 LLUE, a river in Carmarthenshire, which falls into the Lloghor.—Also a river of Monmouthshire, which runs into Pemble Meer.
 LLULLA and CHILOAS, a province of Peru, intendency of Truxillo, S. of Chacapayas, and E. of the Cordillera of the Andes; it is low, warm, and moist, and covered with woods; so that a great part of it is uninhabited.
 LLYN SAYADDAN, or SAYATHAN POOL, a lake in Brecknockshire, 4 miles E. of Brecknock, 2 miles long, and in some places 1 broad. The river Lunwy passes through it.
 LLYNAR, a river which runs into the Irish sea, 5 miles S. of Carnarvon.
 LLYS-FAEN, a pa., Carnarvon. Pop. 585.
 LLYWELL, a pa., Brecon. Pop. 1699.
 Lo, a river of Cornwall which runs into the sea below Helstone.
 Lo, St., a to. of France, department of La Manche, of which it is the capital, on the Vire, with manufactures of serges, shalloons, ribbons, lace, &c. Of the public buildings there deserve to be mentioned the church of Notre

Dame, with 2 lofty spires; that of St Croix, a very ancient structure, considered the best specimen of Saxon architecture in France; the prefecture; the town-hall, &c. 12 miles E. of Coutances. Pop. 8820.

LOANDA, the capital of the Portuguese settlements in Angola. It covers a great extent of ground, but is neither walled nor fortified. It has a good harbour, formed by the island of Loanda, which is 18 miles long, and lies a little off the coast. The town is large and handsome, containing 3000 houses, built of stone and covered with tiles, and a number of huts made of straw and earth. 260 miles S.S.W. of St. Salvador. Pop. whites, 3000; the number of negroes is much greater. Lat. 8. 40. S. Long. 13. 15. E.

LOANGO, a kingdom of W. Africa, bounded N. by Mayomba, S. by Congo, and W. by the Atlantic. The land is fruitful, and there are a great number of trees, whence palm-wine is drawn. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are in the lowest state of degradation. Loango, the capital, called Borai by the natives, is about 2 miles from the coast. It is nothing more than a collection of huts. 230 miles W.N.W. of St Salvador. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 4. 36. S. Long. 12. 20. E.

LOANO, or LOVANO, a to. of the territory of Genoa, on the gulf of Genoa, 6 miles S.S.W. of Finale. Pop. 3500.

LOBAU, an island in the Danube, a few miles below Vienna, where the French passed the river, to fight the battle of Aspern, in 1809.—Also a to. of Upper Lusatia, 15 miles S.E. of Bautzen. Pop. 2400.

LOBEQUIN, a to. of Saxony, 29 miles N.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 1800.

LOBENSTEIN, a to. of Upper Saxony, on the Lemnitz. Great quantities of cloth, stuffs, and yarn, are made here. 22 miles N.N.E. of Culmbach. Pop. 2700.

LOBON, a to. of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Badajoz.

LOBOS, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 21. 20. N.—Also a small island at the mouth of the La Plata, 15 miles S.W. of cape St Ularia. Lat. 35. N.—Also a small island in the gulf of Mexico, coast of Guatavita. Lat. 22. 18. N.—Also 2 islands near the coast of Peru. Lat. 6. 25. and 6. 45. S.—Also a cluster in the S. Pacific, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 52. 20. S.

LOBSENS, a to. of W. Prussia, on the Lobzanka. Pop. 2000.

LOBSTADT, a to. of Saxony, 10 miles S.S.E. of Leipsic.

LOBURG, a to. of Saxony, 22 miles E. of Magdeburg.

LOCANA, a to. of Piedmont, on the Orco, 25 miles S. of Aosta. Pop. 5000.

LOCARNO, a to. of Italy, capital of a bailiwick, lately belonging to the Swiss, containing 3 convents, and a small Franciscan monastery, on a rock overhanging the valley,

and commanding a view of lake Maggiore. 56 miles N.W. of Milan. Lat. 46. 10. N. Long. 8. 31. E.

LOCCO, a to. of Naples, in Abruzzo Citeriore, on the Pescara, 10 miles N. of Solmona.

LOCHABER, a wild and mountainous district of Inverness-shire, 40 miles long, and 25 broad.

LOCHALSH, a pa. in Ross-shire. Pop. 2433.

LOCH ARD, UPPER and LOWER, two beautiful lakes in Perthshire.

LOCH ASSYNT, a lake in Sutherlandshire.

LOCH AWE, a large picturesque lake in Argyleshire.

LOCHAY, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which joins the Dochart.

LOCHBROOM, a large pa. in Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 4615.

LOCHCARRON, a pa. in Ross-shire. Pop. 2136.

LOCHEARN, a lake in Perthshire.

LOCHEE, a large manufacturing vil. near Dundee.

LOCHGILFHEAD, an improving town on a small arm of the sea called Lochgilp, at the commencement of the Crinan canal in Argyleshire.

LOCHLAGGAN, a lake in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire.

LOCLEE, a pa. in Forfarshire. Pop. 553.

LOCH KETTERIN, KETTERIN, or CATHERIN. See Ketterin.

LOCHEM, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Borkel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Pop. 1400.

LOCHER MOSS, a morass in Dumfries-shire, 12 miles long, and 3 broad, intersected by a stream of the same name.

LOCHEs, a to. of France, department of Indre and Loire, with a strong castle on a rock. 15 miles S. of Amboise. Pop. 3600.

LOCHGELLIE, a vil. in Fifeshire, 8 miles N.W. of Kirkcaldy.

LOCHMABEN, a pa., royal burgh, and m. t. in Dumfries-shire. The town has no manufactures. Here are the remains of a castle, built by King Robert Bruce. Pop. of pa. 2795, of bo. 1012. 10 miles N.E. of Dumfries.

LOCHRIDA, or OCHRIDA, a to. of Albania and a Greek archbishop's see, on a hill, near a lake of its name. Pop. 6000. 62 miles S.E. of Durazzo.

LOCHRUTTON, a pa., Kirkcud. Pop. 650.

LOCHs, a pa., Ross and Crom. Pop. 3067.

LOCHTA, a seaport of Sweden, on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 90 miles S. of Tornea. Lat. 64. 20. N. Long. 24. 16. E.

LOCHTY, a small stream in Fifeshire, which runs into the Orr.

LOCHVITZE, a to. of Russia, government of Poltava. Pop. 4500.

LOCHWINNOCH, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, with considerable cotton works. Pop. of pa. 4515. 9 miles S.W. of Paisley.

LOCHY, a river in Perthshire, which falls into Loch Tay.

LOCHY, LOCH, in the S.W. of Inverness-shire, 14 miles long, and 1 to 2 broad, into which Loch-Arkaig discharges itself. Out of it flows the river Lochy, which, 1 mile below, receives the Spean, and their united stream enters Loch-Eil, at Fort William.

LOCKARTSBURG, a to. of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the point formed by the confluence of the Tioga with the Susquehanna. 60 miles N.N.W. of Wilkesbarre.

LOCKENITZ, a to. and castle of Brandenburg, on the river Rando, 20 miles N.E. of Prenzlau.

LOCKERBIE, a to. in the parish of Dryfedale, Dumfries-shire, long distinguished for its excellent schools. There are 2 fairs and 10 markets annually. One of the former, held in August, is the largest lamb fair in Scotland. Pop. about 1500. 12 miles N.E. of Dumfries.

LOCKHART'S CREEK, a river of North Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 33. 53. W.

LOCKWOOD, a to. of the W. R. Y., near Huddersfield. Pop. 3134.

LOCLE, a vil. of Switzerland, in an elevated valley of the name, principality of Neuchâtel, famous for watchmakers, laceweavers, goldsmiths, cutlers, and enamellers. 9 miles N.W. of Neuchâtel. Pop. 5000.

LOCMARIAQUER, a to. of France, department of the Morbihan, 6 miles S. of Auray. Pop. 2000.

LOCMINE, a to. of France, department of Morbihan, 10 miles S. of Pontivy. Pop. 1800.

LOCUST CREEK, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio.—Also a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Licking.

LODDEN, a river in Berks and Hampshire, which joins the Thames.—Also in Herefordshire, which joins the Frome.

LONDON, a to. in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, 8 miles S.E. of Norwich. Pop. of parish, 1175.

LODESAN, a district of Austrian Italy, government of Milan. It is very fertile and populous, and its cheeses are in high esteem. Chief town, Lodi.

LODEVE, a to. of France, department of Hérault, on the Ergue. It has extensive manufactures of woollen cloth for the army. 27 miles N.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 11,071.

LODI, a city of Lombardy, on the Adda, here crossed by a wooden bridge, 600 feet long. It is well built, and contains numerous churches, 2 of which claim the attention of the traveller. It has a large porcelain work and manufactures of linen, &c., and is the centre of the trade in Parmesan cheese. Here, in 1796, the French, under Napoleon, defeated the Austrians, the former forcing the bridge at the point of the bayonet. Pop. 15,962, 18 miles S.E. of Milan.

LODRONE, a to. of Lombardy, in the Trentin, at the influx of the Chiese into lake Idro, 31 miles S.W. of Trent.

LOE, a river of Cornwall, which runs into the English channel.

LOEBOE, or **LOEHOE**, a district of Celebes, formerly an independent state of considerable extent and influence.

LOEN YUEN, or **HOEN-YUEN**, a city of China, of the second rank, province of Chen-si, 132 miles W. of Peking.

LOEVSTEIN, a fortress of the Netherlands, 8 miles E.S.E. of Rotterdam.

LOFFINGEN, a to. of Baden, with a medicinal bath, 6 miles W.S.W. of Furstenberg.

LOFFODEN ISLES, a group of islands on the west coast of Norway, consisting of 5 larger and several smaller. They are not of any importance, except on account of their cod fisheries, which are extensive and valuable. Pop. between 3000 and 4000. Lat. 67. 40. and 69. 30. N. Long. 11. 40. and 16. 20.

LORSTA, a to. of Sweden, province of Uppland, with large manufactures of iron and copper, 32 miles north of Upsal. Pop. 2000.

LOFTUS HEIGHTS, the barrier post in the S.W. corner of the United States, on the E. side of the Mississippi, in Adams county, Mississippi territory, 40 miles below Natchez.

LOGAN, a stream in Lanarkshire, which joins the Nethan.

LOGAN, a co. of the United States, in the S.W. of Kentucky. Pop. 12,123, slaves 2486. Chief town, Russellville.—Also in Ohio. Chief town, Belleville.

LOGHUR, a strong hill fort of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad, in the British territories, 30 miles N.W. of Poonah.

LOGRONO, a to. of Spain, in Old Castile, province of Soria on the Ebro, here crossed by a handsome bridge. It has several good streets, and carries on some trade. Pop. 8210. 57 miles W.S.W. of Pampeluna.

LOGWOOD COUNTRY, a district of America, N.W. of the Mosquito shore, at the head of the bay of Honduras, extending from Vera Paz to Yucatan.

LOHEBECK, a river in the duchy of Sleswick; it enters the North sea, 16 miles S. of Ripen.

LOHEIA, a considerable to. of Arabia, in Yemen, on the Red sea, with a considerable trade in coffee. The water is bad, and the surrounding country arid and barren. Lat. 15. 41. N. Long. 42. 46. E.

LOHR, a to. of Franconia, on the Maine, 35 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort. Pop. 3000.

LOING, a river of France, which falls into the Seine between Melun and Montereau.

LOIR ET CHER, a department of France, including the south portion of the province of Orleannois; area, 2600 square miles. Principal rivers, the Loire, Loir, Cher, Cosson, and Bouchere. Pop. 244,000.

LOIRE, (anc. **LIGER**), the principal river of France, rises in the mountains of the Cevennes,

and pursuing a westerly course through the central part of the kingdom, falls into the Atlantic 40 miles below Nantes, where it spreads out into a considerable estuary.

LOIRE—**HAUTE**, or **UPPER**, an inland department of France, containing part of Bretagne, and adjoining the departments of Puy de Dome, Ardeche, and Lozere. Area, 1870 square miles. Pop. 295,384.

LOIRE—**INFERIEURE**, or **LOWER**, a department of France, formed of the S.E. portion of the ancient province of Bretagne, and bounded by the Atlantic and the departments of Ile and Vilaine, Maine and Loire, Vendee, and Morbihan. Area, 3000 square miles. Pop. 470,768.

LOIRE, a to. of France, department of Rhone. Pop. 1500.

LOIRET, an inland department of France, comprising a portion of the late Orleannois and Gatinols, and bounded by the departments of Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, Yonne and Cher, Loir and Cher, and Eure and Loir. Area 2700 square miles. Pop. 319,189.

LOIRON, a to. of France, department of Mayenne, 6 miles W. of Laval. Pop. 1559.

LOITZ, a to. of Pomerania, on the Peene. 12 miles S.W. of Gripswald.

LOKEREN, a to. of Belgium, province of E. Flanders, on the Darne, with manufactures of linen, woollens, and cotton.—Also extensive tobacco works, and oil mills. 12 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 16,153.

LOLDONG, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, on the N.E. border of Delhi, on the river Pattereah, 8 miles above its conflux with the Ganges. Lat. 29. 47. N. Long. 78. 38. E.

LOLGUNGE, a to. of Hindostan, in Oude, 16 miles N. of Manickpour.—Also in Benares, 22 miles S.W. of Mitzapour.—Also in Oude, 20 miles S. of Azemgur.

LOMABLEM, or **LOMBLEM**, in island in the Eastern Seas, 120 miles in circumference. Lat. 8. 18. S. Long. 123. 56. E.

LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM, the name given, since the congress of Vienna in 1815, to the whole of Austrian Italy, comprising both Lombardy and the former Venetian territory. See Italy, Italy Austrian, Milan, and Venice.

LOMBARDY, a country of N. or Upper Italy. The name, though properly applicable only to the Vale of the Po, is commonly given to the whole tract between the frontiers of Switzerland and Tuscany. It is 250 miles long and 150 broad. The states of which Lombardy at present consists are Austrian Italy, Continental Sardinia, Parma, Modena, and Lucca. See Italy Austrian.

LOMBEZ, a to. of France, department of Gers, on the Save, 23 miles S.E. of Auch. Pop. 1500.

LOMBOK, a populous, fertile, and well cultivated island in the Eastern Seas, 53 miles long and 45 broad; separated from the island of Bally by the straits of Lombok, and from

Sumbawa by the strait of Allas.—Also a to. on the E. coast. Lat. 8. 42. S. Long. 116. 2. E.

LOMMEL, a vil. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 2100.

LOMNITZ, a to. of Bohemia, 6 miles N. of Gitschin.—Also a river of Silesia, which joins the Bober, 3 miles E.S.E. of Hirschberg.—Also a to. of Moravia, 15 miles N.N.W. of Brunn.

LOMOND, BEN. See **BENLOMOND**.

LOMOND, **LOCH**, a lake of Scotland, the largest of the Scotch, and indeed of the British lakes, between the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, 24 miles long and, where broadest, 7 to 8 miles across. It contains numerous islands, and presents varied and magnificent scenery. On the E. side is the lofty Ben Lomond; the river Leven issues from its S. extremity.

LON, **LUNE**, or **LOYNE**, a river which rises in Westmoreland, and falls into the sea below Lancaster.

LOMATO, a walled to. of Lombardy, co. of Brescia, capital of a district. 12 miles E.S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 5600.

LONCARTY, or **LUNCARTY**, a locality in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, where the Danes were signally defeated by the Scots in 970. 5 miles N. Perth.

LONDERZEELE, a to. of S. Brabant, near Brussels. Pop. 3200.

LONDON, the metropolis of the British empire, and most populous, wealthy, and commercial city in the world. Considered in the aggregate, it comprises the city and its liberties, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark; the two former situated in the county of Middlesex, on the northern bank of the river Thames; and the latter on the opposite bank, in the county of Surrey. To each of these principal divisions of London, many villages in the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Kent, have been successively annexed, by the increase of buildings on the intervening ground; which, although originally distinct, now form integral portions of that immense mass of human habitations of which the metropolis is now composed. There is a nearly continuous line of houses from Blackwall to Chelsea, a distance of nearly 7 miles, and from Walworth to Holloway of 4½ miles. The extent of surface covered by buildings is about 15 square miles, or nearly 10,000 acres; so that there was but little exaggeration in the remark of M. Say, the celebrated French economist, that "London is not a city, but a province covered with houses."

London is of great antiquity. It is clear, from a statement of Tacitus, that so early as the reign of Nero, it was an important emporium. Of its state previous to the Norman conquest little is known; but we find that in 610, a church was erected on the site of the present cathedral of St Paul, and it appears

to have been the place where the Saxon *witenagemotes* were generally held. It was afterwards constituted, by Alfred, the capital of England. In 925, King Athelstan had a palace here. The city increased in importance during the succeeding reigns, and ultimately became the seat of residence of the Norman monarchs. William Rufus, in 1097, founded Westminster hall. By a description of London, written by Fitzstephens about 1174, it appears to have been, at that time, surrounded by fortified walls; and we find that, in the reign of Edward I., the houses were mostly built with wood, and thatched with straw and reeds. In 1285, a conduit was erected in West Cheap, and supplied with water from Tyburn: in 1340, tolls were imposed for paving the streets in and near the city: in 1416, the streets were first lighted with lanterns: the supply of water being found insufficient, in 1443, pipes were laid from Paddington: a statute was passed in 1542 for paving some of the streets; and it appears that the Strand was then only partly built. So rapid was the increase of London, that both Queen Elizabeth and King James issued proclamations against any further extension of the city, although, at that time, it was almost wholly contained within the walls; and many places now in the midst of London were then villages, on the outskirts. About 1661, a great many streets in St James's parish were built, or finished, particularly St James's street, Pall-Mall, and Piccadilly: other streets were ordered to be widened. In 1655, London was almost desolated by the great plague which took place at that time; and, in 1666, a dreadful conflagration broke out, which destroyed 400 streets, 13,200 dwelling houses, 89 churches, besides chapels, 4 of the city gates, the cathedral of St Paul, the Guildhall, and many other public edifices. In rebuilding the city, some improvements were effected by the widening of the streets, and by constructing the houses of more substantial materials. In the course of the 17th century, London continued to increase with great rapidity. In 1678, there were no buildings on the sites of Wellclose-square, Ratcliffe-highway, Virginia-street, Gravel-lane, and thence to Lime-house. In 1685, Spitalfields and St Giles's were much increased by the French Protestant manufacturers, who left their native country, in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz. In 1689, the district called the Seven-dials was built. The suburbs, to the east of the Tower, were also greatly extended about that time. Soho square was formed at the close of that century. In a few years afterwards, Hanover square, with Cavendish square, and the streets adjacent, Bedford-row, Red Lion square, Hatton garden, &c., were built. The streets from Leicester square to St Martin's lane, to the Haymarket and Soho, and thence nearly to Knightsbridge, were finished in the reign of George

I. or early in the reign of George II. In 1730, two new parishes were formed, St George's, Bloomsbury, and St Ann's, Lime-house; and about the same time, the north side of Oxford street was partly built, and many streets near it were completed. The extension of the metropolis, since the middle of the last century, has proceeded with unprecedented rapidity, and covered the fields, gardens, and marshes, in the vicinity of London, with new squares and streets. For some years after 1810, the progress of building appeared to be checked; but latterly the metropolis has again greatly increased, particularly on the north side. The direction of the main streets accompanies the course of the Thames from E. to W.; and the cross streets run mostly in a traverse direction from N. to S. There are two chief lines of streets from W. to E.: one, which may be called the N. line, commences at the N. side of Hyde Park, and under the successive names of Oxford street, Broad street, Holborn, Skinner street, Newgate street, Cheapside, Cornhill, and Leadenhall street, is continued to Whitechapel and Mile End, on the Essex road. The S. line commences at the S. side of Hyde Park, and consists of Piccadilly, St James's street, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, the Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate hill, St Paul's churchyard, Watling street, Cannon street, and Tower street; whence, crossing Tower hill, it may be said to be further extended two miles along the river side, in Wapping. The subterranean works, which have been constructed for the use of the inhabitants, consisting of sewers, drains, water pipes, and gas pipes, are most extensive and curious. The houses are, with few exceptions, built of brick; but within the last few years those in the principal streets have been mostly plastered or stuccoed over, and their fronts made to imitate freestone. The principal squares are Grosvenor, Portman, Berkeley, St. James's, Hanover, Manchester, Cavendish, Bedford, Russel, Tavistock, Belgrave, Eaton, Torrington, Wellington, Euston, Bloomsbury, Montague, Bryanston, and Finsbury squares, and Lincoln's Inn Fields. The principal public buildings in the city, and in the E. part of the town, are the tower; the new mint; the trinity-house; the bank of England; the mansion house; the royal exchange; the East India house; the auction mart; the commercial mart; the London institution; the custom-house; the excise office; the guildhall; the bridges of London, Southwark, and Blackfriars; the monument; the post-office; Newgate; Glitspur-street compter; Whitecross-street prison; St Luke's Hospital; the churches of St Paul, St Stephen, Walbrook, St Mary-le-bone, St Bride, Fleet street, besides many other places of public worship, which we have not space to enumerate. William the Conqueror began the building of the Tower, to which great additions were made

by succeeding sovereigns, by some of whom it was inhabited as a palace. Since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it has been chiefly used as a state prison and depository for arms, records, and property belonging to the crown. It contains the ordnance-office, the record-office, the jewel-office, the horse armoury, the Spanish armoury, the grand store-house, the small armoury, barracks for the garrison, &c. The trinity-house, a naval establishment, is a handsome building on the N. side of Great Towerhill, designed by James Wyatt, and completed in 1795. The first building for the Bank of England was raised in 1733, from the design of George Sampson, and originally comprised only what now forms the centre, with the court-yard, hall, and bullion court. An eastern wing was added between 1770 and 1776, by Sir Robert Taylor; and a western wing, with the northern front, was begun in 1789 and finished in 1804, by Mr Soan. The East India house, on the S. side of Leadenhall street, was mostly built by Mr R. Jupp, in 1798 and 1799: the front, which is of the Ionic order, is handsome, and is adorned with an enriched portico. The royal exchange, originally built by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1566, was destroyed by the great fire a century afterwards: having been rebuilt within 3 years, and extensively repaired, between 1820 and 1826, it was again destroyed by fire on the 10th of January 1838. A new exchange on a grand scale is now in progress, and when completed, will be one of the greatest ornaments of the city. The auction-mart, in Bartholomew-lane, established for sales of property by auction, was erected by subscription between 1808 and 1810. The London institution, a literary establishment, situated on the N. side of the circus in Moorfields, was finished in April 1819. The Custom-house, situated on the S. side of Lower Thames street, on the bank of the river, was commenced August 1st 1813, by Messrs Miles and Peto, who contracted to complete the works for £165,000, but in consequence of the long room having fallen down in January 1825, the whole expense amounted to £255,000; it was first opened for public business 12th May 1817; this immense building contains 120 rooms, besides cellars. The Excise-office, in Old Broadstreet, a plain but extensive and appropriate stone building, was finished in 1768. The Guild-hall, where the city courts are held, and in which most of the grand civic entertainments are given, was originally built in 1411; but having been considerably damaged by the fire in 1666, the present edifice, with the exception of the modern front, was erected in its place shortly afterwards. A noble pillar, 202 feet high, called the London Monument, standing on the E. side of Fish-street hill, was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, to commemorate the disastrous conflagration of 1666. St Luke's hospital for lunatics, in Old

street, is a spacious plain building, well adapted to the objects of the charity. The cathedral church of St Paul, remarkable as being the only cathedral expressly erected for the exercise of the Protestant religion, is not only the great architectural glory of the metropolis, but of the empire. The first stone was laid June 21st 1675, and the last in 1710; the work being completed in 35 years, under the superintendence of one architect, Sir Christopher Wren, by one master mason, Mr Strong, during the incumbency of one Bishop of London, Dr Henry Compton. The plan is a Greek cross, with an additional arm or transept at the west end, and a semicircular projection at the E. end, for the altar; a dome rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is terminated by a lantern, surmounted by a ball and a cross of copper gilt. The dimensions of this edifice are as follows:—length, E. to W. 510 feet; length of cross, exclusive of circular porticoes, 250 feet; breadth of W. façade with the turrets 180 feet; height of walls 116 feet. An immense dome or cupola, rising over the centre is surmounted by a lantern, ball, and cross, the latter being elevated 362 feet above the level of the floor, and 370 feet above the pavement of the churchyard. The 2 turrets or belfries in the W. front are each 222 feet in height. The entire circumference of the building is 2292 feet. This cathedral contains monuments to the memory of many eminent persons deceased. The church of St Stephen, Wallbrook, also built by Sir Christopher Wren, is justly esteemed for its beauty of design and architectural decoration. There are many other churches in London, of various degrees of merit, but the generality of them are plain, and have few pretensions to architectural beauty, and, owing to the confined situations in which they are placed, add little to the decoration of the city. The Inns-of-Court are, the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn; and there are nine others of minor character, denominated Inns of Chancery. Each of these is composed of large houses, surrounding squares, and divided into sets of chambers, inhabited by barristers, students, attorneys, and solicitors. The principal public buildings, W. of the city, exclusive of the royal palaces and houses of the nobility, are Westminster abbey; Westminster hall, the seat of the courts of record; the houses of parliament; the horse guards, or war-office; the admiralty; the treasury; the secretaries of state's offices; the office of the board of control for India affairs; the national gallery, erected 1834-37, at the public expense; Somerset house, a grand and extensive stone building in the Strand, appropriated to various public uses and offices; the penitentiary-house, Millbank; the court of insolvent debtors. The British museum, which occupies a house in Great Russel street, Bloomsbury, was established by

act of parliament in 1753, in consequence of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart, who left to the nation his museum (which had cost him £50,000) on condition that parliament paid £20,000 to his executors, and purchased a house sufficiently commodious for it. Various additions by purchase, and otherwise, have since been made; the most valuable is the library of George III., collected at an expense of £20,000, and presented to the museum by George IV. The most remarkable churches in this direction are those of St George, Hanover square, and St Mary-lebone; St Pancras, St George's, Bloomsbury, and St Giles's in the Fields. Southwark contains the county jail for Surrey, Guy's hospital, St Thomas's hospital, the Magdalen hospital, and the New Bethlem hospital for lunatics, erected in St George's Fields, on the demolition of the old hospital in Moorfields. There is also, in that district, St Saviour's church, particularly deserving of notice.

The divisions of the metropolis are united by 6 bridges across the Thames, which here averages 1000 feet in breadth. These are:—London Bridge, completed in 1831, at the cost of £2,000,000, and intended to supplant a clumsy and inconvenient structure of the same name, since demolished. That structure was built in 1209, and down to the middle of the 18th century was the only bridge between London and Southwark. Westminster Bridge, completed 1751, cost £389,500: Blackfriars Bridge, completed 1770, cost £260,000: Vauxhall Bridge, completed 1814, cost 280,000: Waterloo Bridge, completed 1817, cost £1,150,000: and Southwark Bridge, completed 1819, cost £800,000. Another communication is effected between the banks of the river, nearly 2 miles below London Bridge, by means of the Tunnel, which passes under the stream. After great and long-protracted labour, this stupendous undertaking is now nearly completed.

London is a bishop's see, the highest in rank in the kingdom under the archbishops. It contains about 180 churches of the established religion, and many chapels of ease, 9 chapels of the Kirk of Scotland, 14 Roman Catholic chapels, 18 foreign Protestant churches and chapels, 7 synagogues, and above 250 places of worship for dissenters and separatists of all denominations.

The public charities (exclusive of parochial establishments) are numerous, and apply to almost every case of infirmity or distress. St Bartholomew's hospital (in Smithfield,) and St Thomas's (in Southwark,) were appropriated to relieve the diseased; Bridewell (near Fleet-street,) to maintain and correct the idle; and Christ's hospital, to maintain and educate the young and helpless. The other hospitals are, Bethlem, founded by Henry VIII. for lunatics; the Charterhouse, near Smithfield, founded in 1611; Guy's, built by Thomas Guy, bookseller in London,

in 1701, and endowed by him with £240,000; St Luke's, established in 1751; the Foundling, in Guildford street, founded in 1739; St George's, near Hyde Park Corner; the London, White-chapel; the Middlesex, Berner's-street; the Westminster, Petty France; the Lock, Grosvenor-place; the Small-pox, Battle-bridge; Beth-holim, Mile-end, an hospital for Spanish and Portuguese Jews; another hospital, at Mile-end, for German and Dutch Jews; and an hospital for poor French Protestants in Old street. There are 11 considerable establishments for lying-in women. About 30 dispensaries are maintained, which supply the poor gratuitously with medicines. Seven other establishments afford medical aid in particular disorders. There are, besides, the Magdalen hospital, Blackfriars road, established in 1758; the Female penitentiary, at Pentonville; the Asylum for female orphans; the Philanthropic society, St George's fields, for educating the destitute children of criminals; the Refuge for the Destitute, Hackney road, established by Dr Grindlay, in 1807; the school for the Indigent Blind, in St George's fields; the asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, in the Kent road; the society of Ancient Britons, or Welsh charity school, established in 1714, for educating 100 children of poor Welsh parents. There are similar societies for the benefit of the children of Scotch and Irish parents. There are two institutions for the relief of the widows and children of the clergy. Various societies are also founded for the relief and discharge of persons confined for small debts; for educating the children of debtors; for bettering the condition of the poor; for preserving the lives of persons apparently dead by drowning, suffocation, &c.; the Samaritan society, for relieving destitute persons who are discharged when cured from the London hospital. The national vaccine society maintains nine establishments for exterminating the small-pox by vaccinating gratuitously. There are several other societies for relieving distressed foreigners, men of letters, decayed artists, players, mariners, schoolmasters, and generally all descriptions of the industrious classes who may be reduced to indigence by misfortune; as well as for their widows and orphans.

Besides ordinary places of education, there are in London many endowed schools. University College was founded 1826, and King's College, incorporated by royal charter, 1829. London, unlike most other European capitals, had no university empowered to grant degrees till 1836, when one, called the "University of London," was established by royal charter, (renewed in 1837,) for "the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of 'useful knowledge,' without distinction of rank, sect, or party.

Literary and scientific institutions are nu-

merous; namely, the royal society, incorporated 1663, under the presidency of Sir Isaac Newton; the society of antiquaries, incorporated in 1751; the board of agriculture, established in 1793, by Sir John Sinclair and Mr Arthur Young; the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, instituted in 1753; the royal institution, incorporated in 1800, to facilitate the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and to teach, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life; the London and Russell institutions, which have in view similar objects to the preceding, and possess valuable libraries; the Linnæan society, devoted to botany and natural history, founded in 1788, and incorporated in 1802; the astronomical society; the zoological; the philosophical society of London, the British mineralogical society, the entomological, horticultural, geological, mathematical, medical, medical and chyrurgical, and city philosophical societies. Several institutions have been established for promoting the fine arts; namely, the royal academy, instituted in 1768, and chiefly indebted for its prosperity to its first president, Sir Joshua Reynolds; the British institution in Pall Mall, established in 1805, and devoted to the exhibition and sale of pictures by modern artists; an annual exhibition of paintings is also made at the royal academy; the national gallery, purchased by parliament, and open to the public; the society of painters in water colours, which has an annual exhibition in Pall Mall east; the society of British artists has also an annual exhibition in Suffolk Street, Charing Cross.

London has two principal theatres, namely, Drury-lane and Covent-garden, a smaller one in the Haymarket, and about 10 minor theatres. For musical exhibitions, there are, the English opera-house, in the Strand, and the Italian opera-house, in the Haymarket. There are numerous tea-gardens in the vicinity of the town; but the most fashionable and entertaining evening promenade is Vauxhall gardens, where are exhibited brilliant illuminations, music, singing, and other entertainments.

Newgate, which may be called the great metropolitan jail, is situated in the Old Bailey. There are, besides, various other prisons; namely, the Queen's Bench prison, situated in St George's fields, for debtors sued in that court, and other persons confined under its sentences; the Fleet prison, in Fleet market, which is extensive and commodious; the Marshalsea, in Southwark; the house of correction for the county of Middlesex, in Cold Bath fields; the penitentiary house, Millbank, built for the purpose of changing the punishment of transportation for a term of years into confinement and labour; the new prison, Clerkenwell, and Tothill fields bridewell; the bo-

rough compter, Tooley-street, Southwark, for felons and debtors committed by the process of the borough courts; the new jail, Horse-monger lane, the county jail for Surrey.

As a literary city London ranks very high, being to the literature of Britain what Leipsic is to that of Germany, or Paris to that of France. The greater number of the works written in Scotland are now published in Edinburgh; but nearly the whole of those written in England and Ireland are published in London. There, also, the whole periodical literature of England centres, with the exception of the provincial newspapers. With respect to the newspaper press of London, the Stamp-office returns show that it appropriates the half of the whole stamps issued to the different newspapers published in the United Kingdom.

London is not only the centre of fashion, of legislation, of law, and of literature, but it is also a vast emporium of commerce—it's vessels trading to the remotest parts of the world. The whole surface of the river, from London Bridge to Deptford, a distance of nearly 4 miles, is generally covered with vessels. This space is divided into what are termed the upper, middle, and lower pools. To provide further accommodation for shipping, extensive docks have been formed. The West India docks, the first of these establishments, and the largest belonging to the port, were opened in 1803. They are situated about 4 miles down the river, and comprise 295 acres, one-fourth of which is covered with water, the rest being occupied with quays and warehouses. The London docks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from London Bridge, were opened in 1805. They cover 100 acres of ground, of which nearly a third is water. The vaults beneath the warehouses contain cellarage for 65,000 pipes of wine, and one of them has an area of 7 acres. The tobacco warehouses are very extensive. The East India docks, further down the river than those above described, were opened in 1802. Their water area is 30 acres, and their great depth (23 feet) enables them to accommodate vessels of very large size. About the same time the Commercial docks were constructed on the south side of the river, or rather the old docks for the Greenland ships were enlarged, and provided with warehouses for bonding foreign corn. This dock covers 49 acres, 40 of which are water. The St Katherine docks, opened in 1828, are the nearest to London Bridge, being first below the Tower. They inclose 24 acres, $11\frac{1}{2}$ of which are water. In 1701, there were 560 vessels belonging to the parish of London, carrying 84,882 tons, and 19,065 men. In 1732 the number had increased to 1417 vessels, containing 178,557 tons, and navigated by 21,797 men. In 1800, the number in the foreign trade was 1810 vessels, their tonnage 503,676 tons, and their crews 37,046 men.

To come to our own time, there entered the port of London, from foreign ports, in the year 1840, 4547 British vessels, tonnage 934,660, and 2221 foreign vessels, tonnage 334,456. In 1839, there entered the port 21,112 coasting vessels, tonnage 2,828,701. The gross customs' revenue of London, in 1839, was £11,431,245, and in 1840, £11,088,053, upon which Mr McCulloch, in his valuable Dictionary, remarks:—"Now, as the total gross customs' revenue of the United Kingdom amounted, in 1839, to £23,498,486, it would seem from this statement that the trade of London only equalled that of all the rest of the kingdom! This, however, would be a fallacious inference. The imports into several of the other great trading ports, including those of Liverpool, Hull, Dundee, &c., consist principally of cotton wool, flax, and other raw materials of our manufactures, which are mostly admitted at low duties; whereas the imports into London consist principally of articles of consumption, as sugar, tea, coffee, wine, corn, &c., on which high duties are paid. But after making every allowance for the circumstances now stated, still the foreign trade of London is of prodigious and unparalleled extent. She may truly be said to be *universi orbis terrarum emporium*; and owing to her being the grand mart of all the rich, extensive, and densely peopled districts included within the basin of the Thames, we do not think, provided the country continue to prosper, that there is any ground for apprehending any falling off in the commerce of London. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the total value of the produce conveyed into and from London; but, including the home and foreign markets, we believe it will not be overrated at the prodigious sum of eighty millions sterling!"

The manufactures of London consist chiefly of silk, cutlery, jewellery, watches, japan ware, cut glass, cabinet work, carriages, musical instruments, and articles of elegant use. Porter breweries are on a gigantic scale, greatly exceeding any thing of the kind to be found any where else. There are several extensive distilleries, vinegar works, chemical works, glass houses, iron foundries, dye houses, soap-boiling houses, and manufactories of hats, oil-cloth, paper, &c.

Soon after the Norman Conquest, London received a charter, the original of which is still preserved. On the accession of Henry I., in 1100, a new charter was granted to the city, restoring its ancient privileges, as they existed before the Conquest, and conferring on the citizens the privilege of choosing their own magistrates. The city is under the government of a lord mayor, 2 sheriffs, 25 aldermen, 206 common-councilmen, a recorder, and other officers. The lord mayor is second only to the sovereign within the city, and at the sovereign's death he takes his seat at the

privy-council, and signs before every other subject. The metropolis returns 16 members to the House of Commons, of whom 4 are for the city of London, 2 for the city and liberties of Westminster, and 2 for each of the boroughs of Marylebone, Finsbury, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth. In 1700, the population was 674,350; in 1801, it was 888,198; and in 1831, it had increased to 1,508,469, distributed as follows:—

London, city of	122,863
Westminster, city and liberties ...	201,842
Marylebone borough	240,294
Finsbury borough	259,123
Tower Hamlets borough	357,246
Chelsea, parish of	32,371
Southwark borough	134,117
Lambeth borough	160,613
Metropolis	1,508,469

In 1841, the population was estimated at above 1,900,000 souls. St Paul's cathedral, which is nearly in the centre of the city, is in lat. 51. 31. N. Long. 0. 5. 37. W. of Greenwich. The distance of London from the principal cities of Europe is—from Edinburgh 392 miles S., from Dublin 338 S.E., from Amsterdam 190 W., from Paris 225 N.W., from Copenhagen 610 S.W., from Vienna 820 N.W., from Madrid 860 N.E. by E., from Rome 950 N.W., from Constantinople 1660 S.E. by S., from Moscow 1660 E.N.E., from Stockholm 750, from Petersburg 1140, from Berlin 540, and from Lisbon 850.

LONDON, NEW, a co. of the U. States, in Connecticut. Pop. 34,707.—Also a city, port of entry, and half-shire town, in New London county, Connecticut, on the Thames, 54 miles N.E. of Newhaven. Pop. 3238. Lat. 41. 25. N. Long. 72. 10. W.

LONDONDERRY, a maritime co. of Ireland, bounded S. by Tyrone, W. by Donegal, N. by the Atlantic and Lough Foyle, and E. by Antrim, from which it is separated by Lough Neagh, and the river Ban. It is about 40 English miles from N. to S., and about the same in breadth, including an area of 511,688 English acres, or 798 square miles. The general appearance of this county is not uniform. About one-fourth part seems to be bleak mountains and glens; and one-half of the remainder is mountainous. Potatoes are the principal crop; and in some parts oats, barley, and flax are cultivated, and rye on the higher soils; a good deal of wheat is now also raised. The linen manufacture was a few years ago widely diffused, but has latterly been a good deal contracted, the mill-spun yarn being cheaper and better than that spun by the hand wheels. The cotton manufacture is not considerable, being known only in three or four places. The principal rivers are the Foyle or Green river, the Bann, Faughan, and Roe. The principal towns, besides Londonderry, are Coleraine, Newton-Limavady,

Magherafelt, Dungiven, Moneymore, and Castle-Dawson. The county sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 222,012.

LONDONDERRY, or DERRY, the capital of the above co., pleasantly and advantageously situated on the Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, 1000 feet long. It contains within the walls four main streets, which cross at right angles, and form, with the smaller streets and lanes, a sort of parallelogram. The ground on which the town stands is hilly. The old walls, flanked with bastions, which were built in 1614, still remain in good repair, and are an ornament to the place. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, built in 1633, by Sir John Vaughan. There is, besides, a chapel of ease; also two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The jail is esteemed one of the best in the N. counties; and the Episcopal palace is also a spacious edifice. Here are excellent schools; an infirmary, and a lunatic asylum. The theatre has been converted into a coach-building establishment. In 1840 three newspapers were published in this place. The wharfs and quays, with a good portion of the city, are without the walls. It has an extensive trade with the West Indies and America. The harbour is deep, wide, and tolerably secure. Londonderry is of great antiquity, and has often suffered from the effects of war. It was besieged by King James, from December 1688 till August 1689, when the siege was raised. It returns 1 member to parliament. Pop. of par. bor. 14,030. 121 miles N. by W. Dublin. Lat. 54. 59. N. Long. 7. 19. W.

LONDONDERRY, a p. t. of the U. States, in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 36 miles W.S.W. of Portsmouth. Pop. 2766.—Also in Windham co., Vermont, 33 miles N.E. of Bennington.—Also 3 to. in Pennsylvania; 1 in Dauphin county. Pop. 2411. 2 in Chester county. Pop. 1164.—Also a to. of Halifax co., Nova Scotia, on Colchester river.

LONG BAY, a bay which extends along the coast of N. and S. Carolina.—Also 2 in the island of Barbadoes.—Also 1 on the E., 1 on the W., and 1 on the S. coasts of Jamaica.

LONG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si, 1195 miles S.S.W. of Peking.—Also a city of China, of the second rank, in Chensi, 562 miles S.W. of Peking.

LONG BENTON, a to. in Northumberland, 8 miles N.E. from Hartley. Pop. 6613.

LONG COMPTON, a pa., Warwick. Pop. 891.

LONG EDLINGHAM, a pa. and to. of Northumberland, 5 miles W. of Alnwick.

LONG ISLAND, on the east coast of the United States, belonging to New York, extending from the city of New York, in an E. direction, 120 miles, and from 10 to 20 miles broad. Area, 1400 square miles. It is divided into 3 counties, King's, Queen's, and Suffolk, and 19 townships. Pop. in 1810, 48,752.—Also an island on the coast of Maine,

4 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. Lat. 44. 20. N. Long. 68. 20. W.—Also near the south coast of Jamaica. Lat. 17. 51. N. Long. 76. 58. W.—Also near the north coast of Antigua. Lat. 17. 17. N. Long. 61. 28. W.—Also in Hudson's straits. Lat. 61. N. Long 75. W. Also in Hudson's bay. Lat. 55. 16. N. Long. 78. 30. W.—Also a narrow island, 2 miles long, on the south coast of Cork, Ireland, in Roaring-water bay, containing 316 acres of land. Lat. 51. 26. N. Long. 9. 27. W.—Also one of the smaller Bermuda islands.—Also a small island in the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 27. 50. N. Long. 82. 55. W.—Also near the coast of South Carolina. Lat. 32. 50. N. Long. 79. 45. W.—Also of Virginia, at the mouth of York river. Lat. 37. 16. N. Long. 76. 85. W.—Also near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 16. 30. S.—Also a name applied to that group of the Hebrides, extending from Lewis to Barra, comprehending Lewis, Harris, Barra, &c.—Also an island in Holstein river, Tennessee, 5 miles long.—Also a small island in the East Indian sea. Lat. 2. 51. S. Long 107. 30. E.—Also near the S.E. coast of Madeira. Long. 113. 5. E.—Also north of the island of Flores. Lat. 8. 6. S. Long. 122. 27. E.—Also on the north of New Guinea. Lat. 104. S. Long. 135. 18. E.—Also in Queen Charlotte's sound, New Zealand, 4 miles long, 9 miles south of Port Jackson.—Also in the South Pacific, on the N.N.E. coast of New Holland, 30 miles long. Lat. 22. 24. S. Long. 149. 27. E.—Also near the west coast of Scotland. Lat. 56. 15. N. Long. 5. 37. W.—Also in the East Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 25. S.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, a strait at the mouth of the Hudson, in the United States, which divides the Long Island first mentioned above from Connecticut.

LONG ISLE INDIANS, or ISLE RIVER INDIANS, inhabit the territory on Isle or White river, which runs west into the Wabash. Lat. 38. 58. N. Long. 90. 7. W.

LONG LAKES, THE, a chain of small lakes in Canada, extending west from the grand portage of lake Superior toward Rain lake.

LONG NUDRY, a straggling vil. in Glads-muir parish, Haddingtonshire.

LONG PRESTON, a to. and pa., W. R. Y. Pop. of to. 808; of pa. 1501.

LONG REEF, a shoal in the Spanish main, near the Mosquito shore.

LONG SHOAL, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Pamlico sound.

LONG SUTTON, a pa., Somerset. Pop. 957.

LONGANICO, a to. of the Morea, near the mouth of the Alpheus, said to occupy the site of the ancient Pisa, 30 miles south of Patras. Lat. 37. 34. N. Long. 21. 51. E.

LONGANNAT, a vil. in Tulliallan parish, Perthshire.

Longbenton, a pa., Northumb. Pop. 6613.

Longborough with Bank Fee, a pa., Gloucester. Pop. 619.

LONGDON, a pa. in Stafford. Pop. 1147.—Also a pa. in Worcester. Pop. 612.

LONGDON, 4 villages, in Staffordshire, Salop, and Worcestershire.

LONGEAU, a to. of France, department of Upper Marne, 6 miles south of Langres. Pop. 438.

LONGFORD, an inland co. of Ireland, bounded W. by the Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon, N. by Leitrim and Cavan, and E. and S. by West Meath, 25 miles long N. to S., and 24 E. to W., containing 366 square miles. The arable soil is for the most part level and fertile. Property chiefly in large estates. Grazing is extensively carried on. The Shannon forms the west boundary; other principal rivers are the Inny, Camlin, and Fallen. Lough Gawnagh is its most considerable collection of fresh water. It sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 112,558.

LONGFORD, the capital of the above county, on the Camlin. It is a well built town, with an extensive trade in grain, and is rapidly increasing in population and wealth. Pop. 4134. 65 miles N.N.W. Dublin.

LONGFORD, a to. and pa. in Derbyshire, 5½ miles S.E. of Ashbourne. Pop. 1238.

LONGFORDGAN, a pa. and vil. in Perthshire, 4 miles S.W. of Dundee. Pop. 1638.

LONGFRAMLINGTON, a pa., Northumb. Pop. 735.

LONGHAM, 3 villages, in Dorsetshire, Norfolk, and Somersetshire.

LONGHOPE, LOWER and UPPER, a pa. in Gloucester. Pop. 873.

LONGHORSELEY, a pa., Northumb. Pop. 952.

LONGHOUGHTON, a pa. Northumb. Pop. 690.

LONGJUMEAU, a to. of France, department of Seine and Oise, 10 miles south of Paris. Pop. 1434.

LONG-NANG, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Se-tchuen, on the Mouqua, 710 miles S.W. of Peking. Lat. 32. 22. N. Long. 194. 18. E.

LONGNOR, a m. t. of Staffordshire, near the Dove, 31 miles N.E. of Stafford.

LONGOBUCCE, a to. of the Neapolitan dominions. Pop. 5000. 19 miles E.N.E. of Cosenza.

LONGOTOMA, a to. of Chili, on a river of the name, that runs into the Pacific. Lat. 31. 30. S.

LONGPAON, a to. of France, department of Lower Seine. Pop. 2000.

LONGPARISH, a pa., Southamp. Pop. 775.

LONGPORT, a vil. of Staffordshire, adjoining Newcastle-under-Line, with a considerable pottery.

LONGPORT, a bo., Kent. Pop. 1025.

LONGPRESTON, a village, W.R.Y., 4 miles from Settle.

LONGSIDE, a vil. and pa. in Aberdeenshire, 4 miles west of Peterhead. Pop. 2479.

LONGSTONE, GREAT and LITTLE, 2 town-

ships of Derbyshire, 3 miles N.W. of Bakewell.

LONGTON, a to. in Lancashire, 6 miles S.W. of Preston. Pop. 1794.—Also in Staffordshire. Pop. 8120.

LONGTOWN, a m. t. in Cumberland, on the Esk, with manufactures of muslin, 9 miles N. of Carlisle. Pop. 2049.—Also a to. in Herefordshire, 17 miles S.W. of Hereford. Pop. 2049.

LONGUE, a to. of France, department of Maine and Loire, 10 miles S. of Bauge. Pop. 4000.

LONGUEVILLE, a to. of France, department of Lower Seine, 23 miles N. of Rouen. Pop. 430.

LONGUION, a to. of France, department of Moselle, with a considerable iron forge and cannon foundry, 10 miles S.W. of Longwy.

LONGUY, a to. of France, department of Orne, 9 miles E. of Mortagne. Pop. 1917.

LONGWOOD, a chap. of the W.R.Y., 4 miles W. of Huddersfield. Pop. 2111.

LONGWORTH, a pa., Berks. Pop. 1034.

LONGWY, a strongly fortified to. of France, department of Moselle, on an eminence on the Chiers, 36 miles N.N.W. of Metz. Pop. 2400.

LONGO, or **LEONICO**, a to. of Lombardy and Venice, with several churches and monasteries, 14 miles S.S.W. of Vicenza.

LONGURNEAU, a to. of France, department of Seine and Oise. Pop. 2000.

LONGLAY L'ABBAYE, a to. of France, department of Orne, 9 miles S. of Mortagne. Pop. 3300.

LONMAY, a pa., Aberdeen. Pop. 1798.

LONNEKER, a vil. of the Netherlands, 32 miles E. of Deventer. Pop. 1300.

LONGS-LE-SAULNIER, a to. of France, department of Jura, of which it is the capital, on the Solvan. Salt-works of considerable extent are established here. 62 miles S.E. of Dijon. Pop. 7684.

LONTAR PULO ISLE, an island in the Indian ocean, separated from the peninsula of Malacca by a narrow strait. Lat. 70. 30. N. Long. 99. E.

LONTOR, or **LANTOUR**, one of the Banda isles, 9 miles long, and 2½ broad.

LONGYN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si, 1160 miles S.S.W. of Peking.

LOO, a to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, 18 miles N. of Arnheim. Pop. 1400.

LOO-CHOO, or **LIEOU-KIOW ISLANDS**, a group in the Eastern ocean, south of Japan, and 400 or 500 miles east of China, consisting of 36 islands, of which, however, only one, called the Great Loo-choo, is of very considerable dimensions, being 70 miles long, and 12 to 15 broad. They are tributary to China. The climate and soil of these islands are among the happiest on the globe. The fruits and vegetable productions are of the most exquisite nature. The inhabitants are diminutive in stature, but strong, well made, and athle-

tle. They are friendly and hospitable; but it is now sufficiently ascertained that Captain Basil Hall was totally mistaken in the estimate he formed of these islanders, who, had his statements been well founded, almost realized the poetical fictions of the golden age. The capital is Kin-tching, in Great Loo-choo, 5 miles from its port of Napkiang. Lat. 26. 14. N. Long. 127. 52. E.

LOO CHRISTY, a to. of the Netherlands, 5 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3100.

LOOE, (EAST and WEST,) two contiguous ancient boroughs and market towns of Cornwall, on both banks, and close to the mouth of the Looe. They are mean places, connected by an old narrow bridge of 13 arches. Pop. of E. 865, of W. 593.

LOOKOUT, CAPE, on the coast of North Carolina. Lat. 34. 22. N. Long. 76. 48. W.—The name of several other capes.

LOONGHEE, a to. of the kingdom of Birmah, on the Irawaddy, with a celebrated temple. 55 miles N. of Brome. Lat. 19. 42. N.

LOOSDUINEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, 4½ miles S.S.W. of the Hague. Pop. 1500.

LOOSE, a to. and pa. of Kent, 2½ miles S. of Maidstone. Pop. of pa. 1061.

LOOTZ, a to. of the Netherlands, 14 miles N.N.W. of Liege. Pop. 1400.

LOP, a lake of Central Asia, with a city of the name, on the caravan road from Cashgar to China, on the west side of the desert of Chambo, or Cobi. Little is known of either.

LOPATHA, CAPE, the S. extremity of Kamschatka. Lat. 51. N. Long. 156. 45. E.

LOPEN, a pa., Somerset. Pop. 502.

LOPEZ GONSALVO, CAPE, a long and narrow peninsula of Guinea, low, flat, and covered with trees. It affords a good harbour, and near the cape is a village, where provisions are plentiful. Lat. 0. 45. S. Long. 8. 30. E.

LOPHAM, NORTH and SOUTH, 2 parishes in Norfolk, near East Harling. Pop. 807—729.

LO-PING, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. Lat. 25. N. Long. 103. 55. E.

LOPPINGTON, a pa., Salop. Pop. 669.

LORA, a to. of Spain, on the Guadalquivir, 28 miles N.N.E. of Seville. Pop. 3000.

LORAMIES CREEK, a tributary stream of the Great Miami, in North America.

LORANGA, a river of Africa, which runs into the straits of Mozambique. Lat. 17. 30. N.

LORBUS, a to. of Tunis, anciently called Laribus Colonia, on a pleasant plain, 150 miles S.W. of Tunis. Lat. 35. 35. N. Long. 9. W.

LORCA, the ancient Cliocroca, a large to. of Spain, province of Murcia, on the Guadalentin, a tributary of the Segura. The place is divided into the Upper and Lower town. The latter is regularly and neatly built. The chief manufacture is saltpetre. 40 miles

W.S.W. of Murcia. Pop. 40,366. Lat. 37. 25. N. Long. 1. 22. W.

LOREN, or LORICH, a to. of Upper Austria, near the Ens; the ancient Laureacum.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the South Pacific, thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut is very distinguishable. The natives are of a dark copper colour, and tatoo themselves. Lat. 5. 30. S. Long. from 159. 14. to 159. 37. E.

LORD HOWE'S ISLAND, in the Pacific, discovered in 1788 by Lieutenant King, 3½ miles long, but very narrow. At its end are 2 high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea, the south named Mount Gower; about 14 miles south is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which has the appearance of a steeple at a distance. Lat. 31. 36. N. Long. 195. E.

LOREDO or LOREO, a to. of the Venetian province of Rovigo, on the Adige, anciently called Lauretum Venetum. 20 miles south of Venice. Pop. 2300.

LORENZEN, ST, a to. of the Tyrol, on the Rienz. Pop. 2700.

LORENZO, SAN, a to. of Mexico, province of New Biscay, 85 miles N.W. of Parral. Pop. 500. There are numerous settlements and inconsiderable islands of this name in South America.

LORENZO, ST, a to. of the Campagna di Roma, near the coast, 8 miles E.S.E. of Ostia.—Also a river of the west of Sicily, which runs into the sea. Lat. 38. N. Long. 12. 40. E.—Also a to., district, and forest of Istria, 9 miles N.N.E. of Rovigno.—Also 3 towns of Naples; in the Basilicata, 9 miles N.E. of Venosa; in Calabria Ultra, 8 miles W. of Bova; and in Capitanata, 3 miles S.E. of Lesina.

LORETTO, a fortified to. of Italy, in the Papal States, not far from the influx of the Musone into the Adriatic. The church contains the *Santissima Casa*, or house in which it is pretended the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and which, according to the legend, was carried by angels from Galilee into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. Loretto was taken by the French in 1796. 12 miles S.E. of Ancona. Pop. 6000. Lat. 43. 27. N. Long. 13. 38. E.

LORGUES, a to. of France, department of Var, on the Argens, 16 miles west of Frejus. Pop. 4900.

L'ORIENT, a strongly fortified seaport to. of France, department of Morbihan, cap. arrond., at the confluence of the Scorff with the Blavet, at the head of the bay of Port Louis, about 3 miles from the Atlantic. The town is clean and regularly built. The port, which is secure and commodious, is bordered by fine quays, on which are some extensive establishments connected with the government dockyard. This is one of the stations for the French navy. More ships of war are now

built here than at any other dockyard of France. The population of the town and suburbs is estimated at 20,000, of whom about a fourth are employed in the dockyard and its appendages. 29 miles west by north of Vannes. Lat. 47. 45. N. Long. 3. 21. W.

LORIOL, a to. of France, department of Drome, 12 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 2392.

LOROUX BECONNOIS, a to. of France, department of Maine and Loire, 13 miles W. N. W. of Angers. Pop. 2150.

LOROUX BOTTEREAU, a to. of France, department of Lower Loire, 10 miles N.E. of Clisson. Pop. 3000.

LORRACH, a to. of Baden, 6 miles N.E. of Basel. Pop. 1900.

LORRAIN, a late province in the N.E. of France, now divided into the departments of Meuse, Meurte, Moselle, and Vosges.

LORRIS, a to. of France, department of Seine and Marne, district of Fontainebleau. Pop. 610.

LORRIS, a to. of France, department of Loiret, 13 miles S.W. of Montargis. Pop. 1526.

LORSQUEN, a to. of France, department of Meurte, 4 miles S.S.E. of Sarrebourg. Pop. 1164.

LORTON, a vil. of Cumberland, on the Cocker, 4 miles S.E. of Cockermouth.

LOSONTZ, a to. of Hungary, 34 miles S.E. of Altsöhl. Pop. 2800.

LOSSIE, a river in Morayshire, which waters the town of Elgin, and runs into the sea at Lossiemouth.

LOSSIEMOUTH, a to. in Morayshire, at the mouth of the Lossie, 5 miles N.E. of Elgin, of which it is the port. The harbour is safe and commodious.

LOSSIN, GREAT and LITTLE, 2 towns of Italy, in the isle of Cherso, 1 mile distant from each other. Pop. 1800—1600.

LOSSNITZ, a to. of Saxony, 50 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 3300.

LOSTOCK, a to. of Lancashire, 3 miles west of Great Bolton. Pop.

LOSTWITHIEL. See Lestwithiel.

LOT, a navigable river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, and enters the Garonne at Aiguillon.

LOT, a department of France, including the late province of Quercy, adjacent to the departments of Dordogne, Aveyron, and Upper Garonne. It is traversed by the Lot and the Dordogne, from the first of which it derives its name. Pop. 287,003. Capital, Cahors.

LOT and GARONNE, a department of France, including the late Agenois, and bounded by the departments of Dordogne, Lot, Gers, Landes, and Gironde. The Garonne intersects the department, and receives about its centre the Lot. The banks of these rivers are among the most productive portions of France. Pop. 346,400. Capital, Agen.

LOT'S WIFE, a stupendous rock in the sea, encompassed by the Ladrone, which rises in

the form of a pyramid, 350 feet perpendicular. Lat. 29. 50. N. Long. 142. 23. E.

LOTH, a pa. on the coast of Sutherlandshire. Pop. 2214.—Also a river which enters the sea in the same quarter.

LOTHERS, a pa., Dorset. Pop. 812.

LOTHIAN, a fertile district of Scotland, divided into East, Mid, and West Lothian, or Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire, which see.

LOTZIN, a to. of Prussia, on a canal which joins the Angerburg and Leventin lakes, 78 miles S.E. of Königsberg.

LOUBES, a to. of France, department of Gironde. Pop. 2400.

LOUDD, the ancient Lydda, a vil. of Palestine, 12 miles east of Jaffa.

LOUDEAC, a to. of France, department of Cotes du Nord, with an iron forge, and a manufacture of thread, 20 miles S. of St Brioux. Pop. 6500.

LOUDES, a to. of France, department of Upper Loire, 6 miles N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 800.

LOUDON, a to. of France, department of Vienne, 28 miles N.N.W. of Poitiers. Pop. 5200.—Also department of Gard, near the Rhone. Pop. 2000.

LOUDON, a co. of the United States, in Virginia, on the Potomac. Chief town, Leesburg.—Also a to. in Rockingham co., New Hampshire. Pop. 1279.

LOUDOUN, a pa. in Ayrshire. Pop. 3959.

LOUE, a to. of France, department of Sarthe, 15 miles west of Le Mans. Pop. 1250.

LOUGH ALLAE, a lake of Ireland, in Leitrim, 30 miles in circuit, and encompassed by high mountains, forming a beautiful and picturesque scene.

LOUGH ALLUA, a lake in the co. of Cork.

LOUGHALL, a small seaport to. of Armagh, 66 miles N. of Dublin.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a m. t. and pa. of Leicestershire, on the Soar. The town, which is clean and respectable looking, has a large church, with a handsome tower, and several meetinghouses. The chief manufactures are wool-combing and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c. by means of a canal from the Trent. 11 miles N. of Leicester. Pop. of to. 10,800, of pa. 10,969.

LOUGHBOROUGH'S ISLAND, in the Mergui archipelago, 10 miles long and 5 broad. Lat. 10. 38. N.

LOUGHBRIKLAND, a co. in Down, 58 miles from Dublin.

LOUGHOR, a bo., Glamorg. Pop. 665.

LOUGHREA, a to. in Galway, on Loughrea lake. Pop. 4007. 21 miles E. by S. Galway.

LOUGHS BALLYDOWGAN, BALLYKILBEG, BALLYKINLER, BALLYNAHINCH, BALLYROONEY, and BEG, lakes in the county of Down.

LOUGHSHANNEY, a vil., co. of Dublin, with a spacious harbour.

LOUGHTON, a pa., Essex. Pop. 1269.

LOUHANS, a to. of France, department of

Saone and Loire, 18 miles S.E. of Chalons. Pop. 3000.

LOUIN, a to. of France, department of the Two Sevres. Pop. 1500.

LOUIS, Sr, a flourishing to. or city of the United States, being, though not the capital, the principal place of the Missouri territory, on the Mississippi, 18 miles below the junction of the Missouri, and 14 above that of the Merrimac. It has a Catholic cathedral, 2 theatres, a bank, and printing offices. A considerable part of the western fur trade of the United States centres here. St Louis is also the centre of the overland trade between the States and Mexico. Coal, iron, lead, and marble are raised in the vicinity. Pop. about 15,000. 982 miles from Washington. Lat. 38. 36. N. Long. 89. 36. W.—Also a city of South America, capital of the island of Maranham, on the coast of Brazil. The houses are many of them neat and pretty, and one story in height. The churches are numerous; and there are several convents. Pop. including negroes, of which the proportion is great, 12,000. Lat. 2. 30. S. Long. 43. 37. W.—Also an island of Africa, at the mouth of the Senegal, with a town of its own name, the capital of the French possessions in Senegambia. Lat. 16. N. Long. 16. 8. W.—Also a district and seaport to. on the south of St Domingo. Lat. 18. 16. N. Long. 74. 19. W.—Also a seaport on the north of St Domingo, 5 miles S.E. of Cape Henry.—Also a to. of Guiana. Lat. 3. 55. N. Long. 52. 30. W.—Also the capital of Guadaloupe Grande Terre, 3 leagues S.E. of the Salt river. Pop. 925.—Also a lake of Canada. Lat. 45. 25. N. Long. 73. 20. W.—Also a river which runs into Lake Superior. Lat. 46. 54. N. Long. 91. 52. W.

LOUISA, or DEGERBY, a seaport to. of Russia, province of Nyland, on the Gulf of Finland. Lat. 60. 27. N. Long. 26. 16. E.

LOUISA, a co. of Virginia, adjoining Orange, Albemarle, Fincanna, Spottsylvania and Goochland counties.

LOUISA CHITTO, a river which rises on the borders of South Carolina, and joins the Mississippi, 10 miles from Stoney river.

LOUISA LOANGO, a river of Western Africa, which enters the Atlantic in lat. 5. 30. S.

LOUISBURG, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, with an excellent harbour, nearly 4 leagues in circumference. It was taken by the English in 1745, restored to the French in 1748, again taken by the English in 1758, and finally ceded to them in 1763. Lat. 45. 54. N. Long. 59. 55. W.—A to. in the United States, capital of Franklin co., N. Carolina, on Tar river.

LOUISBURG, a fishing vil. in Caithness, now a suburb of Wick.

LOUISIADE, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, S.E. of New Guinea, 400 miles long and 160 broad. Lat. nearly 10. S. Long. of the centre, 152. 25. E.

LOUISIANA, one of the United States of North America, occupying the S.W. extremity of the Union, between lat. 29. and 33. N., and long. 88. 40. and 94. 25. W., having N. Arkansas and Mississippi, E. Mississippi, W. Texas, and S. and S.E. the Gulf of Mexico: length N. to S. 260 miles, breadth from 100 to 200 miles. The surface, which is generally level, is traversed in its north part by a few hill-ranges of inconsiderable height. Its shores, especially those of the delta of the Mississippi, which comprise an alluvial flat of about 12,000 square miles, are so very low that they are apt to be inundated by high spring tides. Beyond the salt marshes and cypress swamps of the coast the land is heavily timbered; but most part of the interior, and the west portions of the country, consist of immense prairies, generally without timber. In the N.W. and to the E. of the Mississippi, the surface is much broken and covered with extensive pine forests. Besides that river, which forms the E. boundary of the state for 450 miles, and traverses it for 320 more, the chief rivers are the Red River, Washita, and Teche, tributaries of the Mississippi; the Atchafalaya, and Sabine fall separately into the Gulf of Mexico; and Pearl River, flowing to the Atlantic, forms part of the E. boundary of the state. Lakes of considerable size are numerous in the low country. The soil is of every quality, from the most productive to the most sterile. Both heat and cold are experienced in a greater degree than in the other states in the same latitude. Cotton and sugar are the great staples of Louisiana. Rice, maize, and tobacco come next in order; but the raising of these has been neglected for that of cotton; and the culture of indigo is now almost abandoned. The region W. of the Mississippi was first explored by Europeans in 1512; but no effective settlement was made till the end of the 17th century, when it was, in part, colonized by the French, who ceded it to Spain in 1763 but again recovered its possession in 1800. At that period, the whole territory from the Gulf of Mexico to about the 50th degree of N. lat., and from the Mississippi, on the E. to the Rocky Mountains on the W. was comprised under the term Louisiana; and the whole of this immense territory, the possession of which was of such vast consequence to the United States, was purchased by them in 1803, from France, for 15,000,000 dollars. In 1804 the present state of Louisiana was constituted a territory under its existing limits; and in 1812 it was admitted into the Union as an independent state. Donaldsonville, on the Mississippi, is the seat of government, but New Orleans is by far the most considerable town in the state. Pop. of state in 1830, 215,739, of whom 109,588 were slaves, and 89,440 whites. In 1840 the total pop. was 351,176

LOUISVILLE, a flourishing city of the United States, being the largest and most populous in Kentucky, cap. co. Jefferson on the Ohio, above, but contiguous to, the rapids. It was founded in 1780, and incorporated as a city in 1828. It occupies a picturesque situation, and is regularly laid out. Louisville has various manufactures, and has, in fact, with the exception of New Orleans, a more extensive trade than any town in the western part of Union. The pop., which in 1830 amounted to 10,336, had in 1835 increased to 19,968. 50 miles W. Frankfort, and 85 S.W. Cincinnati.—Also the capital of Jefferson co. Georgia, on the Ogeechee.—Also a post to. of New York, on the St. Laurence.

LOU-KIANG, a river which rises in the S.W. of China, and enters the sea at Mastaban.

LOULÉ, a to. of Portugal, in Algarve, on the Loulé, with a castle and 3 convents, 8 miles N. of Faro. Pop. 8000.

LOU-LEANG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. Lat. 25. 6. N. Long. 103. 21. E.

LOU-NGAN, a city of China, of the second rank, province of Chen-si, near the source of the Tso-tsang, 270 miles S.S.W. of Peking.—Also a city of the second rank, in Kiang nan, 500 miles S. of Peking.

LOUP, a river of France, which runs into the Mediterranean, lat. 43. 48. N., long. 7. 12. E.—Also of Canada, which runs into Lake St. Pierre.

LOUP, St., a to. of France, department of Upper Saone, 6 miles N.W. of Luxeuil. Pop. 1900.—Also a to. in the department of Deux Sevres, near the Thoue, 9 miles N.N.E. of Parthenay. Pop. 1649.

LOU-PAN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. Lat. 24. 50. N. Long. 103. E.

LOUPPE, LA, a to. of France, department of Eure and Loire, 18 miles W. of Chartres. Pop. 1178.

LOURDE, a to. of France, department of Upper Pyrenees, 10 miles N.W. of Bagneres. Pop. 2750.

LOURICAL, a to. of Portugal, in Beira, 28 miles S.W. of Coimbra.

LOURISTAN, a mountainous district of Persia, province of Irak, where it borders upon Chusistan. The natives are a savage and fearless race, subject to no law but the will of their chiefs.

LOURO, or **LURO**, the ancient Elathera, a small to. of Albania, near the Louro, 12 miles S.W. of Arta.

LOUTH, a maritime co. of Ireland, bounded by East Meath S. and S.W.; by Monaghan W.; N. by Armagh; N.E. by the bay of Carlingford, which separates it from the county of Down; and E. by the Irish Sea. It is about 25 miles long, and 15 broad, containing about 317 square miles, being the smallest county in Ireland. It is in general a rich and well cultivated tract, in which

there is little waste ground. Estates of a medium size. Average rent of land 16s. an acre. Minerals unimportant. The principal rivers are the Boyne and the Dee. The principal towns are Drogheda, Dundalk, and Ardee. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent; but the business has materially declined. The county sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 124,846.

LOUTH, a mun. bo., m. t., and pa. in Lincolnshire. The town, agreeably situated in a fertile valley, has of late been much improved. The principal public buildings are the mansion house, town-hall, session house, and a small theatre. The church is a large Gothic structure with a beautiful window, and a finetower, above which rises a light octangular spire, 290 feet from the ground. The free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. in 1552, is endowed with landed property producing £700 a-year. The town has some manufactures, and is famed for its excellent ale. There is a canal communication with the Humber. Pop. 6927. 22 miles E.N.E. Lincoln.

LOUVAIN, (Dutch Leuven), a to. of Belgium, province of S. Brabant, on the banks of the Dyle. It is partly surrounded by walls and partly by an earth rampart, from 80 to 100 feet in height; the total circuit of both being about 7 miles; a great part of the enclosed area consists, however, of fields and gardens. The town-hall, built about 1450, and recently repaired, or rather restored, with great skill, is one of the finest specimens of the florid Gothic in Europe. The collegiate church is a curious edifice, probably of the 14th century, with some good paintings. The university, to which the town chiefly owes its celebrity, was founded in 1426, and has at present 20 colleges. Louvain has inconsiderable manufactures of woollen fabrics, and of lace and cotton yarn, with some trade in corn, but it is principally noted for its beer. Pop. 24,342. 14 miles E.N.E. Brussels.

LOUVAINE, a to. of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 1500.

LOUVEGNE, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Liege. 1600.

LOUVIERS, a to. of France, department of Eure, on the banks of the Eure. A large and very old church, a hall built by the Templars in the end of the 12th century, a theatre, and a public library, are the chief buildings. Louviers was formerly a fortress of some strength. It now ranks as one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture of France. Pop. 8,713. 16 miles S.E. Rouen.

LOUVIGNER, a to. of France, department of Landes. Pop. 2500.

LOUVO, a considerable to. in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace, where the king occasionally resides. 40 miles S. Siam. Lat. 40. 30. N. Long. 100. 30. E.

LOUVRES, a to. of France, department of Seine and Oise, 21 miles N. of Paris.

LOU-Y, a city of China, of the second rank,

in Quang-tong. Lat. 20. 51. N. Long. 109. 22. E.

LOUZA, a to. of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 2600.

LOVENDEGEM, a to. of the Netherlands, 6 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 3800.

LOVERE, a to. of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo. Pop. 3000.

LOVIGNANO, a to. of Naples, province of Otranto, 12 miles S.S.W. of Brindisi.

LOVSIA, a to. of European Turkey, 35 miles S. of Nicopolis. Pop. 3000.

LOW QUARTER, a to., Lancaster. Pop. 565.—Also a to., Northumb. Pop. 544.

LOWASHAN, a province of the Birman empire, between 22 and 24 N. lat., bounded N. by China, and E. by Laos, and intersected by the Lou-kiang river.

LOWDHAM, a pa., Nottingham. Pop. 1463.

LOWELL, a rapidly increasing city of Massachusetts, United States, co. Middlesex, on the Merrimack, where it is joined by the Concord. Its situation is healthy and picturesque; it is well laid out with wide streets, neat and often elegant houses, and numerous handsome edifices. Though founded so late as 1813, this is now, next to Pittsburg, the most important manufacturing town of the Union. The manufactures are principally of cotton of a coarse description. Including a large establishment for the making of machinery, there were, in 1839, 28 mills at Lowell mostly built of brick, and from 4 to 7 stories in height, besides machine shops, print works, &c. So rapid has been the increase of this place, that the population, which in 1830 was only 6474, had, in 1840, reached 20,981. 24 miles N.W. Boston.

LOWEN, a to. of Silesia, 13 miles W. of Glatz.—Also a to. of Silesia, on the Neisse, 9 miles S.E. of Brieg.

LOWENBURG, or LEMBERG, a to. of Silesia, on the Bober, 25 miles W. of Jauer. Pop. 3400.

LOWENSTEIN, a to. of Wirtemberg, 9 miles E.S.E. of Heilbron.—Also a fort of S. Holland, at the W. end of the island of Bommelwert, in which, in 1618, Hugo Grotius was confined, and, after three years' imprisonment, was conveyed away by a stratagem of his wife, in a returned box used for the purpose of carrying books. 16 miles E. of Dort.

LOWESS-WATER, a lake in Cumberland, 1 mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Unlike all the other lakes in that region, it has its course from N. to S., and, under the lofty Mellbreak, runs into the N. end of Cromach water.

LOWESTOFF, or LOWESTOFT, a m. t., sea-port, and par. on the coast of Suffolk, being the most E. land in Britain. The town stands on a cliff overlooking the sea. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a tower and steeple 182 feet high. In the market-place is a building open below, the upper part of which is used for assembly rooms and other purposes; and there is a small

theatre. The town is protected by batteries of cannon. There are two light-houses. The chief consequence of Lowestoff is owing to its herring fisheries, which are extensive, but it will probably rise ere long to considerable commercial importance. Since 1827 an artificial harbour has been formed on a grand scale, and the port has communication by means of canals and rivers with Norwich and Beccles. Pop. 4238. 22 miles S.E. Norwich.

LOWICK, a pa., Northumb. Pop. 1864.

LOWICZ, a to. of Poland, palatinate of Rava, on the Bzura, 21 miles S. of Plocksko.

LOW-HA-REAH, a to. of Tunis, anciently called Aquilaria, at the point of the peninsula of Dackhul, near Cape Bon, 15 miles N. of Clybea.

LOWLANDS, a term applied to the southern division of Scotland, in opposition to the northern parts, called the Highlands. The country is more level, and the manners of the people more like those of the people of England.

LOWOSITZ, a to. of Bohemia, on the Egra, 5 miles W.S.W. of Leitmeritz.

LOWTHER ISLAND, in the Polar Sea, discovered by Captain Parry, in 1819.

LOWTON, a to. in Lancashire, 7 miles N. of Warrington. Pop. 1988.

LOWVILLE, a post to. of the United States, in New York, on Black River.

LOXA, or LOJA, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, on the S. side of a rocky gorge by which the Xenil escapes from the fertile Vega of Grenada. This place is proverbially noted for the fertility of its gardens, olive-grounds, and orchards, the abundance and purity of its springs, and the loose and hard features of its rural inhabitants. Pop. 13,866. 26 miles W. Granada.

LOZE, a river of Congou, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 7. 55. S.

LOZERE, a department in the S. of France, chiefly on the N.W. slope of the Cevennes, from one of the principal summits of which, called the Lozere, 4888 feet in height, the department takes its name. The climate is cold, and the soil sterile. The mountain pastures are excellent, and feed many sheep. Pop. 141,733.

LOZZOLO, a to. of Piedmont. Pop. 2600.

LU, a to. of Piedmont, 9 miles W. of Alessandria.

LU, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong, 300 miles S.E. of Pekin.

LUABO, a river of Africa, which branches off from the Zambeze, and runs into the Atlantic, lat. 19. S.—Also an island between the mouths of the Luabo and Zambeze.

LUARCA, a to. of Spain, in Asturias, 30 miles N.W. of Oviedo.

LUBAD, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a lake of the name, 7 miles S. of Bursa.

LUBAU, a to. of Lithuania, 2 miles S.E. of Sluck.

LUBENHAM, a pa., Leicester. Pop. 542.

LUBBEKE, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, 14 miles W. of Minden. Pop. 2000.

LUBBEN, a to. of Lower Lusatia, on an islet formed by the Spree and the Birste. It has several churches, a castle, a noble hospital, and a large structure where the diets assemble. 50 miles S.S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 3100.

LUBBENAU, a to. of Lower Lusatia, on the Spree, 15 miles S.S.E. of Lubben. Pop. 2150.

LUBEC, an island in the Indian Ocean, lat. 5. 50. S. Long. 112. 43. E.

LUBECK, a city and republic of North Germany. The city, which is the capital of the Hanseatic towns, is situated on the Trave, about 10 miles direct distance from Travemünde, at its mouth in the Gulf of Lubeck in the Baltic. The houses are, in general, old and lofty, with their gables to the street. Of its modern-built houses many are on a grand scale. Round the ramparts is a promenade, shaded with fine trees. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the church of St Mary, and the town hall. Lubeck is of great though uncertain antiquity, but no doubt it existed in 1140. It was the head of the famous Hanseatic league formed in 1164, and the most commercial city of the north. Though by no means so prosperous and important as formerly, it is still a thriving commercial town. Its trade is for the most part confined to the north and west of Europe. The principal article of export is corn: the principal imports are wines and silks from France, cottons, hardware, and other manufactured goods from England, colonial products, dye-stuffs, &c. The town has various manufactures, and an extensive commission and transit trade. Pop. about 26,000. 36 miles N.E. Hamburg.

The territory subject to Lubeck consists of an area of about 127 square miles, with a population in 1838 (city included) of 47,200, all Lutherans, except 300 Calvinists, 400 Roman Catholics, and as many Jews. The land is very productive. The government is vested in the senate and house of burgesses. Lubeck has one vote in the full council of the German Confederation, and along with the other Hanse towns, a vote in the committee. It furnishes a contingent of 407 men to the army of the Confederation.

LUBEN, a to. of Silesia, on the Katzbach, 14 miles N. of Liegnitz. Pop. 2350.

LUBESAC, a to. of France, department of Correze, 8 miles W. of Uzerche. Pop. 3100.

LUBLAU, or **LUBLYO**, a to. of Hungary, near the Poprad, 4 miles W.N.W. of Polotza. Pop. 2000.

LUBLENITZ, a to of Silesia, 30 miles E. of Oppeln.

LUBLIN, a palatinate of Poland, erected in 1816, bounded by Russia, Austrian Galicia, and the palatinates of Sandomir, Masovia, and Podlachia. Area, 6447 square miles. Pop. 468,500.

LUBLIN, the capital of the above palati-

nate, on the Bistrzyca, in a marshy situation. It has a citadel on a high rock, and many churches, convents, and nunneries. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of the second court of appeal in Poland. Pop. 12,500, half of whom are Jews. 97 miles S. E. of Warsaw.

LUBNY, a to. of European Russia, government of Pultava, on the Sula, 104 miles E.S.E. of Kiev. Pop. 5300.

LUBOCK, commonly called the Baviaan, or Baboon, a small island in the E. Indian sea, near Java.

LUBOLO, a province of Angola.

LUC, a to. of France, department of Var, 25 miles N.E. of Toulon. Pop. 2700.—Also a to. department of Lower Pyrenees, 6 miles N. of Oleron.

LUCAN, a pleasant vil. of Ireland, on the Liffey, 6 miles from Dublin.

LUCANAS, a to. of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, containing rich silver mines, and feeding great droves of cattle. 80 miles S. of Guamanga. Lat. 14. 5. 8. S.

LUCAR, CAPE ST, the S.E. part of California, under the tropic of Capricorn, in long. 111. 30. W.

LUCAR DE BARAMEDA, ST, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fine harbour, well defended, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. 42 miles S.S.W. of Seville. It has an extensive trade in salt, fruit, wine, and brandy. Pop. 18,000. Lat. 36.50. N. Long. 6. 16. W.

LUCAR DE GUADIANA, ST, a strong to. of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadiana, 70 miles W.N.W. of Seville. Pop. 2800.

LUCAR DE MAYOR, ST, a to. in Andalusia, 10 miles N.W. of Seville. Pop. 2000.

LUCAU, or **LUCCA**, a to. of Saxony, 13 miles S. of Leipsic.—Also a to. of Carinthia, near the Geil, 13 miles W. of Mauten.

LUCAYO, one of the Bahama islands, 20 miles long, and 5 broad. Lat. 27. 25. N. Long. 78. W.

LUCAYONEQUE, one of the Bahamas, 75 miles long, and 5 or 6 wide. Lat. 27. N. Long. 57. 30. W.

LUCCA (**DUCHY OF**), a state of Central Italy, being, excepting San Marino, the smallest of the Italian states, between lat. 43. 46. and 44. 14. N., and long. 10. 9. and 42. E. Area, 420 square miles, surrounded principally by Tuscany, Modena, and the Mediterranean. The country is traversed from N. to S. by the Serchio, which is not navigable, but is of great use for irrigation. The population is chiefly agricultural. The produce of silk is very considerable, and the olive oil is the best in Italy. The government is a limited monarchy, under a duke. Pop. (1839) 168,198.

LUCCA, (an. **LUCA**), capital of the above duchy, in a plain near the left bank of the Serchio. Most of the churches are built of Carrara marble. The ducal palace, a large structure, is superbly furnished with articles of Lucca manufacture, and the ceilings and

walls are adorned with frescoes by native artists. The theatre is small but handsome. There are several colleges and two extensive libraries. This is one of the principal commercial towns of Italy. Its manufactures mostly consist of silk and woollen fabrics. Pop. (1839), 24,092. 11 miles N.E. of Pisa. The celebrated baths of Lucca are about 12 miles up the banks of the Serchio.

LUCE, a river of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, which falls into the bay of Luce.

LUCE, NEW, a pa. in Wigtonshire. Pop. 628.

LUCE, OLD, another pa. in the same county, in which are the ruins of Luce Abbey, founded 1190, and a thriving village called Glen-luce. Pop. of parish 2180.

LUCEA, EAST and WEST, two rivers of Jamaica, which fall into Lucea harbour.

LUCENA, (an. Elisana,) a thriving to. of Spain, in Andalusia, province of Cordova. Pop. 19,716. 31 miles S.S.E. Cordova.

LUCERA, (an. Luceria,) a city of the Neapolitan dominions; province of Capitanata. Pop. 12,000, 12 miles W.N.W. of Foggia.

LUCERNE, a canton of Switzerland, ranking third in the Confederation, and lying almost in the heart of the country, on the E. of Bern. Area, 587 square miles. The climate is mild. Pop. in 1838, 124,521, all Roman Catholics except about 50 Calvinists.

LUCERNE, capital of the above canton, and one of the three seats of the Swiss diet, occupies a highly picturesque situation on both sides of the Reuss, which is here crossed by four bridges. It is pretty well built, and has several fine public edifices, namely, the cathedral, the churches of St Peter and the Jesuits, the town-hall, the arsenal, and the lyceum. Pop. 7000. 25 miles S.S.W. of Zurich.

LUCERNE, a lake of Switzerland, between the canton of Lucerne on the W. and that of Uri on the E. Area, 43 square miles. This is the largest and finest lake in the interior of Switzerland, and one of the most picturesque in Europe.

LUCIA (St), one of the British West India islands belonging to the windward group. Area about 300 square miles. This island has always been noted for its unhealthiness. It has several good harbours, the chief being the Carenage, on the W. coast. Castries is the capital. Pop. of island, 16,017, of whom 13,348 are blacks. 20 miles N.N.E. St Vincent.

LUCIA, St, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 7 miles N. of Messina.—Also a to. of Corsica, 6 miles N.E. Corte.—Also a to. of Lombardy and Venice, 20 miles E.S.E. of Treviso.—Also one of the smaller Cape Verd islands, 24 miles long. Lat. 16. 46. N. Long. 24. 30. W.—Also a to. of S. America, 140 miles N. of Santa Fé.—Also of Brazil, on the Tocantins; lat. 12. 20. S.—Also of Buenos Ayres, on the Parana, 110 miles S.

of Corientes.—Also of Peru, 50 miles S.E. of Arequipa.—Also of Quito, on the Daule, 35 miles N.N.W. of Guayaquil.—Also a river of E. Florida, which joins the Indian river.—Also a river of Buenos Ayres, which enters the Plata, near Monte Video.—Also a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian sea. Lat. 28. S.

LUCIA (SANTA,) a to. of Sicily, intendency of Messina. Pop. 6270. 7 miles S. by E. Milazzo.

LUCKENWALD, a to. of Prussian Saxony. Pop. 3500. 32 miles S. Berlin.

LUCKHAM, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 548.

LUCKIPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bengal, a few miles from the mouth of the Brahmaputra, in a fertile and productive country. 156 miles E.N.E. Calcutta.

LUCKNOW, a large city of Hindostan, in the province and kingdom of Oude, of which it is the capital, on the Goomty. The streets are narrow, irregular, and dirty; forming a striking contrast to the gay and splendid appearance which the gilded domes and minarets give the city, when viewed from a distance. Pop. formerly estimated at 300,000, but now probably under 200,000. 150 miles N.W. Benares.

LUCKO, a considerable to. of Russia, in Volhynia, on the Ster, 75 miles N.E. of Lemberg.—Also a to. of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the W. bank of Lake Celano, 9 miles S.S.W. of Celano.

LUCKOME, a to. of the Isle of Wight, in E. Medina.

LUCKPUT-BUNDER, a to. of Hindostan, province of Cutch, of which it is the chief port after Mandavee, on the Khoree, or most easterly branch of the Indus. 67 miles W.N.W. Bhooj.

LUCON, a to. of France, department of La Vendee, 17 miles N. of Rochelle. Pop. 3000.

LUCON, or LUCONIA, the principal of the Philippine islands, on which stands Manilla, the metropolis. It is 400 miles from N. to S., and from 90 to 120 broad. The country is mountainous, being intersected in its whole length by an elevated ridge, from which other ridges diverge that spread over the whole island, forming in certain places detached mountains, of a conical figure, in the midst of extensive plains: several are volcanoes. The climate is moist, but temperate, considering the situation of the island, within the tropics: and the soil is fertile, yielding cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, &c., and generally all sorts of tropical produce. It is under the dominion of Spain. Pop. 900,000. Lat. 13. 19. N. Long. 120. to 124. E.

LUOY LE BOIS, a to. of France, department of Yonne, district of Avallon. Pop. 830.

LUDAMAR, a Moorish country of Africa, bounded N. by the Great Desert, E. by Bambarra and Beeroa, S. by Kaarta, and W. by Jaffnoo. The country is not fertile. The

principal article of trade is salt, which they procure from the Great Desert, and exchange for slaves, to be disposed of to the Europeans. The capital is Benown, or Benown. Lat. 15. to 16. N. Long. 5. to 8. W.

LUDINGTON, six villages in the co. of Huntingdon, Lincoln, Northampton, Warwick, Wilts, and York. That in Lincolnshire has a pa. with a pop. of 905.

LUDE, LE, a to. of France, department of Sarthe, district of La Fleche. Pop. 3000.

LUDGERSHALL. See Luggershallow.

LUDENSCHIED, a to. of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine, 28 miles N.E. Cologne.

LUDLOW, a neat to. in Shropshire, on the Teme, with a market-house, a guildhall, and a stately church, the interior of which is very beautiful. Overhanging the river are the extensive and magnificent ruins of the castle. Ludlow returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. of par. bo. in 1831, 5332. 32 miles W. by S. Birmingham.

LUDLOW, a to. of the United States, in Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 90 miles W. of Boston. Pop. 800.—Also of Windsor co., Vermont, 10 miles W. of Weathersfield. Pop. 500.

LUDWIGSBURG, a to. of Wirtemberg, capital of the circle of Neckar. It is a handsome but dull town. In the neighbourhood are two royal summer palaces. Pop. in 1837, 6900. 8 miles N. Stuttgart.

LUDWIGSLUST, a to. of Germany, 22 miles S. of Schwerin. Pop. 2400.

LUDWORTH and **CHISWORTH**, a to., Derby. Pop. 1734.

LUFUNA, a river which divides Congo from Angola, and enters the Atlantic, lat. 8. 26. S.

LUG, a river which falls into the Severn, at Chepstow.—Also of Herefordshire, which falls into the Wye, near Hereford.

LUGA, a to. of Russia, government of Petchesburg, 80 miles S. of Petersburg.

LUGANO, a well built to., capital of the Swiss canton of Tessin, on a bay on the W. bank of the Lake of Lugano. It has some pretty extensive silk manufactures, several establishments for the printing and sale of books newly published or prohibited in Italy, and no fewer than three newspapers. Though nominally and politically Swiss, the Luganese are Italians in dress, language, manners, and appearance. Pop. 3800. 15 miles N.N.W. Como.

The Lake of Lugano (an. Lacus Ceresius) is principally within the canton of Tessin in Switzerland, but partly also in Lombardy. It is of an extremely irregular figure, 16 miles in length, and nowhere above 2 miles in breadth, besides two great arms in addition to the main body.

LUGAR, a small river in Ayrshire, which joins the Ayr.

LUGGERSHALL, or **LUDGERSHALL**, a decayed town of Wiltshire. Pop. 535. 25 miles N.E. Salisbury.

LUGGER, a river in Dumbartonshire, which joins the Kelvin.

LUGNY, a to. of France, department of Saone and Loire, 10 miles N. of Macon. Pop. 1133.

LUGO, a to. of Spain, a bishop's see, on the Minho. The streets are mean and irregular, and the place appears to be in a languishing condition. It is of great antiquity, having been the capital of a district under the Romans, who called it Lucus Augusti. Pop. 7209. 47 miles E.S.E. of Corunna.

LUGO, a to. of Italy, in the Ferrarese, 15 miles S. of Ferrara. Pop. 3000.

LUGOS, a to. of Hungary, on the Temes, 23 miles E. of Temeswar. Pop. 4600.

LUGTON, a rivulet which joins the Garnock in Ayrshire.

LUGWORDINE, a pa., Hereford. Pop. 662.

LUIBAR, a to. of European Russia, government of Volhynia. Pop. 3300.

LUINES, a to. of France, department of Indre and Loire. Pop. 2200.

LUIS, Sr, a to. of South America, government of Buenos Ayres, 170 miles S.W. of Cordova.—Also of South America, province of Moyes, 72 miles N.W. of Trinidad.—Also of New Navarre, 90 miles S. of Casa Grande.

LUIS, DE LA PAS, Sr, a to. of Mexico. Lat. 21. 50. N. Long. 102. 10. W.

LUI-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Quang-tong, 315 miles S.W. of Canton. Lat. 20. 58. N. Long. 109. 25. E.

LULEA, a seaport of Sweden, in W. Bothnia, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Lulea. Pop. 1000. Lat. 65. 39. N. Long. 22. 4. E.

LULEA LAPPMARK, an extensive district of Swedish Lapland, 150 miles long, and 70 broad, bounded N. by Tornea Lappmark, E. by W. Bothnia, S. by Pithea Lappmark, and W. by Norway. The greatest part consists of woods and high mountains, although good corn is produced in various situations. It has mines of lead, iron, and silver. Pop. 2200.

LULLINGTON, a pa., Derby. Pop. 548.

LUMBERTON, the capital of Robeson co., North Carolina, on Drowning creek, 32 miles S. of Fayetteville.

LUMELLO, a to. of Italy, formerly the residence of the kings of Lombardy, on the Gogna, 26 miles S.S.W. of Milan. Pop. 3500.

LUMGHANET, an extensive district of Affghanistan, now situated principally on the banks of the Kameh, but formerly extending from the Indus to the Hindoo Koh.

LUMLEY, GREAT and LITTLE, a township and adjacent hamlet in Durham. Pop. 2301.—375.

LUMPHANAN, a pa. of Aberdeenshire. Pop. 957.

LUNA, a to. of Spain, in Aragon, 20 miles from Saragossa.

LUNAN, a stream in Forfarshire, which enters the sea in Lunan bay.—Also a stream in

Perthshire, which joins the Isla. — Also a pa. in Forfarshire. Pop. 298.

LUNAWARA, a to. and petty state of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat. Lat. 23. S. N. Long. 73. 43. E.

LUND, a city of Sweden, province of Malmœ. It is an archbishop's see, and has a cathedral, an ancient irregular building. It is chiefly remarkable for its university, founded in 1666, which has 22 regular and 7 assistant professors; is attended by about 600 pupils; and has a library of 30,000 printed volumes. Pop. 4120. 21 miles E. of Copenhagen.

LUNDIE and **FOULIS**, two annexed parishes in Forfarshire and Perthshire. Pop. 778.

LUNDY ISLAND, an island at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 5 miles long and about 2 broad.

LUNE, a river of England, in Westmoreland and Lancashire, which falls into the Irish sea. — 2d, Of Westmoreland and Durham, which runs into the Tees.

LUNEBURG, a district of Hanover, formerly a principality of the German empire, lies along the left bank of the Elbe. Besides the Elbe, it is watered by the Aller, the Ilmenau, the Oker, the Jeetze, and the Fuhse. Pop. 246,000.

LUNEBURG, a walled to. of Hanover, the capital of the above district, on the Ilmenau. It has 4 churches, 4 hospitals, an orphan-house, a gymnasium, a military academy for young nobles, a town-hall, and an exchange; also the castle or palace of the prince. Lime-burning and the making of salt are the chief branches of industry. Luneburg has some fabrics of woollen, cotton, and linen, and also trades in horses. Pop. in 1838, 11,800.

LUNEL, a to. of France, department of Herault, capital of a canton, on the canal of Lunel. It has infantry and cavalry barracks, some brandy and liqueur distilleries, and trades in corn, wine, and raisins. The muscadine wine produced here is highly esteemed. Pop. in 1836, 6021. 14 miles E.N.E. of Montpellier.

LUNEVILLE, a well built to. of France, department of Meurthe, on the Vezouze. It has a handsome parish church, very extensive cavalry barracks, two hospitals, a theatre, and manufactories of woollen stuffs, gloves, &c. Pop. in 1836, 12,661. 16 miles S.E. of Nancy.

LUNGRO, a to. of Naples, in the Basilicata. Pop. 2700.

LUPPITT, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 702.

LUQUE, a to. of Spain, 28 miles S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2750.

LURE, a to. of France, department of the Upper Saone, 17 miles east by north of Vesoul. Pop. 2700.

LURGAN, a to. of Ireland, co. Armagh, clean and well built, and consisting principally of one street. The linen manufacture, particularly that of diapers and damask, is extensively carried on, as is that of tobacco.

Pop. 2842. It is situated 18 miles W.S. W. of Belfast.

LURGAN GREEN, a neat vil. of Ireland, on the Fane, in county Louth, 47 miles N. of Dublin.

LURGASALL, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 718.

LUSATIA, a large province of the German empire, with the title of a margraviate, lying between the Elbe and Oder, and surrounded by Brandenburg, Bohemia, Silesia, and part of Saxony. It is divided into Upper and Lower Lusatia, which were formerly two distinct states, but became subject to Saxony, and formed a province of that power until 1815. The superficial extent of the whole is about 4250 square miles. Pop. 465,000.

LUSIGNAN, a to. of France, department of La Vienne. Pop. 1500.

LUSIGNY, a to. of France, department of the Aube. Pop. 1600.

LUSK, a vil. of Ireland, in the co. of Dublin, 15 miles N. Dublin. Pop. 884.

LUSO, by some supposed to be the ancient Rubicon, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, and enters the Gulf of Venice.

LUSS, a pa. in Dumbartonshire, on the west side of Loch Lomond, contributing much to its fine scenery. Pop. 1181.

LUSSAC, a to. of France, department of the Gironde. Pop. 2600.

LUSSIN, GRANDE, and PICCOLO, two islands in the Adriatic, Gulf of Quarnero. Pop. of Grande Lussin, 7000.

LUTANGE, a to. of France, department of Moselle, 8 miles S.E. of Thionville.

LUTHER, a stream of Kincardineshire, which falls into the North Esk.

LUTON, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Bedfordshire, with a manufacture of straw hats. Pop. of pa. in 1831, 5693; of to. 3961.

LUTTENBERG, a to. of Styria, on the Stantz, 42 miles N.E. Marchburg.

LUTTER, a to. of Brunswick, 10 miles N.W. Goslar.

LUTTERBACH, a to. of France, department of Upper Rhine. Pop. 1200.

LUTTERWORTH, a m. t. and pa. of England, county of Leicester, on the Swift. The pulpit in the church, which is a large and handsome building, is the same in which the celebrated Wickliffe addressed his congregation. There is, besides, a Presbyterian meetinghouse, which is well attended. Pop. 2262. 14 miles S. Leicester.

LUTZEN, a to. of the Prussian States, province of Saxony, circle of Merseburg. It is a small place, the population being under 1500, and would be unworthy of notice, were it not that its environs have been the scene of two most memorable conflicts. The first on 16th November, 1632, took place between the Imperialists, under Wallenstein, and the Swedes, under King Gustavus Adolphus. The latter were victorious, but with the loss of their heroic monarch. The other great

conflict occurred nearly on the same ground, on 2d May, 1813, between the allies, and the French under Napoleon. After a bloody struggle, victory declared in favour of the latter.

LUTZELSTEIN, a to. of France, department of Lower Rhine, 30 miles N.W. Strasburg.

LUXEMBURG, (GRAND DUCHY and PROVINCE OF.) a territory of Western Europe, having north the Belgian province of Liege, and south France. Greatest length and breadth 65 miles each. By the treaty of 19th April, 1839, this territory was definitively partitioned between Holland and Belgium; the east portion, with an area of 1000 square miles, and a population of 160,000, being assigned to the former, and the west portion, with an area of 1700 square miles, and a population of 168,000, to the latter. The title of Grand Duke of Luxemburg, with a suffrage in the councils of the German Confederation, is enjoyed by the King of Belgium. The valleys are fertile; but the rest of the country has mostly a stony and barren soil. The chief branch of rural industry is the rearing of cattle for exportation. Iron is abundant. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

LUXEMBURG, the capital and only place of any importance in the above Grand Duchy, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe; on the Alzette, a tributary of the Sur. Pop. 11,242. 22 miles S.W. of Treves.

LUXEUIL, a to. of France, department of Upper Saone, capital of a canton on the Breuchin. It is well built and clean, and is remarkable for its hot or thermal springs. Pop. in 1836, 3628. 15 miles N.E. of Vesoul.

LUXOR, or **AKSOR**, a vil. of Egypt, on the right side of the Nile, amid the ruins of the ancient Thebes, which are of an immense extent; its monuments rest on two chains of mountains, while its tombs occupy the valleys to the west, far into the desert. A large temple, on the east side, is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Medinet Abu, where the most westerly temple is situated. The modern village of Carnac is built on a small part of the site of a single temple, which is half a mile in circuit. The village of Luxor occupies the ruins of a temple not so large as that of Carnac, but in a much more perfect state. "No city whatever makes so proud a display at its approach as this wretched village, the population of which consists of 200 or 300 souls, who have taken up their abode on the roofs and beneath the galleries of this temple, which has, nevertheless, the air of being in a manner uninhabited."

LUXULIAN, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1288.

LUXNES, a to. of France, department of Indre and Loire. Pop. 2150.

LUZ, a to. of France, department of Upper Pyrenees. Pop. 1500.

Luz, LA, a seaport town of the island of

Canary, 5 miles north of Ciudad de los Palmas.

LUZARCHES, a to. of France, department of Seine and Oise, 15 miles north of Paris. Pop. 2800.

LUZECH, a to. of France, department of Lot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Cahors. Pop. 2049.

LUZERNE, a co. of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Tioga county, New York, E. and S.E. by Northampton, W. by Lycoming and Northumberland counties. Pop. 18,109. Chief town, Wilksbarre.

LUZY, a to. of France, department of Nièvre, 15 miles S.S.E. of Moulins-en-Gilbert. Pop. 1607.

LUZZARA, a strong to. of Lombardy and Venice, near the confluence of the Crostolo with the Po, 10 miles south of Mantua.

LUZZI, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Citeriore, near the Crate, 3 miles south of Bisignano.

LYCOMING, a co. of the United States, in Pennsylvania. Pop. 11,000.

LYCOMING CREEK, in Pennsylvania, runs S.S.W. into the Susquehanna.

LYD, a river in Devonshire, which falls into the Tamar.

LYDOURY, NORTH, a pa., Salop. Pop. 955.

LYDN, a m. t. and pa. in Kent. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney. 25 miles S.W. of Dover. Pop. 1357.

LYDDON, a river in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Stour.

LYDEARD, ST LAWRENCE, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 654.

LYDIARD TREEGOOZE, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 765.

LYGE, a to. of Norway, near a lake of the same name, 13 miles N.W. of Christiansand.

LYGUM, a to. of Denmark, 14 miles west of Apenrade.

LYMAN, a to. of the United States, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 7 miles N.W. of New Concord.—Also in New York county, Maine.

LYME, a to. of Grafton county, New Hampshire.—Also in New London county, Connecticut, at the mouth of the Connecticut. Pop. 4380.

LYME REGIS, a bo. and seaport of Dorsetshire, near the mouth of the Lyme, noted for its excellent artificial harbour, round which are several small forts. It sends one member to parliament. 9 miles west of Bridport. Pop. 3345.

LYMFORD, a long narrow gulf of Denmark, in North Jutland, communicating with the Cattegat. Lat. 56. 59. N. Long. 10. 20. E.

LYMINGE, a pa., Kent. Pop. 784.

LYMINGTON, a bo. and seaport in Hampshire, opposite Yarmouth, long known for its salt-works, and now a considerable resort for sea-bathing. It sends 2 members to parliament. 18 miles S.W. of Southampton. Pop. of parl. bor., 5361.

LYNN, a pa. in Cheshire, 5 miles from Warrington. Pop. 2305.

LYMPNE, a pa., Kent. Pop. 532.

LYMPHAM, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 521.

LYMPSTON, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1066.

LYNCOMB and WIDCOMB, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 8704.

LYNCBURGH, a to. of the United States, capital of Campbell county, Virginia, on James river. It is a flourishing town, and is one of the largest marts for tobacco in the Union. Pop. in 1830, 4626. 90 miles W. S.W. Richmond.

LYNDHURST, a vil in Hampshire, on the north side of the New Forest, 8 miles W.S.W. of Southampton.

LYNE, a river in Peebles-shire, which falls into the Tweed.—Also in Staffordshire, which joins the Trent.—Also in Northumberland, which falls into the sea.

LYNE and MEGGET, two annexed pa. in Peebles-shire. Pop. 156.

LYNESACK and SOFTLEY, a to., Durham. Pop. 795.

LYNG, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 645.

LYNN, a to. of Essex co., Massachusetts, with a considerable manufacture of women's silk and cloth shoes. 9 miles S.S.W. of Salem, and 10 N.E. of Boston.

LYNN REGIS, or **KING'S LYNN**, a bo., seaport, and m. t. in Norfolk, on the Ouse, 10 miles from its mouth. Four rivulets run through the town, over which are 11 small bridges. On the land side the town is wholly surrounded with a deep wet ditch, flanked by a wall, formerly defended by nine bastions, but now much dilapidated. The chief public buildings are the church of St Margaret, St Nicholas' chapel, the exchange, or custom-house, the guildhall, the old theatre, recently converted into warehouses, and the new theatre. The king's staith-yard, or quay, is a handsome square, with a statue of king John in the middle. Among the public institutions are a grammar school, a Lancasterian school, a large library, several alms-houses, Sunday schools, and numerous benefactions. It sends two members to parliament. 96 miles N.E. of London. Pop. 11,905.

LYONAIS, the ancient Pagus Lugdunensis, a late province of France, on the W. side of the Saone and Rhone, 30 miles long and 17 broad, forming, with Beaujolais, the department of Rhone.

LYONS, **FR. LYON**, (an. Lugdunum,) a celebrated city of France, capital of the department of the Rhone, chiefly on the tongue of land enclosed between the Rhone and the Saone. This city is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 2 broad, and surrounded by a rampart, with six gates. The streets are dark and gloomy, except in the new parts of the town and the quays along the Rhone, where they display considerable elegance. The public squares are four, and one of them is entitled to rank among the finest in Europe. The principal public buildings

are the town-hall, and the large hospital called Hotel Dieu. The cathedral, one of the oldest churches in France, is a large building in the Saracenic style. The church of Ainay is curious, as a relic of antiquity; of the other churches, those of the Chartreux and St Nizier alone deserve notice. Lyons has two theatres, one of which is the finest provincial theatre in France: the other buildings deserving of notice are the archiepiscopal palace, the arsenal, the town-hall, and the mint. Lyons has a variety of antiquities—the remains of an aqueduct, a theatre, reservoirs, and mosaics. Its literary institutions are, an academy of sciences, founded in 1700, and an academy of fine arts, in 1724; it has a primary and secondary school, established in 1803, a veterinary school, and a number of private seminaries. Lyons is the first manufacturing town in France, and is particularly noted for its extensive fabrics of silk. The chief articles of manufacture are gold and silver brocade, plain, double, and striped velvet, richly embroidered taffeta, and satin; gold and silver laces, or galloons, gauze, ribbons, and silk stockings; also hats, leather, carpets, and coloured paper. The printing and bookselling of this place are the next to Paris in importance. The quays, which extend along the Rhone, are bordered with rows of trees, and are little inferior in beauty to those of Paris. Lyons was founded by the Romans about 40 years before the Christian era, and became one of their principal cities. It suffered much from the revolutionary frenzy of 1793. 280 miles S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. including suburbs, about 200,000. Lat. 45. 45. 58. N. Long. 4. 49. 24. E.

LYONS LA FORET, a to. of France, department of Eure. Pop. 1750.

LYONS, **GULF** of, the N.W. part of the Mediterranean, extending along the S. coast of France, from the coast of Catalonia to the Gulf of Genoa.

LYONSHALL, a pa. in Herefordshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kington. Pop. 880.

LYS, a navigable river of the Netherlands, which rises in the French department of the Straits of Calais, and runs into the Scheldt at Ghent.

LYS, **ST**, a to. of France, department of Upper Garonne, district of Muret. Pop. 1140.

LYSDONE, a vil. and pa. of the Netherlands, in E. Flanders. Pop. 3200.

LYSE, a to. of Norway, 8 miles S.S.W. of Bergen.

LYSOBYKI, a to. of Poland, palatinate of Lublin, 20 miles N.N.W. of Lublin.

LYTCHETT MATRAVERS, a pa., Dorset. Pop. 680.

LYTCHETT MINSTER, a pa., Dorset. Pop. 505.

LYTHAM, a pa. in Lancashire, 6 miles S.W. of Kirkham. Pop. 1523.

LYTHE, a vil. and pa. in the N.R. of Yorkshire, 3 miles N.W. of Whitby. Pop. 2110.

M.

MAAD, (Hung. Mada,) a to. of Hungary, co. Zemplin. This is one of the places where Tokay wine is produced in perfection. Pop. 5640. 6 miles N.W. Tokay.

MAADIE, a to. of Egypt, at the mouth of the left branch of the Nile, near some ruins, supposed to be the ancient Heraclea. The Lake of Maadie communicates with the Mediterranean by a narrow opening. 5 miles east of Aboukir.

MAALMORI, a promontory and small island of Scotland, on the south-east coast of Isla.

MAASLAND, a vil. of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Pop. 1600.

MAASLUYS, a to. of the Netherlands, in South Holland, on the Maese, 10 miles west of Rotterdam. Pop. 6500.

MABE, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 512.

MABRA, a to. of Algiers, on the Gulf of Bona, 10 miles west of Bona.

MABYN, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 793.

MACGILLY CUDDY'S REEKS, a range of high mountains in Ireland, co. Kerry.

MACKEAN, a co. of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

MACAIRE, St, a to. of France, department of Gironde, district of La Reole. Pop. 1800.

MACAO, a seaport to. and settlement of the Portuguese in China, province of Quang-tong, on a peninsula projecting from the S. W. corner of the island of Macao, on the west side of the estuary formed at the mouth of the Tigre or Canton river. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the emperor of China in 1586, in return for assistance afforded by them against pirates. There is an English factory here. Pop. from 20,000 to 30,000. 84 miles south by west of Canton.

MACAO, a to. of Portuguese Estremadura. Pop. 2000

MACARIUS, St, DESERT OF, in the west of Egypt, in which are some lakes of natron; the ancient Nitria. The convent in it is 50 miles N.N.W. of Cairo.

MACARSCA, a seaport of Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice, supposed to be the ancient Ratanum, or Ratinum. In its vicinity are many subterraneous grottoes. 25 miles east of Spalatro. Lat. 43. 49. N. Long. 18. 7. E.

MACAS, a to. of Quito, on one of the sources of the Amazon, capital of a jurisdiction, which produces much grain, fruit, tobacco, sugar-canes, cotton, cinnamon, and copal. 170 miles S.E. Quito. Lat. 2. 40. S. Long. 78. 45. W.

MACASSAR, a considerable kingdom on the S.W. coast of Celebes. See Celebes.

MACASSAR, the chief settlement of the Dutch in the island of Celebes, situated on the S.W. coast, and named by them Fort Rotterdam. The Chinese live together in one street, which is named after them. The country around is level and beautiful, abounding with plantations and groves of cocoa-nut trees. Lat. 5. 10. S. Long. 119. 50. E.

MACASSAR, STRAITS OF, the channel or arm of the sea which separates the island of Borneo and Celebes, 350 miles long, and 110 to 140 wide, except at the north entrance, where it is contracted to 50 miles.

MACCLESFIELD, a large manufacturing to. of England, in Cheshire, on the Bollin. It is pleasantly situated on a slope, and has greatly increased during the last 20 years, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long by 1 mile in breadth, consisting of one principal thoroughfare on the London road, crossed by two others leading to numerous subordinate streets. There are some handsome churches, a beautiful town-hall, and a well endowed grammar-school. The silk manufacture affords employment to the largest part of the population. Cotton factories were lately established, and are in a thriving condition. Macclesfield returns two members to parliament. Pop. of the par. bo. about 40,000. 16 miles S.E. of Manchester.

MACDUFF, a seaport to. in Banffshire, on the Moray Frith. It has a good harbour and considerable trade. 1 mile E. Banff.

MACEDONIA, a province of European Turkey, between 39. 53. and 42. 4. N. lat., bounded north by Servia and Bulgaria, east by Rumania and the Archipelago, south by Livadia, and west by Albania; area 21,142 square miles. The soil is for the most part fertile, and the coasts abound in corn, wine, and oil. Pop. 700,000. Capital, Salonica.

MACER, a river of Tripoli, which runs into the Mediterranean, 20 miles E. of Zebeda.

MACERATA, a city of Italy, in the Papal States. It is well built, and is surrounded with walls. It is a bishop's see, and has a secondary university for theology, philosophy, and medicine. Pop. 15,600. 21 miles south by west of Ancona.

MACHALA, a bay of Columbia, near the bay of Guayaquil. The environs produce great quantities of cacas, and of large mangrove trees. 86 miles S. Guayaquil.

MACHAR, New, a pa., Aberdeen. Pop. 1246.

MACHAULT, a to. of France, department of Ardennes, 9 miles S.W. of Vouziers. Pop. 693.

MACHECOUL, a to. of France, department

of Lower Loire, on the Tenu, 18 miles S.W. of Nantes. Pop. 1800.

MACHEN, LOWER, a pa., Monmouthshire. Pop. 474.

MACHERRY, a to. of Hindostan, in the country of Mewat, 70 miles S.S.W. of Delhi.

MACHIA, a to. of Naples, 12 miles S.W. of Molise.—Also of Naples, in the Capitanata, 10 miles N.N.W. of Volturara.—Also in Calabria Citra, 5 miles N. of Bisignano.—Also in Principato Citra, 15 miles S. Capaccio.

MACHIAN, the most fertile of the Molucca islands, 20 miles in circumference, rising like a conic mountain from the sea. Lat. 0. 28. N. Long. 126. 55. E.

MACHIAS, a post to. and port of entry in Washington co., Maine. The trade is considerable in fish, lumber, boards, shingles, and hewn timber. 65 miles E.N.E. of Castine. Pop. 2033. Lat. 44. 40. N. Long. 67. 45. W.—Also a river of Maine, which falls into the sea. Lat. 44. 35. N. Long. 66. 56. W.

MACHICORA, a river of Madagascar, which gives name to a province, and runs into the sea. Lat. 25. 3. S. Long. 41. 12. E.

MACHYNLETH, a m. t. of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, near the Dyfi. It is an ancient well built place, superior to most in north Wales for cleanliness and respectability. The church, a handsome structure, was rebuilt in 1827. The flannel trade has long existed here. Pop. of town and parish, 2381. 30 miles W. Montgomery.

MACKENZIE'S RIVER falls into the Frozen Ocean in 70. N. lat., and 135. W. long.

MACKINTOSH, a co. of the United States, in Georgia. Pop. 6739. Slaves 2957. Chief town, Darien.

MACKWORTH, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 621.

MACON, a to. of France, department of the Saône and Loire, on the Saône. It has a neat quay, bordered with good buildings, along the bank of the river. The streets are, however, narrow, winding, and dirty. The chief buildings are the town-hall, the theatre, and the public baths. Pop. in 1836, 11,944. 38 miles north of Lyons.

MACOPIN, a river of the United States. It joins the Illinois.

MACQUARIE ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 52. 41. S. Long. 169. E.

MACQUARIE RIVER, a river of Australia, in New South Wales.

MACRI, a seaport of Asia Minor, 125 miles S.E. Smyrna.

MACROOM, a mean to. of Ireland, in the co. of Cork. Pop. 2058. 20 miles W. of Cork.

MAD RIVER, two tributaries, one of the Merrimack, the other of the Miami, in the United States.

MADAGASCAR, an island of the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa, between lat. 12. 2. and 25. 40. N., and long. 44. 20. and 51. 30. E. Length 930 miles; average breadth 300. Area about 234,400 square miles, being somewhat greater than that of

France. Madagascar was discovered by the Portuguese in 1506. It is divided into 28 provinces, which have separate chiefs. The government, which is despotic, is vested in a king. The coast is generally flat and low; but the interior is considerably diversified. The most fertile parts are the valleys, most of which produce rice, or other vegetables, or else are clothed with a rich and luxuriant verdure. The husbandry consists in a great measure of the cultivation of rice, which is conducted with great care and success. Rivers are numerous, and many of considerable size. There are likewise numerous lakes, some of which are of remarkable extent and beauty. An intercourse has long been carried on with Madagascar by Arabs from Muscat, Indians from the presidency of Bombay, Europeans from the Cape of Good Hope, and Americans from Brazil and the United States. Pop. about 5,000,000.

MADDALONI, a to. of Naples, 13 miles N.E. Naples. Pop. 10,400.

MADDERTY, a pa., Perthshire. Pop. 713.

MADDISON, a co. of the United States, in New York. Pop. 25,144.—2d, in Virginia. Pop. 8381. Slaves 3970.—3d, in the north of Georgia.—4th, in Alabama, on the north side of Tennessee river.—5th, in Kentucky.—6th, in Ohio. Pop. 1603.—7th, in Illinois, on the Mississippi. Pop. 5456.—The name of numerous townships of New York, Virginia, and especially Ohio.

MADDISON'S RIVER, one of the three head streams of the Missouri, which it joins in lat. 45. 22. 34. N.

MADDISONVILLE, a rising to. of the United States, in Louisiana, 26 miles S.E. of New Orleans.

MADEIRA, an island off the west coast of Africa, belonging to Portugal. Length 46 miles, breadth 7. It consists of a collection of lofty mountains, the highest upwards of 5000 feet. Every part not covered with rocks is extremely fertile. The climate fluctuates less than that of any country north of the equator, which constitutes the principal recommendation of Madeira to invalids. Vines form the chief object of cultivation. The tax-gatherer takes the tenth part of the wine in the cellar; the rest is divided between the proprietor and the farmer. Other productions are wheat, barley, and oats. There is plenty of goats, and still more of hogs, which, being allowed to run wild, acquire a taste of venison; the rabbit also is very common in the mountainous districts. Bees abound, and the honey is delicate. The peasants, like most mountaineers, are healthy and vigorous; but they are wretchedly poor. Beggary is common, and is considered no disgrace. The Portuguese gentry live in a proud and retired manner, associating little with the English, or with strangers. The commerce of the island consists almost entirely in the export of Madeira wine: the an-

nual amount is reckoned from 15,000 to 18,000 pipes. There are, besides, 4 other species, of each of which a limited quantity is made, called genial, sweet malmsey, dry malmsey, and tinto, or red wine. The imports are clothing, household furniture, and ornaments; also provisions, particularly herrings, dried fish, and potatoes. The duty on Madeira wine, when imported into Britain, amounts to £96 12s. 6d. 9-20ths per tun. For vessels stopping at Madeira, provisions and refreshments are exorbitantly dear. Adjacent to Madeira is Porto Santo, a small island, and the Desertas, which, with Madeira itself, compose the group of the Madeiras. The population of Madeira, including Porto Santo, was ascertained by a late census to amount to 112,500. Funchal, the capital, is in lat. 32. 38. N. Long. 16. 54. W.

MADELEY, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Shropshire, near the Severn. The church is a neat and commodious edifice. There are, besides, three Methodist chapels, a Roman Catholic and a Quaker's meetinghouse. Pop. of parish, 5822. 13 miles east of Shrewsbury.

MADELEY, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 1190.

MADERA, a large river of Peru. It enters the Amazons, in lat. 3. 24. 18. S.

MADLEY, a pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 930.

MADRAS, PRESIDENCY OF, an extensive division of British India, being the second in rank, and the most southerly of the 3 presidencies. It extends from 8. to 20. north lat., and from 74. to 85. east long., and comprises the whole of Hindostan south of the river Krishna, the North Circars and Canara. Its greatest length from north to south is about 950 miles. Within these boundaries three native princes collect their resources, and exercise a certain degree of authority. These princes are the rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The rest of the country is under the immediate jurisdiction of the governor and council at Madras; and for the better administration of justice, and collection of the revenue, has been subdivided into the following districts, viz., Arcot, Bellary, Canara, Chingleput, Chittore, Coimbatore, Combaconum, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Guntoor, Madras, Madura, Malabar North, Malabar South, Masulipatam, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Salem, Seringatam, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Trichinopoly, Verdachellum, and Vizigapatam, over each of which there is an European judge, and a collector, with the requisite establishments. There are also four provisional courts of circuit and appeal, to which the above-mentioned judges are subordinate, and a supreme court of appeal stationary at Madras, consisting of four judges, selected from the company's civil servants. The church of England ecclesiastical establishment consists of the bishop and archdeacon of Madras, and 19 chaplains in different parts of the presidency. In 1836-7 the population of the pre-

sidency, including the tributary states of Mysore, &c., was 18,314,605.

MADRAS, called by the natives Chennapatnam, a city of the south of India, capital of the above presidency, situated on a flat sandy shore, where the surf runs with extreme violence, and surrounded by salt water creeks, which prevent the introduction of a stream of fresh water into the town. The French, who took possession of Madras in 1744, entirely destroyed the black town, and every building which stood within 300 yards of the fort, and with the ruins formed an excellent glacis. It was restored to the British at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1749, since which period it has been gradually increased and improved, and is now one of the strongest fortresses in India. All the offices of government and courts of justice are in the fort, which is called Fort St George; but the governor, and the principal inhabitants, have houses at a short distance in the country, where they mostly reside. The nabob of the Carnatic has a palace at a short distance from the esplanade. The houses are covered with a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and as it bears as high a polish, is equally splendid; they consist of long colonnades, with open porticoes and flat roofs. The inner apartments are not much decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. The native, or black town, is nearly 1 mile north of the fort; it has some good streets and bazars, but the houses are very irregular. A college has been lately instituted for instructing the junior civil servants in the native languages; and there is a mint for coining both gold and silver coin. Madras carries on a considerable trade, not only with Europe, but with China, Ceylon, Pegu, the Isle of France, New Holland, and different parts of India. The black town is inhabited by persons from all parts of the world, who are left to the free enjoyment of their religion. There is accordingly an Armenian and Portuguese church, a mosque, and several Hindoo temples. The climate is very hot. The population of the city and its environs is estimated at upwards of 400,000.

Lat. 23. 4. N. Long. 80. 21. E.

MADRE DE DIOS, an island near the coast of Patagonia, 180 miles in circumference. Lat. 51. S. Long. 42. W.

MADRE DE POPA, a to. of Terra Firma, on the Magdalena, with a convent, which is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe. 50 miles east of Carthagena.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Manzanares, about 300 miles from the sea on each side, and 2200 feet above its level. It stands on several eminences of small elevation, in the centre of

a large plain, and is surrounded by a high earthen wall; but has no ditch, or any other means of defence. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many others are wide, straight, and regular; and some of them would be suitable to the finest cities in Europe. The squares are not fewer than 42, but most of them are very small: the best are the Plaza Mayor, and the Puerta del Sol. The private houses are generally low, with grated windows. The houses of the best grandes are distinguished from those of private citizens only by their magnitude. The only exceptions are the palaces of the families of Berwic, Altamira, and Veraguas. The houses of the Dukes of Infantado, Alba, Medina-Celi, and some others, possess valuable collections of paintings. The most remarkable churches are, that of St Jerome, with a portal richly ornamented with Gothic sculpture; the church of St Isidor, which is large and handsome, with a fine front; that of the mendicant friars, also a large edifice; the church of the Incarnation, an Ionic building, and one of the handsomest in Madrid; and the church of the Visitation, or las Salesas, a large building, richly ornamented with paintings, statues, and marble pillars. The monument of the bishop of Placentia, in the chapel called del Obispo, the silver tabernacle in the church of St Martin, the altar and monument of Joan of Austria, in the church of the Franciscan nuns, are worthy the notice of a traveller. Of the other public buildings, one of the most remarkable is the Saladero, a large and handsome edifice; and the quarters of the guards, the largest building in Madrid, being a great oblong, with the principal front towards the east, overloaded with ornaments. Of the city gates, three, viz., the gates of the Recolets, the St Vincent, and Alcala, are in the form of triumphal arches, with trophies, inscriptions, columns, and other ornaments. There are three theatres; but none of them is worth notice for their architecture. The most conspicuous public building is the royal palace (Palacio Real), at the western extremity of the city. It is of a square form, its walls extending each way 404 feet. It contains a large collection of paintings by the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain; also the crown, jewels, and other regalia. Another palace (the Buen Retiro) was lately demolished. A public walk, called the Prado, runs along great part of the east, and part of the north side of the city. It is shaded with elm-trees. Madrid enjoys almost always a cloudless sky, and a pure and serene atmosphere; but the air is extremely keen, from the great elevation, and from the vicinity of the snowy mountains of Guadarama. The great school of Madrid occupies a building which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and has 16 masters, who teach the languages and sciences. There is a botanical

garden; also a chemical school, and classes for engineering, anatomy, and the practice of medicine; together with academies for the study of history, for painting, sculpture, and architecture; and for the Spanish language. Charitable institutions are numerous. There is a saltpetre work, a hat manufactory, a fabric of mosaic, one of tapestry, and one of porcelain; but these are small, and Madrid has scarcely any manufacturing industry. There are around Madrid several royal residences, such as the Cassa del Campo, a hunting seat on the Manzanares; the Pardo, a palace on the river; the Zarzuela, a beautiful rural seat, about six miles to the north of the city. Pop. about 230,000. 650 miles S.S.W. of Paris, 850 W. by N. of Rome. Lat. 40. 25. 7. N. Long. 3. 38. 15. W.

MADRID, NEW, a to. of the United States, in the state of Missouri, near the bank of the Mississippi.

MADRIGAL, a to. of Spain, 35 miles S.S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1250.—Also a to. of Terra Firma, province of Popayan. Lat. 0. 50. N. Long. 75. 45. W.

MADRIGALIGO, a village of Spain, in Estremadura, 22 miles E. of Merida.

MADRISIO, a to. of Friuli, 30 miles N. of Venice.

MADROGAN, the capital of Mocaranga, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Lat. 18. S. Long. 29. 40. E.

MADRON, a pa. in Cornwall. Pop. 8621.

MADURA, an ancient city, and capital of a district of the same name, in the south of India, between 9. and 10. N. lat.

MADURA, an island in the eastern seas, off the north coast of Java, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Madura, which is 100 miles long, by 16, the average breadth. The country throughout is fertile, and tolerably cultivated. The Dutch invaded this island in 1747, and made slaves of a great number of the inhabitants. It is politically included with Java, under the Dutch government. Lat. 6. 44. to 7. 15. S. Long. 112. 54. E.

MAEL-CARHAIX, a to. of France, department of Cotes du Nord, district of Guingamp. Pop. 1767.

MAELER, a beautiful lake of Sweden, 80 miles long, between Westmanland and Sudermanland.

MAELSTRAND, an island on the west coast of Sweden, north of Gottenburg.

MAELSTROM, a whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in lat. 68. 8. N., long. 10. 40. E., near the island of Moskoë, whence it is also named Moskoestrom. When it is flood the stream runs up the country with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarcely equalled by the loudest cataracts. The whirlpool is of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its at-

traction, it is inevitably absorbed and beaten to pieces against the rocks below. The intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, vessels have been reached by it at the distance of 5 miles.

MAENTWROG, a pa., Merionethshire. Pop. 745.

MAER, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 505.

MAERNA, a to. of the Tyrol, 23 miles W. S.W. of Trent.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a large river of Europe, which rises in the French department of Upper Marne, enters the Netherlands north of Charleville, and falls into the German ocean below Rotterdam. Course, 400 miles.

MAESYK, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Liege, on the Maese, 10 miles S.S.W. of Ruremonde.

MAESLANDSLUYT, a to. of South Holland, near the mouth of the Maese, 10 miles west of Rotterdam.

MAESTRICHT, a to. of Holland, on the Maese, where it is joined by the Jaer. It communicates with the suburb of Wyk, on the opposite side, by means of a stone bridge, 500 feet long. The principal street, extending from the bridge to the other extremity of the town, is mostly occupied by shops; the best dwelling houses being in a street which runs parallel to it. The market-place, and the *place d'armes*, are handsome squares. The principal public buildings are the town-hall, and the church of St Gervais; the other churches are of little note; but the college, once occupied by the Jesuits, the theatre, and the arsenal, are worth the notice of a traveller. Maestricht is one of the strongest places in Holland. It is surrounded by walls and ditches; but its principal strength consists in a number of detached bastions. The manufactures are leather, flannel, stockings, different kinds of coarse cloth, and hardware. Here are likewise extensive breweries and distilleries. It was taken by the French in 1794. Pop. in 1834, 22,000. 57 miles E. of Brussels.

MAETER, a village of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 3000.

MAFFALUBRENSE, a to. of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 2700.

MAFFRA, a to. of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a college, founded in 1772. Near this place, in a sandy and barren spot, John V. erected a building of extraordinary magnificence, in pursuance of a vow, made in a dangerous fit of illness, to found a convent for the use of the poorest friary in the kingdom. 20 miles N.N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 1000.

MAFRAGG, a river of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean near Cape Rosa. It was anciently called Rubricalus.

MAFAMO, or ENGLISH RIVER, a river of Africa, which runs into Delagoa bay, navigable for large vessels 30 or 40 miles, and for

large boats, it is imagined, several hundred miles up the river. Lat. 26. S.

MAGADI, or MAGHERY, a to. of Hindostan, in Mysore, in a hilly country, abounding in timber-trees, stone, and iron, 24 miles west of Bangalore.

MAGADOXO, or MUKDEESHA, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, in the east of Africa, with a citadel, and a good harbour. It stands at the mouth of the Magadoxo, which is supposed to have a long course, having regular inundations that fertilize the country to a great extent. The king and his court are Mahometans; his subjects, of what extract soever, (for some of them are white, others tawny and olive, and others quite black,) all speak the Arabic tongue; they are stout and warlike, and, among other weapons, use poisoned arrows and lances. The city is a place of great commerce, receiving, from Adel and other parts, cotton, silk, spices, and drugs, in exchange for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. Lat. 2. 10. N. Long. 46. 25. E.

MAGDALEN RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the St Lawrence.

MAGDALENA, a large river of South America, in New Granada, which enters the sea 63 miles N.E. of Carthagena. Lat. 11. 2. N. —The name also of several other smaller rivers.

MAGDALENE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of St Lawrence. Lat. 47. 13. and 47. 42. N.

MAGDEBURG, a government of the Prussian states, in Saxony; area, 4400 square miles. It is divided into 15 circles. Pop. 446,000.

MAGDEBURG, a large city of the Prussian states, capital of the above government, on the Elbe: one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, surrounded with outworks, and having a citadel in an island in the river, with an arsenal and storehouses. The town itself is divided into the Old Town, with the suburb Friedrichstadt, and the New Town, with the quarter called Sudenburg. Of its squares, or open spaces, the principal are the Cathedral square, which has a number of neat houses; the old market, with a statue of the Emperor Otho the Great; and the Prince's market, adjoining the public walks. Among the principal edifices are the king's palace, formerly the episcopal residence, the armoury, the governor's house, and the guild-hall; also the Lutheran cathedral, which is a superb structure; and the Lutherans have also 3 collegiate and 6 parochial churches and a convent. The manufactures consist of woollen cloths and stuffs, silk stuffs, cottons, linen, stockings, hats, leather gloves, tobacco, snuff, &c. Magdeburg, as early as the time of Charlemagne, was a place of some note; and having attained a considerable degree of prosperity in later times, it became one of the Hanse towns. It was taken by storm in 1631, by Count Tilly, who burnt the town, and massacred the inhabitants. It was, however,

handsomely rebuilt. In 1806 it was reduced by the French, soon after the victory of Jena. 52 miles E.S.E. of Potsdam. Pop. 51,347. Lat. 52. 8. N. Long. 11. 50. E.

MAGDELAINE, LA PRAIRIE DE LA, or LA PRAIRIE, a flourishing vil. on the St Lawrence. Houses, 100.

MAGEGADAVICK, or EASTERN RIVER, falls into the Bay of Passamaquoddy, and forms part of the east boundary between the United States and New Brunswick.

MAGELLAN, STRAITS OF, a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific, at the south extremity of America; estimated by Bougainville at 342 miles in length, from Cape Virgin Mary, in the Atlantic, to Cape Desire, in the Pacific, in some parts several leagues over, in others not half a league. They were discovered and passed through in 1520, by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. Lat. 52. 30. to 54. S. Long. 70. to 77. W.

MAGEROE, an island at the northern extremity of Norwegian Lapland.

MAGGENTA, a to. of Austrian Italy, 13 miles west of Milan. Pop. 4000.

MAGGIA, 2 rivers of Switzerland and Italy, which fall into the Lago Maggiore.

MAGGIORE, LAGO DI, or Lake of Locarno, (an. geo., Lacus Verbanus,) a lake of Italy, lying partly between Piedmont and Lombardy, and partly within the Swiss canton of Tessin. It is long and narrow, stretching above 40 miles, while its ordinary breadth is only from 2 to 3. The scenery is very varied. That of the upper part is bold and mountainous; that of the lower, quiet, softened, and very beautiful. The celebrated Borromean Islands are situated in a bay on the west side of the lake. They were merely bare rocks previously to the middle of the 17th century, when Count Borromeo, their proprietor, made them his residence, and according to the taste of the time converted them into a sort of Italian paradise. They were consequently covered with earth brought from the adjoining mainland, formed into splendid terraces, lined with trees and statues, and ornamented with superb palaces. Nothing is natural—all is art; and since a purer taste began to prevail, these islands, once universally admired, have greatly fallen in public estimation.

MAGHAREE, or SEVEN HOGS, islands on the west of Ireland, at the entrance into Tralee bay.

MAGHERA, a vil. of Ireland, co. of Derry. 16 miles south of Coleraine.

MAGHERAFELT, a vil. of Ireland, 13 miles west of Antrim.

MAGILLAGAN POINT, a cape of Ireland, 18 miles N.E. of Londonderry. Lat. 55. 12. N. Long. 6. 50. W.

MAGISTERE, LA, a to. of France, department of Tarn and Garonne. Pop. 1800.

MAGLIANO, a to. of Italy, on a mountain, near the Tiber, 28 miles north of Rome.

MAGNAC, a to. of France, department of Upper Vienne, 15 miles S.S.E. of Limoges.

MAGNAC LAVAL, a to. of France, department of Upper Vienne, 24 miles north of Limoges. Pop. 2800.

MAGNANO, a vil. 6 miles south of Verona.

MAGNAVACCA, a to. and fort of Italy, at the mouth of Lake Comachio into the Gulf of Venice, 3 miles S.E. of Comachio.

MAGNES, a to. on the north coast of Candia, supposed by Pococke to be the ancient Dictamnium, or Dictymna, 12 miles N.W. of Canea.

MAGNISI, or MANGHISI, a peninsula on the east coast of Sicily, Val di Nota, 6 miles north of Syracuse, anciently called Thapsus.

MAGNUS BAY, ST, a safe and commodious bay in the mainland of Shetland.

MAGNY, a to. of France, department of Seine and Oise, 32 miles N.W. of Paris.

MAGOR, a pa., Monmouthshire. Pop. 646.

MAGPIE RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the Gulf of St Lawrence.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and flows by Pontremoli and Sarzana into the Gulf of Genoa.

MAGUALBARI, or RIO DAS GALINAS, a river of Guinea, which enters the Atlantic in lat. 7. N.

MAGUANA, ST JOHN OF, a canton and to. on the south of St Domingo. Pop. 5000.

MA-HA, or MA-COU, a city of China, of the second rank, in Koei-teheou, 952 miles S.W. of Peking.

MAHABALIPPOORAM, a vil. and a curious assemblage of rock temples in Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast. The temples, which closely resemble those at Ellora and elsewhere, have been chiefly consecrated to Vishnu. This place is believed to have been anciently of considerable importance as a metropolis. 33 miles S.S.W. Madras.

MAHACKAMACK, a river which falls into the Delaware, at the N.W. corner of New Jersey.

MAHADEO TEMPLE, a celebrated place of Hindoo worship in British India, province of Gundwanah, on the Nerbudda, 60 miles S.E. Hussingabad.

MAHALET, a handsome and considerable to. of Egypt, capital of Garbia, which carries on a considerable trade in linen, cotton, and salamoniac.

MAHANASAN, a city of Persia, in Mazanderan, composed of 3 towns joined together. 12 miles N.E. of Amol.

MAHANGANO, a province of Angola.

MAHANUDDY, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the mountains of Berar, traverses Orissa, and discharges itself by several mouths into the bay of Bengal 40 miles E. S.E. of Cuttack.

MAHANY, a river of Hindostan, in Bahar, which runs into the Ganges 25 miles below Bar, answering perfectly to Ptolemy's description of the Adamas.

MAHARESS, a fortress of Tunis, anciently called Macodama, 20 miles S.W. of Sfax.

MAHE, a neat to. and fort on the Malabar coast, 32 miles N.W. of Calicut.

MAHE, a small island in the Indian Sea, (one of the group called the Sechelles), 17 miles long by 4 broad. Pop. 300. Lat. 4. 45. S. Long. 55. 30. E.

MAHIRA, a district of Arabia, included by the Arabians within the province of Hadramaut.

MAHIM, a to. of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad, on the island of Bombay. It has a Portuguese church, and a Roman Catholic college. Pop. in 1816, with some adjacent villages, 15,600.

MAHMOODABAD, an ancient to. of Hindostan, in Gujerat. 17 miles S.E. of Ahmedabad.

MAHMUDPOUR, a to. of Hindostan, in Bengal, 80 miles N.E. of Calcutta.

MAHMUDSHI, a circar of Bengal, surrounded by Boosnah, Shahjole, and Ranjeshy, 35 miles long and 22 broad.

MAHOMDY, a to. of Hindostan, in Oude, 70 miles N.W. of Lucknow.

MAHON, a river of Ireland, co. of Waterford, which runs into the sea.

MAHONING, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which joins the Alleghany.

MAHRATTA TERRITORY, a very extensive country of Hindostan, which, till lately, extended across what is called the peninsula of India.

MAHUR, a to. of Hindostan, capital of a circar in Berar; on the Chin Gonga, which flows into the Godavery. 140 miles S.W. of Nagpour. Lat. 19. 24. N. Long. 78. 34. E.

MAHY, a river of Hindostan, which falls into the Gulf of Cambay.

MAIDA, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near which, in 1806, a victory was obtained by 5000 British troops over 8000 French. 8 miles S. by E. Nicastro.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, a vil. and pa. in Wiltshire. Pop. 659.

MAIDEN CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which joins the Schuylkill.

MAIDEN NEWTOWN, a to. and pa. in Dorsetshire. Pop. 520.

MAIDENHEAD, a to. in Berkshire, pa. of Bray, on the Thames, with a good trade in malt, meal, and timber. Pop. 2400. 12 miles N.E. of Reading.

MAIDENOI, an island in the Pacific, 36 miles long and 9 broad. In the N.W. native copper is found. Lat. 54. 40. N. Long. 167. 10. E.

MAIDSTONE, a bo. and the co. to. of Kent, on the Medway. Besides the church and a new district church, there are meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Independents, Unitarians, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists. The court-hall is a neat and commodious building. The gaol, an immense structure, erected in 1818, at an expense of £200,000,

is one of the largest and best arranged in the kingdom. There is a small but commodious theatre, a free grammar-school, and 8 charity schools; also neat and extensive barracks, near to which are handsome and commodious assembly rooms. The archbishop of Canterbury had formerly a palace here, the remains of which are still considerable. There was a college, founded by archbishop Courtenay, which has been converted into dwellings and warehouses. Maidstone is the first hop market in the kingdom. There are 6 paper mills in the parish. Maidstone sends two members to parliament. 9 miles south of Rochester. Pop. 15,387.

MAIG, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon 7 miles below Limerick.

MAIHIDPOUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa, belonging to the Mahrattas, on the Soprah. 20 miles N. of Oojain.

MAILCOTTA, a to. of Hindostan, in Mysore, one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo worship. The temple is a square building of great dimensions, and the jewels belonging to it are very valuable. 17 miles N. of Seringapatam.

MAILLEZAIS, a to. of France, department of Vendee, on an island formed by the Seure and Autize. 22 miles N.E. of Rochelle.

MAILLY, three to. of France; 1, in the department of Aube, 9 miles N. of Arcis; 2, of Saone and Loire, 3 miles S.E. of Marcigny; and 3, of Somme, 15 miles S.E. of Doulens.

MAINA, a mountainous district of Greece, in the Morea, comprising the S.E. part of the ancient Laconia. It is the least fertile part of the peninsula, consisting chiefly of the extensive ridge of Taygetus. The inhabitants, called Mainotes, amount to between 40,000 and 50,000, of whom 12,000 are capable of bearing arms. They style themselves the descendants of the ancient Lacedaemonians; and, aided by the natural strength of their mountains, have defended their liberty against the Turks with a bravery and constancy not unworthy of such distinguished ancestors. Their dress is a mixture of Greek and Turkish. Kitries, on the Gulf of Coron, is the principal seaport; and there oil, silk, honey, wax, &c. are exported in considerable quantities. The town of Maina is an insignificant place.

MAINBURG, a to. of Bavaria, on the Ambs, 32 miles N.N.E. Munich.

MAINE, one of the United States of North America, being at once the most northerly and most easterly state in the Union, having N.W. and N. Canada, E. New Brunswick, W. New Hampshire, and S. and S.E. the Atlantic. It was constituted a separate state in 1820, having previously been a subordinate district of Massachusetts. Neither its extent nor population can at present be accurately determined; since about a third part of its surface, as claimed by the Americans, forms the territory in dispute between the United

States and Great Britain. Including this territory (above 10,000 square miles) the total area would be about 32,000 square miles. According to the American census of 1840, the population was 501,793. Maine has a greater extent of coast, and more good harbours than any other state of the Union. The climate is cold but salubrious. On the coast the soil is sandy and poor; but it improves greatly inwards, especially along the banks of the rivers. Augusta is the political capital.

MAINE, one of the largest rivers of Germany, formed by the two streams called the Red and White Maine, whose united waters fall into the Rhine opposite to Mentz.

MAINE, EAST, that part of Labrador which lies on the east of James's bay.

MAINE, EAST, or SIUDE RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into James's bay. Lat. 52. 18. N. Long. 78. 45. W.

MAINE, LOWER, a circle or province of the Bavarian states, comprising the territories of Franconia, acquired by the treaty of Vienna in 1815, and the exchange consequent on that treaty. The chief town is Wurzburg.

MAINE, UPPER, a circle or province of the Bavarian states, comprising the principalities of Bamberg and Upper Bayreuth, with the northern part of the Upper Palatinate. Pop. 434,000. The chief town is Bayreuth.

MAINE AND LOIRE, a department of the west of France, comprising a portion of Anjou, and the western part of the Touraine, and contiguous to the department of the Mayenne, the Sarthe, and the Indre and Loire. Pop. in 1836, 477,270.

MAINE AND TAUBER, one of the ten circles of the grand duchy of Baden. Pop. 96,000.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, the largest of the Shetland islands, which extends 60 miles from N. to S., and is from 6 to 18 in breadth. The interior parts are craggy, mountainous, and barren; but along the shores, verdant spots, marshy plains, and indifferently fertile tracts are interspersed. The coast is deeply indented with inlets of the sea. The hills are mostly covered with heath, and afford good pasture for black cattle and sheep. They have also a very small but hardy breed of horses, called Shetland ponies; and a peculiar breed of swine, the flesh of which is very delicate. Eagles, hawks, ravens, and other birds of prey are numerous. Swans, in great numbers, annually visit the small lakes; and geese, ducks, and sea birds everywhere abound. Mainland is divided into eight parochial districts. Pop. 15,062.

MAINS, or STRATH DIGHTY, a pa., Forfarshire. Pop. 1156.

MAIPO, a large river of Chili. It enters the Pacific, lat. 33. 43. 2. N.

MAIRE, LA, STRAITS OF, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land, about 15 miles long and as many broad.

MAISA, a to. of Hungary, in Little Cumania, with 4100 inhabitants.

MAISON, a vill. of France, department of the Lower Loire. Pop. 3000.

MAISONNOIS, a to. of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 1900.

MAISY, a to. of France, department of Calvados, 27 miles W.N.W. of Caen.

MAITEA, a small island in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. 17. 53. S. Long. 148. 12. W.

MAIXANT, St., a to. of France, department of the Two Sevres, on the Sevre Niortoise. Pop. 5000. It has manufactures of cotton, caps, and stockings. 36 miles S.W. of Poitiers.

MAJORCA, the principal of the Balearic isles, a group situated in the Mediterranean, to the east of Spain, and subject to that crown. It is about 100 miles from the coast of Spain and 150 from Algiers: its length is about 50 miles; its breadth nearly equal. It is almost surrounded by a chain of mountains, a branch of which penetrates towards the centre of the island. The climate is in general temperate. The chief towns are Palma, Alcedia, Arta, Manacor, Felanix, Pollenza, Soler, Campos, and a good many villages. There is a number of salt marshes, which might easily be rendered valuable. Coral is found. Game is abundant. The horned cattle are diminutive; but the sheep and hogs are large. A great quantity of sheep and goat milk cheese is made and exported to Spain. The soil is fertile, and produces oranges, vines, olives, and other fruits, which rival those of Portugal. The wool of Majorca is in general of good quality. They have few manufactures. Pop. 181,805.

MAJORI, a small to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 2700.

MAKAREV, a to. of Russia, government of Niznei Novgorod, on the Volga, 24 miles E.N.E. of Niznei Novgorod.

MAKARIEF, or MAKAREV, a to. of Russia, government of Kostroma, capital of the province of Unza, on the Unza, 80 miles E. of Kostroma.

MAKEFIELD, UPPER and LOWER, to. of the United States, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. Pop. 1101; 963.

MAKER, a vil. and pa. of Cornwall, 7 miles S.E. of St Germans, on an eminence, forming the west point of the Hamoaze, at Plymouth. On the heights is a strong battery; and the tower of the church is a noted sea-mark. Pop. of pa. 2637.

MAKKUM, a to. of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Pop. 2000.

MAKO, a m. t. of Hungary, on the Marosch. Pop. 7000.

MAKRINITZA, a to. of Greece, 40 miles S.E. of Larissa. Pop. 2000.

MALABAR, an extensive province of Hindostan, situated between the 10th and 13th degrees of north lat. It is bounded north by the province of Canara, south by the rajah

of Cochin's territories, east by a chain of lofty mountains denominated the Western Ghauts, and west by the sea. This province consists either of flat land washed by the sea, or of ranges of hills, extending to the foot of the mountains. It is intersected by a number of mountain streams. Its chief produce is timber, sandal-wood, cocoa nuts, coir, and black pepper. Principal towns are Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cananore. The villages are numerous, and neatly built. This country is now under the dominion of the British.

MALABAR CAPE, or SANDY POINT, the south-east part of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. Lat. 41. 33. N. Long. 70. 3. W.

MALABAR POINT, a noted promontory on the island of Bombay, near which is a celebrated temple of the Hindoos.

MALABRIGO, a small river of the province of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.

MALACCA, or MALAYA, a country of India beyond the Ganges, consisting of a large peninsula, connected with Siam by the isthmus of Kraw. At all other points it is surrounded by the sea, having on the west the Indian ocean, and the Straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra; on the east the gulf of Siam and the sea of China. It may be reckoned at 560 miles in length, and 125 of medium breadth. The country is traversed by a chain of very lofty mountains, and covered with extensive forests and marshes, so that it is very difficult to penetrate into the interior. The fruits are excellent and plentiful: grain, however, is but scantily produced. Game is also scarce. The country is ruled by numerous petty states, and wars are frequent. In this turbulent system, usurpation, and all kinds of violence, are habitually practised. The influence of these causes, joined with seafaring and piratical habits, has formed a character which renders the Malays the terror of Asia. The Papuas or Oriental negroes, a barbarous people, inhabit the interior. Malacca contains colonies from several of the neighbouring countries and islands.

MALACCA, the capital of the country above described, situated on the western coast, upon the straits which bear its name. The town is large; many of the houses are well built of stone; and there are several spacious and handsome streets; and it is noted for the salubrity of its climate, the thermometer ranging between 72 and 85. It belongs to Britain, under a treaty with the Dutch in 1824. Pop. about 12,000. Lat. 2. 14. N. Long. 102. 12. E.

MALACCA, STRAITS OF, a narrow sea between the island of Sumatra and the country of Malacca, from the line to lat. 5. N.

MALAGA, a large city of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, situated at the inland extremity of a deep bay. The town is commanded by an old Moorish fortress. The city itself is of a circular

form, and is surrounded by a double wall, with nine gates, and a number of stately towers. The present city is of Moorish construction, and combines a number of contrivances for mitigating the extremes of heat, and for enjoying the tranquillity of retirement. The streets are narrow, the houses are large, and, in general, each has a court into which the windows open. The public buildings are obscured by private houses, and the city does not even contain a good square. The principal buildings are the custom-house and the cathedral. The cathedral is very large. It is partly of Roman and partly of Moorish architecture, though erected in the 16th century. The interior is finished with exquisite taste. The bishop's palace is in front of the cathedral. The Alameyda or public walk is also very fine. The harbour of Malaga is capable of containing about 400 merchant vessels and 20 ships of the line. A fine mole of 700 yards in length runs out into the sea, and two smaller ones have been subsequently built. The rivers Guadalmedina and Guadalorce discharge their waters at this place into the ocean. The great export is wine and fruit. Malaga was founded by the Phœnicians. It fell into the hands of the Moors in 714, and was not wrested from them until 1487. It was taken in 1810 by the French, and remained in their possession till the year 1812. Pop. 62,000. 55 miles W.S.W. of Granada, 203 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 36. 43. 30. N. Long. 4. 25. 2. W.

MALAR, an irregularly shaped lake in Sweden, N. and W. of Stockholm, 80 miles long.

MALATIA, (or more correctly Malatiah,) a to. of Asia Minor, in a plain about 15 miles west from the Euphrates, in 38. 25. N. lat., and 38. 20. E. long. About 6 miles southwest of it is the town of Aspuzi, to which the inhabitants retire for the summer months. These towns, which may be considered as one, contained, in 1836, 3923 families.

MALAUZENNE, a to. of France, department of the Vaucluse. Pop. 2600.

MALAY PENINSULA. See Malacca.

MALCHIN, a to. of Germany, in Mecklenburg Schwerin. Pop. 2500.

MALCHWAY, a river of Wales, in Radnorshire, which falls into the Wye.

MALDA, a to. of Bengal, district of Dinagepore. It contained, in 1808, 3000 houses.

MALDEGEM, a to. of the Netherlands, 12 miles E. of Bruges. Pop. 4700.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small islands formed from coral, in the Indian ocean, extending from the equinoctial line to the 8th degree of northern latitude, and situated between the 72d and 74th of eastern longitude. They are divided into 17 groups, separated from each other by narrow channels, which are unsafe for ships of burden. The greatest breadth of the chain is from 20 to 24 leagues. These islands carry on a considerable trade

with each other, and also with the continent of India. Each group has its respective branch of industry. In one group the brewers reside, the goldsmiths in another, and the locksmiths, mat-makers, potters, turners, and joiners, each inhabit their respective group. The climate is intensely hot, and unhealthy for Europeans. Mali, the largest of the islands, is about seven miles in circumference. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and are governed by a chief called the sultan, who is proud of his dependence on the British at Ceylon. The whole population of this island is between 150,000 and 200,000.

MALDON, an ancient bo. of England, in Essex, on the right bank of the Chelmer, about a mile above its junction with the Blackwater river. The haven is convenient, and vessels of 200 tons come up to the town during spring-tides. The parish church of All Saints is a very ancient edifice, surrounded by a triangular tower of singular appearance. The grammar-school was founded in 1608. The population of the bo. in 1831 was 3831. It returns two members to parliament. 8 miles E. of Chelmsford and 34 N.E. of London.

MALDONADO, a to. of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, near the north entrance of Plata, and sheltered from the south-east winds by a small island which bears the same name. The Spaniards have a fort here. Lat. 34. 50. S. Long. 55. 36. W.

MALDONADO, a small river of the province of Buenos Ayres, which enters the sea in the bay of Maldonado.

MALEMBA, a seaport on the coast of Loango, in Western Africa, belonging to Portugal. The European counting-houses are arranged round a large square. This spot is very unhealthy. 50 miles south of Loango.

MALESHERBES, a to. of France, department of Loiret, 10 miles N.E. of Pithiviers. Pop. 945.

MALÉSTROIT, a to. of France, department of Morbihan, 7 miles S. of Ploermel. Pop. 1800.

MALGRAT, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 3200.

MALHEUREUX ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Mexico, in Lake Borgne.

MALINHEAD, the most northerly point of land of Ireland, about 30 miles N. of Londonderry. Lat. 55. 23. N.

MALIVAGUNGA, one of the principal rivers in the island of Ceylon.

MALLEN, a to. of Spain, in Arragon. Pop. 2400.

MALLEVILLE, a to. of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop. 2300.

MALLICOLLO, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, 18 leagues long, and 7 wide. Lat. of Port Sandwich, 16. 25. 20. S. Long. 167. 57. 23. E.

MALLING, EAST, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1543.

MALLING, WEST, a m. t. of England, in Kent, near a tributary rivulet of the Medway. Pop. 1369. 29 miles S.E. of London.

MALLOW, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, on the Blackwater, over which is an excellent stone bridge. Its chief structures are a fine church, a good market-house, and a horse barrack. It is much frequented for its soft and tepid spring, of the same nature as the hot wells, Bristol. It sends one member to parliament. Population 4,114. 163 miles S.W. Dublin.

MALLWYD with DINASMOUTHY, a pa., Merionethshire. Pop. 998.

MALMEDY, a to. of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Recht, 20 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 4400.

MALMO, one of the strongest towns of Sweden, on the Sound. It has wide streets, with a spacious square. Pop. 5900. 18 miles E.S.E. of Copenhagen.

MALMOHUS-LAN, one of the new divisions of Sweden. It lies along the Sound and the Baltic, including a great part of the ancient Schonen or Scania. Pop. 137,000.

MALMESBURY, a very ancient m. and bo. t. of England, in Wiltshire, near two tributary streams of the Avon. It has manufactures of woollen cloth. Its castle is demolished; but there are some remains of its abbey. It sends a member to parliament. Pop. 2023. 23 miles N.E. of Bath.

MALOES, ST, a seaport of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the small island of Aaron, which communicates with the continent by means of a mole. The entrance to the town at the end of the mole is strongly defended. There are also ramparts around the town; and on the north side it is inaccessible, in consequence of rocks and fortifications. It is of an oblong form. The principal public buildings, such as the cathedral, the town-hall, and the episcopal palace, are situated in the market-place. The harbour is large, but difficult of access. It has a considerable trade, and carries on rather extensive manufactures of thread, woollens, and linen. Pop. 9744.

MALOJ-JAROSLAWITZ, a to. of Russia, government of Kaluga, noted as the scene of a most sanguinary action between the French and Russians in October 1812. Pop. 1650. Lat. 55. 0. N. Long. 36. 14. E.

MALONE, a vil. of the United States, in Franklin county, New York.

MALPAS, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Cheshire, with a handsome church. Pop. of the township, 1004; of pa. 5127.

MALPLAQUET, a vil. of France, department of the Nord, the scene of a sanguinary battle in 1709, between the French and the Allies. Pop. 400. 9 miles S. of Mons.

MALSTROM. See Maelstrom.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean, nearly opposite to the south angle of Sicily. Its length is about 17 miles; its greatest

breadth 10; its circumference 50; its distance from Sicily about 50. Its coast is in general steep and rugged. It is well fortified throughout. The two small islands of Gozo, Comino, and Filfla, belong to the group of the Maltese islands. Every spot is cultivated with the greatest care; and soil, when deficient, is supplied in ship-loads from Sicily. Most of the productions both of Europe and the tropical climates, which have been tried here, have succeeded. Indigo and saffron are cultivated; and also cotton, which has been exported to a great amount. The south-east wind, called the *sirocco*, is always unpleasant, and at times injurious to vegetation. The honey of Malta is in repute. The climate is healthy. Malta was possessed by the Carthaginians, Romans, and afterwards by the Saracens, who were driven out by the Normans. They retained it till its occupation in the 16th century by the knights of St John of Jerusalem, who fortified it, and participated in all the attacks made upon the Turks by the Christian powers, both by sea and on the coast of Africa. It was besieged by the Turks in 1565. After losing four months in reiterated attacks, and sacrificing a great part of their army, they were obliged to re-embark, and from that time forward they forbore from all further attempts on Malta. In 1798, Malta surrendered to Bonaparte, and received a French garrison. Being afterwards blockaded by a British squadron, it was forced to surrender, through famine, in 1800; and by the treaty of Paris in 1814, was confirmed to Britain. The chief towns are La Valetta, Civita Vecchia, and Malta or Melita. In no fortress in Europe are the defences more imposing. To garrison it completely would require above 30,000 men. In 1838 the population of the Maltese islands was 120,989. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 14. 12. E.

MALTBY, a pa. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 844.

MALTON, a bo. and m. t. of England, North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent, which is crossed by a spacious stone bridge. There are two towns, the Old and the New, the latter of which is in general clean and well built. The houses are mostly of stone, and the town in general is handsome. Here are two parish churches. There are, besides, places of worship for Quakers, Primitive Methodists or Ranters, Independents, Baptists, and Unitarians. There is a theatre and a handsome suite of public rooms. The remains of the castle are still visible. Here is a large, commodious, and well managed workhouse. Near New Malton is a mineral spring. Large quantities of corn, butter, and bacon-hams, are exported. There are two iron founderies and two porter breweries; and the manufacture of malt, linen, hats, gloves, hides, and pelts, is carried on. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. of Old Malton 1064; of New Malton 4005. 18 miles N.E. of York.

MALVASIA, a small island, or rather promontory, on the east coast of the Morea, celebrated for its rich wine, called *Malmsey*. Capital, Napoli di Malvasia.

MALVERN, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages of England, in Worcester. The first is noted for its mineral springs. It has a church, the remains of its once celebrated monastery. Pop. of Great Malvern 1568. 8 miles from Worcester.

MALVERN HILLS, a range of hills in England, counties of Worcester and Hereford.

MALWAH, an extensive province of Hindostan, situated principally between the 22d and 23d degree of northern latitude, bounded N. by the provinces of Ajmeer and Agra, E. by Allahabad and Gundwanah, S. by Khandeish and Berar, and W. by Ajmeer and Gujerat. It is 250 miles long, and 150 broad.

MALWAN, a seaport and fortified island of Hindostan, in Bejapore. Lat. 16. 4. N. Long. 73. 20. E.

MAMERS, a to. of France, department of the Sarthe, on the Dive. Pop. 5590.

MAMORE, an abundant river of Quito. It enters the Madera in lat. 11. 55. S.

MAN, or MAUN, a river of England, in Nottinghamshire. It joins the Medon.

MAN, ISLE OF, an island of Great Britain, in the Irish sea, nearly equidistant from the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 30 miles long, and 10 or 12 miles broad, and terminates in a sharp point towards the north; and on the south is a small island termed the Calf of Man. It is within 54. 4. and 54. 27. N. Lat., and 4. 17. and 4. 47. W. Long. The interior and central part of the island is mountainous, and some of the hills attain the elevation of 2000 feet. The villages and hamlets are situated, some on the coast and others in the interior; and the interior is mostly divided into small farms, occupied and managed by their proprietors. The ancient tenures were freehold; in 1643, they were forcibly converted into leasehold; and, in 1703, a compromise between the people and their feudal superiors restored the tenures to a state of realty. The principal towns are Castletown, the seat of government; Douglas, the most populous; Ramsey, an increasing town, and Peel, stationary in its population; the principal villages on the sea coast are Port Erin, Port St Mary, possessing a pier and safe harbour, Derby haven, and Luxey; the interior villages are Ballasalla, Kirkmichael, Ballaugh, Sulby, and Kindroghad. The soil is rather unproductive. No minerals of any consequence occur in the island, except lead, and some copper and iron. There are several quarries of stone and thin blue slate. The climate is generally mild. The animal productions, besides cattle and horses, are the same as those of the opposite coast of England, with the exception of badgers, otters, foxes, and venomous reptiles, not one of which

exists on this island. Immense quantities of sea-fowls breed about the rocks, especially on the Calf of Man, where 5000 young puffins were generally taken in a year; but the whole breed has been extirpated by a cargo of rats landed on that isle from a shipwrecked vessel about the close of the last century. This and the shearwater, or one of the petrels, formerly laid their eggs and reared their young in the rabbit holes, which being caught and cured, were a profitable source of revenue. The invasion of the rats scared away the puffins, so that not one remains; the rabbits, with assistance of rat-catchers, have survived the attack. Agriculture has of late years made great progress here; the crops are wheat, oats, barley, turnips, potatoes, flax, &c. About 250 boats are regularly employed in the herring fishery, a source of great profit in favourable years, in which the foreign sales have frequently exceeded £50,000, and sometimes nearly double that sum; but on an average a mere lottery, in which the yeomen too frequently neglect their farms to draw a blank; indeed it results from this union of two incompatible pursuits, that the fishery is unskillfully conducted, and the natives have not yet learned to adopt the better practices of the Cornish boats that frequent their shores. With regard to other fish, the natives of the island, like those of the English coast, see their finest carried off to the best, not to the nearest market; in this case, Liverpool. Of the manufactures, the Manx linen is held in well merited estimation; but since the introduction of machinery, and the increase of quantity, its quality has not improved, although still perhaps entitled to a preference over similar productions of the opposite shores; there are no manufactures of cotton. There is one woollen manufactory worked by water-power. The exports consist of corn, cattle, sheep, butter, poultry, eggs, chiefly to the market of Liverpool. The Isle of Man is ruled by a governor, a Council of Public Affairs, and the House of Keys, the representatives of the people, which, although self-elected, is said to perform its functions honourably. The whole island contains 17 parishes or kirks, and is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a bishop, who is styled bishop of Sodor and Man; the former of these words has exercised the skill of the antiquary; and among other explanations it may be added, that in one of the oldest records of the island, the isle on which the cathedral is situated is named *Sodor Holme* or *Peol*. The island was anciently governed by a succession of Norwegian kings, and it abounds in remains of that people. The Manx language, which is still spoken, is a dialect of the Celtic. In the 12th century the island was reduced by the Scots, and in the succeeding century it became the property of the kings of England, by whom it was granted to the noble house of Derby. The Dukes of

Athol, as descendants of the Earls of Derby became lord-proprietors of the island; but in 1764 the sovereignty was purchased by the English government, for £70,000, to which was added an annuity of £2000 a-year to the duke and duchess of that day, or the survivor. In the beginning of the present century, a representation of inadequate price produced a further grant of one-fourth of the revenues of customs, yielding to his grace about £5000 a year. Ultimately (in 1826) an arrangement was made, by which Great Britain now enjoys all the sovereign rights and privileges of the island. Pop. in 1831, 41,000.

MANAAR, an island off the N.W. coast of Ceylon. Lat. 9. 6. N. Long. 79. 68. E.

MANAGGAN, a pa. of England, in Cornwall. Pop. 654.

MANAFON, a pa., Montgomeryshire. Pop. 775.

MANAPIRA, a river of Venezuela. It enters the Orinoco.

MANASQUAA, a river of the United States, in New Jersey. It runs into the Atlantic.

MANATOULIN ISLANDS, an extensive chain of islands in Lake Superior, 160 miles long.

MANCETTER, a pa., Warwickshire. Pop. 5200.

MANCHA, LA, a province in the central part of Spain, to the south of Old Castile, and to the north of Andalusia. It contains an area of 7500 square miles, with a population of 250,000. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The chief town of the former is Ciudad Real; of the latter Ocaña. The other principal towns are La Guardia, Almagro, Temblique, and Manzanares. This province is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, forming parts of the Sierra de Oca, the Sierra de Alcaraz, and the well-known Sierra Morena. It is traversed by the Tagus, the Guadiana, and the Zucar.

MANCHA REAL, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, 7 miles E. of Jaen. Pop. 4000.

MANCHE, LA, a department of France, bounded W. and N. by the English channel, S.E. by the department of Calvados; S. by that of Ille and Vilaine. Area, 2298 square miles. This department comprises the western part of Normandy. St Lo is the chief town. Pop. in 1836, 583,500.

MANCHESTER, a to. of England, in Lancashire, the centre of the cotton trade, the greatest manufacturing town in the kingdom, and in population second only to the metropolis. It is situated on the Irwell, the Irks, and the Medlock, the former of which has been rendered navigable from Liverpool. The town lies on the left or eastern bank of the Irwell; the district of Salford is built entirely on the western bank, and is joined to the opposite side by five bridges. The central parts of the town consist of a great number of streets, some of them handsome, and containing elegant houses, others crowded with

warehouses, factories, and shops. Towards the extremities of the town, among the more modern buildings, are very handsome and elegant dwelling houses, either standing alone, or forming rows, places, parades, &c. The Collegiate Church, usually called the Old Church, is a fine Gothic structure, richly ornamented in the cathedral style. The breadth is 120 feet from east to west; the length is 216 feet. St Mary's Church is in the Doric style, with a fine spire steeple, 186 feet high, supported by 8 Ionic pillars. St Peter's Church is also of Doric architecture, and much resembles a Grecian temple. St Anne's is a handsome building, erected in 1712. St Matthew's and St George's Hulme, two parliamentary churches, are beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture. The dissenting chapels in general are neat and elegant. They belong chiefly to Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Independents, and Roman Catholics. No town is more distinguished by the number of its charitable institutions. Chetham's Hospital, commonly called the College, is intended for the maintenance and education of 80 boys, from the age of 6 to 14. The infirmary is a handsome set of buildings; it includes a large general hospital, a dispensary, and a lunatic hospital and asylum. There is besides a lying-in hospital; the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, for aiding poor women during their confinement in their own houses; the house of recovery, or fever ward; the Strangers' Friend Society, instituted in 1791; an hospital for persons afflicted with diseases in the eye; also a lock hospital and penitentiary; a poor-house; besides various other charitable institutions and associations for different purposes. Charity schools, including a school for the deaf and dumb, are numerous; also Sunday schools. On the day of the coronation of George the Fourth, upwards of 25,000 children, educated at these schools, walked in procession through the streets of the town. There is a royal Lancasterian school, and a smaller establishment on the same plan; also two national schools, on Dr Bell's system. Of associations for promoting literature and science, the principal is the Literary and Philosophical Society, founded in 1781. Several volumes of its Transactions have been published, and its proceedings have raised it to a degree of eminence highly honourable to its members. The royal Manchester institution, for the encouragement of literature, science, and the arts, was lately founded under the most flattering auspices. Upwards of £30,000 was subscribed in shares of £42 each, and laid out in the erection of the building. The portico is an elegant stone building, in the Ionic style of architecture, containing an excellent library, and an elegant and spacious news-room. Besides this, there are several public libraries; but the most extensive and by far the most valuable is that origi-

nally founded by Humphry Chetham, the benevolent founder of the college. It contains about 25,000 volumes, amongst which are some rare and valuable manuscripts. There are two anatomical theatres, to each of which is appended a regular school of medicine. The Exchange, for the resort of merchants and tradesmen, is a very fine and spacious building. It is built in the Doric style. In the lower floor is the news-room, a magnificent hall, comprising an area of 4060 feet, and upper rooms, for public dinners, meetings, &c., on a corresponding scale. The town-hall is an elegant building, from the model of the temple of Erectheus at Athens, and cost upwards of £30,000. The principal room is a splendid apartment, 131 feet in length by 38 in breadth. The theatre, and the gentlemen's concert-rooms, though devoid of external ornament, are fitted up with great taste and elegance. The assembly-rooms are also greatly admired for their beauty and magnificence. The New Bailey prison is a large building, founded in 1787. About the middle of the 14th century the woollen manufacture was introduced from Flanders, and Manchester soon became celebrated for its fabrics of that material. It was not until the middle of the last century, that the manufacture of cotton, of which Manchester is now the emporium, attained any degree of public attention; and in 1781, the whole quantity of the raw material imported, did not amount to more than would be consumed in a fortnight at the present time. But the great improvements which have been made in the art of spinning, by the discoveries of Arkwright, Hargreave, and others, and the application of steam-power, have rendered the cotton manufacture the most extensive, and the most important, in the kingdom. Manchester is the centre of this trade, which extends around it in all directions, to Furness and Derby on the north and south, and to Leeds and Liverpool on the east and west. It is, besides, the general depot from which the raw material is distributed through all parts of the district, and in which all this scattered merchandise is again collected, when finished, into a centre, to be again expanded over a wider circle; to be sent to Hull, Liverpool, and London, and thence all over the world. The silk manufacture has of late years been gradually growing into importance, and now employs a large capital and a great number of work-people. Many of the principal woollen manufactures from the W. R. Y., have found it their interest to have establishments in Manchester, for the sale of their commodities. The principal articles manufactured here, are velvets, fustians, dimites, calicoes, checks, tickings, jeans, shirtings, ginghams, quiltings, handkerchiefs, nankeens, diapers, muslinets, muslins, cambrics, and almost every kind of fancy cotton, and cotton and silk goods. The spinning

trade is becoming every year more extensive, and considerable quantities of yarn are annually exported. The weaving is also carried on to a great extent; and the invention of power-looms, or looms worked by machinery, has been recently introduced, and they have extended considerably. The erection and keeping up of this various and complicated machinery, is itself a source of very great business in and around Manchester. Besides the weaving and spinning, the printing, dyeing, and bleaching businesses are carried on here to a very great extent. The hat manufacture is also considerable, and there are several well managed sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol works, besides a great number of other manufactories. By means of canals, Manchester enjoys a communication both with the eastern and western seas, being situated directly in the line of navigation which here extends across the island from shore. The rail-roads subsequently formed have opened up an easy and expeditious communication with the commercial towns all around, and with the metropolis itself. Manchester was a place of some note in the time of the Romans, by whom a station was constructed in a part of the town known by the name of Castlefield, near the confluence of the Medlock with the Irwell. Under the Municipal Act, the borough is divided into 15 wards, and is governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors; and under the Reform Act it sends two members, and the district of Salford sends one member, to parliament. The population of Manchester and Salford, and the surrounding parochial districts, was, in 1831, 263,163, and in 1841, 308,883, showing an increase of 30 per cent in 10 years.

MANCHESTER, a small fishing to. of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts. 30 miles N.E. of Boston.—2d. Also a post. to. of Bennington co., Vermont, on the Battenkill, 22 miles N.E. of Bennington.—3d. Also a township in York county, Pennsylvania.—4th. A small to. of Virginia, on James river, opposite to Richmond.—5th. Of Nova Scotia, 30 miles N.W. of Cape Canso.

MANCIET, a to. of France, department of Gers, 17 miles S.W. of Condom.

MANCILLA, a to. of Spain, province of Leon. Pop. 2500.

MANDA, an island in the straits of Malacca, 35 miles in circumference. Lat. 0. 28. N. Long. 103. 2. E.

MANDAL, a small seaport of Norway, at the mouth of the Mandal, 19 miles W.S.W. of Christiansand. Pop. 800.

MANDAR, a district on the W. and N. coasts of Celebes.

MANDARA, an independent kingdom of Central Africa, S. of Bornou, at the foot of an extensive range of mountains.—Also a to. of Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, 38 miles N. of Cairo.

MANDAVEE, a large fortified seaport of

Hindustan, province of Cutch, on the N.E. shore of the Indian Ocean. It carries on a considerable trade with Bombay, Arabia, &c. Lat. 22. 50. N. Long. 69. 34. E.

MANDEO, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which falls into the bay of Ferrol.

MANDEURE, a to. of France, department of Upper Rhine, the ancient capital of the Mandubii, 5 miles from Montbelliard.

MANDINGO, a country of Central Africa, at the sources of the Niger and Senegal. Not only the inhabitants of this state, but the bulk of the people in many other districts in the western part of Africa, are called Mandingoes, probably from having originally emigrated from this country. They, in general, are of a mild, sociable, and obliging disposition.

MANDIOLY, an island in the Eastern seas, 110 miles in circumference, under the equinoctial line. Long. 124. E.

MANDRID, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, between Samos and Langos.

MANDSHOO, a people of Siberia, who form two nations, the one called Mandshoo, or Mandshooes, the other Tunggooses. Both these nations are related by descent, as we may conclude from their traditions, their language, and their bodily structure. They together possess extensive countries and deserts in the east of Siberia and north of Mongolia. The Mandshoo are still very powerful; one of their princely families being in hereditary possession of the throne of China. The country of the latter nation is divided by the Chinese into three great governments:—1. That of Chin-yang, or Chen-yang;—2. of Kiren-Oula;—3. of Tsitchicar.

MANDURIA, an ancient to. of Naples, 6 miles N.E. of Cassano. Pop. 4000.

MANEDORF, a vil. of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich. Pop. 2100.

MANERBIO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Mella. Pop. 3300.

MANEWDON, a pa. of England, Essex. Pop. 695.

MANFREDONIA, a seaport of Naples, in the Capitanata, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a good harbour. 30 miles E.N.E. of Lucera. Pop. 5000.

MANFRO, a to. on the Gold coast.

MANG, a river of Ireland, which runs into Castlemain harbour, 8 miles S. of Tralee.

MANGAGUABO, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 6. 56. S.

MANGALORE, called also Courial Bunder, a seaport of Hindostan, province of Canara, with an excellent anchoring road for ships, while the rainy season lasts. It is now the station of the judge, collector, &c., of S. Canara. Lat. 12. 50. N. Long. 74. 44. E.

MANGAN ISLANDS, a cluster in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the S. of Labrador. Lat. 50. 15. N. Long. 63. 40. W.

MANGERA, an island in the Pacific, 5 leagues in circumference. In the interior it rises into small hills, and Capt. Cook represents

it as a fine island; but did not find a landing place. The inhabitants resemble those of Otaheite in their persons and general disposition. Lat. 21. 27. S. Long. 158. 16. W.

MANGERTON, one of the highest mountains of Ireland, co. of Kerry, S. of the lake of Killarney, 2500 feet above the lake.

MANGHISI, a river of the S. of Sicily, which enters the sea. Lat. 36. 45. N. Long. 15. 18. E.

MANGHISI, a peninsula. See Magnisi.

MANGLARES, an island in the Spanish Main, 15 miles long and 5 broad. Lat. 11. 45. N. Long. 82. 20. W.

MANGOTSFIELD, a vil. in Gloucestershire, 6 miles N.E. of Bristol. Pop. 3508.

MANGROVE, a river of New Zealand, which runs into Mercury bay.

MANGUSLAK, a to. of Turcomania, on the Caspian sea. Lat. 44. 10. N. Long. 52. 14. E.

MANHANTANGO CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna.

MANHEGAN, an island of the United States, on the coast of Maine.

MANHEIM, the capital of the circle of the Neckar, in Baden, at the confluence of the Neckar and Rhine. It presents a very fine view from a distance, being built with great regularity, and is, in fact, the finest town in Germany. It is divided into four quarters. The palace belonging to the grand duke occupies the side next the Rhine; containing several handsome apartments, with a gallery of paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural history, and a library of 60,000 volumes. The observatory is a noble building, with a tower 108 feet high. The custom-house resembles a palace: it is surrounded with colonnades, under which are shops. The other public buildings are the convents of the Augustines and Capuchins, now both secularized, the arsenal, the playhouse, the merchants' hall, the theatre, the Lutheran, the Calvinist, and the Catholic churches, the three hospitals, the workhouse, the orphan-house, and the church which belonged to the Jesuits. Mannheim is noted in particular for its manufacture of tinsel-ware resembling gold. The distillation of aromatic waters still continues to be an employment here. The other manufactures are tobacco, ribbons, shawls, linen, and playing-cards. It has also an extensive bleaching-ground and tanneries. It has a bridge of boats over the Neckar, and a flying-bridge over the Rhine. In 1795, and afterwards, it suffered severely from sieges in the war between France and Austria. 36 miles S.W. of Mentz. Pop. 22,000. Lat. 49. 29. 18. N. Long. 8. 28. E.

MANIANA, a country of Africa, S.E. of Bambarra, the inhabitants of which are said to be cannibals.

MANICA, a kingdom in the S.E. of Africa, bounded N. by Mocaranga, E. by Sofala and Sabia, and S. and W. by unknown regions, said to abound with mines of gold. It has a

river and capital of the same name, but is little known to Europeans.

MANICKDURG, a town of Hindostan, in Berar, 5 miles S.E. of Chanda.

MANICKPOUR, a fertile circar of Oude, bounded N.E. by Oude Proper, S.E. by Jionpour, S. by Allahabad, S.W. by Currah and Corah, and N.W. by Lucknow. 60 miles long and 40 broad. Also, the capital, 30 miles N.W. of Allahabad. Lat. 25. 50. N. Long. 81. 40. E.

MANICOUAGAN, or BLACK RIVER, rises from a lake of the name, in Canada, and runs into the St Lawrence.

MANIEL, or BAHORUCO, mountains in the island of St. Domingo, 20 miles in circumference, and almost inaccessible.

MANILLA, a to. of the island of Lucon, capital of the Spanish settlements in the Philippines, on a bay of the same name, which is 25 miles in circumference, and receives some considerable rivers. It is large, and contains many handsome houses; and notwithstanding the frequent earthquakes, it has some magnificent churches. The largest and best part is occupied by monasteries and convents. An intercourse is carried on from Manilla with the Chinese port of Amoy, and with the N.E. ports of China. The chief exports are cordage, resinous substances, pitch and tar, cloths, rushes, rattans, indigo of an excellent quality, rice and cotton, copper, indigo, cochineal, &c. In 1645, great part of this city was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1762, it was taken by the English, and a million sterling was exacted for its ransom. Pop. 38,000, consisting chiefly of mulattoes, Indians, or Chinese. Lat. 14. 38. N. Long. 120. 54. E.

MANILVA, a to. of Spain, not far from the route from Malaga to Gibraltar.

MANIPA, one of the smaller Molucca islands, 12 miles long and 6 broad. Pop. 1600. Lat. 3. 18. S. Long. 127. 54. E.

MANISA, (an. geo. Magnesia ad Syphilum,) an ancient town in Asiatic Turkey. It has manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and is one of the cleanest and neatest towns of Asia Minor. Pop. 30,000. 28 miles N.E. of Smyrna.

MANISSA, a river of Africa, which forms the boundary of Inhambane, and runs into the Indian sea. Lat. 25. 50. S.

MANISTIQUE, a considerable river of N. America, which falls into Lake Michigan.

MANLIUS, a township and vil. of the United States, Onondago county, New York.

MANNA, a to., district, and river, on the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. of the town, 4. 25. S. Long. 102. 40. E.

MANNHARTSBERG, a mountain chain in Austria, beginning at the frontier of Moravia, and terminating at the Danube. It divides the part of Lower Austria N. of the Danube into two circles: 1st, the quarter above the Mannhartsberg comprehends the tract

extending from the above mountain on the east, to the frontier of Upper Austria west. Area, 1850 square miles. Pop. 228,000. Chief town, Krems.—2d, The quarter under the Mannhartsberg, between the mountain on the west, and the Hungarian frontier on the east. Area, 1900 square miles. Pop. 201,000. Chief town, Closter-Neuburg.

MANNINGHAM, a township of the W. R. Y., 2 miles N.W. of Bradford. Pop. 8564.

MANNINGTREE, a to. in Essex, on a branch of the Stour, called Manningtree Water, with a market on Tuesday, 11 miles W. of Harwich. Pop. 1236.

MANOR, a small river of Scotland, which joins the Tweed, 2 miles above Peebles.

MANOR HAMILTON, a neat vil. of Ireland, 17 miles W. of Enniskillen.

MANORDIVEY, a pa., Pembrokehire. Pop. 850.

MANOSQUE, a to. of France, department of Lower Alps, near the Durance, 10 miles S. of Forcalquier. Pop. 5600.

MANPURRY, a to. and fort of Hindostan, country of Dooab, 54 miles E. of Agra.

MANRESA, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Cardener, with a castle and church, 29 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 9000.

MANS, LE, a town of France, capital of the department of Sarthe, near the Sarthe. The public buildings worth notice are, the cathedral and other churches, the public library, the museum, and the hospitals. It has manufactures of linen, sail-cloth, flannel, serge, and druggets; also leather, gloves, paper, soap, and wax candles. 75 miles N.W. of Orleans. Pop. in 1831, 19,672.

MANSAROA, a lake of Thibet, from which the south head of the Ganges is supposed to issue, 115 miles in circumference. Lat. 34. N. Long. about 79. E.

MANSFELD, a to. of Upper Saxony, 8 miles N.N.W. of Eisleben.

MANSFIELD, a to. of Nottinghamshire, on the Maun. The church is in the later Gothic style. There are also places of worship for Presbyterians, Calvinists, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists. It has a free grammar-school, a charity-school, and a small theatre. The trade consists chiefly in corn, malt, cotton spinning, hosiery, and lace manufactures; it has three iron founderies. 12 miles N. of Nottingham. Pop. 9426.

MANSFIELD, a township of the United States, in Sussex county, New Jersey, on Mussonenunk river, 7 miles S.E. of Oxford. Pop. 2058.—2d. In Bristol county, Massachusetts, 29 miles S. of Boston. Pop. 1016.—3d. In Chittenden county, Vermont.—4th. In Burlington county, New Jersey, on Black's creek, 8 miles N.W. of Burlington.—5th. In Windham county, Connecticut, 30 miles N. of New London. Pop. 2560.

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE, a township of Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1859.

MANSIATRE, a river of Madagascar.

MANSILLA, a to. of Spain, 10 miles S.E. of Leon. Pop. 2000.

MANSORA, or MANSOURA, a to. of Egypt, on the east branch of the Nile, built by the Saracens as a bulwark against the Christians. The Christians of Syria settled at Mansoura are the chief traders: the principal articles are the fine rice growing round the lake, and sal ammoniac. Pococke supposes this to be the ancient Tanis, the Zoan of scripture. 24 miles S.S.W. of Damietta. Lat. 31. N. Long. 31. 36. E.

MANSORA, a to. of Fez, near the mouth of the Guir, 60 miles W. of Mequinez.

MANSOURAH, a small river of Algiers, anciently called Sisaris, which runs into the sea, 18 miles from Boujeiah.

MANSUM, a river on the Gold coast.

MANTA, a bay of Guayaquil, in South America, formerly famous for its pearl fishery.

MANTES, a to. of France, department of the Seine and Oise, on the Seine, 31 miles W.N.W. of Paris. Pop. 4300.

MANTHORP with LITTLE GOWERBY, a to., Lincolnshire. Pop. 1720.

MANTILLY, a to. of France, department of Orne. Pop. 2300.

MANTUA, a delegation or province of Austrian Italy, contiguous to the duchies of Parma and Modena. It is watered by the Po, the Oglio, the Mincio, and the Sechio. Pop. 214,000.

MANTUA, a city of Austrian Italy, partly on two islands formed by the waters of the Mincio, and partly on the mainland. On the smaller of the islands stands the closely built part of the city: on the larger, called the island of Ceresse, is a number of gardens and old fortifications, but few buildings; on the mainland, to the south, is the extensive suburb of Ceresse; to the north, the citadel and the strongly fortified suburb of St Georgia. It is thus, both by nature and art, one of the strongest places in Europe. It is entered by bridges flanked with redoubts. The city is built on a plain of tolerable regularity, and is divided by a canal into two nearly equal parts. Most of the streets are broad, regular, and well paved; the houses of stone, and in general well built; and the public squares are spacious and elegant. Of the latter, the most noted is the Piazza di Virgilio, used as a promenade; in its centre stands Virgil's monument, a column of marble. The cathedral is a beautiful building, surmounted by a fine dome, and adorned in the interior with rows of Corinthian pillars. The other churches are numerous; but the only one deserving of notice is that of St Andrew, the interior of which is beautifully painted. The public buildings are the Corte, with its hall; the Palazzo della Giustizia; the palace of the Gonzaga family; and that which, from its shape, bears the name of the Palazzo di T; also, the university buildings,

the arsenal, the Jewish synagogue, and the public library. There are several valuable collections of paintings, and a gallery of antiquities, belonging to the academy of arts and sciences. The silk manufactures were formerly flourishing, and are still considerable; those of leather and woollens are likewise of importance. It surrendered to the French in Feb. 1797; was taken by the allies in 1799; again ceded to the French in 1801, from whom it was finally taken in 1814. 70 miles W.S.W. of Venice, and 70 E.S.E. of Milan. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 45. 20. N. Long. 10. 47. E.

MANYAN, a river of Wales, which runs into the Cluyde, 4 miles south of Ruthin.

MANYFOLD, a river of Staffordshire, which runs into the Dove, 3 miles north of Ashbourn.

MANZANARES, a to. of Spain, 21 miles east of Ciudad Real. Pop. 6800.—Also a river of Spain, which joins the Henares, 8 miles below Madrid.—Also a river of South America, which enters the sea at Cumana.

MAO, a city of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen, 55 miles N. of Tching-ton.

MAOUNA, or **MASSACRE ISLAND**, one of the Navigator's islands. Lat. 14. 19. S. Long. 169. W.

MAPLE DURHAM, a pa., Oxford. Pop. 536.

MAQUALBARY, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 6. 50. N.

MAR HANNA SHOUAIR, a convent of Syria, on Mount Libanus, with a printing press.

MARACANA, a to. of Brazil, on a river which runs into the Atlantic, 80 miles N.N.E. of Para.

MARACAY, or **MORACAO**, a to. of Colombia, province of Venezuela, on Lake Valencia, in the famous valley of Aragoa, sufficiently near the lake to enjoy all its benefits, and far enough to avoid all its baneful effects. This town, which 30 years ago scarcely merited the appellation of a hamlet, has now a very fine appearance; three-fourths of its houses are built of stone. Pop. 8400.

MARACAYBO, a province of Colombia, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, E. by Venezuela, W. by the government of Rio de la Hache, and S. by Varinas and Santa Fe. It extends but a small extent from E. to W., but stretches more than 300 miles S. The heat is excessive from March to October, particularly during July and August; but the country is not unwholesome; and there are seldom any endemic diseases. Pop. 100,000.

MARACAYBO, or **NUEVA ZAMORA**, the capital of the above province, on the W. side of the Lake of Maracaybo, 6 leagues from the sea. The parish church is large and handsome. Alcedo mentions four monasteries, four nunneries, and an hospital, San Juan de Dios; but the Franciscan convent is the only one, according to Depons, now existing. 140 leagues W. of Caraccas. Pop. 24,000, in-

cluding 5000 slaves. Lat. 10. 30. N. Long. 71. 46. W.

MARACAYBO, a lake of Colombia, 50 leagues long, 30 broad, and upwards of 150 in circumference.

MARACU, a river of Brazil, which enters the Atlantic. Lat. 2. 40. S. Long. 45. 3. W.

MARAGA, a city of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, in a low valley, 12 miles from the large lake of Urumea. It is well built, has a spacious bazar, and is encompassed with a high wall. 68 miles N. of Tabreez. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 46. 25. E.—Also a to. of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 6 miles S. of Taha.

MARAJO, an island between the mouth of the Amazons and Para rivers, 160 miles long and 120 broad. Lat. 5. S. Long. 51. W.

MARANHAM, or **MARANAN**, a province of Brazil, which comprehends the island of that name, and part of the adjacent continent, bounded E. by the province of Seara, N. by the Brazilian Sea, W. by Para, and S. by the country inhabited by the savage Indians. There are several islands annexed to it, besides Maranham. The climate, though so near the equinoctial line, is pleasant and healthy, producing all kinds of grain and fruits. Cotton is the staple article, with sugar, maze, and rice.

MARANHAM, a large, fertile, and well inhabited island of Brazil, at the mouth of the rivers Miarim, Itapienni, and Monyi, 31 miles in length. 492 miles N.W. of Cape St Roque. Lat. 2. 30. S. Long. 43. 37. W.

MARANO, a to. 6 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. 6600.

MARANS, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente, on the Sevre, with a considerable trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal. 12 miles N.N.E. of Rochelle. Pop. 4700.

MARANT, or **AMARANT**, a to. of Persia, province of Azerbaijan, containing 2500 houses, each with a garden, situate near a river, and watered by canals. The inhabitants say that Noah was buried there. 50 miles north of Tauris. Lat. 39. 7. N. Long. 47. 46. E.

MARASA, a to. of Africa, in Wangara, on the north of the Niger, 160 miles N.E. of Ghanara. Lat. 15. 50. N. Long. 17. 10. E.

MARASCH, a to. of Caramania, capital of a sangaciat, and the see of a bishop, 180 miles S.E. of Cogni. Lat. 37. 24. N. Long. 37. 25. E.

MARATEA, a to. of Naples, in the Basilicata, on the Gulf of Policastro, divided into Maratea Inferiore, pop. 3600, and Maratea Superiore, pop. 500. 10 miles S.E. of Policastro.

MARATHON, a vil. on the east coast of Attica, celebrated for the victory of Miltiades over the Persians. The plain is long and narrow. Dr Chandler saw a barrow, or elevated spot, in which he supposes the brave Athenians might have been buried; but he looked in vain for the pillars on which their

names were recorded. It is near a lake, from which a river runs into the bay of Ne-gropont. 20 miles N.N.E. of Athens.

MARATHONISI, a to. of Maina, on the coast of the Morea, one of the most important places upon the Laconic Gulf, with a small roadstead formed by the island of Marathonisi, the Cranaë of Homer. A little N. are the ruins of the ancient Gythium.

MARAVI, a lake in the S.E. of Africa, 300 miles long and 30 broad. At its S. extremity is a town of the same name, in lat. 13. 10. S. Long. 33. 10. E.

MARAWAR, a district of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, S. of Tanjore, 60 miles long and 40 miles broad. Lat. 9. to 10. N.

MARAWINA, a river of Guiana, which separates Surinam from Cayenne. It is noted for a curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond. It enters the Atlantic, Lat. 5. 58. N. Long. 53. 48. W.

MARAZION, a m. t. in Cornwall, on a creek of Mount bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Penzance. Pop. 1393.

MARBACH, a to. of Wirttemberg, on the Neckar, 9 miles N.N.E. of Stutgard.

MARBELLA, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, at the mouth of the Rio Verde, with a harbour, defended by a castle. 28 miles S.W. of Malaga.

MARBLEHEAD, a post to. of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, on Massachusetts bay, with a harbour protected by a sea wall, and defended by a battery and citadel. 19 miles N.E. of Boston. Pop. 5900. Lat. 42. 36. N. Long. 70. 36. W.

MARBLETOWN, a to. of Ulster county, New York, on Hudson river, 10 miles west of Kingston. Pop. 3363.

MARBŒUF, a vil. of France, department of Eure. Pop. 1800.

MARBOZ, a to. of France, department of Ain. Pop. 2500.

MARBROOK, a river of Shropshire, which falls into the Severn.

MARBURG, a to. of Germany, capital of the province of Upper Hesse on the Lahn, with a Lutheran, a Calvinist, and a Catholic church, an hospital, two infirmaries, an orphan-house and workhouse, an university, and several charitable institutions. 45 miles S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 7520.

MARBURG, the chief to. of a circle in Styria, on the Drave, with a large old edifice, called the *burg*, or *castle*, a gymnasium, and a high school. Pop. 5000. The circle or province of Marburg lies between those of Gratz and Cilley; area, 1330 square miles. 116 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 173,000.

MARBURY, a pa. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 811.

MARCELLIN, St, a to. of France, department of Isere, 23 miles S.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 3100.

MARCELLUS, a to. of the United States, in Onondago county, New York. Pop. 4725.

MARCNAT, a to. of France, department of Cantal, district of Murat. Pop. 2100.

MARCNOPOLI, a to. of Bulgaria, near the Vrana, anciently Marianopolis, 20 miles W. N.W. of Varna.

MARCH, a to. of Cambridgeshire, on the Nen, with a market on Friday. It has some trade in coals, timber, and corn. Pop. 3850.

MARCHE, a late province of France, bounded N. by Berry, E. by Auvergne, W. by Angoumois, and S. by Limosin, now forming the department of Creuse.

MARCHE, LA, a to. of France, department of Vosges, near the source of the Mouzon, 20 miles S. of Neufchateau. Pop. 1551.

MARCHE EN FAMENE, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Liege, on the Marssete, 20 miles S.E. of Namur. Pop. 1257.

MARCHECK, a to. of Austria, on the March, on the frontiers of Hungary, 23 miles N.E. of Vienna.

MARCHENA, a considerable to. of Spain, in Andalusia, with a suburb as large as the town, formerly called Colonia Marcia, 18 miles W. of Seville.

MARCHENNES, a to. of the Netherlands, territory of Liege, on the Sambre, 4 miles west of Chaleroi.—Also a to. of France, department of Nord, on the Scarpe, 7 miles E.N.E. of Douay. Pop. 2200.

MARCIAC, a to. of France, department of Gers, district of Mirande. Pop. 1476.

MARCIANISE, a to. of Italy, 13 miles north of Naples. Pop. 5700.

MARCIGNY, a to. of France, department of Saone and Loire, near the Loire, 32 miles west of Macon. Pop. 2400.

MARCLE, MUCH, a pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 1212.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a to. of France, department of Lower Rhine 25 miles south of Strasbourg. Pop. 3996.

MARC-LAJAILLE, St, a to. of France, department of Lower Loire, district of Ancenis. Pop. 1509.

MARCO, a vil. of the Tyrol, 4 miles S.S.W. of Roveredo.

MARCO, St, a to. of Naples, province of Otranto, 5 miles N. of Lecce.—Also of Naples, in Principato Citra, 12 miles N.N.E. of Benevento.—Also of Naples, in Capitanata, 8 miles N. of Monte St Angelo.—Also of Naples, in Calabria Citra, with a cathedral and two churches. 8 miles W.N.W. of Bisignano. Pop. 7200.—Also of Spain, in Galicia, 30 miles N.N.W. of Mondonedo.—Also of New Navarre, 45 miles S.E. of Casa Grande.—Also of Austrian Friuli, 9 miles W. of Udina.—Also of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, 15 miles W. of Patti. Pop. 3000.—Also a small island near Istria. Lat. 44. 4. N. Long. 13. 53. E.—Also a river of East Florida, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 30. 3. N.

MARCOU, St, two small islands in the English Channel, near the coast of France, 7 miles S.E. of Cape la Hogue.

MARCUS HOOK, a to. of the United States, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, 20 miles below Philadelphia.

MARDEN, a vil. and pa. in Kent, 7 miles S. of Maidstone. Pop. 2109.—Also a pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 921.

MARDIKE, a vil. of France, department of Nord, on a canal, to which it gives name. 4 miles S W. of Dunkirk.

MARDIN, a considerable though poor to. of Northern Mesopotamia, nearly half way between Diarbeker and Mouzul. Pop. about 20,000.

MAREB, the ancient Mariaba, a to. of Arabia, province of Yemen, 100 miles S.E. of Sanaa. Lat. 15. 44. N. Long. 47. 30. E.

MAREB, a river which rises in Abyssinia, 60 miles N.E. of Axum, and joins the Teczaze, in Nubia.

MARECHITES, Indians on the banks of the St John, and around Passamaquoddy bay.

MAREE, LOCH, a lake of Scotland, in Ross-shire, 18 miles long and, in some parts 4 broad.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 625.

MAREMEG, a river of North America, which joins the Mississippi, 40 miles below the Missouri.

MARENGO, a vil. of the Milanese, on the Bormida, on the border of a great plain, on which, June 14, 1800, Bonaparte defeated the Austrians under General Melas. 5 miles S.E. of Alexandria. Pop. 2200.

MARENNES, a seaport of France, department of Lower Charente, 20 miles N.W. of Saintes. Pop. 5000.

MAREOTIS, an extensive lake of Egypt, S. of Alexandria, running parallel to the Mediterranean, so as only to leave a narrow strip of land, on which that city is situated. On the east it is separated by a neck of land, equally narrow, from the lake of Aboukir; and through this intervening space flows the canal of Alexandria.

MARESFIELD, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 1650.

MARETIMO, the ancient Hiera, an island on the west of Sicily, 10 miles in circumference. Lat. 38. 5. N. Long. 12. 15. E.

MAREUIL, a to. of France, department of Dordogne, 21 miles N.W. of Perigueux. Pop. 755.—Also a vil. of France, department of Vendée, 5 miles north of Luçon. Pop. 540.

MARGAM, a much admired vil. of Wales, co. of Glamorgan, 7 miles from Briton Ferry. Pop. of vil. and pa. 5902.

MARGARETTING, a pa., Essex. Pop. 545.

MARGARITI, a to. of European Turkey, in Albania. Pop. 6000.

MARGARITTA, an island in the Caribbean Sea, on the coast of Cumana, separated by an arm of the sea, from which it is 8 leagues wide. The island is about 30 miles in circumference. Pop. 5500 whites, 2000 Indians, and 6500 slaves and freed persons. Lat. 10. 56. N. Long. 64. and 65. W.

MARGARITTA, STRAITS OF, the channel which separates the island from terra firma.

MARGATE, a seaport to. of England, at the mouth of the Thames, and N.E. extremity of the coast of Kent. In 1724 it was but a trifling fishing town; but being well adapted for sea-bathing, it has gradually grown into importance. The older part of the town stands in a low situation along the shore, and consists of a number of small and irregular streets. The part which formed the village of St John's now forms the High Street. From this the land rises towards the north; and on this slope the new town has been built, consisting of neat and excellent modern buildings, and several spacious squares. The church, which is situated on the top of the hill, S.E. of the town, is a spacious building, containing several ancient sepulchral monuments.

Here are, besides, places of worship for Baptists, Catholics, Wesleyans, and Huntingdonites; and the other principal buildings are the assembly-rooms, the theatre, and the bathing-rooms. For the benefit of the poor, a general sea-bathing infirmary was opened in 1796. There are various other charities, and also several schools. Besides the amusements of assemblies, &c., the vicinity abounds with agreeable walks and rides, and the company make frequent excursions by water to Deal, Dover, and other places; and with Broadstairs and Ramsgate a continual intercourse is kept up. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. of the town is Dandelion, a fine rural spot, encompassed with wood, and formerly much resorted to in summer. There are many other favourite walks and rides; but the stone pier, where the packets or hoys land their passengers, is the most fashionable promenade. This pier having suffered greatly from a storm on Jan. 14, 1808, which swept away the bathing-rooms, and part of the High Street, a new pier was built at an expense of £90,000; and the promenade has a handsome raised and enclosed walk on it. Margate is chiefly supported by the numerous visitors who resort hither in summer, and the business which their residence occasions. It carries on also a considerable trade in corn and fish sent to the metropolis, in coals imported from Newcastle and Sunderland, and in timber, iron, tar, tin, and hemp, from Memel and Riga. Since the invention of steam-vessels, the town has wonderfully increased. Pop. of the to. and pa. 10,339. 72 miles E. by S. London. Lat. 51. 23. N. Long. 1. 23. E.

MARGUERITES, a to. of France, department of the Gard. Pop. 2100.

MARHAM, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 799.

MARHAM CHURCH, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 659.

MARIA, a tributary of the Mississippi, in North America.—The name of several other rivers in North America.

MARIA, CAPE ST, the southernmost point of Portugal. Lat. 36. 55. 24. N

MARIA'S ISLAND, an island in the Great Southern Ocean, off the coast of Van Diemen's Land. Lat. 42. 42. S. Long. 143. 29. E.

MARIA DE DARIEN, St, the capital of the province of Darien, South America, on a river which runs into the bay of Panama. Lat. 8. 4. N. Long. 78. W.—The name of various islands and capes in South America.

MARIA AUDENHOVE, St, a to. of East Flanders. Pop. 2000. 16 miles S. Ghent.

MARIA HOOREBEEKE, St, a to. of the Netherlands, with 1700 inhabitants.

MARIA MAGGIORE, St, a to. of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 7000.

MARIANA, a neat to. of Brazil, on the Rio del Carmen, 8 miles E. of Villa Rica. Pop. 6000 to 7000.

MARIANNA ISLANDS, three small islands in the Gulf of Mexico, in Lake Borgne.

MARIAS ISLANDS, three small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lying on the west coast of Mexico, intendency of Guadaluajara, occupying about 42 miles. Lat. 21. 28. N. Long. 106. 6. W.

MARIA, St, a to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 2600.

MARIE AUX MINES, St, a to. of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 7500. 14 miles N.W. Colmar.

MARIEGALANTE, an island in the West Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica, discovered by Columbus in 1493. It is about 14 miles in diameter, and belongs to France. Supposed pop. 10,000. Basseterre is the only town in this island. Lat. 15. 56. N. Long. 61. 19. W.

MARIENBERG, a to. of Saxony, noted for mines, chiefly of silver. It also produces arsenic and vitriol, and has manufactures of lace, linen, and calico. Pop. 4000. 35 miles S.W. Dresden.

MARIENBURG, a to. of West Prussia, government of Dantzic, on the Nogat. It has extensive breweries and distilleries; also manufactures of woollen, linen, and cotton. Pop. 9000. 26 miles S.S.E. Dantzic.

MARIENWERDER, one of the two governments into which West Prussia is now divided. It is a long tract of very irregular form, lying N. of Poland, and S. of Pomerania and the government of Dantzic. Area 6880 square miles. Pop. 460,000.

MARIENWERDER, the capital of the above government, is a neat town on the Nogat, 3 miles from the Vistula. It has breweries and distilleries. Pop. 5100. 43 miles S. Dantzic.

MARIGLIANO, a to. of Naples. It has three handsome churches. Pop. 5500. 12 miles E.N.E. Naples.

MARIGNANO, a to. of Milan, on the Lambrò. Pop. 4000. 8 miles W.N.W. Lodi.

MARIGNY, a to. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 3800.

MARIGNY, a to. of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Pop. 2500.

MARINGUES, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 4250.

MARINO, SAN, a very small but independent republic in the N.E. of Italy, surrounded on all sides by the papal dominions. Its territory consists only of a mountain, the ancient Mons Sacer, 2000 feet high, with a small tract lying along its base. Area, 40 square miles. This petty state boasts an existence of many centuries; it is governed by its own laws, and acknowledges the pope only as a protector. Pop. 7000.—Also the capital, on the side of the mountain. It has 5 churches, 3 convents, and 3 small castles, besides other fortifications. 12 miles S.W. of Rimini. Pop. 6000. Lat. 42. 56. N. Long. 12. 24. E.

MARINO, St, a to. 10 miles E. of Rome.

MARION, a co. of the United States, in Georgia.—2d. Of Alabama, between the Tuscaloosa and Tombigbee.—3d. Of Mississippi, on Pearl river.—4th. Of Ohio, formed in 1820, in the Indian Reservation.—5th. A district of South Carolina.

MARIQUITA, a city of South America, in New Granada. Pop. 300. 80 miles S. Santa Fe.

MARIVELAS, one of the smaller Philippines, with a village on it. Houses 40.

MARIVOL, a to. of European Russia, on the sea of Asoph. Pop. 2000. 140 miles S. E. Ekaterinoslav.

MARIZZA, the an. Hebrus, a large river of European Turkey, in Romania, which falls into the Gulf of Enos, in the Archipelago.

MARK, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1289.

MARK, a co. of Germany, in the Prussian province of Westphalia, bounded N. by the principality of Munster, and S. and W. by the duchy of Berg. Area 667 square miles. Pop. 132,000.

MARK ST, a jurisdiction and to. of the island of St Domingo, 53 miles S.W. Cape François. Lat. 19. 4. N. Long. 72. 45. W.

MARKEN, a small island of the Netherlands, in the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 800.

MARKET DEEPING, a m. t. of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1016. 86 miles N. London.

MARKET DRAYTON, a neat m. t. of England, co. of Salop, on the Fern. It has a church, erected in the reign of King Stephen, and two Methodist chapels. In the town are two paper manufactories, and two hair cloth manufactories. Pop. 4426. 11 miles S.E. Whitchurch.

MARKET, or **EAST LAVINGTON**, a pa., Wiltshire. Pop. 1525.

MARKET END, a to., Oxfordshire. Pop. 2588.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH, a m. t., Leicestershire. Pop. 2272.

MARKET HILL, a p. t. of Ireland in the co. of Armagh. Pop. 550. 76 miles N. by W. Dublin.

MARKET RAISIN, a m. t. of England, in Lincoln co., on the Raisin. It has, besides

the church, Roman Catholic and Methodist chapels. Pop. 1166.

MARKET WEIGHTON, an improving m. t. of England, E.R.Y., at the W. foot of the Wolds. It has a church, and a chapel for Methodists. Pop. 1724. 188 miles N. London.

MARKFIELD, a pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 1088.

MARRHAM, EAST, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 805.

MARRINCH, a vil. and pa. in Fifeshire. Pop. 4967.

MARRINGTON, with WALLERTHWAITHE, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 487.

MARKISCH-FRIEDLAND, a to. of W. Prussia. Pop. 2000.

MARK'S, LAKE OF, or SHIBKAH EL LOW-DEAH, a large lake of Africa, 60 miles from E. to W., and 18 broad, with many islands well stocked with date-trees. Lat. 33. 50. N. Long. 8. 50. E.

MARLAIS, a river of Wales, Pembrokeshire.

MARLBOROUGH, an irregularly built m.t. of England, in Wilts, on the Kennet. The old church of St Mary displays various styles of architecture. St. Peter's is adorned by a lofty square tower, with battlement and pinnacles. There are, besides, several meeting-houses for dissenters, and a charity school. The prison is large and commodious. The town sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 3038. 74 miles W. London.

MARLBOROUGH, the name of various to. in the United States.

MARLES, a vil. of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2800.

MARLOW, GREAT, a bor. and m. t. in Buckinghamshire, near the Thames. The church is a large and ancient building. Here are 2 charity schools, and 6 alms-houses. It has a trade in coals and timber; also in meal and malt. The manufactures are paper and black silk lace. Marlow sends two members to parliament. Pop. 4237. 29 miles W. by N. London.

MARLOW, LITTLE, a pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 783.

MARLY-LE-ROI, a to. of France, 5 miles N. Versailles. Pop. 1200.

MARMAGNAC, a to. of France, department of the Cantal. Pop. 1900.

MARMANDE, a to. of France, on the Garonne, 34 miles S.E. Bourdeaux. It has manufactures of woollens. Pop. 7500.

MARMAROSCH, a co. in the N.E. of Hungary, bounded S. by Transylvania, N.E. by Galicia and the Bukowine. Its area is 3770 square miles; its population 115,000.

MARMONTIERS, a to. of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2150.

MARMORA, an island in the small sea called from it the sea of Marmora, (an. geo., Propontis,) which is situated between the Grecian Archipelago and the Black Sea. It is about 30 miles in circumference.

MARMORICE, a seaport of Anatolia, in Asi-

atic Turkey, with a fine harbour. Lat. 36. 52. N. Long. 28. 31.

MARNE, a river of France, which joins the Seine at Charenton.

MARNE, a department in the N.E. of France, including part of the province of Champagne and the district of Brie, and contiguous to the departments of the Ardennes, the Meuse, and the Aube. Territorial extent 3200 square miles. Wine is the great product of this department. Pop. in 1836, 345,245.

MARNE, UPPER, a department in the N.E. of France, including the S. part of Champagne and Brie, and contiguous to the departments of the Meuse, the Vosges, and the Upper Saone. Area 2420 square miles; population in 1836, 255,969. Its surface is elevated and mountainous. Wine is the chief product.

MARNES, a to. of France, department of the Two Seves. Pop. 2200.

MARNHULL, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 1309.

MARNOCH, a pa. in Banffshire. Pop. 2426. It was the presentation in favour of a minister to this parish that led to the proceedings against the majority of the ministers of the presbytery of Strathbogie.

MARONI, or MARAVINA, a small river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic in Lat. 5. 52. N. Long. 55. 14. W.

MAROSCH, or MAROS, a large river of the Austrian States, which falls into the Danube.

MAROSCH, a district of Transylvania, on both sides of the Marosch. Pop. 50,000.

MAROS VASARHELY, the capital of the above district. It has several fine buildings, and among others the palace of Count Tekely. Pop. 10,000. 52 miles N.E. Carlsburg.

MARPACH, a to. of Germany, 11 miles N. by E. Stuttgart. Pop. 2100.

MARPLE, a to. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 2646.

MARQUEN BAREUL, a to. of France, 3 miles N.E. Lisle. Pop. 2000.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by Mendana, a Spanish navigator, in 1595, and so called by him in honour of the Marquis Mendoça de Canete. Captain Cook touched at these islands in 1774; and they have been since visited by several navigators. They form two groups, one containing eight and the other five islands, and extend from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ S. lat., and $138\frac{1}{4}$ to $140\frac{1}{2}$ of W. long. The inhabitants are cannibals. Pop. 50,000.

MAR, a district of Aberdeenshire, between the rivers Dee and Don.

MARRAT, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 2400.

MARRICK, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 659.

MARZAC, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 3000.

MARSALA, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, at the W. extremity of the island. It exports wine, oil, wheat, and barilla. Pop. 10,000. 45 miles S.W. Palermo.

MARSDEN, a populous vil. of England, W. R.Y. Pop. 2340.

MARSEILLAN, a to. of France, department of the Herault. Pop. 3250.

MARSEILLES, a large commercial city in the S. of France, the capital of the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, on the Mediterranean. The city, with its environs, is enclosed by a succession of rocky hills, extending in the form of a half moon, until each extremity reaches the sea. It is surrounded by walls, and is divided into the Old and New Town, the former composed of narrow and dirty streets; the latter equal in beauty to any town of France, and separated from the Old Town by one of the finest streets in Europe. Its length is a mile; and towards the centre of the town this street expands into a beautiful promenade; planted with trees, and adorned with fountains. There are several squares similarly planted and ornamented. The public buildings are the town-hall, situated on the quay, a finished model of architecture; the arsenal, constructed in 1690, remarkable for nothing but its extent; the ancient cathedral, a Gothic edifice, said to have been built on the ruins of a temple of Diana. The other churches are not remarkable. Of the three theatres, the finest is a late structure, built on the model of the Odeon at Paris. Of the many religious houses, the most noted is the royal abbey of St Victor. The other buildings of interest are the numerous hospitals, the governor's palace, the concert halls, &c. One of the finest public institutions is the Lazaretto, outside of the town, about 200 paces to the north. The literary institutions of Marseilles are, an academy of sciences, a medical society, a college royal, and a navigation school. The public library contains about 90,000 volumes. The cabinet of natural history and the botanical garden are both worth visiting; and the observatory affords a most picturesque view of the town, the port, and the surrounding country. The port of Marseilles may be called a small salt water lake, half a mile in length, and nearly a quarter in breadth, completely sheltered from all winds. The entrance does not exceed a hundred yards, being confined by two projecting rocks, one on each side; on which are situated two forts for the defence of the harbour. The harbour is further protected by other works. It is not of sufficient depth to float ships of war. It is completely surrounded by quays. Marseilles has long enjoyed a large share of the foreign trade of France. It exports light woollens, silk, and colonial produce to the Levant and the N. coast of Africa. It is likewise a central point for the trade with Spain and Italy. Its exports to the latter consist in the woollens of Languedoc and Dauphiny, in linens, liquors; oil, hardware, and lead. It has extensive transactions with Holland, England, the Baltic, North America, and the West Indies. To England

and other N. countries the exports consist of wine, brandy, olive-oil, preserved fruit; in soap; also in silks, gloves, French shawls, &c. Marseilles suffered from the troubles and wars which followed the Revolution. Bonaparte endeavoured, as far as a state of war permitted, to revive these great sources of national wealth; but all was ineffectual, till the return of peace in 1814; since which Marseilles has regained its former activity. The most important of its manufactures are of soap; of these there are 75 separate establishments. The manufactures of coral articles are pretty extensive. The other manufactures are rich silk and embroidered stuffs; woollens, cotton; and chintz, plain and coloured linen, hats, caps, leather, and sail-cloth; also china, earthenware, alum, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and lead. In point of population, Marseilles is the third city in France, ranking next to Paris and Lyons. Pop. in 1836, 146,239 for the commune. 180 miles S. by E. Lyons, and 450 S.S.E. Paris. Lat. 43. 17. 49. N. Long. 5. 22. 15. E.

MARSH GIBBON, a pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 812.

MARSHAM, a pa., Berks. Pop. 1170.—Also a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 692.

MARSHFIELD, a m. t. of England, in Gloucestershire. Its trade is chiefly in malt. Pop. 1569. 105 miles W. London.

MARSHWOOD, a vil. of England, in Dorsetshire. Pop. 536.

MARSICO NUOVO, a to. of Naples, Principato Citra. Pop. 6800.

MARSICO VECCHIO, a to. of Naples, province of Basilicata. Pop. 2650.

MARSK, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 1302.

MARSTON, a pa. of England, Derbyshire. Pop. 985.—2. A pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 1007.—3. A pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 606.

MARTABAN, a seaport in the Birman empire. Pop. in 1826, 9000. Lat. 16. 30. N. Long. 97. 30. E.

MARTÉL, a to. of France, department of the Lot. Pop. 3050.

MARTIA, SANTA, the capital of a province of same name, in New Granada, near the river Guayra, with a large and convenient harbour. Its trade is but trifling. 100 miles N.E. of Carthage. Lat. 11. 19. 2. N. Long. 74. 4. 30. W.

MARTHA BRAE HARBOUR, a small to. on the north coast of the island of Jamaica.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of the United States, in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of New England. It is 19 miles long, and 2 to 10 broad. 12 miles W.S.W. Nantucket.

MARTIGNE, a vil. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 3600.

MARTHALEN, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Zurich. Pop. 1600.

MARTHAM, a pa. of England, Norfolk. Pop. 895.

MARTI, or MARTY, a to. of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 2000.

MARTIGAO, a to. of Portugal, in Beira, 22 miles N.E. of Coimbra.

MARTIGNY, or MARTINACH, a small to. of the Valais on the Drance, which was, under the Romans, a town of considerable extent, called Vicus Veragrorum, and capital of the Veragri, who inhabited this part of the Alps. It was called also Vicus Octodurus, and Forum Claudii. 38 miles E. of Geneva.

MARTIGUES, LES, a to. of France, department of Mouths of the Rhone, on the salt-water lake called the Lake of Berre, or Martigues. 22 miles N.W. Marseilles. Pop. 8000.

MARTIN, a pa., Wiltshire. Pop. 599.

MARTIN, or ISLE MARTIN, a fishing vil. of Scotland, in Ross-shire.

MARTIN, a co. of North Carolina, adjoining Tyrrel, Halifax, Bertie, and Pitt counties. Pop. 6080, slaves 1889.

MARTIN (BYAM) ISLAND, in the Polar sea, discovered by Captain Parry, in 1819.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, which separates the Gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lat. 38. 54. N. Long. 0. 36. E.

MARTIN, St, one of the Leeward Carribee islands, 44 miles in circumference, chiefly valuable for its salt-pits, and salt-water lakes; and its tobacco, the chief commodity cultivated, is reckoned the best in these islands. It belongs to the Dutch. The west end is 5 miles S. of Anguilla. Lat. 18. 4. N. Long. 63. 16. W.—2. A to. of Hungary, 10 miles W. of Rosenberg.—3. Of Mexico, 95 miles S.W. of Zacatecas.—4. Of Naples, in Capitanata, 10 miles S. of Termola.—5. Of Spain, in Asturia, 44 miles W. of Oviedo.—6. Of Spain, in Old Castle, on the Duero, 42 miles S.S.W. of Burgos.—7. A to. of the island of Cuba, 130 miles S.W. of Havannah.—8. Of Piedmont, 9 miles N.W. of Pinerola.—9. Of Piedmont, 18 miles S.E. of Aosta.—10. Of Piedmont, 19 miles N. of Nice.—11. Of Russia, in South Finland, 30 miles N.E. of Abo.—12. A small island, coast of Peru.—13. A small island, near St Eustatius, taken by Admiral Rodney, in 1781.—14. One of the Scilly islands. Lat. 50. N. Long. 6. 14. W.—15. A pa., Pembrokeshire. Pop. 1244.—16. A pa., Salop. Pop. 2099.—17. A pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 530.—18. A pa., North Hampshire. Pop. 1274.—19. A pa., Perthshire. Pop. 1135.—The name of 6 villages in Cornwall and Kent.

MARTIN D'ABLOIS, St, a to. of France, department of Marne, 4 miles S.W. of Epernay. Pop. 1200.

MARTIN D'AUXY, St, a to. of France, department of Saone and Loire, 12 miles S.W. of Chalons sur Saone.

MARTIN DE BEAUX, St, a to. of France, department of Indre and Loire, 9 miles E.S. E. of Tours.

MARTIN DE COURTESOLLES, St, a to. of France, department of Marne, 6 miles E.N. E. of Chalons sur Marne. Pop. 2200.

MARTIN DE LONDRES, St, a to. of France, department of Herault, 12 miles N.N.W. of Montpellier.

MARTIN DE RHE, St, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente, in Isle of Rhe, 9 miles W.N.W. of La Rochelle. Pop. 3000.

MARTIN DE TOURNON, St, a to. of France, department of Indre.

MARTIN DE VALLAMAS, St, a to. of France, department of Ardeche. Pop. 2100.

MARTINENGO, a to. of Italy, 25 miles E.N. E. of Milan. Pop. 3000.

MARTINICO, an island in the West Indies, and one of the largest of the Carribees, being 50 miles from N.W. to S.E., about 15 broad and 140 in circumference. It is intersected in all parts by a number of hillocks, above which three mountains rise. The highest bears the indelible marks of a volcano. The woods with which it is covered continually attract the clouds, which occasions noxious damps, and contributes to make it horrid and inaccessible, while the two others are in most parts cultivated. The principal productions of the island are sugar, coffee, cassia, cotton, indigo, cocoa, ginger, &c. It belongs to the French, having, after repeated captures, been finally restored to them at the general peace in 1814. Pop. in 1834—Slaves, 78,233; whites and free coloured persons, 36,766; together 114,999. The principal towns of Martinico are Port Royal, the capital, and St Pierre.

MARTINICO, LITTLE, one of the Grenadine islands, in the West Indies.

MARTINSBOROUGH, a to. and vil. of the United States, in New York state.

MARTINSVILLE, to. of Guilford co., North Carolina, with 60 houses.

MARTINSVILLE, a to. of the state of Louisiana, on the Teche, in lat. 30. 10. N.

MARTLEY, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 1395.

MARTOCK, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Somersetshire. The church is large and elegant. Near the market-place stands a handsome fluted column. Pop. 2541. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.S.W. Ilchester.

MARTON, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1487.

MARTON IN THE FOREST, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 565.

MARTORELL, a small to. of Spain, in Catalonia, 9 miles N.W. Barcelona.

MARTOS, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, 10 miles W. Jaen. Pop. 6000.

MARVEJOLS, a to. of France, department of the Lozere, on the Colange. Pop. 3300.

MARVELLA, a walled to. of Spain, in Granada, with a small harbour. It has a neat square, with a fountain in the centre. Pop. 8000. 34 miles N.N.E. Gibraltar.

MARWAN, an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, between the 25th and 28th degrees of N. lat. Joudpore is the capital and the residence of the rajah.

MARWOOD, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 944.

MARY BREDIN, St, a pa., Kent. Pop. 817.

MARY CHURCH, St, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1204.

MARY, St, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 879.

MARY, St, a pa., Edinburghshire. Pop. 6587.

MARY, St, a pa., Pembrokeshire. Pop. 4228.

MARY, St, BOURNE, a pa., Southamptonshire. Pop. 1125.

MARY STOW, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 508.

MARY TAVY, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1123.

MARY'S, St, a co. of the United States, Maryland. Pop. in 1830, 13,455.

MARY'S, St, a river of the United States, which, dividing Georgia from East Florida, runs into the sea. Lat. 30. 43. N. Long. 81. 40. W.—An inconsiderable town of the same name is situated at its mouth.

MARY'S RIVER, St, or ST MARY'S STRAITS, a river or strait of North America, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior.

MARY'S ISLANDS, St, in the Gulf of St Lawrence. Lat. 50. 20. N. Long. 60. W.

MARYBOROUGH, a to. of Ireland, in Queen's co., near the Barrow. It has woollen manufactures. Pop. 2677. 51 miles S.W. Dublin.

MARYBURGH, a thriving vil. of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, near Fort William, which, with Maryburgh, contains 1200 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the fisheries.

MARYCULTER, a pa., Kincardineshire. Pop. 960.

MARYKIRK, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, co. of Kincardine. Pop. 2032.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Delaware, E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, S.W. and W. by Virginia. It is intersected from north to south by Chesapeake bay, along which, on each side, it extends 196 miles in length to the northern line which separates it from Pennsylvania and Delaware. It is 120 miles broad, and is of a very irregular form. It is situated between 38. and 39. 43. N. Lat. and between 75. 10. and 79. 20. W. Long. The principal rivers are the Potomac, which divides this state from Virginia, the Susquehanna, the Patapasco, Patuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke. It is divided into 19 counties. The country on the east of the Chesapeake, with the exception of a small part of the northern extremity, is an extensive plain, low and sandy, and much intersected by rivers and creeks, having but few springs, and abounding, in many places, with stagnant water. The Maryland part of the peninsula, included between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, is much lower and more uniformly level than the Delaware part. It is also more intersected by rivers and creeks, and the land is of better quality. The soil is well adapted to raising tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. The country, on the western shore of the Chesapeake, below the falls of the

rivers, is similar to that on the eastern shore. Above these falls the country becomes gradually uneven and hilly, and in the western part of the state it is mountainous. The country produces good crops of wheat, Indian corn, hemp, and flax. Here are also fine orchards; and apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, are abundant. The most considerable export is that of flour; and next to it tobacco. The other exports are iron, lumber, Indian corn, pork, flax seeds, beans, &c. This state contains, in several places, iron-ore, coal, and limestone. There is a number of glass works, paper mills, &c. Colleges, academies, and schools, are established in various parts of the state. It sends two senators and eight representatives to congress. The population in 1830 was 446,200, and in 1840, 469,232. Annapolis is the seat of government, though Baltimore is much the largest town. The other most considerable towns are Fredericktown, Hagarstown, Easton, Cumberland, Snowhill, Chestertown, and Williamsport.

MARYPORT, a m. t. and seaport of England, county of Cumberland, at the mouth of the river Ellen, which divides it into two parts. The inhabitants are mostly employed in trade and fisheries. The place is greatly resorted to for sea-bathing. It exports coals to Ireland, and imports timber, flax, and iron from the Baltic. It has an extensive cotton manufactory, an iron-work, glass-house, and salt-works, and a pottery. Ship-building is also carried on. Pop. 3837. 7 miles N.W. Cockermouth.

MARZANO, a to. of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 3300.

MAS D'AGNAIS, a small to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2500.

MAS D'AZIL, a small to. of France, department of the Arriege. Pop. 2700.

MASAFUERO, an island in the south Pacific ocean, west of Juan Fernandez, 12 miles in circumference. Lat. 43. 35. S. Long. 80. 46. W.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine islands lying due south of the island of Lucon.

MASEBOUGH, a vil. in the W. R. Y., on the Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham, with considerable iron works.

MASCALI, a to. of Sicily, Val di Demona, at the foot of Mount Etna, 15 miles north by east of Catania. Pop. 4000.

MASCARA, the westmost province of Algiers, 370 miles long, and 120 broad. It is barren and mountainous, except on the north, where it abounds in plains of corn, fruit, and pastures.—Also the capital, formerly called Victoria. It is not so large as Tremecen, but surpasses it in beauty, having a great number of elegant houses and new mosques. 45 miles E.S.E. of Oran. Lat. 35. 54. W. Long. 0. 40. E.

MASCAT, a large seaport of Arabia, the

most considerable of all those situated on its eastern coast. In 1507, it was taken by Albuquerque, and for nearly 150 years after continued in possession of the Portuguese. About the year 1648, however, it was retaken by the natives, who have ever since remained masters of it. It trades with the British settlements in India, the Malay peninsula, the Red sea, and the east coast of Africa. The government of the Imaum is the most civilized and orderly of any either in Persia or Arabia. Britain favours the flag of Mascat, recognizing it as neutral; and it is accordingly resorted to as a sort of magazine for goods by vessels from every port in Persia and Arabia. English vessels sailing between India and Bassorah usually stop there. It carries on also a very large trade by caravans with the Arabs of the interior. The town is walled round and strongly fortified, and none but Arabs and Banians are allowed to reside without it. The harbour is defended by three forts, and a large fleet may moor there in safety. Lat. 23. 33. N. Long. 59. 15. E.

MASEYCK, an inland t. of the Netherlands, on the Maese. Pop. 3400.

MASHAM, a m. t. of England, N. R. Y. Pop. 1276.

MASKINONGA RIVER, a considerable river of Lower Canada, joining the St Lawrence.

MASON, a co. of the United States, in Virginia.—2d, Of Kentucky, on the Ohio.—3d, A township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.

MASOVIA, a palatinate of the interior of Poland, bounded north and east by the Vistula, south by the palatinates of Sendomir and Kalisch, and west by Prussian Poland. Area 4630 square miles. Pop. 318,000.

MASRU PACONA, a jurisdiction of Charcas in Peru, extending ninety miles. Its climate is hot, but not too severe for vines. The city of the same name, where the bishop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra resides, is very thinly inhabited; but there are in other parts of it several populous towns.

MASSA, a well built to. of Italy, the capital of a small duchy of the same name, 2 miles from the Mediterranean. The public edifices, and many of the private houses, are constructed of Carrara marble. The principal buildings are the cathedral, which contains some good pictures, and the government palace, with its gardens. Pop. of Massa and its territory, about 10,000. 30 miles N. by W. of Leghorn.

MASSA, a small to. of Italy, 40 miles S.E. of Leghorn.

MASSA CARRARA, a duchy in the central part of Italy, situated on the south side of the Apennines, and enclosed on its respective frontiers by Modena, Tuscany, Lucca, and the Mediterranean. Pop. 38,000.

MASSA LUBRENSE, a to. of Naples, 13 miles S. by E. of Naples. Pop. 2700.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States

of America, is bounded north by Vermont and New Hampshire, east by the Atlantic ocean, south by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and west by New York. At its north boundary it is 130 miles in length, and on the south 190 miles. Its general breadth is about 50 miles, its greatest breadth 100, and near Cape Cod it contracts to about 15 miles. It includes within its area 7335 square miles. Its situation is between 41. 13. and 42. 52. N. lat., and between 3. 20. and 6. 55. E. long. It contains 28 counties. The face of the country is very diversified, the western parts being intersected with different ranges of mountains. The middle part is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and the coast is indented with bays, studded with islands. The soil is exceedingly various, comprising every description from the most fertile to the most unproductive. The climate is liable to extremes of heat and cold. The thermometer in winter marks 20 degrees below zero; in summer 77 degrees; sometimes 86 and 90, and rarely 100 degrees. The country is well watered by a number of small rivers, some of which fall into Connecticut river; some run northward to Merrimac river; and others pass into Connecticut and Rhode Island. There are iron ores in different parts of the state. A vein of lead ore is wrought. Black lead has also been found; and marble of various colours, and rather coarse texture. There is a quarry of slate in Franklin county; and limestone abounds in Berkshire. The principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, buck wheat, potatoes, hops, flax, and hemp. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese, are abundant in most parts of the state, and of excellent quality. The state abounds with orchards, in which are apples, peaches, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, and currants. Of the wild animals, the panther, the wild cat, the wolf, and the bear, seldom appear in the low country. Grey, striped, and flying squirrels, are numerous. The bays and rivers abound with salmon, mackerel, and other kinds of fish. Of late years, the manufactures of this state have greatly increased, and they consist of almost every article of domestic use, in metals, wood, &c. The United States have an extensive establishment for the manufacture of fire-arms. Breweries and distilleries have been long established. Ship-building is prosecuted with more ardour than in any other state. The whale fishery is prosecuted with great activity and success by the inhabitants of Nantucket. There are colleges and academies established in different parts of the state, some of them well endowed. One of these, Harvard College, at Cambridge, is the best endowed in the United States. Boston is the chief town. The other most considerable maritime towns are Salem, Newburyport, Marblehead, Beverley, Gloucester, Charles-

town, Plymouth, and New Bedford. There are, besides, many other pleasant and flourishing inland towns. There are no slaves. All denominations of Christians are to be found in this state. Pop. in 1840, 737,699.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY, a large bay on the coast of the United States, between Cape Ann on the north and Cape Cod on the south.

MASSACRE ISLAND, a small island of North America, lying on the coast of West Florida.

MASSAFRA, a strong to. of Naples, in the Terra di Otranto. Pop. 7000.

MASSAT, a to. of France, department of Arriege. It has iron mines in the vicinity. Pop. 7100.

MASSELEH, a river of Wales, Cardigan-shire.

MASSERANO, a to. of Piedmont, 40 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 3600.

MASSEVAUX, a to. of France, 10 miles N.E. of Belfort. Pop. 2300.

MASSILARGUES, a to. of France, 16 miles E.N.E. of Montpellier. Pop. 3000.

MASSINGHAM, GREAT, a vil. of England, in Norfolk. Pop. 850.

MASTASSIN, LAKE, a lake of North America, 200 miles in circumference.

MASUAH, the principal seaport of Abyssinia, situated on a small island, separated from the continent by a narrow channel. Some of the houses are of stone; they are in general, however, built of poles and bent grass. Under the barbarous government of the Turks, the trade has greatly decayed. Its intercourse is chiefly with Mocha and Jidda, and the imports consist principally of spices, piece goods, lead, iron, copper, tin, and European manufactures. The exports are rhinoceros' horns, gold, ivory, honey, slaves, and wax. Lat. 15. 34. N. Long. 39. 37. E.

MASULIPATAM, a considerable seaport of Hindostan, with a good harbour in the northern circars, and district of Condapilly. It has been long celebrated for the fineness and brilliant colour of its cotton cloths, called chintz. It carries on a very considerable traffic with China, Pegu, Bengal, Persia, and Arabia. It belongs to the British. Lat. 16. 10. N. Long. 81. 14. E.

MATA, a seaport of Spain. It exports large quantities of salt. 22 miles S.S.W. of Alicante.

MATAN, one of the Philippines, where Magellan was killed in 1521.

MATAPAN, CAPE, the ancient Tanarium Promontorium, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulfs of Coron and Colokithia. Lat. 36. 25. N. Long. 22. 40. E.

MATARAM, a large to. of the island of Java, strongly situated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lat. 7. 15. S. Long. 111. 55. E.

MATERIA, a vil. of Egypt, 5 miles N.E. of Cairo.

MATRIEH, a large vil. of Lower Egypt. Pop. 3000.

MATARO, a large to. of Spain, in Catalonia, 20 miles E.N.E. of Barcelona, near the sea. The Old Town is of great antiquity. The New Town lies between the Old Town and the sea, and is built in the modern taste. Pop. 25,000. The inhabitants manufacture calico, laces, silk and cotton stuffs, and velvets, ribands, and silk twist; also canvass and leather. Bay salt is collected along the shore.

MATCHING, a pa. of England, Essex. Pop. 621.

MATCOWITZ, a strong to. of Upper Hungary, 185 miles N.E. of Presburg.

MATEIN, EL, a to. and district of Syria, in the country of the Druses.

MATELICA, an ancient to. of Italy, 30 miles S.W. of Ancona. Pop. 6000.

MATERA, a to. of Naples, with a cathedral and six convents. Pop. 12,400.

MATHAN, a to. of Bornou, with a royal palace, forming a kind of citadel, 100 miles S. W. of Bornou.

MATHEO, SAN, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Baranca. Pop. 2700.

MATHEM, a river of Wales, in Cardigan-shire, which falls into the Tywy.

MATHIEU, a to. of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 2150.

MATHON, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 694.

MATHRAVEL, a vil. of North Wales, co. of Montgomery, supposed to be the ancient Mediolanum; now reduced to a farm-house. 3 miles N.W. of Welshpool.

MATHRY, a pa., Pembrokeshire. Pop. 860.

MATHURA, a celebrated to. of Hindostan, province of Agra, much venerated by the Hindoos. It is situated on the Jumna, and is one continued street of temples, the resort of innumerable pilgrims from all parts of India. Lat. 27. 31. N. Long. 77. 33. E.

MATIA, a small island in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. 15. 48. S. Long. 147. 58. W.

MATIGNAN, a to. of France, department of Côte du Nord, 14 miles N.W. of Dinan. Pop. 996.

MATILDA, a township of Upper Canada, the 6th in ascending the St Lawrence.

MATLOCK, a vil. of England in Derbyshire, on the Derwent, chiefly noted for its hot springs and romantic scenery. Pop. of the parish 3262. 7 miles N. of Derby.

MATOUR, a to. of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Pop. 2750. Lat. 5. 58. N. Long. 80. 31. E.

MATSMAL, a large to., the capital of the island of Jesso. Pop. 50,000.

MATTHEWS, a co. of the United States, in Virginia. Pop. 4227.

MATTISHALL, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 1093.

MATTO GROSSO, a province of Brazil, bounded north by the province of Para, south by that of St Paul, west by the viceroyalty of La Plata, east by the province of Goias,

between the 10th and 23d deg. of south lat., and between the 52d and 64th of west long.

MATURA, a to. and fortress near the south extremity of the island of Ceylon. Lat. 5. 58. N. Long. 80. 31. E.

MATURA, a chain of villages in Egypt, right bank of the Nile, 12 miles N. of Enseneh.

MATWAR, a district of Hindostan, province of Candeish, between 21. and 22. north lat., belonging to the Mahrattas.

MAUBAL, a to. of the country of Candahar, 70 miles N.N.E. of Candahar.

MAUBEUGE, a fortified to. of France, department of Nord, on the Sambre, 15 miles S. of Mons. Pop. 5000.

MAUBOURQUET, a to. of France, department of Upper Pyrenees, 15 miles N. of Tarbes. Pop. 1400.

MAUGHLIN, a to. and pa. of Scotland, 10 miles E. of Ayr. Pop. 2232.

MAUEZ BUNDER, a seaport of Hindostan. Lat. 18. 17. N. Long. 84. E.

MAUGICO, a to. of France, department of Herault, 6 miles east of Montpellier. Pop. 1167.

MAULDAH, a circar of Bengal, 45 miles in circumference, between Rajenscl and Dinagepour.

MAULDAH, a neat city of Bengal, capital of the above, near the north bank of the Ganges, on a river that communicates with it, 190 miles N. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 4. N. Long. 88. 20. E.

MAULE, a province of Chili, 138 miles from north to south, and 90 east to west, bounded north by Calchagua, east by the Andes, east by Chilan, south-west by Itata, and west by the sea. The volcano of Peteroa is on its east border, amid the Andes, and is the most dreadful of all the Chilian volcanoes. Pop. 12,000. Capital, Talca, or St Augustin.—Also a river of the above province, which rises in the Cordilleras, and enters the Pacific, forming a convenient bay, in lat. 34. 56. S.

MAULEON, a to. of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, on the frontiers of Spain, 20 miles S.W. of Pau. Pop. 4000.—Also a to. of France, department of Vendee, near the Oint, 52 miles N.E. of Rochelle.

MAULEON EN BAROUSSE, a to. of France, department of Upper Pyrenees, 9 miles S.E. of La Barthe. Pop. 612.

MAULI, a river of Sicily which runs into the sea 8 miles S.S.W. of Ragusa.

MAUNDIVA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, on the Nerbudda. In 1820 it contained 1000 houses.

MAURA SANTA, the ancient Leucadia, an island in the Mediterranean, near the west coast of Greece, 50 miles in circumference. It produces wine, oil, citrons, almonds, pomegranates, &c. It was an anciently a peninsula, joined to the continent of Acarnania; but the Carthaginians separated it by cutting a

channel 50 paces broad. The surface is mountainous and rugged, and it is subject to frequent earthquakes. The town of Santa Maura is ill built and dirty; but it has a tolerably good port. In 1799, it was declared one of the Seven Islands formed into a republic. Pop. 6000. Lat. 39. 4. N. Long. 20. 39. E.

MAURE, a to. of France, department of Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 4100.

MAURE, St, a to. of France, on the Meuse, 22 miles S.S.W. of Tours. Pop. 3500.—2. A vil. in the department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 3500.—3. A small to. in the department of the Indre and Loire. Pop. 2100.

MAUREPAS, an island in the north-east of Lake Superior, 40 miles in circumference.—2. A lake in West Florida, which communicates with the Mississippi, and east with Lake Pontchartrain, 12 miles long and 8 broad.

MAURIAC, a to. of France, department of Cantal, near the Dordogne, 27 miles S.E. of Tulle. Pop. 4000.

MAURICE RIVER, in some maps corruptly called Morris, rises in Gloucester county, New Jersey, and runs south (about 40 miles) into Delaware bay.

MAURICE, St, (an. geo., Aganum) a to. of the Vallais, between the two chains of mountains near the Rhone. It is the chief entrance from the canton of Berne to the Vallais, and is 35 miles east of Geneva.—2. A to. of Canada, on a river of the same name, 9 miles N.W. of Three Rivers.—3. A to. of Savoy, on the Isere. Pop. 2000.—4. A to. of France, department of Orne, 12 miles N.E. of Mortagne.

MAURILLY DES PONT DE CE, St, a to. of France, department of the Maine and Loire, on the Loire, which communicates with St Aubin des Pont de Ce opposite, by a bridge. Pop. of the two, 3000.

MAURITIUS, or the **ISLE OF FRANCE**, an important island in the Indian sea, about 600 miles to the east of Madagascar. It was discovered in 1505, by the Portuguese. In 1712, the French formed a regular colony in it; and it became their chief naval station in the Indian seas. It surrendered to a British expedition in 1810, and was retained at the peace of 1814 by this country. Mauritius is of a circular form, about 150 miles in circumference, and is composed chiefly of rugged and irregular mountains, rising into points. It contains iron mines. Little grain, or any other useful vegetable, except the potato, is produced. It depends for provisions almost entirely upon Bourbon, which is considered as its granary; while it is, on the other hand, the port of Bourbon. The exports consist of coffee, cotton, indigo, raw sugar, and cloves. Port Louis, near the north-western extremity, is the capital and only town of the island. The population of Mauritius is about 100,000, of which 76,000 are

negro slaves, 15,000 are coloured free people, and 9000 are whites, descendants of French families, and speaking that language. Lat. of the S.W. point, 20. 27. S. Long. 57. 16. E.

MAURO, St., a to. of Naples, in the Basilicata. Pop. 2800.

MAURON, a small to. of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 3000.

MAURS, a to. of France, department of the Cantal, on the Rance. Pop. 2100.

MAURY, a co. of the United States, in West Tennessee. Pop. 10,359.

MAUVESIN, a to. of France, department of the Gers. Pop. 2000.

MAYESYN RIDWARE, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 576.

MAWDESLEY, a pa., Lancashire. Pop. 886

MAWES, St., a bo. of England, Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament.

MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1094.

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 745.

MAWNAN, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 578.

MAWS, St. See Just, St.

MAXIMIN, St., a to. of France, department of the Var. Pop. 3750.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, in the mouth of the Frith of Forth.

MAY, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Earn.

MAY, a river of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, which falls into the Irish channel.

MAY, CAPE, the most southerly point of the state of New Jersey, in the United States.

MAY, LE, a to. of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 2800.

MAYBOLE, a to. and pa. of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Pop. 6287.

MAYEN, a to. of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 5200.

MAYENFELD, a to. of Switzerland, in the Grison country. Pop. 900.

MAYENNE, a department of France, comprising the north-west portion of the province of Maine, and part of Anjou, and bounded by the departments of the Orne, Sarthe, Maine, and Loire. Area, 1994 square miles. The chief rivers are the Mayenne, the Colmont, the Oudon, and the Vaise. Pop. in 1836, 361,765.

MAYENNE, a to. of France, in the above department. It has considerable linen, thread, and woollen manufactures. Pop. in 1836, 9782.

MAYENNE, a river of France, which falls into the Loire below Angers.

MAYET, an inland to. of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 3320.

MATFIELD, a pa. of England, Staffordshire. Pop. 1366.

MATFIELD, a pa. of England, Sussex. Pop. 2738.

MAYNE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which runs into Lough Neagh.

MAYNOOTH, a neat modern-built to. of Ireland, county of Kildare. It has a college, instituted in 1795, for the education of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. Here is also a lay college, and a Protestant charter school. Pop. 1364. 15 miles W. by N. of Dublin.

MAYO, a co. of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded south by Galway, west and north by the Atlantic, north-east by Sligo, and east by Roscommon. From west to east it extends 72 miles in length, and is 58 in breadth. According to Mr Griffiths' estimate, it consists of 1,355,048 statute acres, or 2117 square miles; being, next to Cork and Galway, the third largest county in Ireland. The soil varies prodigiously, from the bleak rugged mountain to the fertile and cheerful plain. The best lands are almost exclusively occupied in grazing. The lakes are Loughmask, Corrib, and Loughconn, besides numerous small ones, which, in a district less watered, would be deemed considerable. The most extensive rivers are the Moy, Guishden, Deal, Owenmore, and Robe. The coast is lined with islands, and possesses excellent harbours and bays, such as Killala bay, Broadhaven and Blacksod bay, Clew, or Newport bay, and the Killeries. The principal towns are Castlebar, Killala, Ballinrobe, Ballina, Newport, and Westport. The county sends two members to parliament. Pop. 366,328, of which only a small proportion consists of Protestants.

MAYO, a vil. of Ireland, in the co. of Mayo, 9 miles S.E. of Castlebar.

MAYO, one of the Cape Verd islands, 17 miles in circumference. The north-east end is low, and the land rises gradually till it arrives at a volcanic mountain, to the S.W. of which is irregular ground, soon followed by a high and rugged peak, much more lofty than the volcanic cone. The soil is barren, and water scarce; but there are plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; also some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is salt. Pinosa is the principal town. The island lies thirty miles south of Bonavista. Lat. 15. 10. N. Long. 23. 5. W.

MAYO, a river on the east shore of the Gulf of California, which forms a spacious bay at its mouth. Lat. 15. 10. N. Long. 114. W.

MAYORGA, a to. of Portugal, in Estremadura, 67 miles N. of Lisbon.

MAZAFERAN, a river of Algiers, which falls into the Mediterranean 30 miles W. of Algiers.

MAZAGAN, a strong to. of Morocco, near the Atlantic, 8 miles W. of Azamor. Lat. 33. 12. N. Long. 8. 15. W.

MAZAGONG, a to. of Hindostan, on the island of Bombay, chiefly inhabited by Portuguese. It has two Roman Catholic churches, and a good dock.

MAZAMET, a to. of France, department of

the Tarn. It has extensive woollen manufactures. Pop. 5500.

MAZAN, a to. of France, department of Vaucluse. Pop. 3300.

MAZANDERAN, a province of Persia, situated along the S. shore of the Caspian Sea.

MAZATLAN, a to. of Mexico, intendency of Sonora, on a river of the same name. Lat. 23. 15. N. Long. 106. 46. W.

MAZE, a to. of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 3400.

MAZERAC, a to. of France, department of the Gironde. Pop. 3000.

MAZERES EN FOIX, a to. of France, department of the Arriege. Pop. 2650.

MAZERA, or **MIDJARE**, an island near the E. coast of Arabia, 60 miles long and 8 wide. Lat. 20. N. Long. 74. E.

MAZIERES, a to. of France, department of Two Sevres, district of Parthenay. Pop. 605.

MAZZARA, a to. of Sicily, on the S.W. coast. It has numerous churches and convents. 45 miles S.W. Palermo.

MAZZARA, VAL DI, one of the three provinces of Sicily, comprising the W. part of the island. Pop. 650,000.

MAZZARINO, an inland to. of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. Pop. 3000.

MAZZARUNI, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, 3 miles S.E. of Terranova.

MEACO, a great city of Nippon, in Japan, formerly the metropolis of the whole empire. It is still the ecclesiastical capital, and the residence of the dairo, or spiritual sovereign. Some of the temples are of extraordinary magnificence, and the imperial palace forms a city by itself. Meaco is the centre of all the literature and science of the empire. A number of the finer manufactures, particularly japan work, painting, carving, &c. are carried on here. Pop. 500,000. Lat. 35. 24. N. Long. 153. 30. E.

MEADIA, a to. of Hungary, 13 miles N. of Orsova.

MEADOW RIVER, in North America, joins the Mississippi, 30 miles from its source.

MEADVILLE, a p. t. of the United States, in Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Houses 100. Lat. 41. 36. N.

MEALFOURVONIE, a mountain of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, 2730 feet high.

MEAMES, Indians of North America in lat. 42. N. Long. 84. W.

MEAO, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian Ocean, with a good harbour. Lat. 1. 12. N.

MEARNS. See **KINCARDINESHIRE**.

MEARNS, a pa. of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. Pop. 2814.

MEATH, formerly distinguished as **EAST MEATH**, a maritime co. of Ireland, province of Leinster, bounded N. by Cavan, Monaghan, and Louth; E. by the Irish channel and the county of Dublin; S. by Kildare; and W. by West Meath, 47 miles long and 39 broad. It consists in general of flat pasture land; the soil a rich fertile loam. It is noted for grazing

and tillage. Some marshes on the Moynalty river feed an immense number of horses in the summer season; and the Kilcrew hills in the W., adjoining Cavan, are remarkable for fattening sheep. The crops commonly cultivated are wheat, oats, barley, rye, clover, flax, and potatoes. Principal river, the Boyne. Chief town, Trim. Pop. 176,826.

MEAUX, a to. of France, department of Seine and Marne, 32 miles N.E. of Paris, divided into two parts by the Marne. The choir of the cathedral is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture. The town has some trade in corn and wool. Pop. 7000.

MECCA, a large city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hedsjas, and celebrated over all the East, as the birthplace of Mahomet, and the first seat of his power. It is situated in a narrow valley, dry, barren, and rocky, about a day's journey inland from the Red Sea. The streets are regular, and rather handsome, being level and convenient; and the fronts are extremely neat. Pilgrims flock to this place from every part of the Mahometan world, extending on one side to the frontier of China, and on the other to the states on the Niger. This resort has now greatly diminished, partly from the decay of religious zeal, partly also from Mecca being exposed to the rude incursions of the Wahabees; so that the population, which was at one time 100,000, is not now supposed to amount to more than 16,000 or 18,000 people. The chief ornament of the place is the famous temple, in the interior of which is the Kaaba, or house of the prophet. This is contained in a square, which is entirely surrounded by the temple. The most sacred relic in the Kaaba is the stone said to have been brought by the angel Gabriel, to form the foundation of the edifice. Lat. 21. 18. 9. N. Long. 40. 15. E.

MECHLIN, or **MALINES**, a large to. of Belgium, province of Antwerp, divided by the Dyle into two parts. The streets are broad, and bordered in many places by good buildings. The public square and the marketplace are spacious and regularly built. The cathedral has a tower 350 feet high. The interior is elegant. The other buildings are the arsenal, the town-house, a Franciscan monastery, and an asylum for 800 widows and elderly women. It has manufactures of fine Brabant lace and linen, besides damask, and silk and woollen stuffs. It has likewise breweries. Pop. in 1836, 22,895. 13 miles N. by E. of Brussels.

MECKLENBURG, a country comprising two grand duchies in the N. of Germany, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Pomerania, S. by Brandenburg, and W. by Lübeck and Lauenburg. The surface is generally level, and agriculture is the chief employment. The larger of these duchies is called Mecklenburg Schwerin, and adjoins the Baltic. It comprehends 4788 square miles, and in 1827 contained 430,928 inhabitants. The other duchy,

Mecklenburg Strelitz, is much smaller, containing only 1092 square miles, and 45,500 inhabitants. The royal family of the latter is related to that of Great Britain, George III. having married a daughter of the Grand Duke.

MECKLENBURG, a co. of the United States, in Virginia. Pop. 18,443.

MECKLENBURG, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina. Pop. 14,272.

MECON, a large river of Asia, flowing to the sea through the country of Cambodia.

MEDEBACH, a to. of Westphalia. Pop. 1900.

MEDELLIN, a to. of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Guadiana, 19 miles E. Merida.

MEDELPAD, a province of the N. of Sweden, between the Gulf of Bothnia and the inland province of Jamtland, 100 miles in length and 50 in breadth. Pop. 32,000.

MEDENBLIK, a to. of North Holland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 28 miles N. by E. Amsterdam. Pop. 2000.

MEDINA, a city of Arabia, one of the two rendered celebrated and sacred by a connection with the founder of the Mahometan faith, whose tomb it contains. Medina in no degree rivals Mecca for extent and splendour. It consists of about five hundred houses, most of which are very poorly built. The tomb of Mahomet is placed between two others, containing the ashes of the first caliphs, Abubeker and Omar. The building which encloses it is hung with silk, which is renewed every seven years. The mosque founded by the prophet is said to be very magnificent, being supported by four hundred columns, and containing three hundred lamps always burning. Jambo, on the Red Sea, serves as the port of Medina.

MEDINA, a co. of the United States, in the state of Ohio. Chief town, Mecca.

MEDINA DE LAS TORRES, a to. and castle of Estremadura. Pop. 2000.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, an inland to. of Spain, in the province of Leon, 37 miles N.W. Segovia. Pop. 6000.

MEDINA DEL RIO SECO, an old and ill-built to. of Spain, province of Leon. The town contains three parish churches, four convents, and three hospitals. Pop. 8000. 25 miles N.W. Valladolid.

MEDINA SIDONIA, an an. to. in Andalusia. It has two churches and six monasteries. Pop. 5000. 22 miles S.E. Cadiz.

MEDINET FARS, a to. of Egypt, the an. Arsinoe, a little N. of Fayoum.—Also a to. on the right bank of the Nile, opposite Feshn.

MEDINET HABU, or, according to Mr Bruce, Medinet Tabu, a vil. near the W. bank of the Nile, where are found the remains of 4 temples, part of the ruins of Thebes. (*See Luxor*.) 28 miles N. of Asna, and 330 S. of Cairo.

MEDITERRANEAN, the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the

Atlantic by the Straits of Gibraltar. Its general breadth is from 400 to 500 miles, and in one place it is full 800; its length 2000. Tides are not perceivable, except in the narrowest straits; but there is a current along the Italian shore, from W. to E., and towards the African coast, in an opposite direction. Sonnini sounded the depth of this sea between Sicily and Malta, and he found it from 25 to 30 fathoms; and in the middle of the channel, where the water is deepest, never exceeding 100. On the other hand, between the island of Malta and Cape Bon in Africa, there is no more than from 25 to 30 fathoms throughout the whole breadth.

MEDLING, a to. of Lower Austria, 9 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 3200.

MEDMANN, a to. of Germany, 6 miles E.N. E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 4000.

MEDNIKI, a to. of Poland, on the Warwitz, 40 miles E. of Memel.

MEDUMACK, a small river of Maine, in the United States, which enters the sea, lat. 44. N.

MEDWAY, a river of England, which rises in Ashdown forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it flows by Tunbridge to Maidstone, and is navigable thence to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into two branches, the W. branch enters the Thames at Sheerness. The E. branch, called the East Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and enters the German Ocean, below Feversham.

MEDWAY, a post to. of the United States, in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 25 miles S.W. of Boston. Pop. 1050.

MEDWI, a to. of Sweden, in E. Gothland, near Lake Wetter, much frequented on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. 3 miles from Wadstena.

MEDWIN, a small rivulet in Lanarkshire.

MEEGHEUNG-YAY, or CROCODILE TOWN, a to. of Birmah, on the Irawaddy, 12 miles N. of Loonghee.

MEELAH, a to. of Algiers, province of Constantina, the Milevum, or Milen, of the ancients, built in the centre of a beautiful assemblage of valleys and mountains. It is surrounded with gardens, and plentifully supplied with fountains; one of which, bubbling up in the centre of the city, is received into a large square basin of Roman workmanship. 13 miles N.N.W. of Constantina.

MEEN, Sr, a to. of France, department of Ille and Vilaine, district of Montfort. Pop. 806.

MEER, a vil. of the duchy of Cleves, near the Rhine, 5 miles S.E. of Rees.

MEERE, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 2708.

MEERGUNGE, a to. of Bengal, 5 miles S.E. of Mahmudpour.—Also of Benares, 20 miles S.S.W. of Jionpour.—Also of Oude, 44 miles E. of Fyzabad.

MEERHOUT, a to. of the Netherlands, 24 miles N.E. of Louvain. Pop. 2800.

MEERSEN, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, 3 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 1149.

MEEERTA, a to. of Hindostan, subah of Ajmere. Lat. 26. 23. N. Long. 74. 32. E.

MEES, LES, a to. of France, department of Lower Alps, 12 miles S.W. of Digne. Pop. 2000.

MEFFERSDORF, a large vil. of Upper Lusatia. Pop. 2200.

MEGANISI, the ancient Thelabides, a small rocky island on the E. coast of Santa Maura.

MEGANTIC, a lake in the lower part of Canada.

MEGARA, an an. to. of Greece, on the Isthmus of Corinth, with some elegant remains of Antiquity, 26 miles W. of Athens.

MEGEVE, a to. of Savoy, 20 miles S.E. of Bonneville. Pop. 3100.

MEGGAT, a rivulet in Dumfries-shire.

MEGGET, a rivulet in Peebles-shire.

MEGNA, a river of Bengal, formed by the junction of numerous streams, the principal of which is the Brahmapootra. Below Dacca it is joined by the Issamutty, Dullasary, Luckia, and Ganges, after which it enters the bay of Bengal.

MEHANE, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Maese above Huy.

MEHALLET ABU ALI, a to. of Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile, 3 miles S. of Fawa.

MEHALLET, IL EMIR, a to. of Egypt, on the Nile, 6 miles S.E. of Rosetta.

MEHALETTEK KEBIRE, a considerable trading city of Egypt, on one of the canals of the Nile. It has manufactures of linen, and some sal ammoniac works. 47 miles N. of Cairo. Lat. 31. 50. N. Long. 31. 24. E.

MEHINDEY, a river of Hindostan, which enters the Gulf of Cambay, 40 miles S. of Ahmedabad.

MEHKOOR, a populous district of Hindostan, province of Berar.

MEHLSACK, a to. of Eastern Prussia, 35 miles S. of Elbing. Pop. 2200.

MEHUN SUR LOIRE, a to. of France, department of Loire, 10 miles W. of Orleans.

MEHUN SUR YEYRE, an ancient to. of France, department of Cher, on the Yevre, 10 miles from Bourges. Pop. 1267.

MEICHE, a to. of France, department of Doubs, district of St Hypolyte. Pop. 690.

MEIDLING, a to. of Lower Austria, 10 miles S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 3200.

MEIDON, or **MEIDUN**, a to. of Egypt, S. of Gizeh, supposed to be the ancient Nilopolis, 32 miles S. of Cairo.

MRIE, a river of Shropshire, which falls into the Severn at Shrewsbury.

MEIG, a river of Scotland, in Ross-shire, which falls into the Lichart.

MEIGLE, a to. and pa. of Scotland, in Perthshire, on a small rivulet of the same name. Pop. 873. The town stands 12 miles N.W. of Dundee.

MEIGS CREEK, a river in the United States, in Ohio. It joins the Muskingum.

MEILEN, a vil. of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich. Pop. 2200.

MEILHAN, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 3500.

MEIMAC, a to. of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 3000.

MEIMUND, a rich vil. of Egypt, to the south of Gizeh. Pop. 10,000.

MEIN, a rivulet in Dumfries-shire, which joins the Annan.

MEININGEN, a duchy in Saxony, forming the territory of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. Pop. 70,000.—The capital, which has the same name, is a well built town, on the banks of the Werra. Pop. 6000.

MEISSEN, or **MISNIA**, a circle of Saxony, on both sides of the Elbe, from Bohemia to Prussian Saxony. Area, 2355 square miles. Pop. about 400,000.—Also the capital, on the Elbe, noted for its porcelain manufacture. Pop. 5000. 15 miles W.N.W. Dresden.

MEISSEN, **UPPER** and **LOWER**, two villages of Germany. Pop. 2000.

MEJERDAH, a large river of Tunis, the Bagrada of the ancients, which falls into the Mediterranean at Porto Farina.

MEKLONG, an inland to. of the kingdom of Siam, near the confluence of the Meklong with the Menom. Pop. 13,000.

MEKRAN, a large maritime province of Persia, on the shore of the Indian sea. On the east it extends to the province of Scinde, and on the west and north it has Kerman and Seistan.

MELAZZO, a seaport on the N. coast of Sicily. It exports wine, olives, and olive oil. Pop. 6000. 100 miles E. Palermo.

MELBOURN, a pa., Cambridgeshire. Pop. 1474.

MELBOURNE, a rising to. in the recently formed settlement of Port Phillip, in a bay on the south-east coast of New Holland.

MELBURN, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 2301.

MELCOMBE REGIS, a bo. and m. t. of England, in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the Wey, opposite Weymouth, where is a handsome bridge, which unites it to that town. See Weymouth.

MELDRETH, a pa., Cambridgeshire. Pop. 643.

MELDRUM, OLD, a to. and pa. of Scotland, 17½ miles N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. 1790.

MELESSE, a vil. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop.

MELEFI, a to. of Naples, in the Basilicata, near the Ofanto. It contains a cathedral. Pop. 7500. 52 miles E. by N. Salerno.

MELFORD, LONG, a vil. and pa. of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 2514.

MELGREN, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2200.

MELGUND, a rivulet of Forfarshire, which falls into the Isla.

MELIDEN, a pa., Flintshire. Pop. 720.

MELILLA, a seaport of Morocco, on the coast of the Mediterranean.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Eastern Africa with a capital of the same name, on the sea coast. The town was long tributary to the Portuguese; but being taken by the Arabs, it has ever since remained in their possession. It is a large and handsome place, the houses built of stone, many of them magnificent and and richly furnished. There are numerous mosques. The exports consist of gold, ivory, copper, wax, and drugs. The ruling people are Mahometans. Lat. 3. S. Long. 41. 2. E.

MELKSHAM, a m. t. and pa., Wiltshire. Pop. 5866.

MELLING, a pa., Lancashire. Pop. 1962.

MELLIS, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 513.

MELLON'S, Str, a pa., Monmouthshire. Pop. 564.

MELLOR, a to. of England, Lancashire. Pop. 2071.

MELLS, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1259.

MELRAND, a vil. of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 2700.

MELRICHTSTADT, a to. of Wurtzburg, on the Steys, 19 miles N. of Schweinfurt.

MELROSE, a pa. and ancient burgh of barony of Scotland, in Roxburghshire. The town is delightfully situated at the base of the Eildon hills, on the side of a fertile valley, watered by the Tweed. It has no trade, and is chiefly remarkable for its abbey, founded by David I. in 1136. This was one of the largest and most magnificent ecclesiastical establishments in Scotland. The remains are universally admired for their beautiful sculpture and symmetrical proportions. In this parish stands Abbotsford, the seat of him whose fine description of "fair Melrose" and its "ruins grey" first brought the place into general notice. Pop. of to. and pa. 4339.

MELSONBY, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 514.

MELSUNGEN, a to. of Germany, on the Fulda, 14 miles S.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 2850.

MELTHAM, a to. in the W.R.Y., 4 miles S. of Huddersfield. Pop. 2000.

MELTON, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 707.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a to. in Leicestershire, on the Eye, over which are two handsome stone bridges. The church is a fine structure. 20 miles S.E. of Nottingham. Pop. 3520.

MELUN, a city of France, capital of the department of Seine and Marne, on the Seine. It has a trade with Paris in corn, meal, wine, and cheese. 28 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. 6846. Lat. 48. 30. N. Long. 2. 35. E.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island of the Polar sea, about 135 miles long and 40 to 50 broad, in lat. 74. 46. N., long. 110. 33. W., discovered by Captain Parry, in 1819.

MELVIN, LOUGH, a considerable lake of Ireland, between Fermanagh and Leitrim.

MEMBRIO, a to. of Spain, in Estremadura, 21 miles W.S.W. of Alcantara.

MEMEURY, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 870.

MEMEL, a to. and fort of Eastern Prussia, on the small river Dange, adjacent to the Curische Haff, with a spacious harbour. It is strongly fortified, and consists of the town and three petty suburbs, one of which lies beyond the Dange. It exports timber, which is brought down in floats; also hemp, flax, and corn; hides and skins, tallow, bristles, wax, feathers, and Lithuanian yarn. 130 miles N.E. of Dantzic. Pop. in 1837, 9034. Lat. 55. 42. 15. N. Long. 21. 5. 20. E.

MEMMINGEN, a walled to. of Bavaria, on the Iller, with manufactures of cottons, linen, and woollens, 23 miles S.E. of Ulm. Pop. 6500.

MEMPHREMAGOG, a lake in Canada and Vermont, 40 miles long N. to S., and 2 or 3 broad.

MENAI, a strait between the island of Anglesey and the county of Carnarvon, over which a suspension bridge has been thrown. It was designed by Telford, erected at the expense of government, and opened in 1826.

MENANGABOW, a kingdom of Sumatra, the principal seat of empire of the Malays, and of the whole island. It lies near the centre, extending (partly to the N., but chiefly to the S., of the equinoctial) 100 miles. The country is, generally speaking, a large plain, bounded by hills, clear of woods, and comparatively well cultivated.

MENDE, a to. of France, capital of the department of the Lozere, on the Lot. Its cathedral is a plain building, with two towers. Pop. 5500.

MENDHAM, a pa. of England, Suffolk. Pop. 881.

MENDIP HILLS, a noted mineral range in England, in the county of Somerset.

MENDLESHAM, a decayed village and parish of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 1233.

MENDOZA, a city of Buenos Ayres, in the province of Cuyo, in a plain at the foot of the Andes. It contains four convents, a college, and a church. The river of Mendoza flows by this town, and finally enters the Atlantic, under the name of Colorado. Population 6000.

MENDY, a town of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Ganges.

MENEHOULD, Str, a town of France, 45 miles E.S.E. Rheims. It has manufactures of lace and linen. Population 3780.

MENESTEVOLS, a to. of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 2000.

MENGALAY, one of the Hebrides, 12 miles from Barra, two miles in length and breadth.

MENHENIOT, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1253.

MENIN, a fortified to. of West Flanders, on the Lys. It has manufactures of table linen, lace, and silk stuffs; also of oil, soap, and tobacco. It has undergone a great number of sieges. Pop. 7909. 11 miles N. Lisle.

MENMUIR, a pa., Forfarshire. Pop. 871.

MENS, a to. of France, department of the Isere, on the Van. Pop. 2000.

MENSKLINSK, a to. of European Russia, government of Orenburg. Pop. 2400.

MENSTRIE, a vil. of Scotland, in Perthshire, 5 miles N.E. Stirling.

MENTONE, a to. of Nice, with a castle and a small harbour. Pop. 3300.

MENTZ, or **MAINZ**, (in French, Mayence) a city of the W. of Germany, in the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, on the left bank of the Rhine, immediately below the influx of the Maine. It is built nearly in the form of a semicircle, of which the Rhine is the basis. It is the strongest fortress of Germany, and a chief bulwark against France. Towards the river less defence is necessary, and the works are simple; but on the land side they are extensive and complicated, and would require a garrison of 30,000 men. There is a bridge across the Rhine to Cassel. The interior of the town is by no means handsome, most of the streets being crooked, narrow, and gloomy. The principal buildings are the ducal palace, (formerly the house of the Teutonic knights); the arsenal; the residences of the families of Stadion, Ostein, Basenheim, and Elz; the episcopal palace; the new theatre, &c. The principal churches are the cathedral, founded in the 12th century; the church of St Ignatius, which is a model of architecture, and ornamented in the ceiling with good paintings; and the ancient church of St Stephen, the steeple of which commands an extensive view. The public library contains a collection of 90,000 volumes; a cabinet of coins and medals; a cabinet of natural history; a collection of philosophical and mechanical instruments; a museum of Roman monuments said to be the most complete of any out of Italy; and a gallery of pictures. The establishments for education are, a seminary, a lyceum, schools of medicine, midwifery, and farriery. Along the banks of the river is a beautiful walk; also a quay or harbour for landing goods. But the greatest attraction of Mentz is in its environs and its beautiful prospects. Its trade is chiefly in wines. The site of Mentz was occupied by the Romans as a military position. In the 13th and 14th centuries, this was a place of some note for literature and the arts. In the thirty years' war, it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1688 by the French, but restored at the subsequent peace. In the end of 1792 it surrendered to the French. Next year it was taken by the Austrians. By the peace of Luneville (1801) it was ceded to France. It was finally ceded to the Grand-duke of Hesse in 1816. Pop. 32,000. 37 miles S.E. Coblenz, 99 miles N. by E. Strasburg. Lat. 50. N. Long. 8. 11. E.

MENUF, or **MENOUF**, an ill built city of Lower Egypt, on the side of a canal formerly navigable. Pop. 10,000, or according to some, 4000 or 5000. 22 miles N.N.W. Cairo.

MENZALEH, an extensive lake of Lower Egypt, extending along the coast, to the E.

of the Damietta branch of the Nile. It is 60 miles in length and 25 in breadth. On the lake is a partly ruined town of the same name, with manufactures of silk and sailcloth. Pop. 2000. 20 miles S.S.E. of Damietta.

MEOLE BEACE, a pa., Salop. Pop. 1207.

MEOPHAM, a pa., Kent. Pop. 911.

MEPPEL, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Havelter Aa. Pop. 4700.

MEQUINENZA, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia. Pop. 1600. 19 miles S.S.W. Lerida.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, and a capital of the empire of Morocco, in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in it, in preference to Fez. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night, and guarded. Close by Mequinez, on the N.W., is a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The palace stands on the S. side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, whose knives and scimitars are covered with wrought silver. The houses of Mequinez are very good, but the streets are exceedingly narrow. 58 miles W. of Fez. Lat. 33. 40. N. Long. 5. 46. W.

MER, a to. of France, department of Loir and Cher, 11 miles N.N.W. of Blois. Pop. 4300.

MERAN, a to. of the Tyrol, at the conflux of the Adige and Passer, 2 miles S.S.E. of Tyrol. Pop. 2300.

MERANE, a to. of Saxony, 3 miles W.N.W. of Glauchau. Pop. 2200.

MERAWÉ, a considerable to. of Nubia, on the Nile, in the territory of Dar Sheygya, above Dongola. The ruins of Djebel-el-Berkel and of El Bellal, are in the vicinity.

MERCARA, a city of Hindostan, the residence of the rajah of Coorga, 55 miles W. of Seringapatam.

MERCER, a co. of the United States, in Pennsylvania.—Another in Kentucky. Chief town, Haroldsburg.

MERCHEM, a to. of South Brabant, 9 miles N.N.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3500.

MERCŒUR, a to. of France, department of Correze, 18 miles S. of Tulle. Pop. 825.

MERCOGLIANO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 3000.

MERCURY ISLE POINT, and **BAY**, a certain noted headland, and bay, lying on the east coast of the most northerly island of New Zealand.

MERCY, God's, **BAY OF**, in the Polar Sea, discovered by Captain Lyon, who accompanied captain Parry in his third arctic voyage. Lat. 63. 35. 48. N. Long. 86. 32. W.

MERDIN, the an. Marde, a city of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, in a country fruitful in cotton. The houses appear old, and have small windows grated with iron. 45 miles S. E. Diarbekir. Pop. 11,000.

MERDRIGNAC, a to. of France, department

of Cotes du Nord, district of Loudeac. Pop. 2134.

MERE, a m. t. in Wiltshire, 28 miles W. of Salisbury. Pop. 2708.—Also a to. in Cheshire. Pop. 552.

MERE, St., a to. of France, department of La Manche, 7 miles N. of Carentan. Pop. 1425.

MERECZ, a to. of Lithuania, at the confluence of the Merez and the Niemen. 80 miles N. of Grodno.

MEREDITH, a to. of the United States, in Strafford co., New Hampshire, 9 miles S.E. of Plymouth.—Another in Delaware co., New York, 25 miles S. of Cooper's town.

MEREGA, or HAMMAM MEEREGA, the an. Aquæ Calidæ Colonia, a to. of Algiers, province of Tremecen, celebrated for its warm baths. 50 S.W. of Algiers.

MEREVILLE, a to. of France, department of Seine and Oise, 10 miles from Estampes. Pop. 1307.

MEREWORTH, a pa. of England, Kent. Pop. 782.

MERGENTHEIM, a to. of Wirtemberg, on the Tauber, 40 miles E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 3000.

MERGHEN, or MERGUEN, a city of East Tartary, province of Teiticar, on the Nonni, 140 miles N. by E. of Teiticar. Lat. 49. 10. N. Long. 124. 55. E.

MERGU, a seaport of the Birman empire, province of Lower Siam, 6 miles up the Tannaserim river. Pop. 8000. Lat. 12. 6. N. Long. 98. 23. E.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO, islands extending 135 miles N. to S. along the coast of Tannaserim, and the isthmus of the Malay peninsula.

MERIDA, a to. of Spain, in Estremadura, on the Guadiana, founded by the Romans in the reign of Augustus, and thence called Augustus Eremita. It has several remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch, two aqueducts, a theatre, a naumachia, a circus, and two bridges. This place which was the largest and most magnificent city in Roman Spain, is now one of the most decayed towns in the Peninsula. Its environs are very pleasant, and abound in wine, fruits, and particularly in grain, with excellent pasture. 73 miles N.W. of Cordova. Pop. 4500. Lat. 38. 48. N. Long. 6. 3. W.

MERIDA, an intendancy or province of Mexico, comprehending the great peninsula of Yucatan, between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, bounded S. by Guatemala, E. by Vera Cruz, and W. by the English establishments.—Also the capital, 10 leagues from the sea, in an arid plain. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 20. 45. N. Long. 89. 58. W.

MERIDA, or SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS DE MERIDA, a city of Columbia, in New Granada, delightfully situated on an elevated table land, and surrounded by three rivers. Pop. reduced from 11,500 to 4000.

MERIDEN, a pa. in Warwickshire. Pop. 892.

MERIGNAC, a to. of France, 6 miles from Bourdeaux. Pop. 2000.

MERINDOT, a vil. of France, department of Mouths of the Rhone, 9 miles east of Cavi-lon.

MERIONETH, a co. of North Wales, between 52. 33. and 53. 4. N. lat., and 3. 12. and 4. 8. W. long., bounded N. by Carnarvon and Denbigh, S. by Cardigan, W. by Cardigan bay, and E. by Denbigh and Montgomery, being 45 miles long, and 15 in its mean breadth, and containing 670 square miles, or 430,000 acres, divided into six hundreds, in which are four market towns, Harlech, Bala, Dolgelly, and Dinasmouthy; and 37 parishes. It sends one member to parliament. It is extremely wild and mountainous, and abounds with the most romantic and sublime scenery. Cader Idris, the most noted mountain, is 2914 feet above the sea. Arran Fowddy is still higher, being 2965 feet; Arrenig is 2809 feet; and Cader Ferwyn, 2563. The principal rivers are the Dee, Maw, or Mawddach, and Dovy or Dyfi. The principal lakes are Llyn Tegid, near Bala, and Llyn Talyllyn, at the foot of Cader Idris. There are some woollen manufactures, but this is almost entirely an agricultural county. Pop. 35,609.

MERITCH, a to. and important fortress of the Deccan of Hindostan, near the Kistna, 62 miles S.W. of Visiapour.

MERK, a river of the Netherlands, which enters one of the mouths of the Maese, opposite the island of Overslackee.

MERLERA, a small island, 4 miles from the North coast of Corfu.

MERLERAULT, a to. of France, department of Orne, 18 miles N.N.E. of Alençon. Pop. 1222.

MERMENTAU, MEXICANA, or MENTOU, a river of Louisiana, which enters the Gulf of Mexico, 200 miles W. of the Mississippi. Long. 93. 3. W.

MERO, a district of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Grainger, Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, and Montgomery. Chief town, Nashville.

MERO, a strong to. of Pegu, 140 miles S.W. of Pegu. Lat. 16. N. Long. 98. 36. E.

MEROU, a to. of Persia, in Chorasán, in a fertile country, 112 miles S.W. of Bokhara. Lat. 37. 40. N. Long. 64. 25. E.

MERRIMAC, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee, in New Hampshire; it enters the Atlantic at Newbury. It is navigable for vessels of burden, 20 miles from its mouth, where it is obstructed by the first rapids, called Mitchell's Eddy, a little above Haverhill.

MERRINGTON, a pa. in the county of Durham. Pop. 1325.

MERRIOTT, a pa. in Somersetshire. Pop. 1405.

MERRY, a pa. in Cornwall. Pop. 576.

MERS IL KEBER, or MAZALQIVIER, a seaport of Algiers, anciently called Portus Magnus.

MERSCH, two small towns; one, of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, the other of the Netherlands. Pop. of each, about 1700.

MERSE, or MARCH, one of the three greater divisions of Berwickshire.

MERSEA, WEST, a pa. in Essex. Pop. 847.

MERSEBURG, a government of the Prussian states, containing that part of Prussian Saxony which lies south of Anhalt, and east of the government of Erfurt. Pop. 471,000. —Also the capital, on the Saale, 15 miles W. of Leipsic, with narrow and crooked streets, but clean and well paved. Chief buildings, the cathedral, and the palace of the bishops and dukes. Pop. 6000.

MERSEY, a river of England, which rises in the north extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, receives the Tame at Stockport, and, lower down, the Irwell; then passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver, at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its approach to Liverpool, below which it enters the sea.

MERSEY, an island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater bay, divided into two parishes, called East and West Mersey, 7 miles S. of Colchester.

MERSHAM, a pa. in Kent. Pop. 677.

MERSTHAM, a pa. in Surrey. Pop. 713.

MERTHAN, a vil. one day's journey south of Jericho, supposed by Mr Buckingham to be the Maresha, or Marissa of Josephus.

MERTHYR CYNOG, a pa. in Brecon. Pop. 833.

MERTHYR TYDVIL, a to. of South Wales, in Glamorganshire, in the valley of the Taaf, 9 miles from its source. The church is a plain modern building. There is a chapel of ease, and several meetinghouses; also a theatre. Merthyr Tydvil derives importance from its iron works, and returns one member to parliament. 21 miles N.W. of Cardiff. Pop. 22,083.

MERTLEWY, a pa., Pembrokeshire. Pop. 725.

MERTOLA, an ancient to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Guadiana, 60 miles S. of Evora. Pop. 3000.

MERTON, a vil. in Surrey, on the Wandle, with calico manufactures and bleachfields, 7 miles S. of London. Pop. 1447. —Also a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 740.

MERTOUN, a pa., Berwickshire. Pop. 664.

MERU, a to. of France, department of Oise, 12 miles S.E. of Beauvais. Pop. 1800.

MERU SHAH JEHAN, a city of Chorasán, in Persia, the ancient Antiochia, capital of Margiana, founded by Alexander the Great. It

was one of the four imperial cities of Chorasán, and the capital of many of the Persian sultans, particularly of the Seljukian dynasty. Some years ago it was taken and pillaged by the Uzbecks, since which time it has gradually declined, and its population is now reduced to 3000. 130 miles N.E. of Mesched.

MERVILLE, a to. of France, department of Nord, on the Lis, 10 miles S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 5300.

MERY SUR SEINE, a to. of France, department of Aube, 15 miles N.W. of Troyes. Pop. 1164.

MESCHED, a city Persia, capital of Chorasán, fortified with several towers; and famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persians pay great devotion. Here is a manufacture of beautiful pottery, and another of skins. Five of its twelve quarters are now in ruins. 180 miles E. of Asterabad, and 490 N.E. of Ispahan. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 35. 56. N. Long. 58. 30. E.

MESCHED ALI, a to. of the Irak-Arabi, near a dried up lake, called Rahemat, which communicates with the Euphrates by a canal. The most noted edifice is the tomb of Ali, the cousin, friend, and one of the successors of Mahomet. 90 miles S. of Bagdad. Lat. 32. 5. N. Long. 44. 50. E.

MESCHED HUSSAIN, a to. of the Irak-Arabi, on a canal which passes from the Euphrates westward. 55 miles S.S.W. of Bagdad. Lat. 32. 36. N. Long. 43. 23. E.

MESEMBRIA, or MESSOURI, a to. of Romania, on the Black sea, 10 miles E.N.E. of Bourgas.

MESEN, a to. of European Russia, on the river Mesen, which falls into the White sea, 138 miles E.N.E. of Archangel. Pop. 2000.

MESERITSCH, a to. of Moravia, circle of Prerau, 30 miles S.E. of Olmutz.

MESERITSCH, GREAT, a to. of Moravia, 17 miles E. of Iglau. Pop. 3400.

MESERITZ, a to. of Prussian Poland, 55 miles W. of Posen. Pop. 3600.

MESLAY, a small to. of France, department of Mayenne, district of Laval. Pop. 1173.

MESLE SUR SARTE, a to. of France, department of Orne, district of Alençon. Pop. 648.

MESNA, a city of Africa, capital of Bigar-mee. Lat. 17. N. Long. 22. 12. E.

MESSA, a to. of Morocco, on the Sus, near the Atlantic.

MESSARA, a fertile and agreeable province of Candia, crossed by the small river Malognithi, the ancient Lethe.

MESSASAGUES, Indians who inhabit the country between lakes Huron and Superior.

MESSINA, a large city in the N.E. of Sicily, on a strait called from it the Farò di Messina, which separates Italy from Calabria, and, opposite to the city, is only from two to three miles wide. The finest part of the city is the Marina, a long line of buildings facing

the harbour, and running parallel with it for more than one mile, with a broad quay in front. The town forms a fine sweep along the swelling eminences, and rises in gradation, so as to present almost every public edifice in a good point of view. It was nearly overthrown by an earthquake in 1783, but has been rebuilt with regularity and elegance. The public establishments consist of no less than thirty convents, one hospital, four seminaries of education, six asylums for the poor, and two loan banks. Among the churches, which amount to nearly fifty, there are several beautiful buildings, containing a number of admired paintings. The cathedral has a fine Gothic front, and a granite pillar which supports the roof. The royal palace, the senate-house, and the episcopal palace, are all buildings of interest. Messina is the most trading town of Sicily. Its harbour is the finest in the Mediterranean. The exports are wine, oil, fruit, and corn. Silkworms have long been cultivated with success. 50 miles N.N.E. of Catania. Pop. 60,000. Lat. 38. 11. 12. N. Long. 15. 48. 48. E.

MESSINES, a to. of West Flanders. Pop. 3200.

MESSING, a to. of Bavaria, 14 miles N.N.E. of Aichstat.

MESSINGHAM, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 1250.

MESSIS, the ancient Mopsuestia, a large village of Natolia, on the Ghihoun, the ancient Pyramus, 15 miles E.S.E. of Adana.

MESTRE, a to. of Austrian Italy, 14 miles N.E. of Padua. Pop. 6000.

MESURACA, a to. of Calabria Ultra, 25 miles N.E. of Nicastro. Pop. 2300.

MESURADA, a seaport of Tripoli, the chief place of a district anciently called Cyrenaica and Pentapolis, 100 miles E.S.E. of Tripoli. Lat. 32. 10. N. Long. 15. 10. E.

MESURADO, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains which separate Negroland from Guinea, and runs into the Atlantic in Lat. 6. 25. N. Long. 10. 35. W.—Also a cape of Guinea. Lat. 5. 50. N. Long. 10. 25. W.

MESURES, a to. of France, department of Saone and Loire, 5 miles S. of Autun. Pop. 608.

META, a large river of S. America, which, after receiving several tributary streams, runs into the Orinoco, in lat. 6. 10. 30. N. Long. 67. 45. W.

METAPURA, a to. of the island of Borneo, 72 miles N.E. of Banjermassin.

METELEN, a to. of the duchy of the Lower Rhine, 10 miles N.W. of Munster.

METFIELD, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 733.

METHERINGHAM, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 880.

METHILL, a small decayed seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, 6 miles N.E. of Dysart.

METHLEY, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 1593.

METHLICK, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1439.

METHUEN, a to. of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts, on the Merri-mac.

METHVEN, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Perthshire, with an ancient castle and manufactures of linen, 6 miles W.N.W. of Perth. Pop. 2714.

METHWOLD, a to. and pa. in Norfolk, 15 miles N.W. of Thetford. Pop. 1266.

METLING, a strong to. of Carniola, on the Kulp, 13 miles N.W. of Carlsstadt.

METRAMO, a river of Naples, which rises in Calabria Ultra, and enters the Mediterranean, 4 miles S. of Nicotera.

METRO, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of Tuscany, and enters the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

METROPOLI, a to. of Candia, the ancient Gortina, of which many vestiges remain. 22 miles S.S.W. of Candia.

METZ, the ancient Divodurum, a strongly fortified town of France, capital of the department of the Moselle, at the confluence of the Seille and Moselle. The circumference of the whole town and fortifications, is between three and four miles; the breadth is nearly equal to its length. Two quarters, the east and north, are insulated by interseptions of the rivers; the latter are bordered in some parts with quays, and crossed by a number of small bridges. The public squares are small: the principal are the Place d'Armes, near the centre of the town, the Place de la Comedie, and the Place Mazelle. The esplanade is a fine walk, planted with trees, and separating the town from the old citadel. The principal public buildings are the governor's residence, on the esplanade; the cathedral, forming one of the sides of the Place d'Armes, which is much admired; the theatre, the town-hall, the residence of the intendant, the hospitals, and a number of churches and religious houses. Here are likewise extensive barracks. The chief establishments for education are a college royal, or provincial school; and an artillery and engineer's school. There is an extensive public library. The manufactures are cotton, linen, muslin, gauze, fustian, chintz, calico, and different kinds of woollens. The leather trade is considerable. Pop. in 1836, 42,793. 96 miles W.N.W. of Strasburg, and 210 N.E. of Paris.

METZENSEIFEN, UPPER and LOWER, two neighbouring towns of Hungary, 16 miles S. of Kapsdorf. Pop. 1600—3100.

METZOUKEL, a lofty mountain ridge of Greece, which separates the plain of Joannina from the valley of the Aracthus.

MEVAGISSEY, a pa. in Cornwall, 15 miles from Truro. Pop. 2169.

MEUDON, a vil. of France, with a magnificent palace, on the Seine, 6 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. 2200.

MEULAN, a to. of France, department of Seine and Oise, in the form of an amphitheatre, on the Seine, 28 miles N.W. of Paris. Pop. 2100.

MEULEBEEK, a to. of West Flanders, 14 miles S.E. of Bruges. Pop. 7000.

MEUN, a to. of France, department of Loiret, 10 miles S.W. of Orleans. Pop. 4300.

MEURS, a fortified to. of the Prussian states, 16 miles N.N.W. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2200.

MEURTE, a river of France, which rises near St. Diez, department of Vosges, and joins the Moselle 5 miles below Nancy.

MEURTE, or **MEURTHE**, a department of France, composed of the south part of Lorraine, bounded north by the department of Moselle, east by that of Lower Rhine, south by that of Vosges, and west by that of Meuse; greatest length, 70 miles; greatest breadth, 46 miles; area, 2357 square miles. Rivers, the Moselle, Seille, Meurte, and Mortagne. Capital, Nancy. Pop. in 1836, 424,366.

MEUSE. See Maese.

MEUSE, a department of France, including the old duchy of Bar, and the bishopric of Verdun, bounded north by the grand duchy of Luxembourg, and on the other sides by the departments of Moselle, Marne, Meurte, Vosges, and Ardennes. Area, 2402 square miles. Capital, Bar-le-Duc. Pop. in 1836, 317,701.

MEWAN, St. a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1306.

MEWAT, a hilly and woody tract of Hindostan, S.W. of Delhi, confining the low country along the west bank of the Jumna to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending west 130 miles; from north to south it is 90 miles.

MEWE, a to. of West Prussia, on the Vistula. Pop. 2100.

MEXAT ALI. See Mesched Ali.

MEXAT HOSSEIN. See Mesched Hussein.

MEXBOROUGH, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 1270.

MEXICO, formerly called New Spain, a country of North America, between 15. 53. and 38. 10. N. lat., and 42. 0. and 113. 40. W. long., bounded north and north-east by the United States, east by the United States and Gulf of Mexico, south-east by the Atlantic, south by Guatemala and the Pacific, and west by the Pacific and Gulf of California. Mean length 1200 miles, breadth 800, area 957,541 square miles. It has been estimated that above three-fifths of Mexico is spread out in extensive plains of from 6000 to 8000 feet above the sea. In these plains, the climate is comparatively temperate, the average heat not exceeding that of Rome or Naples. Towards the west, the descent from the table land is much more steep than towards the east. The coast is furrowed by four very remarkable oblong valleys, of which the respective heights above the level of the sea are 3217, 1685, 557, and 518 feet. For the space of 72 leagues, the distance in a straight line from Mexico to Acapulco, there is a continual ascent and descent, and every instant

the traveller arrives from a cold climate to regions excessively hot; on the contrary, of the 84 leagues from the capital to Vera Cruz, the greater part belongs to the vast plain of Anahuac. From the singular construction of the country, it happens that the coasts alone possess a warm climate. These are distinguished by the appellation of the Tierras Calientes, or the Hot Countries, and produce in abundance sugar, indigo, cotton, and bananas. This climate, more especially in populous cities, is exceedingly fatal to Europeans, who, not seasoned to it, are liable to be seized with the yellow fever. On the declivity of the Andes, at an elevation of from 3936 to 4920 feet, there reigns perpetually a soft spring temperature, which never varies more than seven or nine degrees. The natives give to this region the appellation of Temperate. The third district is distinguished by the name of the Cold Region, and comprehends the plains elevated more than 7000 feet above the sea; here the temperature is mild and agreeable. Above this, the climate is rude and disagreeable, even to an inhabitant of the north. The inhabitants of Mexico are less disturbed by earthquakes and volcanic explosions than those of Quito. There are, however, five burning mountains in Mexico, namely, Orizaba, 17,371 feet high; Popocatepetl, 17,716 feet; and the mountains of Tustla, Jorullo, and Colima; and earthquakes are by no means rare on the coasts of the Pacific, and in the environs of the capital, Mexico produces sugar, cacao, cotton, coffee, wheat, hemp, flax, silk, oils, and wine, in abundance. Innumerable herds of cattle run wild in the savannas and woods; there are also deer, elks, buffaloes, cabri, the grisly black bear, and wild horses. Sheep are numerous, but their wool is of little value. The mountains contain ores of every kind of metal; and there are abundant mines, not only of the precious metals, but also of mercury, iron, copper, lead, tin, alum, crystal, vitriol, and different kinds of precious stones. In Zacatecas, 200 miles NW of Mexico, and San Luis de Potosi, there are several mines, formerly deemed the richest in the world; but the most important mines at present are in Guanajuato, 100 miles from Mexico, and 50 N.W. of the city of Queretaro. Among the forest trees are cedar, brazil-wood, mahogany, and every sort of timber, either for use or ornament. The fruits are, pine-apples, plums, dates, water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, chesnuts, and grapes. In the markets there are sold, exclusive of European fruits, about 60 different sorts of native productions. There is also a great variety of valuable drugs, such as copal, anise, tacamahac caramia, liquid amber, balsam of Tolu, guaiacum, Mechocacan root, sarsaparilla. There are other production; as cochineal, cacao, dyewoods,

tobacco, and indigo. Mexico suffers in general from the want of water and of navigable rivers. The great river of the South, Rio Bravo del Norte, and the Rio Colorado, are the only streams worthy of fixing the attention of travellers, either for the length of their course, or the mass of water which they pour into the ocean. The chief lakes are, Chapata in New Galicia, 160 square leagues; Patzeuaro, and Mexitlan, and Parras in New Biscay; Tezcuco and Chalco in the vale of Mexico. The west coast possesses some excellent harbours, namely, San Francisco in New California, San Blas in Guadaluajara, and especially Acapulco, which are magnificent ports. The east coast does not, however, possess the same advantages. Vera Cruz is merely a bad anchorage between the shallows of La Calleta, La Galtega, and La Lavandera. The whole coast of Mexico is beset with sandbanks; and both the east and south-west coasts are rendered inaccessible for several months, by violent tempests, which effectually prevent all navigation. Mexico is improving both in agriculture and trade. In the cotton manufactures of Queretaro, the annual consumption of cottons is estimated to amount to 200,000 lbs. The manufacture of tobacco was formerly a royal right; but with the acquisition of independence, all these monopolies have been abolished. There is a manufactory of gunpowder at Santa Fé, which produced, in 1801, nearly 800,000 pounds of powder. The working of gold and silver, and the coining of money, may be reckoned among the most important manufactures. The exports are, gold and silver, in coin, bullion, and plate, amounting to 17,000,000 dollars annually; cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, salt meat and other provisions, tanned hides, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, soap, logwood, pimento. The imports are, bale goods, including woollens, cottons, linens, and silks; paper, brandy, cacao, quick-silver, iron, manufactured and unmanufactured, steel, wine, and bees-wax. The agricultural products are, in the warmer regions, the plantain or banana tree, the cassava root, the farina of which, called manioc, is made into bread; maize, of which the cultivation is extensive and important. In the temperate region is cultivated European grain, such as wheat, barley, oats, and rye. The want of rain during the summer months is very injurious to agriculture; and the inhabitants are in consequence compelled to have recourse to artificial irrigation. Mexico now possesses all the garden stuffs and fruit trees of Europe. The central table land produces, in abundance, cherries, prunes, peaches, apricots, figs, grapes, melons, apples, and pears. The olive tree was formerly rarely to be met with; the court of Madrid having always looked with an unfavourable eye on the cultivation of the olive and the mulberry, hemp, flax, and the vine; and at one time orders were

sent violently to root out the vines in the north provinces of Mexico, because the merchants in Cadiz complained of a diminution in the consumption of Spanish wines. Now that the country has become independent of Old Spain, it is at liberty to turn its industry to whatever it may most abundantly produce. The metallic produce of Mexico forms one of the most important objects of its industry. The American mines are particularly distinguished by the abundance of their produce; but the mineral ore which they contain is remarkable for its poverty; a quintal, or 1600 ounces of ore, affording only three or four ounces of pure silver. Such, however, is the great abundance of the ore, and such the facility of working it, that the produce of these mines is only limited by the want of mercury for the extraction of the silver from the substances with which it is found mixed. It is calculated that Mexico sends annually to Europe and Asia, from the ports of Acapulco and Vera Cruz, about 1,500,000 pounds of silver, the greater part of which is produced by a very small number of mines. The vein of Guanaxuato supplies more than one-fourth of the whole silver of Mexico, and one-sixth of the produce of all America. The whole annual produce of the American mines is estimated by Humboldt to be equivalent to 43,500,000 dollars, which in English money amounts to £9,515,625. The gold delivered into the mint of Mexico only amounts, in common years, to about 4670 pounds. The Mexican gold is for the most part extracted from alluvious grounds, by means of washing. Another part is extracted from the veins which intersect the mountains of primitive rock. The aboriginal architecture of this part of America is interesting, but involved in obscurity. Mexico, after a long struggle with the mother country, succeeded in establishing her independence; and, in 1824, a federal republic, called, "the United Mexican States," was formed. The population of Mexico is composed of seven races: 1st, the whites born in Europe; 2d, the Spanish Creoles, or whites of European extraction, born in America; 3d, the Mestizoes, descendants of whites and Indians; 4th, the Mulattoes, descendants of whites and negroes; 5th, the Zambos, descendants of negroes and Indians; 6th, the Indians, or copper-coloured indigenous race; and 7th, the African negroes. The whole population is between seven and eight millions, of whom only about 25,000 are Europeans.

Mexico, the capital of the above country, and the oldest city in America of which we have any account, originally called Tenochtitlan, and built on a group of islands in lake Tezcuco. It was taken and totally destroyed by Cortez, in 1521. The modern city is exactly in the same situation; but, owing to the diminution of the lake, it is now situated about one league from the water. The valley of

Mexico is surrounded by mountains, which enclose it like a wall. The city forms a great square, about four miles each way, surrounded with a wall of uncemented stones. The streets are spacious, and laid out with the utmost regularity; and the public edifices are some of them of the most beautiful architecture. The principal of these are, the cathedral, of which a small part is in the Gothic style; the treasury, adjoining to what was the palace of the viceroys; the convents, among which is particularly distinguished the great convent of St. Francis, which, from alms only, possesses a revenue of £20,000 sterling; the hospital, or rather the two united hospitals; the prison; the school of mines; and the old provisory establishment, with its fine collections in physics, mechanics, and mineralogy; the botanical garden; the edifices of the university, and public library; the academy of fine arts, with a collection of ancient casts; the mint, which is the largest and richest in the world; an equestrian statue of Charles IV., in the great square; and a monument to the memory of Cortez, in a chapel of the *Hospitale de los Naturals*. The manufactures are cloth, hard soap, and tobacco. The printing of calicoes has made considerable progress; and the working of gold and silver is carried on to great perfection. Owing to its low situation, Mexico is exposed to the danger of being inundated by the overflowing of five lakes in the vicinity of which it is built. The valley being surrounded by a circular range of high mountains, the lakes are so many recipients, in which the torrents deposit all the moisture of the surrounding ground. Zumpango, which is the most northerly of the five lakes of the valley, swelled by the extraordinary river-floods of the Rio de Guantitan, and the influxes from Pachuca, flows over into the lake of San Christoval. The latter bursts the dike which separates it from the lake of Tezcuco. Lastly, the water of this lake rushes over the intermediate ground, and flows with impetuosity into the streets of Mexico. Since the arrival of the Spaniards, several destructive inundations have been experienced. In 1629 one happened, which lasted five years. The water rose in the streets to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and communication was maintained by boats. Wooden bridges were also constructed along the sides of the houses, for foot passengers. To protect the city against this calamity, various imperfect contrivances were resorted to. At length the vast project was adopted of diverting the course of the Guantitan, which flowed into lake Zumpango, and of carrying off its waters through a subterraneous passage, which was to be pierced in the adjacent mountains. This work was commenced in the year 1607, and completed in 11 months. Its length was about 21,000 feet, and the aperture was 158 feet square. This passage, however, being continually liable to be chok-

ed up by the crumbling of the earth, it was resolved to take off the top of the vault, and to make an immense cut through the mountain, of which the old subterraneous passage was merely to be the watercourse. This work was accordingly commenced, but was not completed till 1789. The whole expense laid out on these works, from 1607 to 1789, is calculated at £1,291,770. The cut through the mountain is from 262 to 328 feet broad, and from 131 to 164 feet in perpendicular depth. The water course, however, is only of its original breadth. As a further security against the risk of inundation, canals were afterwards constructed, for the purpose of carrying off, to the Rio de Tula, the superfluous waters of the three lakes above named. Mexico is the seat of the federal government of the Mexican States. Pop. about 150,000. It is distant, in a straight line, from Vera Cruz, its European port, 69 leagues, and from Acapulco, the port on the west shore, 69 leagues. Lat. 19. 25. N. Long. 99. 10. W.

MEXICO, GULF OF, a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending N. to S. from the coast of Florida to the coast of Tabasco and Yucatan, about 600 miles, and E. and W. from Cuba to the coast of Mexico, about 700.

MEXIMIEUX, a to. of France, department of Ain, 17 miles N.E. of Lyons. Pop. 1691.

MEYAHOUN, a city of Pegu, on the Irawaddy, with numerous gilded temples and spacious monasteries, and capacious granaries belonging to the king of Birman. 83 miles N.W. of Pegu. Lat. 18. 18. N. Long. 95. 8. E.

MEYENBERG, a to. of Brandenburg, 21 miles N.E. of Perleberg.

MEYENFELD, a to. of the Grisons, on the Rhine, in a pleasant country, 15 miles N.E. of Coire.

MEYNIAC, a to. of France, department of Corréze, district of Ussel. Pop. 3000.

MEYRVEIS, a to. of France, department of Lozere, 22 miles S. of Mende. Pop. 2900.

MEYSSAC, a to. of France, department of Corréze, district of Brives. Pop. 2100.

MEYZIEU, a to. of France, department of Isere, district of Vienne. Pop. 1045.

MEZANA, a to. of Naples, in the Basilicata, 17 miles S.S.W. of Tursi.

MEZE, a to. of France, department of Hérault, 15 miles S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 2500.

MEZEMNA, a seaport of Fez, on the Mediterranean, 80 miles E. of Tetuan. Lat. 35. 22. N. Long. 3. 1. W.

MEZEN, a to. of Russia, government of Archangel, on a river of the same name, 160 miles E.N.E. of Archangel. Lat. 65. 25. N. Long. 44. 58. E.

MEZETLE, the name given by the Turks to the deserted site of the ancient Soli, or Pompeiopolis, on the coast of Asia Minor, where are some most magnificent ruins.

MEZIDON, a to. of France, department of Calvados, 11 miles W.S.W. of Lisieux.

MEZIERES, a to. of France, department of Ardennes, on an island formed by the Meuse, over which it has 2 bridges, 12 miles N.W. of Sedar. Pop. 7400.—2d. A to. in the department of Indre, district of Le Blanc. Pop. 1338.—3d. A to. in the department of Upper Vienne, district of Bellac. Pop. 1313.

MEZIN, a to. of France, department of Lot and Garonne, 9 miles N.W. of Condom. Pop. 2500.

MEZINGEN, a neat to. of Germany, 17 miles S.E. of Statgard. Pop. 3100.

MEZO-TUR, a to. of Hungary, 58 miles S.W. of Debreczin. Pop. 4000.

MEZZENILE, a to. of the Sardinian states, province of Turin. Pop. 3100.

MEZZO, or **LORUP**, the second of the Cervini islands, in the Adriatic, coast of Austrian Dalmatia, 12 miles in circumference.

MEZZOVO, a to. of Albania. Pop. 7500.

MGLIN, a to. of Russia, 72 miles N.N.W. of Novgorod Sieverskoi. Pop. 5100.

MHEYSHUR, a large to. of Hindostan, province of Malwah on the Nerbudda. It has two wide streets. Lat. 22. 8. N. Long. 75. 32. E.

MI, a river of China, which runs into the sea in lat. 37. 12. N. Long. 119. 14. E.

MIAMI, a co. of the United States, in Ohio. Pop. 5910.—Also several townships.

MIAMI, GREAT, a river of the United States, in the North-west Territory, which runs S.W. into the Ohio, 604 miles from its mouth. The mouth of the Great Miami is about 300 yards wide.

MIAMI, LITTLE, a river of the North-west Territory, which joins the Ohio, 20 miles E. of the Great Miami, and is 150 yards wide at its mouth.

MIAMI OF THE LAKES, sometimes called **Omeé** and **Manmiek**, a river which rises in Indiana, and falls into lake Erie at its S.W. corner.

MIAMIS, Indians who dwell on the Miami, and S. of lake Michigan. Warriors, 300. The United States pay them annually 1000 dollars' value in goods, for lands ceded by them.

MIANA, a to. of Persia, province of Aderbeitzan, 57 miles S.E. of Taurus. Lat. 37. 12. N. Long. 47. 22. E.

MIANO, a vil. near Naples. Pop. 2600.

MIAVA, a to. of Hungary, on the Miava, a large river which joins the Morava, 45 miles N.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 10,000.

MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

MICHAEL, a pa., Cambridgeshire. Pop. 711.

MICHAEL, St, a pa. in Lancashire. Pop. 4708.

MICHAEL, St, the most extensive and populous of the Azores, 54 miles long and 6 to 15 broad. In a valley on the east side is a number of boiling fountains, also many sulphureous springs, some of a hot, and others

of a cold temperature. Pop. 50,000. The principal towns are Punta del Guda and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lat. 37. 47. N. Long. 25. 42. W.—2d. A to. of France, department of Meuse, on the Meuse, with a fine hospital, and the rich library of a Benedictine abbey, 20 miles N.E. of Bar le Duc.—3d. A vil. of the Tyrol, on the Adige, 7 miles N. of Trent.—4th. A to. of Italy, on the Tartaro, 20 miles E. of Mantua.—5th. A to. of Lombardy and Venice, 12 miles S.W. of Mantua.—6th. A to. of Canada, on the St Lawrence, 15 miles N.E. of Quebec.—7th. A river of Maryland, which joins the Chesapeake. Lat. 38. 50. N. Long. 76. 22. W.—8th. A to. of Talbot county, Maryland, 21 miles S.E. of Annapolis.

MICHAEL, ST, GULF OF, in the S.E. part of the Gulf of Panama, formed by the mouths of the Congo, Santa Maria, &c.

MICHAEL DE PUIRA, St, a to. of Quito, near the mouth of the Puira. Lat. 5. 10. S. Long. 80. 40. W.

MICHAELOVKA, a to. of European Russia, government of Kursk, on the Svapa, 62 miles W.N.W. of Kursk. Pop. 6000.

MICHAELSTON super **AVON**, a pa., Glamorganshire. Pop. 1050.

MICHEL, St, a to. of Lombardy and Venice, 14 miles N.W. of Verona.—Also a town of Savoy, 7 miles S.S.E. of St Jean. Pop. 1450.

MICHEL EN THIERACHE, a to. of France, department of Aisne. Pop. 2300.

MICHELSTOWN, a small to. of Ireland, co. of Cork, 26 miles S.S.E. of Limerick.

MICHIGAN, a lake of North America, 280 miles long, and 50 to 60 broad. On the N.W. part the waters branch out into two bays, one to the N. called Noquet's Bay, the other to the S., Green Bay. This lake, at its N.E. extremity, communicates with the N.W. end of lake Huron by the strait of Michilimackinac. Lat. 41. 15. to 45. 35. N. Long. 84. 40. to 87. 8. W.

MICHIGAN, a portion of the United States of North America, governed as a territory till lately, when it had increased so much, that it was constituted an independent state, and admitted a member of the Union. It lies between 41. 35. and 45. 50. N. lat., and between 82. 35. and 86. 50. W. long., and is of a peninsular form, being bounded N. by the Strait of Michilimackinac, N.E. by Lake Huron, E. by St Clair rivers and lake, Detroit river, and Lake Erie, S. by the States of Ohio and Indiana, and W. by Lake Michigan. It is 280 miles long, from N. to S., and 150 miles broad, containing 34,000 square miles. The surface is generally level. A great portion is prairie-land, intersected with swamps, and other parts are covered with trees of a heavy growth. The principal rivers are St Joseph's and Saginaw. The climate is severe. Wheat, maize, and potatoes are grown to a great extent. The N.W. portion of the state is chiefly possessed by aboriginal tribes of Indians, whose

population amounts to about 9000. Detroit, the seat of government, is the only place of importance. It stands on the river of the same name on the S.E. of the state, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. The pop. of the State of Michigan amounted, in 1840, to 211,705, having prodigiously increased during the preceding ten years.

MICHILIMACKINAC STRAIT, a strait which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron, 6 miles wide and 20 to 30 long.

MICHILIMACKINAC, an island, 7 miles in circumference, in the above strait, with a fort and village, containing between 100 and 150 houses.

MICHILMACKINAC, **LITTLE**, a river in the N.W. Territory, which enters the S.E. side of Illinois river, 195 miles from the Mississippi.

MICHISCOU, the most northerly river in Vermont, which falls into lake Champlain.

MICKERY, an islet in the Frith of Forth, 8 miles N.W. of Leith.

MICKLEHAM, a vil. and pa. in Surrey. Pop. 709.

MICKLEOVER, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 1526.

MICKLETON, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 679.

MICKMACS, an Indian nation, who inhabit the country between the Shapody mountains and the Gulf of St Lawrence, in Nova Scotia, opposite to St John's Island.

MIDDELEFART, a to. of Denmark, in the island of Funen, on the Little Belt. 24 miles N.W. of Odensee. Pop. 1000. Lat. 55. 32. N. Long. 9. 39. E.

MIDDELHARNIS, a vil. of the Netherlands, 18 miles S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2200.

MIDDLE CREEK, a river of the United States, which joins the Susquehanna.—Also a branch of the Kentucky.

MIDDLE ISLAND, an island off the S. coast of New Holland. Lat. 34. 7. S. Long. 123. 10. E.—Also in the Straits of Salayer, near the S. coast of Celebes. Lat. 5. 40. S. Long. 120. 52. E.—Also near the S.W. coast of Billiton. Lat. 5. 38. S. Long. 123. 50. E.—Also in the Straits of Sunda. Lat. 5. 57. N. Long. 104. 53. E.

MIDDLE MARK, one of the five *marks* or provinces into which the Brandenburg or German part of the Prussian dominions was divided, until the new arrangements in 1815. It lies between the Elbe and the Oder, and now forms part of the province of Brandenburg, and governments of Potsdam and Berlin.

MIDDLE RIVER, a river of Maryland, which joins the Chesapeake.

MIDDLEBIE, a pa., Dumfries-shire. Pop. 2107.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, the Namaskett of the Indians, a post to, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 40 miles S.E. of Boston. Pop. 4458.

MIDDLEBURG, a to. of Belgium, on the island of Walcheren, capital of the province of Zealand. Some of the streets are wide and handsome; and part of the town is traversed by canals, across several of which are drawbridges. The chief public buildings are the town-house and the churches. In autumn the place is very unhealthy. 4 miles N. of Flushing, and 46 S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 15,000.

MIDDLEBURY, a post to. and capital of Addison county, Vermont, 51 miles N.E. of Washington. Pop. 2138.

MIDDLEFIELD, a to. of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 30 miles N.W. of Springfield. Pop. 817.—Also a thriving town in Trumbul co., Ohio, 15 miles N. of Warren.

MIDDLEHAM, a to. in the N.R.Y., on the Ure, with a market on Monday, and a woollen manufacture. It had a magnificent castle, now in ruins. 11 miles S.W. of Richmond. Pop. 914.

MIDDLESEX, an inland co. of England, comprising the cities of London and Westminster, of which an account will be found under their respective titles. It is bounded S. by Surrey and part of Kent, N. by Hertfordshire, W. by Buckinghamshire, and E. by Essex. The Thames divides it from Surrey and Kent, the Colne from Buckinghamshire, and the Lea from Essex. From Hertfordshire it has no natural boundary. Its greatest length is 28 miles, breadth 17 miles, area 282 square miles. It is the smallest of all the English counties except Rutland; but in density of population it very far exceeds any of them. It is divided into six hundreds, and 98 parishes, exclusive of the divisions in London and Westminster, and the Tower Hamlets; contains, besides its two cities, seven market towns, Brentford, Chipping-Barnet, Edgware, Enfield, Hounslow, Staines, and Uxbridge, and various considerable villages, of which Chelsea, Kensington, Twickenham, Hampton, Hampstead, Hackney, Hornsey, Islington, and Harrow-on-the-Hill, are the chief. This county is within the province of Canterbury, and diocese of London. Previous to the Roman conquest, this district was occupied by the Trinobantes, who, under Boadicea, their queen, were subjugated by the Romans. These conquerors gave the name of Flavia Caesariensis to this province. During the rule of the Saxons, this county formed part of the kingdom of Essex, and London was its capital. Middlesex presents in general a gently waving surface, with considerable inequalities in some parts, and extensive levels in others. The ground rises from the banks of the Thames towards the N.; and within a few miles of London there is a range of eminences, namely, Hampstead, Highgate, Muswell-hill, and others; and a yet higher and more extensive ridge runs N.E. in Edgware and Barnet, to the forest scenery of Enfield chase. The Brent is the chief river, which rises within the county. The

New River (an artificial cut) supplies great part of the metropolis with water. There are, besides, the Grand Junction, the Paddington, and the Regent canals, which greatly assist the internal communications of the county. The prevailing soils in Middlesex are loam and clay, or sand and gravel, more or less intermixed with loamy clay. There are few mineral substances, and they are chiefly argillaceous. Clay forms an important product for the making of bricks. The greatest portion of the lands is in meadow and pasturage; about one-fifth of the whole is occupied with nurseries, gardens, and pleasure grounds; and not more than one-fifth is in tillage. The corn crops raised are chiefly wheat and barley; the green crops very various, viz. beans, peas, turnips, cabbages, clover, ryegrass, &c. The raising of willows for the basket-makers is cultivated to a considerable extent. The extensive tracts of waste land, uncultivated heaths, and commons, such as Hounslow heath, Finchley common, Enfield chase, &c., which not long ago existed in this county, are now mostly enclosed, and in the way of improvement. The woodlands and copses scarcely amount to 3000 acres, chiefly on Hampstead and Highgate hills, Finchley common, and Ruislip. The county returns two members to parliament. In 1831, the population was 1,358,330.

MIDDLESEX, a co. of the United States, in Massachusetts, bounded N. by New Hampshire, E. by Essex county, S.E. by Norfolk county, and W. by Worcester county. Length 52 miles, breadth 42. It is watered by five principal rivers, the Merrimac, Charles, Concord, Nashua, and Mystic. Pop. 52,789. Chief towns, Charleston, Cambridge, and Concord.—2d. A maritime county of Connecticut, bounded N. by Hartford county, E. by New London county, S. by Long Island Sound, and W. by New Haven county, 30 miles long and 19 broad. Pop. 20,723.—3d. A county of New Jersey. Pop. 20,381. Chief towns, New Brunswick and Amboy.—4th. Of the E. of Virginia. Pop. 4414, slaves 2476.—5th. One of the three counties of Jamaica, comprehending the central parts of the island.

MIDDLETON, a to. of Lancashire, with a market on Friday. It has a church, 2 chapels of ease, 2 Methodist chapels, and a free grammar school. The manufactures are cotton and twist. 7 miles N. of Manchester. Pop. 6903, of the pa. 14,379.

MIDDLETON, a to. of Ireland, co. of Cork, 13 miles E. of Cork.

MIDDLETON, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 681.

MIDDLETON, a pa., Warwick. Pop. 550.

MIDDLETON, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 527.

MIDDLETON, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 1742.

MIDDLETON, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 976.

MIDDLETON CHENEY, a pa., North Hampshire. Pop. 1415.

MIDDLETON IN TEASDALE, a to. and pa., Durham. Pop. of pa. 3714; of to. 1824.

MIDDLETON TYAS, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 811.

MIDDLETOWN, a post to. of the United States, in Rutland county, Vermont. Pop. 1207.—2d. A city, port of entry, and capital of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the Connecticut, 14 miles S. of Hartford. Pop. 2014.—3d. A to. in Strafford county, New Hampshire, 40 miles N.W. of Portsmouth.—4th. In Delaware county, New York, 40 miles W. of Catskill.—5th. In Berkley county, Virginia.—6th. In Monmouth county, New Jersey. Pop. 3226.—7th. In Frederick county, Maryland, 8 miles W.N.W. of Frederickstown.—8th. In Dorchester county, Maryland, 8½ miles N.W. of Cambridge.—9th. Of Rhode Island, 2 miles from Newport, noted for a large and curious cavity in the rocks, called Purgatory.—10th. In Newcastle county, Delaware, on Apoquinimay creek.—11th. In Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on Swatara creek, 92 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

MIDDLEWICH, a to. of Cheshire, with a market on Friday, and a trade in salt, 18 miles E. of Chester. Pop. 1325, of the pa. 4785.

MIDDLEZOEY, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 679.

MIDGLEY, a to. in the W.R.Y., 7 miles N. of Barnsley. Pop. 2409.

MIDHURST, a to. in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It sends a member to parliament. 11 miles N.E. of Chichester. Pop. 1478.

MIDMAR, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1056.

MIDNAPOUR, a district of Bengal, province of Orissa. Area, 6000 square miles. Pop. 1,500,000.—Also the capital, the station of the British judge, collector, &c. Lat. 22. 25. N. Long. 87. 25. E.

MIDNOI, or COPPER ISLAND, an island in the North Pacific, 36 miles long N. to S., and 6 to 12 broad. Lat. 54. 40. N. Long. 165. 44. E.

MIDSUMMER NORTON, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 2942.

MIEDZYRZYCZ, a to. in European Russia, in Volhynia. Pop. 2000.

MIELAN, a to. of France, department of Gers, 6 miles S.S.W. of Mirande. Pop. 1403.

MIEN, a to. of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen, 56 miles W. of Pao-king.

MIEN-YANG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, 617 miles S. of Peking.

MIER-CHAS-KUN, a to. of Persia, province of Farsistan, near the ruins of Persepolis, 40 miles N. of Shiraz. Houses, 400.

MIES, or STREZIBRO, a to. of Bohemia, 14 miles W. of Pilsen.

MIFFLIN, a co. of Pennsylvania, surrounded by Lycoming, Franklin, Cumberland, Northumberland, Dauphin, and Huntingdon counties. Area, 1851 square miles. Chief town, Lewistown.—Also a township in the same county, 12 miles E. of Lewistown.

MIGUEL, ST, a to. of Mexico, province of Guatimala, 50 miles E. of Cuzcatlan.—2d. A

town of Spain, in Seville, near the Atlantic.—3d. A town of South America, in Popayan, 90 miles E. S. E. of Pasto.—4th. Of Paraguay, 360 miles E. of Assumption.—5th. Of Mexico, in Nicaragua, on Amapalla bay, 100 miles S. E. of Leon, Lat. 13. 35. N. Long. 88. 56. W.—6th. Of Mexico, in Mechoacan, Lat. 21. 20. N. Long. 102. 26. W.—7th. Of South America, in Chiquitos.—8th. Of the province of Quito, 50 miles S. W. of Quito.—9th. Of Quito, 15 miles N. W. of St Josef de Hualas.—10th. A small island in the North Pacific, the most westerly of the range that forms the west boundary of the canal of St Barbara.—11th. A river of Brazil, which enters the Atlantic, lat. 10. S. S.—12th. A to. of Brazil, 15 miles E. of St Paul.—13th. Of Congo, capital of the province of Ovando, 150 miles S. S. E. of St Salvador.—14th. Of Mexico, on the Ciguatlan, 30 miles S. E. of Culiacan.—15th. Of Mexico, 70 miles W. N. W. of Cinaloa.—16th. Of Mexico, 60 miles S. of Santa Fe.

MIGUEL D'IBARRA, St, a to. of Columbia, the capital of a jurisdiction of the name. The houses are built of stone. The parish church is a large, elegant, and well ornamented building. The town has three convents, a college, and a nunnery. The temperature of the air is generally warm. The jurisdiction has several mines of salt, which supply the countries north of it. Pop. 1000. 45 miles N. N. E. of Quito.

MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN, St, a to. of Tucuman, containing several monasteries, 200 miles E. of Copiapo.

MIHEL, St, a to. of France, department of Meuse, district of Commercy. Pop. 5600.

MIIT ABUL GERA, a to. of Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile, 16 miles S. of Mansora.

MIIT DEMSIS, a to., 35 miles N. of Cairo, **MIIT HARUN**, a to. 2 miles N. W. of Miit Demsis.

MIIT KAMER, a neat commercial to. on the E. branch of the Nile, 24 miles N. of Cairo. It has a mosque, with a square tower.

MIIT EL KOLI, a to, 10 miles N. N. E. of Mansora.

MIIT LASSI, a to. opposite Miit Demsis.

MIKALIDI, or **MAARLICH**, a to. of Natolia, on a river, the ancient Rhyndus, which runs into the sea of Marmora, 35 miles W. of Bursa. Lat. 40. 10. N. Long. 28. 22. E.

MILAN, **THE DUCHY OF**, or **THE MILANESE**, a country of Italy, between the Alps N., and the Apennines S., having Piedmont W. and the Venetian territory E. It fell into the possession of Austria in 1706, and, with the exception of the Sardinian Milanese, it continued subject to the Austrian dominion, until the victories of Bonaparte in 1796. On the formation of the Cisalpine Republic, the whole of the Milanese, divided into four departments, was comprised in it; but, on the re-instatement of the old order of things in 1814, the part belonging to the king of Sardinia

was restored, and the remainder incorporated with Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. It forms, along with the duchy of Mantua, and the Valteline, the government of Milan, or more westerly of the two great divisions of Austrian Italy. Area 7700 square miles. It is divided into eight delegations:—Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Como, Sondrio, Bergamo, Brescia, and Mantua. These countries, particularly the Austrian part, form one of the finest tracks in Europe. The north contains a number of mountains, but the far greater part consists of fertile valleys and luxuriant plains, yielding, in abundance, corn, rice, maize, vines, mulberries, &c. Milan is watered by the Po, and by its affluents, the Sesia, Gogna, Olona, Ticino, Lambro, Adda, Oglio, and a number of smaller streams. The principal lakes are Maggiore, Como, Garda, and Iseo. Pop. between 2 and 3 millions.

MILAN, a fine city, capital of Austrian Italy, on the small river Olona, between the Ticino and the Adda. Its form is compact, and nearly circular; the circumference of the outer wall is ten miles. The public edifices display all the richness and magnificence of Italian architecture. The cathedral, the grandest and most imposing specimen of Gothic architecture extant, is 490 feet long, 298 broad, and 260 high, built of white marble; and remarkable for the extreme lightness of its construction. There are in all 230 churches, many of which are handsome buildings. There are 30 hospitals and charitable institutions. The residences of the great families, though less grand than at Rome and Genoa, display a similar architectural luxury. Milan has several theatres, of which that called the *Scala* is remarkable for its size and magnificence. Of the literary and scientific institutions, the first is the Ambrosian college, with its valuable library, containing 60,000 volumes, and about 15,000 manuscripts, together with a fine gallery of paintings, statues, antiques, medals, and curiosities. The University was constituted by the Empress Maria Theresa, in 1766. The College of Brera, for the fine arts, is a magnificent and extensive edifice. The *Collegio Helveticum* is an interesting institution. There are also an academy of arts and sciences, academies of sculpture, architecture, and agriculture, a conservatory of music, a museum, a cabinet of natural history, and, at the mint, a collection of coins and medals. On the road leading from Milan to the Simplon a triumphal arch was begun by Napoleon Bonaparte, but not finished. He also made in 1806 an arena, in imitation of the Amphitheatre of the Romans, in the esplanade, or *Piazza di Castello*. The trade of Milan is not extensive, being confined to the import of articles of consumption, and the export of a few manufactures, of which that of porcelain is the most noted. It is the third city of Italy, being next to Naples and Rome, in point of

population and importance. It is not only a centre of learning and the fine arts, but is also distinguished for its gayety and luxury, on which account it has been called "the Little Paris." In 1796, Milan was taken by the French, but they were driven from it in 1799: after the battle of Marengo it again fell into the hands of the French, who kept it till 1814. Population, in 1837, 145,387. 75 miles E.N.E. of Turin, and 280 N.N.W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 28. 2. N. Long. 9. 11. 45. E.

MILBORNE PORT, a bo. in Somersetshire, with manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery. Pop. 2072. 2 miles N.E. of Sherborne.

MILBOURNE, a small river of Northumberland, which joins the Tyne.

MILBROOK, a vil. and pa. near Southampton. Pop. 2735.—Also a vil. on the west side of Plymouth harbour, and another near Amphyll, in Bedfordshire.

MILDENHALL, ST ANDREW'S, a to. and pa. in Suffolk. Pop. 3267. 12 miles N.W. of Bury.

MILE-END, a suburb of London, lying to the eastward.

MILEHAM, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 566.

MI-LEI, a city of China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan. Lat. 24. 34. N. Long. 103. 14. E.

MILETO, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 8 miles E.N.E. of Nicotera.

MILETS, the ancient Miletus, a to. on the W. coast of Natolia, 64 miles S. of Smyrna.

MILFIELD, a pleasant vil. in Northumberland, anciently the residence of the Saxon kings of Bernicia, 4 miles N.W. of Wooller.

MILFORD, a pa., Southamptonshire. Pop. 1535.

MILFORD, the name of five vils. in Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Wiltshire, Shropshire, and Surrey.—2d, A to. of Ireland, in Cork.—3d, A post to. in Sussex county, Delaware, on Maspilion creek, 12 miles W. of its mouth, in Delaware bay.—4th, In Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, 120 miles above Philadelphia.—5th, Of New Haven county, Connecticut, on Long Island sound, 13 miles S.W. of New Haven.—6th, In Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.—7th, In Worcester county, Massachusetts, 18 miles from Worcester.

MILFORD HAVEN, a to. of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, on the north side of Milford haven, a deep inlet of the Irish sea, which branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. At the entrance, on the west point, called St Anne's, is an old lighthouse, and a blockhouse. The town, which was founded in 1790, has risen with great rapidity, and is very neatly built. Packet boats sail hence for Waterford in Ireland. 6 miles W.N.W. of Pembroke.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep bay of Nova Scotia, to the S.W. round the point of the strait

of Canso.—Also on the N. of Virginia. Lat. 37. 26. N. Long. 76. 19. W.

MILFORD, NEW, a to. of Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the Housatonic, 20 miles S.W. of Litchfield.—Also the name of several other townships in the United States.

MILFORD, SOUTH, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 719.

MILHAU, a to. of France, department of Aveyron, on the Tarn. It carries on considerable trade. Pop. 10,450. 27 miles S.E. of Rhodes.

MILHILL DIV, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 3031.

MILIANA, a river of Tunis, which enters the Mediterranean, 10 miles S.E. of Tunis.

MILITSCH, a to. of Silesia, 18 miles N. of Oels.

MILK, a river of Jamaica, which enters the sea, 4 miles N.W. of Maccaree bay.—2d, Of Canada, which falls into lake Erie.—3d, A rivulet of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire.

MILL CREEK, a river of Virginia, which joins the Ohio. Lat. 40. 36. N. Long. 80. 36. W.

MILLAS, a to. of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, district of Perpignan. Pop. 1361.

MILLBROOK, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 602.

MILLEGEVILLE, a post to. of the United States, in Baldwin county, Georgia, on the Oconee.

MILLESIMO, a to. of the Sardinian states, duchy of Montferrat, 10 miles E. of Ceva. Pop. 1200.

MILLFORD, a vil. of Derbyshire, with two cotton mills.

MILLHOUSE, a manufacturing vil. of Scotland, 3 miles N. of Dundee.

MILLOM, a vil. and pa. of Cumberland. Pop. 2037. 12 miles S. of Ravenglass.

MILLOM, UPPER, a to., Cumberland. Pop. 515.

MILLSTREET, a post to. of Ireland, in the county of Cork.

MILLTOWN, a to. of Ireland, in Kerry, 152 miles from Dublin.—2d, A vil. two miles from Dublin.—3d, A to. of the United States, in Delaware, two miles from Wilmington.—4th, Of Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna. 14 miles N.W. of Sunbury.—5th, Of New Jersey.

MILLTOWN-MALBAY, a to. of Ireland, county of Clare, near the sea. It has hot and cold baths; and is much frequented as a bathing place. 128 miles W.S.W. of Dublin.

MILO, the ancient Melos, an island of the Grecian archipelago, 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Levant. It produces fruit, wine, and oil; abounds in cattle, especially goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, the roofs of which are covered with genuine capillary or plume alum, and the crevices of the rocks filled with pure sulphur. Supposed population, 7000. Lat. of the town of Milo,

on the east coast, 36. 42. 30. N. Long. 24. 13. 32.

MILTENBERG, a to. of Germany, on the Maine, 23 miles S.S.E. of Aschaffenburg. Pop. 2700.

MILTHORPE, a to. in Westmoreland, on the Betha, near the mouth of the Ken, 8 miles S. of Kendal. Pop. 1401.

MILTON, a to. in Kent, noted for excellent oysters. A considerable quantity of corn, &c., is shipped hence for the London markets. 14 miles N.E. of Maidstone. Pop. 2233.—2d. Two hamlets in Oxfordshire and Hampshire. Pop. 568; 541.—3d. A pa. in North Hampshire. Pop. 541.—4th. A vil. in Yorkshire, 2 miles east of Boroughbridge.—5th. A fishing village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire.

MILTON, a post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Pop. 1264.—2d. Of Chittenden county, Vermont. Pop. 1546.—3d. Of Strafford county, New Hampshire. Pop. 1005.—4th. In Saratoga county, New York. Pop. 2123.—5th. In Cayuga county, New York, on the N.E. side of Cayuga lake. Pop. 3553.—6th. Of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

MILTON, or ABBEY MILTON, a vil. in Dorsetshire, 7 miles S.W. of Blandford. Its abbey, founded by King Athelstan, was destroyed, in 1771, by the Earl of Dorchester, who erected on its site a large Gothic mansion, to which the abbey church is now a private chapel.

MILTON, a pa., South Hampshire. Pop. 956.

MILTON ABBAS, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 846. The parish contains the thriving village of Abbey Milton.

MILTON ABBOT, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1205.

MILTON DAMERELL, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 704.

MILTON next Gravesend, a pa., Kent. Pop. 4348.

MILTON, GREAT, a pa., Oxfordshire. Pop. 782.

MILTON LILBOURNE, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 660.

MILTON, LOWER, a vil. in Worcestershire.

MILVERTON, an ancient m. t. in Somersetshire, with an extensive manufacture of flannels, 7 miles W. of Taunton. Pop. 2233.

MILWICK, a pa. of England, Staffordshire. Pop. 551.

MIMERE, a river of England, which, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, joins the Beane, a tributary of the Lea.

MIMIZAN, a to. of France, department of Landes, district of Mont de Marsan. Pop. 413.

MIMS, SOUTH, a pa. of England, Middlesex. Pop. 2010.

MINAB, or MINAU, a large seaport of Persia, province of Kerman, at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia, surrounded with walls,

and defended with towers. 42 miles W. of Ormus. Lat. 27. 8. N. Long. 56. 40. E.

MINADAH, a river of Bengal, which runs into the Ganges at its mouth.

MINAS, BASIN OF, or LES MINES BAY, a gulf on the south-east side of the bay of Fundy, 36 miles long, and 9 broad.

MINAS GERAES, a province or capitania of Brazil, from 600 to 700 miles north to south, and about the same breadth, bounded north by the capitania of Bahia, west by that of Goyaz, and south by the river Paraibuna, which divides it from Rio de Janeiro: it is separated from the district of Espiritu Santo and the coast, by an immense chain of mountains, which is very little known. It produces in abundance both gold and diamonds; also iron, antimony, bismuth, platina, chromate of lead, &c.; it is rich also in its vegetable produce. Pop. 400,000.

MINCH, an arm of the sea, which separates the Hebrides from the mainland of Scotland.

MINCHING HAMPTON, a m. t. in Gloucestershire. The church is in the form of a cross, with side aisles and a tower. It has a manufacture of cloth. Pop. 4907; of the parish, 7255. 10 miles W. of Cirencester.

MINCIO, a large river of Italy, which flows south from the lake of Garda, and falls into the Po, 8 miles below Mantua.

MINDANAO, or MAGINDANAO, the most southern of the Philippine Islands, 300 miles long, 105 broad, and 800 miles in circumference. It may be divided into three parts, each under a distinct and independent government.—1. The division under the sultan, who resides at the town of Mindanao.—2. That under the Spaniards, comprehending a large portion of the sea-coast, to the west, north, and north-east.—3. That under the Illano, or Illanou, sultans and rajahs, a sort of feudal chiefs, who inhabit the banks of the Great Lake, or Lano, and thence a good way inland, towards the hills. The Illano possess also the coast of the great bay on the south side of the island. The interior is intersected by lofty chains of mountains, with intervening plains, which afford pasture for vast herds of cattle. The soil is well watered, producing luxuriant vegetation. Rice is produced in great plenty; as also all fruits common to tropical climates. There are several lakes of considerable extent about the middle of the island; the principal is the Great Lano, from 15 to 20 miles across, and 60 in circumference. In one district is a volcano, which occasionally discharges smoke and fire. The men tie up their hair in a singular manner, covering it with a round piece of wood five or six inches in diameter, and one half inch thick, which lies flat on their heads, the hair being tied above and below it. The women tie their hair behind, and plait it like the Gentoo dancing girls at Madras. Lat. 5. 40. to 9. 55. N. Long. 119. 36. to 125. E.—Mindanao, the principal town of the above

island, and residence of the sultan, stands five miles up the Pelangy, just above where the Mindanao, a little creek 18 feet broad, runs into it. Close to the river stands the town of Selangan, which may be said to make one town with the other, as communicating with it by several bridges over the river. It extends one mile down the south side of the Pelangy, forming a decent street for one half of the distance.

MINDELHEIM, a to. of Bavaria, on the Mindel, a tributary of the Danube, 27 miles S.S. W. of Augsburg. Pop. 1400.

MINDEN, one of the three governments into which the Prussian province of Westphalia is divided. Area 2000 square miles. Pop. 397,870. Minden, the capital, is pleasantly situated on the Weser, over which is a bridge 600 feet long. It has three Lutheran, one Calvinist, and two Catholic churches; a gymnasium, an orphan-house, and four hospitals. Its manufactures are woollen, linen, leather, &c. It is strongly fortified. The French were defeated near this place, in 1759, by the British. Pop. 6800. 34 miles W. of Hanover.

MINDORO, one of the Philippine islands, 110 miles long, and 25 in average breadth. Lat. 12. 21. to 13. 30. N. Long. 120. 24. to 121. 24. E.

MINE, a river of the United States, in the Illinois territory, which joins the Illinois.—Also of Louisiana, which joins the Missouri.—Also a tributary of the Mississippi.

MINE BILED EL HABESH, or **PORT OF ABYSSINIA**, a harbour on the coast of Abyssinia, in the Red sea, the ancient Sinus Im-mundus. Lat. 33. 15. N.

MINEHEAD, a bo. and seaport in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. 24 miles W. of Bridgewater. Pop. 1481.

MINEO, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 32 miles N.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 5300.

MINET, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 585.

MINGHIOL, (Thousand Springs,) a mountain in the north of Armenia, from which the Euphrates takes its rise.

MINGOES, Indians of North America, near the south branch of the Scioto.

MINGRELIA, part of the ancient Colchis, a large country of Asia, on the south of the Caucasian mountains, between the Caspian and the Black seas, bounded N. by Georgia, E. by Imeritia, S. by the river Phasis, and W. by the Black sea. It is governed by a prince, who was tributary to the sovereign of Imeritia, but in 1783, he put himself under the protection of Russia. The face of the country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia. Pop. 4,000,000.

MINHO, a river which rises in the N.E. of the Spanish province of Galicia, and dividing it from Portugal, enters the Atlantic. 15 miles S.W. of Tuy.

MINIATO, St. a to. of Tuscany, on the

Arno, with a cathedral, four churches, and nine convents. 20 miles W. of Florence.

MINIET, or **MINIEH**, a handsome to. in Upper Egypt, on the west bank of the Nile. It has a manufacture of earthen vessels called bardacks. Columns of granite broken and thrown down, and some still standing, besides heaps of rubbish, show that it occupies an ancient site, which, according to some, is that of Hermopolis, according to others Cynopolis, where the dog was worshipped; but Bruce supposes it to be Philæ. 150 miles from Cairo, and 22 S. of Abu Girgê.

MINISTRY OF NESTING, a pa. in the Orkney Isles. Pop. 2013.

MINNIGAFF, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. 1855.

MINORCA, the second in size, (the "Minor,") of the Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, 24 miles E. of Majorca, and 120 miles from the coast of Spain. Area, 300 square miles. The surface of the island is very uneven. It contains, however, no mountains except the central one called Toro. Vegetation is in general luxuriant. The British took it from the Spanish in 1708; it was retaken in 1758 by the French. At the peace of 1763, it was restored to Britain, but in 1782 it was retaken by the Spaniards; it was once more taken by the British in 1798, but restored to Spain at the peace of Amiens in 1802. Pop. 35,000. Chief towns, Ciudadella the capital, Port Mahon, Mayer, and Mercadal. Lat. 40. N. Long. 3. 45. E.

MINORVINO, a to. of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, 24 miles W.S.W. of Trani.

MINSFELDEN, or **MUNSFELDEN**, a to. of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine, 25 miles E. of Coblenz.

MINSK, an extensive province of European Russia, extending from the Dwina to the province of Volhynia, south, occupying from 51. 20. to 54. 40. N. lat., and 25. 18. to 30. 50. long., and divided into 10 circles. Area, 37,000 square miles. Pop. 1,205,000.—Also the capital, on the Swistocz, 310 miles E.N.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 20,000.

MINSTEAD, a pa., South Hampshire. Pop. 1074.

MINSTER, a to. of Kent, on the north side of the island of Sheppy, 4 miles N.E. of Queenborough. Pop. of the parish, 7983.

MINSTER IN THANET, a to. in Kent, 7 miles W. of Ramsgate. Pop. 911.

MINTAON, an island in the Indian ocean, 40 miles long, and 14 broad, on the west coast of Sumatra. Lat. 0. 25. S. Long. 97. 38. E.

MINVER, St. a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1110.

MIOLANS, a to. and fortress of France, department of Lower Alps, on a craggy rock, 6 miles N.E. of Montmelian.

MIOS, a lake of Norway, province of Hedemarke, 60 miles in circumference. It is almost divided by a peninsula, and contains a fertile island 10 miles in circumference.

MIQUELON, a small desert island, 8 miles S.W. of Cape May, in Newfoundland. It is the most westerly of the three islands of St Pierre, or St Peter.

MIRA, a to. of Italy, on the Brenta, 8 miles W. of Venice. Pop. 2000.—Also a to. of Portugal, in Beira, 16 miles N.W. of Coimbra.

MIRABEL, a province of Candia, E. of Candia, populous, fertile, and abounding with oil, grain, and fruit. Pop. 1500.

MIRABELLE, a to. of Naples, in the Molise, 14 miles S.E. of Molise.—2d, In Principato Ultra, 10 miles S.E. of Benevento. Pop. 5500.—3d, A to. of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, 4 miles N.E. of Piazza.

MIRADOUX, a to. of France, department of Gers, 7 miles N.E. of Lectoure. Pop. 1655.

MIRAMBEAU, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente, 12 miles S. of Pons. Pop. 2170.

MIRAMICHI, a port, bay, and river, on the N.E. coast of New Brunswick. On the 7th Oct., 1825, a dreadful fire, which broke out in the woods, totally destroyed this town, and burned many ships lying in the river.

MIRAN, or **MIRANO**, a to. of Lombardy and Venice, on an isle in the Musan, 12 miles N.E. of Padua. Pop. 3120.

MIRANDA, a river of Spain, which separates Asturias from Galicia, and enters the Atlantic.

MIRANDA DE ARGA, a to. of Spain, on the river Arga. Pop. 1643. 18 miles S. of Pampluna.

MIRANDA DE CORVO, a to. of Portugal, province of Beira, 15 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 3881.

MIRANDA DE DOURO, a to. of Portugal capital of the province of Tras-os-Montes, on a rock, near the confluence of the Douro and Fresna, 37 miles N.W. of Salamanca. Pop. 7000.

MIRANDA DE ERO, a to. of Spain, on the Ebro, 32 miles N.E. of Burgos. Pop. 2390.

MIRANDE, a to. of France, department of Gers, 15 miles S.W. of Auch. Pop. 1600.

MIRANDELA, a to. of Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, 30 miles S.W. of Braganza. It is fortified, and occupies a favourable site in a military point of view. Pop. 4700.

MIRANDOLA, a regularly fortified city of Italy, with a cathedral and 15 churches. Its manufactures are silk and linen, 16 miles N.N.E. of Modena. Pop. 8200.

MIRANO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 11 miles N.E. of Padua. Pop. 3200.

MIRAVEL, a to. of Spain, in New Castile, 12 miles S.S.W. of Placentia.

MIRABEAU, a to. of France, department of Cote d'Or, district of Dijon. Pop. 1100.—Also department of Vienne, 12 miles N.N.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 2000.

MIRECOURT, a to. of France, department

of Vosges, 27 miles S. of Nancy. Pop. 5100.

MIREMONT, a to. of France, department of Upper Garonne, 7 miles S.E. of Muret.—Also in the department of Dordogne, near the Vizeur, 15 miles E. of Bergerac. Near it is a remarkable cavern called Cluseau.

MIREPOIX, a to. of France, department of Arriege, 15 miles N.E. of Foix. Pop. 2000.

MIRFIELD, a to. and pa. of Yorkshire, 6 miles W. of Wakefield. Pop. 6496.

MIRPOLEJE, a to. of European Russia, government of Kursk, with seven churches, 88 miles N.N.W. of Charkov. Pop. 6300.

MIRZAPOUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. It is a flourishing trading town; being the chief mart for silk and cotton between the British and Mahratta territories. It has also an extensive manufacture of carpets, and some iron works. Lat. 25. 10. N. Long. 83. 35. E.—2d, A to. of Bengal, 75 miles S.E. of Mahmudpour.—3d, Of Bengal, 12 miles S.W. of Kishena-gur.—4th, Of Oude, 33 miles N.E. of Kairabad.—Also several other small towns.

MISA, a river of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic. Lat. 43. 43. N. Long. 13. 22. E.

MISCOTHINS, Indians of North America, between lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

MISELAR, an island near the west coast of Sumatra, 18 miles long, and 5 broad. Lat. 1. 28. N. Long. 97. 56. E.

MISENO, a cape of Italy, between Puzzoli and Cuma, containing the ruins of the ancient Misenum. Lat. 40. 48. N. Long. 13. 52. E.

MISESDEN, a vil. of England, 9 miles from Gloucester.

MISITRA, a city of the Morea, the relics of the far-famed Sparta, the ruins of which are about three quarters of an hour's walk from the modern town. "I know of nothing," says Sir W. Gell, "that exceeds the first sight of Misitra, though a nearer approach destroys the illusion of magnificence which it has excited." It rises like an amphitheatre, upon a mountain which faces the east; the citadel crowning the top. The streets are narrow, dirty, and very uneven; but the houses, surrounded with cypresses, plane-trees, and orange-trees, have a pleasing and picturesque appearance. On the south is the suburb called Mesochorion, (the middle village.) Crossing the Eurotas, we arrive at the suburb of Exochorion, (the outer village.) The river is here about 20 fathoms wide. Misitra was burned by Ibrahim Pasha, Sept. 14, 1825. 28 miles S.S.E. of Tripolitza. Pop. about 4000.

MISIVRI, or **MISSEVRIA**, a to. of Romania, on the Black sea, 15 miles N.E. of Bourgas.

MISKOLCZ, a well built to. of Hungary, capital of the county of Borschod. The greater number of the inhabitants are Calvinists, who have here one of their gymnasia or high schools, as well as several elementary

schools. The Catholics, Lutherans, and Greeks, have also churches; the Jews a synagogue; and the Minorita a monastery. 33 miles W. of Tokay. Pop. 13,600. Lat. 48. 5. 46. N. Long. 20. 37. 17. E.

MISSILAD, a large river of Central Africa, supposed to fall into the lake Fittree.

MISSENDEN, GREAT, a pa., Berkshire. Pop. 1827.

MISSENDEN, LITTLE, a pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 937.

MISSQUASH, a river of North America, which separates Nova Scotia from New Brunswick, and falls into the bay of Verte, in the straits of Northumberland.

MISSISAGUIS, Indians who inhabit the shores of lake Ontario, and one of the most numerous tribes in that part of the country. The men are stout, and excellent hunters and fishers; but less warlike than any of the neighbouring nations. They are of a darker complexion than other Indians; and both men and women, particularly the latter, are dirty and slovenly in their appearance.

MISSISSIPPI, (the Great Water,) a river of North America, which may justly be ranked among the largest in the world, being the common channel by which all the waters that fall in the immense valley between the Rocky Mountains west, and the Alleghany east are carried to the ocean. It rises in Upper Red Cedar lake, (lat. 47. 42. 40. N. Long. 95. 8. W.,) and falls into the gulf of Mexico by six outlets, the west, south-west, south, main, or north-east, also called the Belize, north, and Pass a Loutre, which have from 12 to 19 feet of water on their respective bars. The length of its course is about 3000 miles. It varies in width from 300 to 900 yards in the upper part of the stream; opposite the Missouri it is 2000 or 2500 yards; at New Orleans it is rather less than 1500 yards; and the general width along the Delta is somewhat less. At New Orleans, and below it, in dry seasons, the depth is about 120 feet; 100 miles above the city it is said to be above 200 feet; from thence to the Arkansas, at an average, 50 feet; and between that and the Missouri, 25 to 30, in the lowest state of the water. The first annual inundation of the Mississippi generally happens in February; the second or great spring inundation, commences with the first flood of the Missouri, which is usually in March, at the breaking up of the ice. The great flood of the Missouri begins in June; on the 15th of the same month, the Mississippi attains its greatest height at Natchez, (400 miles from its mouth;) and in the first week in July, the highest flood takes place at New Orleans, where the waters are spread to an extent of from 80 to 100 miles. Considerable variations occur in the period as well as the extent of its inundations. As it approaches the sea, the Mississippi has three outlets from its west bank—La Fourche, 186 miles from

its mouth; the Plaquemines, 31 miles higher; and the Chafalia, 128 miles above the Plaquemines: on the east side, 120 miles above New Orleans, is the Iberville. The principal streams which fall into it on the west side, are the Red river, 300 miles from its mouth; the Washita, the Arkansas, 650 miles from its mouth; the St Francis, White river, Missouri, 1200 miles from its mouth; the Riviere des Moines, and St Peter's:—on the east are the Yazoo river, the Ohio 1000, and the Tennessee 1050 from its mouth; the Wabash, a tributary of the Ohio; and the Illinois, 18 miles above the Missouri. About 250 miles above the Missouri the navigation is difficult, and obstructed by rapids; 60 miles higher occur the falls of St Anthony, above which the water is 627 yards wide; and it falls perpendicularly 16½ feet. Below the falls it is only 209 feet broad. Above the Arkansas the current at low water runs at the rate of about two miles an hour, and at high water at the rate of four miles an hour. As the river approaches the sea, the velocity of the current diminishes to one-third, and afterwards to one-half. The river is navigated by numerous steam vessels, and by thousands of flat-bottomed and keel-boats.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the United States of North America, erected into a state in 1817; bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama territory, S. by the gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by Pearl and Mississippi rivers, which separate it from Louisiana. Length, N. to S., 333 miles; breadth, 150; area, 51,000 square miles. Monticello was at first the seat of government, but now it is at Jackson on the Pearl river. Natchez is the largest town. Chief rivers, the Mississippi, Pearl, Pascagoula, Yazoo, Black, Tennessee, and the west branches of the Tombigbee. Cotton and Indian corn are the staple productions. The principal fruits are peaches, figs, apples, plums, lemons, and oranges. The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, till lately, possessed a large portion of the territory of this state. In 1820 the population of the state was 75,448; in 1840, 375,651.

MISSOLOGHI, (Middle of Wood,) a small fortified and seaport town of Greece, on the site of the ancient Pylenus, on a strip of swampy land projecting into the gulf of Patras, between Anatoliko and Lepanto, 7 miles S.W. of Livadia. At the commencement of the revolution, it stood a long siege against the Turkish army, which was in the end beaten off with an immense loss. On 23d April 1826, it was captured by the Egyptians after a year's siege. Here Lord Byron died, April 1824.

MISSON, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 841.

MISSOURI, one of the greatest of the American rivers, whose course was but little known, till explored in 1804, 1805, and 1806, by Lewis and Clark. About 2850 miles from its mouth it is divided into three branches.

The most northerly, namely, *Jefferson's river*, being ascended 248 miles, these voyagers reached the extreme navigable point of the Missouri, making the total distance to which they had navigated its waters 3096 miles, of which 429 lay within the Rocky mountains. The Missouri falls into the Mississippi, in Lat. 38. 55. 19. N. and Long. 89. 57. 45. W. 18 miles below the mouth of the Illinois, 130 above that of the Ohio, and 1200 from the mouths of the Mississippi, in the gulf of Mexico. The navigation of the Missouri to the falls, which is a distance of 2575 miles, may be generally deemed good. These falls present a very grand spectacle. The river, immediately at its cascade, is 300 yards wide, and is pressed in by a perpendicular cliff on the left, which rises to about 100 feet, and extends up the stream one mile; on the right, the bluff is also perpendicular for 300 yards above the falls. For 90 or 100 yards from the left cliff, the water falls in one smooth even sheet, over a precipice of at least 80 feet. The remaining part of the river precipitates itself with a more rapid current; but being received as it falls, by the irregular and somewhat projecting rocks below, forms a splendid prospect of perfectly white foam, 200 yards in length, and 80 in perpendicular elevation. Above these, the Missouri meets with various other interruptions, and another fall to the depth of 19 feet, over a ledge of rocks so irregular, that Captain Lewis gave it the name of "the Crooked Falls." There is another irregular rapid above this, and another beautiful fall over a rock, which, without a single niche, and with an edge as straight and regular as if formed by art, stretches itself from one side of the river to the other, for at least one-fourth of a mile. Over this it precipitates itself in an even uninterrupted sheet, to the perpendicular depth of 50 feet.

MISSOURI, one of the states belonging to the North American Confederation, lies between 36. and 40. 36. N. Lat., and 89. 5. and 94. 30. W. Long, being bounded by the Mississippi on the east, and the Western Territory on the west. Its length from south to north is 280 miles, and its width from east to west 225 miles; surface 63,000 square miles. There is much bottom land, and many extensive swamps, prairies, and forests. The river Missouri traverses the state from west to east, with a winding course of about 400 miles. There are some other streams, affluents of it and the Mississippi. The climate is cold and variable. Wheat and Indian corn are the staple productions. The principal minerals are lead, coal, and iron. There are inexhaustible supplies of salt. Most manufactured articles are imported from the states to the east. In 1763, and subsequently, settlements were formed by the French in this country; but these remained in a backward condition up to 1803, when the United States got possession of the country, which was at

that time comprehended in Louisiana. In 1804, the state now called Louisiana, was separated from it, and Missouri became a distinct territory. In 1821, it was admitted a member of the Union, and formed its constitution. Slavery is allowed. The seat of government is Jefferson, an inconsiderable place on the Missouri, about 20 miles above the mouth of the Osage. The most considerable town is St Louis, on the Mississippi, about 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri. At this place, the whole commerce of the country is concentrated. Other towns are St Genevieve, Potosi, New Madrid, St Charles, and Franklin. In 1820, the population was 66,586; in 1840 it amounted to 381,102. Thus, this state, like that of Mississippi, multiplied its population five times in the course of twenty years. There are still some aboriginal tribes in this state, comprising about 5000 persons.

MISTAKEN, POINT, the S.E. point of Newfoundland.

MISTASSIN LAKE, a lake of New Britain, E. of the S. part of James's Bay, and surrounded by mountains called the Great Mistassins. It is above 250 miles in circuit, and contains several islands. It is formed of the Mistassin and other rivers from the mountains and its outlet is the river Rupert.

MISTELBACH, a to. of Lower Austria, on the Zaya, 24 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 3000.

MISTERTON, a pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 587.—Also a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1579.

MISTINSINS, Indians in the lower part of Canada.

MISTLEY, a pa., Essex. Pop. 876.

MISTRETTA, a to. of Sicily, Val di Demona, 50 miles E S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 6000.

MITCHAM, a vil. and pa. of Surrey, on the Wandie, 8 miles S.W. by S. of London. Pop. 4387.

MITCHELL DEAN, a m. t. and pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 601.

MITCHELDEVER, a pa., Southamptonshire. Pop. 936.

MITCHELLSTOWN, a to. of Ireland, in Cork, near which, at the foot of one of the Galtee mountains, is the remarkable cave of Skeheenrinky. Pop. 4000.

MITCHELMERSH, a pa., Southamptonshire. Pop. 962.

MITFORD, a pa., Northumberland. Pop. 701.

MITCHIGAMUS, Indians who inhabit near the settlements in the state of Illinois.

MITTON, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 5277.

MITOMBA, a kingdom of Africa, on the banks of the Sierra Leone.

MITAU, MITTAU, or METAU, a government of European Russia, composed of the ancient duchy of Courland and Senegallia. Area, 10,000 square miles. Pop. 600,000. The capital has the same name, and is situated near the river Aa. 140 miles N. of Königsberg. Pop. 16,500.

MITTELWALD, a town of Silesia, 6 miles

N.N.W. of Wartenburg. Also, a town of Silesia, on the Neisse, 17 miles S. of Glatz.

MITTENWALD, a tō. of the Tyrol, on the Iser, 12 miles N. of Innspruck.—Also, of Brandenburg, 12 miles S. of Berlin.

MITTENBURG, a tō. and castle of Istria, on a rock, 15 miles W. of Fiume.

MITTON, a pa. in Yorkshire. Pop. 5025.

MITTWERBA, a tō. of Saxony, with manufactures of cotton, muslin, &c. Pop. 3800. Old Mittweyda is adjoining, 32 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 380.

MIZENHEAD, the S.W. point of Ireland, county of Cork.—Also, a Cape on the east coast of Wicklow.

MOBBERLEY, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 1271.

MOBILE, a deep, broad, and navigable river of N. America, which enters Mobile Bay in the gulf of Mexico, lat. 30. 15. N.

MOBILE, the capital of Mobile county, in the state of Alabama, at the entrance of the Mobile into Mobile Bay, 170 miles E. of New Orleans.

MOGARANGA, or MONOCARA, (sometimes mistakenly called "Monomotapa,") an extensive country of Africa, at some distance from the Indian sea, between 28 and 36 E. Lon., and between 15 and 20 S. Lat. The inferior kingdoms, which are either subject or tributary to it, extend S. almost to the Cape of Good Hope, N.W. to the confines of Congo, and W. and N.W. to Monoemugi. The climate is temperate, notwithstanding the greater part of it lies within the S. tropic; the air is clear and healthy; the soil is fertile, and so well watered as to abound with pasture grounds, on which are bred vast multitudes of cattle, especially of the larger sort. The natives are black, with woolly hair, well shaped, robust, and healthy, and more sprightly and docile than those of Quiloa, Mombaso, and Melinda.

MOCHA, or MOCHLA, a fortified city of Arabia, in Yemen; the principal port of the Red Sea. Many of the houses are built of stone, and some are handsome; but there are others no better than the huts common throughout the Tehama. In the environs are abundance of date trees, and many agreeable gardens. The English and Americans almost exclusively engross the trade. The principal export is coffee; also gum-arabic, myrrh, frankincense, balm of Gilead, senna, sharks' fins, rhinoceros' horns and hides, acacia, and civet. Pop. 5000. Lat. 13. 20. N. Long. 43. 20. E. Bruce mentions two other Mochas—one in Arabia Deserta, about Lat. 30 N. not far from the bottom of the gulf of Suez; the other in Lat. 3. S., near Tershish, on the coast of Melinda.

MOCHUM, a pa., Wigtonshire. Pop. 2105.

MOCKWANPOUR, the capital of a district in Hindostan. Lat. 27. 28. N. Long. 85. 18. E.

MOCOA, a large and extensive province of Quito, bounded N. by Popayan, W. by Pasto,

S. by Sacumbios, and E. by the mountains. The capital, which is now destroyed, was of the same name. Lat. 1. 32. N.

MOBAIN, Et., a town of the Arabian Irak on the Tigris, on the site of the ancient Ctesiphon, 20 miles S. of Bagdad.

MOBANE, a tō. in the kingdom of Sardinia, 15 miles E. of St Jean de Morienne.

MOBANIA, a tō. of Asia Minor, on a gulf of the same name, the ancient Claius Sinus, connected with the sea of Marmora. It was anciently called Myrlæa and Apamea, the ruins of which are still visible, at the distance of half a mile. 21 miles N.W. by W. of Bursa.

MOBBURY, a tō. in Devon, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of woollen, 36 miles S.S.W. of Exeter. Pop. 2116.

MOBENA, a duchy of Italy, between the Po and the Apennines, extending from 44. 6. to 44. 55. N. Lat., and from 9. 54. to 11. 20. E. Long., bounded E. by the States of the church, and W. by Parma, 88 miles long, by a medium breadth of 25; area, 2060 square miles. Chief rivers, the Crostola, Panaro, and Secchia. Products—corn, wine, fruit, olive, mulberries, hemp, &c. In 1793, the Duke of Modena was driven out by the French; but in 1814 the territory was restored to his son, the archduke Francis of Este. Pop. 379,000.—Modena, the capital of this duchy, stands in a delightful plain, between the Panaro and Secchia. It has a citadel, and is surrounded with ramparts, which, however, conduce less to its strength than to the beauty of its aspect. The houses are well built, and the streets clean and regular, bordered generally with arcades, under which the foot passengers walk. The finest public building is the ducal palace, a vast and splendid structure, of a noble style of architecture. The cathedral is a mean building in the Gothic style, remarkable for nothing but its marble tower. The college has a library of 80,000 volumes. The other objects of interest are, the hospitals, the theatre, and some good scientific collections. The trade is not considerable. Pop. 25,000. 22 miles W.N.W. Bologna.

MOBRBOO, a tō. of Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger.

MODICA, CONTADO DI, a district of Sicily, Val di Noto, which, though only 30 miles long and 10 in medium breadth, contains six towns, whose joint population exceeds 80,000. Also, the capital, near the Scicli, in a narrow and steep valley surrounded by magnificent scenery. 30 miles W.S.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 36. 51. N. Long. 14. 43. E.

MODIN, a vil. of Palestine, on a hill noted for the tombs of the Maccabees; but Pococke says, the Modin where the Maccabees were born and interred was in the tribe of Dan. 14 miles E.S.E. of Jaffa.

MOBON a tō. the Morea, with a small port, commanded by three batteries. 8 miles S. of

Navarino. Lat. 36. 58. N. Lon. 21. 35. E.

MODUGNO, a to. of Naples, province of Bari. Pop. 4600.

MOELAN, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 3200.

MOEN, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic. Lat. 55. N. Long. 12. 20. E. Pop. 7000.

MOERDYCK, a vil. of Brabant, on the side of the Bies Bosch. 4 miles N.E. of Cluudert.

MOFFAT, a pa. and small to. of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, near the Annan, encompassed on all sides by hills, except the S. It has been long celebrated for its mineral waters. 20 miles N.E. of Dumfries. Pop. 2221.

MOFFAT HILLS, the highest mountains in the S. of Scotland, on the N. border of Dumfries-shire. Hartfell, the most elevated, is 2300 feet above the sea.

MOFHAK, a small to. of Arabia, province of Yemen; in the route from Sana to Beit el Fakh.

MOGADORÉ, a considerable seaport of Morocco, on the Atlantic, on a flat desert of accumulating sand, which separates it from the cultivated country. It has a very beautiful appearance from the sea, the houses being all of stone, and white; but the streets are narrow and dirty. The harbour is formed by an island to the S. The town is defended both towards the sea and the land by batteries. The imports are chiefly European manufactures. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 31. 50. N. Lon. 9. 20. W.

MOGNANO, a to. of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 3800.

MOGUER, a town of Spain, province of Seville, on the Tinto. Pop. 5000.

MOHATZ, a considerable town of Lower Hungary, at the influx of the Corasse with the Danube. 17 miles N.W. of Esseek.

MOHAWK, a river in the State of New York, which rises to the north of Fort Stanwix, passes by that fort and Schenectady, and enters the Hudson, 8 miles above Albany. Two miles above its junction with the Hudson it has a cataract, where the stream, 100 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 70 feet.

MOHAWK VILLAGE, on the Grand River, or Ouse, in the upper part of Canada, is the principal village of the Six Nations, in the tract purchased from the Mississauga Nations, by George III. on account of their loyalty and attachment during the American war, in which they lost their possessions on the Mohawk River. This tract is 100 miles long and 12 wide, intersected by Grand River, from its mouth in Lake Erie upwards. The village is beautifully situated, and has a neat church with a steeple, a school-house, and a council-house, and not far from it a grist and a saw mill.

MOHAWKS, an Indian nation, formerly very powerful, who resided on Mohawk river; but have since emigrated to the upper district of Canada, where about 3000 now reside.

MOHEGAN, an Indian settlement, between

Norwich and New London, in Connecticut, the residence of the remains of the Mohegan tribe of Indians.

MOHICANS, a tribe of Indians, on a branch of the Susquehanna, between Chagnet and Owego, who were formerly a confederate tribe of the Delawares.—Also an Indian tribe, in the Northwest Territory, near Sandusky, and between the Scioto and Muskingum.

MOHILA, one of the Comora islands, between the north end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody; and there are several villages, the houses of which are made of reeds and straw. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, and have a few wretched mosques built of wood and straw. The products are rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. Lat. 12. 25. S. Long. 43. 50. E.

MOHILEW, a government of European Russia, east of the government of Minsk, between 28. 50. and 32. 40. E. long., and 53. 5. and 55. 10. N. lat. Area, 19,300 square miles. Pop. 800,000. Chief rivers, the Dnieper, Druż, and Sosha.—Also the capital, on the Dnieper, divided into four quarters, of which the castle is the most conspicuous. Some of the finest buildings are round a large octagonal square in the centre of the town. It has a Greek and a Latin archbishop. Pop. about 20,000. 330 miles S.W. of Moscow.—Also a town of European Russia, on the Dniester. Pop. 7000.

MOHILL, a post to. of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim. Pop. above 1000. 94 miles N.W. of Dublin.

MOHN, an island of the Baltic, separated from the main land by a strait, called the Great Sound, about two Swedish miles over in its broadest part. The circumference of the island is 95 versts.

MOHRIN, a to. of Brandenburg, in the New Mark, 20 miles N. of Custrin.

MOHRUNGEN, a to. of Prussia, province of Oberland, on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it, 56 miles S.S.W. of Königsberg.

MOHURBUNGE, a district of Hindostan, province of Orissa, between 21. and 23. N. lat., separated from Bengal by the river Subunreeka; and governed by its own rajah, who, however, pays tribute to both his powerful neighbours, the British and the Nagpour Mahrattas. Capital, Herriourpour.

MOIRA, a to. and fort of Arabia Petrea, on the coast of the Red Sea, 130 miles south of Acaba.

MOIRA, a to. of Ireland, in Down, 69 miles north of Dublin. Pop. 600.

MOIRANS, a to. of France, department of Mount Jura, district of St Claude. Pop. 1190.—Also a to. in the department of Isère, 33 miles E.S.E. of Vienne. Pop. 2000.

MOISDON LA RIVIERE, a to. of France, de-

partment of Lower Loire, 6 miles S. of Chateau Briant. Pop. 1505.

MOISSAC, an ancient to. of France, department of Lot, on the Tarn, 13 miles N.W. of Montauban. Pop. 9000.

MOJAISK, a to. of Russia, near the Moskwa, 63 miles W. of Moscow. Pop. 4000.

MOKKAN, or MOHANAN, a vil. of Egypt, on the west side of the Nile. Near this place both Pococke and D'Anville fix the site of Memphis. 5 miles south of Gizeh.

MOKSCHAK, a to. of Russia, government of Penza. Pop. 4100. Lat. 58. 40. N. Long. 44. 50. E.

MOLA DI GAETA, a to. of Naples, province of Lavora, near the sea, on the site of the ancient Formiæ, 3 miles N.E. of Gaeta. Pop. 7700.

MOLA DI BARI, a to. of Naples, province of Bari, on the Adriatic, 20 miles E. of Bari. Pop. 2000.

MOLD, a to. of Wales, in Flintshire. Its church is a very handsome building. Some towers of a strong and ancient castle still remain. 12 miles W. of Chester. Pop. of pa. 9385.

MOLDAU, a large and rapid river of Bohemia, joins the Elbe, a little above Melnik.

MOLDAU, or MOLDAVA, a considerable river which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and falls into the Sereth, a tributary of the Danube.

MOLDAVIA, a province of European Turkey, between 26. 10. and 28. 30. E. long., and 45. 25. and 48. 13. N. lat., bounded E. by Russia, S. by Turkey, W. by Transylvania, and N. by Austrian Poland. Length from N. to S. 200 miles, breadth 120; area, 17,000 square miles. It is divided into Upper Moldavia, or Tzara de Suss, and Lower Moldavia, or Tzara de Schoss. The former is subdivided into four, and the latter into nine districts. Principal rivers, the Danube, Pruth, and Sereth. Chief lakes, Bratetsch and Dorohoe. The principal products are wheat, barley, millet, maize; also wine and tobacco in considerable quantities. To the rearing of horses, and the breeding of horned cattle and sheep, the Moldavians give considerable attention; and large quantities of these are exported. There are no manufactures but for home consumption. The country possesses much mineral wealth, of which, however little advantage has been taken. At the treaty of Bukarest, May 1812, the part of Moldavia north of the Pruth was retained by Russia. Pop. in 1833, 450,000. Chief town, Jassy.

MOLE, a river in Surrey, which rises on the borders of Sussex, flows north to Dorking, and enters the Thames opposite Hampton Court.

MOLE, THE, a port in the N.W. of St Domingo, two leagues E. of Cape St Nicholas. Lat. 19. 51. N. Long. 73. 26. W.

MOLVETA, a to. of Naples, on the Adriatic,

with a cathedral and a number of churches 8 miles S.E. of Trani. Pop. 11,500.

MOLIERES, a to. of France, department of Tarn and Garonne, 16 miles S. of Cahors. Pop. 2500.

MOLINA, a to. of Spain, on the Molina, 60 miles N.N.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 4400.—Another 7 miles N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 3200.

MOLISE, the ancient Samnium, a province of Naples, 36 miles long and 24 broad, between Terra di Lavora, Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, and Principato Ultra. It suffered much damage by an earthquake in 1805, and upwards of 20,000 of the inhabitants perished. Capital, Campobasso.

MOLISE, a to. in the above province, 48 miles N.N.E. of Naples.

MOLITERNO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 5200.

MOLIVO, a seaport on the N.W. of Mytilene, defended by a castle, on the site of the ancient Methymna, 20 miles W. N.W. of Castro.

MOLL, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Antwerp, 30 miles E. of Antwerp. Pop. 3800.

MOLLAND, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 531.

MOLLEN, a strong to. in the territory of Lubeck, on the Stekenitz, 12 miles E. of Lauenburg.

MOLLIENS VIDAME, a to. of France, department of Somme, district of Amiens. Pop. 836.

MOLLINCHES, a river which runs into the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 21. 42. N. Long. 89. 26. E.

MOLOSHNAIA, (Milky River,) a river of Russia, which borders the Nogai Steppe, supposed to be the Gerrhus, the seventh of the principal streams specified by Herodotus, and that which formed the boundary between the nomadic and monarchical Scythians.

MOLSEIM, a to. of France, on the Bruch, 10 miles W. of Strasburg. Pop. 2600.

MOLTON, NORTH, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1937.

MOLTON, SOUTH, a to. and pa. in Devonshire, on the Mole, with a market on Saturday. 29 miles from Exeter. It has manufactures of serges, &c. Pop. 3826.

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, a number of islands in the Indian Ocean, E. of Celebes, including those from Mortaye in the N. to Banda S., and from Mysol E. to Bouro W. The other principal ones are Gilolo, Ceram, Amboyna, Ouby, Ternate, Tidore, Motir, Machian, and Bachian. The last five, lying W. of Gilolo, are the original Moluccas, strictly so called; but the appellation is now extended. Except Gilolo, they produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves and nutmegs. On the shores there are large rocks of coral, of great variety and beauty. They were discovered in 1510 by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch

drove them away about the year 1607. They were taken by the English in 1810, but restored to the Dutch in 1814.

MOLWITZ, a to. of Silesia, 4 miles W. of Brieg.

MOMBASA, a city of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, seated on a peninsula, which has been turned into an island, by cutting a canal through the isthmus. It is defended by a citadel, has a harbour, one of the most perfect in the world, and trades with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. The Portuguese export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brazil. Pop. about 4000. 75 miles S.S.W. of Melinda. Lat. 3. 15. S. Long. 39. 30. E.

MOMFILOT, a to. of Egypt, with manufactures of linens, on the left bank of the Nile, 20 miles N.N.W. of Siout.

MOMPOX, a to. of Columbia, province of Carthagena, on the Magdalena. It is about one mile long, the streets broad, crossing at right angles, and some furnished with foot ways. Pop. 10,000. 110 miles S.S.E. of Carthagena.

MONA, or **LA GUENON**, a small island, 34 miles S.W. of Point l'Epée, the S.W. point of St Domingo.

MONACO, a petty principality of Italy, in the Sardinian states, five miles in length by three in breadth, bounded by the county of Nice, the duchy of Genoa, and the sea. Pop. 6000. The only towns are Monaco and Mentone: Monaco is 8 miles N.E. of Nice.

MONADNOCK, **GREAT**, a mountain of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. The foot is 1395 feet, and the summit 3254 above the sea.

MONAGHAN, a co. of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded N. by Tyrone, E. by Armagh, and S.E. by Meath and Louth, 30 miles long, and 19 broad, and containing 288,500 English acres, or 450 square miles, divided into 21 parishes. Although it is much encumbered with bogs and mountains, great portions of it are highly cultivated and improved. The linen manufacture, which flourishes extensively, is the great staple. The Slieve Beagh mountains, which extend into this county from Tyrone, though they are an uninteresting waste, have, however, beds of the richest limestone, and abundance of marl; and indications of coal have also been observed; also lead ore of the richest quality. This county contains many small lakes. Principal rivers, the Ballyhays, Annalee, Lagan, Fane, Myrvale, Fin, and Blackwater. The Ulster canal crosses the county. This county sends two members to parliament. Pop. 195,536.—Monaghan, the capital, is a corporate, assize, and market town, with a court-house, infirmary, and jail, all belonging to the county, and a handsome modern parish church, with other places of worship. It has no manufacture. Pop. of town

and parish, 11,875. 76 miles N.N.W. of Dublin.

MONANCE, St, a to. and pa. in Fifeshire. Pop. 1110. 12 miles S. of Cupar.

MONASTER, a to. of Tunis, near the sea, 70 miles S.E. of Tunis. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 11. 6. E.

MONASTERVAN, a to. of Ireland, in Kildare, on the Barrow, 32 miles S.W. of Dublin. Pop. 1300.

MONASTIER, a to. of France, department of Upper Loire, 9 miles S.S.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 1766.

MONASTIR, **TOLI**, or **BISTOLIA**, an inland to. of Macedon, on one of the tributary streams of the Vistritza, or Hebrus, 95 miles W.N.W. of Salonica. Pop. 15,000.

MONAVAR, a to. of Spain in Valencia, 20 miles W. of Alicant. Pop. 8000.

MONBERCELLO, a to. of Piedmont, 35 miles E.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2500.

MONBLANC, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, 17 miles N. of Taragona. Pop. 3600.

MONBUI, a fortified to. of Spain, in Catalonia. Pop. 2000.

MONCAGLIERI, a to. of Piedmont, on the Po, 4 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 7300.

MONCALVO, a to. of Piedmont, 30 miles E. of Turin. Pop. 3500.

MONCAON, a to. of Portugal, in Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a strong castle, 25 miles N. of Braga.

MONCARAS, a to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Guadiana, 25 miles E. of Evora. Pop. 1500.

MONCARET, a to. of France, department of Dordogne. Pop. 2500.

MONCHABOO, a city of the Birman empire, and, for a short period, its capital, surrounded by a wall of brick and mud, 20 feet high by 12 thick. 50 miles N. of Ummerapoora. Pop. 4000.

MONCHIQUE, a to. of Portugal, 15 miles W. of Silves. Pop. 4800.

MONCKTON, or **St NICHOLAS**, a pa., Pembrokeshire. Pop. 1128.

MONCLAR, a to. of France, department of Lot, 10 miles E.S.E. of Montauban. Pop. 1776.—Another in the department of Lot and Garrone, 7 miles W. of Villeneuve d'Agen. Pop. 2061.

MONCORVO, a to. of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes. Pop. 1300.

MONCOTOUR, a to. of France, department of Vienne, 7 miles S.S.W. of Loudon. Pop. 819.—Another in the department of North Coasts, 10 miles S.S.E. of St Brieuc. Pop. 1600.

MONCRIVELLO, a to. of Piedmont, province of Vercelli. Pop. 2300.

MONCTON COMBE, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1031.

MONCUU, a to. of France, department of Lot, 12 miles S.W. of Cahors. Pop. 2000.

MONDARDIER, a to. of France, department of Gard. Pop. 2500.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, province of Beira, which falls into the Atlantic, near Cape Mondego.

MONDEGO, CAPE, on the West of Portugal. Lat. 40. 4. N. Long. 8. 50.—Also a cape on the Slave coast. Lat. 5. 50. N. Long. 3. E.

MONDONEDO, a walled to. of Spain, in Galicia, 75 miles W. of Oviedo. Pop. 6000.

MONDONEDO, SIERRA DE, an extensive mountain chain in Spain, at the N.E. extremity of Gallaia.

MONDOUBLEAU, a to. of France department of Loir and Cher, 15 miles N.N.W. of Vendôme.

MONDOVI, a province of the Sardinian territory, bounded on the E. by Acqui, and on the W. by Cuneo, consisting mainly of the basin of the Upper Tanaro. Length, 40 miles; breadth, 15 miles. Pop. 120,000. Mondovi, the capital, has a small citadel, and a great number of religious houses and churches. The suburbs have manufactures of woollen and muslin, and tanneries and iron forges; but the chief employment is the spinning of silk. 45 miles S.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 15,700.

MONDRAGON, a to. of Spain, in Guipuscoa, near which are some medicinal springs, and a noted iron mine, 24 miles S.S.W. of St. Sebastian.—Also a to. of France, department of Tarn, 12 miles N.N.W. of Castres.

MONDRAGONE, a to. of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its medicinal waters, 13 miles N.W. of Capua. Pop. 1800.

MONEINS, a to. of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, on the Baisse, 9 miles W. of Pau. Pop. 5200.

MONESTIER, a to. of France, department of Upper Alps, 13 miles N.W. of Gap. Pop. 2800.

MONESTIER-DE-CLERMONT, a to. of France, department of Isere, 16 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. 569.

MONESTIES, a to. of France, department of Tarn, 9 miles N. of Alby. Pop. 1210.

MONEYDIE, a pa., Perthshire. Pop. 1028.

MONEYMORE, a considerable vil. of Ireland, county of Derry, 83 miles from Dublin.

MONFALCONE, a to. of Lombardy and Venice, 15 miles N.W. of Trieste. Pop. 1200.

MONFALONT, a well built to. of Upper Egypt, on the Nile.

MONFAUCON, a to. of France, department of Lot. Pop. 1900.

MONFIA, a fertile island on the coast of Zanguebar, governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese, 80 miles in circumference. Lat. 7. 30. S.

MONFLANQUIN, a to. of France, department of Lot and Garonne, 19 miles N. of Agen. Pop. 5000.

MONFORTE, a to. of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes, 33 miles W. of Braganza.—Another of Portugal, in Beira, 15 miles S.E. of Castel Branco.—Another of Portu-

gal, province of Alentejo, 12 miles S. of Portalegre.—Also of Spain, in Valencia, 13 miles W.N.W. of Alicante.—Also of Sicily, Val di Demona, 10 miles W.S.W. of Messina.

MONGAGUBA, a river of Brazil, which enters the Atlantic. Lat. 9. 20. S. Long. 34. 56. W.

MONGAS, a country of Africa, S. of Sofala, furnishing a great quantity of gold, particularly at Massapa and Maninas, and the mountain of Ophir; whence, as some have supposed, Solomon derived his treasures.

MONGHIER, a district of Hindostan, province of Bahar, between 26 and 28 N. lat., S. of the Ganges.

MONGHIER, properly MOODGO-GHEREE, a to. and celebrated fortress, capital of the above district, on the Ganges, with a high brick wall and round towers at the angles. 250 miles N.W. of Calcutta.

MONGHOA, or MUNG-HOA, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Yun-nan, 1217 miles S.W. of Peking. Lat. 25. 18. N. Long. 100. 4. E.

MONGOLIA, often called Tartary, an extensive region of central Asia, having Siberia on the north, and China on the south, and lying between 38. and 53. N. lat., and 84. and 124. E. long. It is inhabited by the wandering tribes of that race, which, under the name of Mongols, or Moguls, has been so celebrated. The Mongol Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses; they wander in hordes, and live under tents, which they remove from one place to another, according as the temperature of the seasons, or the wants of their flocks require; they pass the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain or hill which shelters them from the north wind. They are naturally clownish and dirty. During the summer they live only on the milk of the cow, mare, ewe-goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarse tea has been infused; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They are free, open, and sincere. They pride themselves on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and carry the ashes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of stones, over which they plant a great number of small standards. They are unacquainted with the use of money, and trade only by barter. The religion of the Mongol Tartars is confined to the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their priests, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain, and to whom they give the most valuable of their effects in return for prayers, which they go about reciting from tent to tent. All the Mongols are go-

verned by khans, or particular princes, independent of each other; but all subject to the emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars. When the Mandshoos subdued China, they conferred on the most powerful of the Mongol princes the titles of vang, peile, peize, and cong, which answer to the British titles of king, duke, count, and marquis; each of them had a revenue assigned him, but far inferior to the appointments of the Mandshoo lords at Pekin: the emperor settled the limits of their respective territories, and appointed them laws, according to which they are at present governed. All the Mongol nations under the Chinese government may be divided into four principal tribes—the Mongols, properly so called, the Kalkas, the Oortous, and the Tartars of Konkonor. The area of Mongolia is about 1,250,000 square miles. Pop. upwards of 2,000,000.

MONGRAND, a to. of Piedmont, between Vercelli and Biella. Pop. 3200.

MONHEIM, a to. of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg. Pop. 2800.

MONIKENDAM, a to. of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee. 9 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2100.

MONIFIETH, a pa., Forfarshire. Pop. 2635.

MONIKIE, a pa., Forfarshire. Pop. 1322.

MONIMAIL, a pa., Fifeshire. Pop. 1230.

MONISTROL, a to. of France, department of the Upper Loire. 19 miles N.E. of Le Puy. Pop. 4000.—Also, a considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia. 14 miles W. of Manresa.

MONITO, a small island in the West Indies, between Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

MONIVAIND, a pa., Perthshire. Pop. 531.

MON-KIEU-TCHIN-HOTUN, a town of Corea. Lat. 43. 1. N. Long. 129. 50. E.

MONK FRYSTON, a p., W.R.Y. Pop. 863.

MONK HESLETON, a pa., Durham. Pop. 501.

MONK WEARMOUTH, a pa., Durham. Pop. 9428.

MONK WEARMOUTH, a to., Durham. Pop. 1498.

MONK WEARMOUTH SHORE, a to., Durham. Pop. 6051.

MONKEN HADLEY, a pa., Middlesex. Pop. 979.

MONKLAND, NEW and OLD, two parishes and villages of Scotland, about 8 miles E. of Glasgow. Pop. 9867—9580.

MONKLEIGH, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 262.

MONKS LEIGH, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 733.

MONKS KIRBY, a pa., Warwickshire. Pop. 1637.

MONKS SHERBORNE, a pa., Southamptonshire. Pop. 522.

MONKSEATON, a to., Northumberland. Pop. 489.

MONKTON, a township in Durham. Pop. 4924.—Also a pa., Ayrshire. Pop. 1818.

MONKTON, a p. t. of the United States, in

Addison county, Vermont.—Also, of Annapolis county, Nova Scotia.

MONMOUTH, a maritime co. of England, on the borders of Wales, 28 miles long, and 24 broad; bounded S. by the Bristol channel, N. by Hereford and Brecknock, W. by Glamorgan, and E. by Gloucester and Hereford. It contains 496 square miles, or 317,440 acres, divided into 6 hundreds and 123 parishes, containing 1 borough and 6 market-towns. The aspect is extremely diversified. The soil is on the whole fertile, especially in the E., and along the Usk. The S. consists partly of large tracts of moor or marsh lands, of a deep rich loamy soil in some places, and a black peaty earth in others. The W. which is hilly, consists of a barren soil of a thin peaty nature. The marsh lands are used as pasture, the uplands are under a mixed kind of husbandry, between pasture and arable. Monmouthshire is chiefly noted for its mineral riches: it abounds with iron-stone, and with coal; and numerous iron and several tin works have been erected. Limestone of the finest kind is found in every part; breccia for millstones, and valuable building stones also abound, and lead ore occurs in some places. Chief rivers, the Wye, Usk, Romney, Ebbw, and Munnow. The inland navigation has been improved by two canals; and several rail-roads have been constructed. The Welsh language is much spoken; but the English is used in the towns. This county is remarkable for the number of its antiquities. It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 98,130.

MONMOUTH, a bo. the capital of the above county, at the confluence of the Munnow and Wye, which are crossed by three bridges. There are still some remains of its ancient castle; also of a Benedictine priory. St Thomas's church is a small but very ancient building. The new town-hall stands in the market-place. A considerable quantity of bark is exported. In conjunction with Usk and Newport, it sends one member to Parliament. 21 miles S.W. of Gloucester. Pop. 4916.

MONMOUTH, a large maritime county of the United States, in New Jersey.—Also the capital, 63 miles E.N.E. Philadelphia.

MONONGAHELA, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, at the foot of Laurel mountain, flows N. by Morgantown, where it becomes navigable, then enters Pennsylvania, and passes by Redstone to Pittsburg, where it meets the Alleghany, and their united streams assume the name of Ohio, forming a tributary of the Mississippi.

MONONGALIA, a county of Virginia. Chief town, Morgantown.

MONOPOLI, a well built to. of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic, with a cathedral, and a number of churches. It has manufactures of hemp and cotton stuffs. 26 miles E.S.E. of Bari. Pop. 15,600.

MONPAZIER, a to. of France, department

of Dordogne, 18 miles S.W. of Sarlat. Pop. 1028.

MONPON, a to. of France, department of Dordogne, district of Ribérac. Pop. 1500.

MONQUEGNA, or MONQUEQUA, a to. of Peru, 100 miles S.E. of Arequipa. Lat. 17. 34. S. Lon. 71. 40. E.

MONQUITTER, a pa., Aberdeenshire. It is pastoral and moorland, extending 9 miles in length and 4 in breadth. Pop. 2004.

MONREALE, a to. of Sicily, on a hill, two miles W.S.W. of Palermo, with a fine Gothic cathedral. Pop. 8000.

MONROE, a co. of the United States, in Ohio. Chief town, Woodsfield.—Also, of Virginia. Chief town, Union Town.—Also, counties in Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama.

MONROYO, a to. of Spain, in Arragon, 27 miles W. of Tortosa.

MONS, a strong fortified to. of Belgium, capital of the province of Hainault, on the Trouille. It is well built, with several squares, and tolerably regular streets. The marketplace is spacious, and contains the government-house, and the house of the provincial council. The town-hall is a large old building, with a steeple, erected in 1716. The churches are in general well built; that of St Wandree is one of the finest ornaments of the city. Mons has manufactures of woollens, cotton, linen, and lace; also iron founderies, works for salt, earthenware, oil, and soap. It was taken, in 1709, by the Allies under Marlborough and Eugene; in 1746, by Marshal Saxe; and in 1792, by the French. 23 miles E.N.E. of Valenciennes. Pop. 20,000.

MONSARAZ, a to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Guadiana, 25 miles S.W. of Elvas.

MONSELICE, a to. of Austrian Italy, in the Paduan, with manufactures of woollen and linen. 10 miles S.S.W. of Padua. Pop. 9000.

MONSOL, a to. of Guinea, in the country of Anziko, and the residence of the micoco, or king. 380 miles N.E. of Salvador. Lat. 0. 40. S. Long. 17. 16. E.

MONSTIER, or MOUSTIER, a small to. of Savoy, anciently called Forum Claudii, near the conflux of the Isere and Doiron. It is the see of the archbishop of Tarantaise. Besides the metropolitan, it has two parish churches, and several religious houses. The access to the town is extremely difficult, by defiles, on the sides of torrents and precipices. In the neighbourhood is a considerable salt-work. 45 miles S.E.E. of Geneva.

MONT DAUPHIN, a to. of France, department of Higher Alps, on a rock, almost surrounded by the Durance, 15 miles south of Briançon.

MONT DE MARSAN, a to. of France, department of Landes, 51 miles N.W. of Bayonne. Pop. 4500.

MONT LOUIS, a to. of France, department of Indre and Loire, 9 miles E.S.E. of Tours. Pop. 3000.—Another in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It is strongly fortified,

and has a citadel, arsenal, magazines, &c. 15 miles W.S.W. of Prades. Pop. 1100.

MONT MORILLON, a to. of France, department of Vienne, 22 miles S.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 2000.

MONT PULCIANO, a to. of Italy, with several churches and convents, 50 miles S.S.E. of Florence. Pop. 7300.

MONT ST JEAN, a to. of France, department of Cote d'Or, 12 miles S. of Semur en Auxois.

MONT ST MICHEL, a to. of France, department of La Manche, 6 miles from the sea, with a castle on a rock, 6 miles S.W. of Avranches. Lat. 46. 36. N. Long. 1. 27. W.

MONT SERRI, a mountain of Spain, one of the most lofty in Catalonia, S. of Vique.

MONTA, a to. of Piedmont, province of Asti. Pop. 2500.

MONTABAU, a fortified to. of Germany, 11 miles E. of Coblenz.

MONTACUTE, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1028.

MONTAGNAC, a to. of France, 21 miles W. S.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 2700.

MONTAGNANA, a to. of Austrian Italy, 20 miles S.W. of Padua. Pop. 6200.

MONTAGNANO, a to. of Naples, province of Molise. Pop. 2700.

MONTAGRIER, a to. of France, department of Dordogne, 9 miles N. of Bergerac. Pop. 1020.—Another, department of Dordogne, 6 miles N.E. of Ribérac. Pop. 1850.

MONTAGUE, a to. of Hampshire, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut, 18 miles N. of Northampton. Pop. 1222.—Another in Sussex county, New Jersey, Delaware, 17 miles N. of Newtown.—Also the largest of the small islands in Prince William's Sound, on the N.W. of North America, 50 miles long and 10 broad. Lat. 59. 50. to 60. 30. N. Long. 147. to 148. W.—Also a township in Upper Canada.—Also a small island in the Florida stream. Lat. 24. 42. N. Long. 81. 45. W.—Also one of the New Hebrides. Lat. 17. 26. N. Long. 168. 13. E.

MONTAGUE, CAPE, on the north of Hudson's bay. Lat. 66. N. Long. 88. W.

MONTAIGU, a to. of France, department of La Vendee, 56 miles S.S.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1011.

MONTAIGU, or SCHERPENHEUVEL, a to. of the Netherlands, noted for an image of the Virgin, 3 miles W. of Drist.

MONTAIGUT, a to. of France, department of Puy de Dome, 21 miles N.N.W. of Riom. Pop. 1460.—Another department of Lot and Garonne, 18 miles N.E. of Agen. Pop. 4100.

MONTALCINO, a to. of Tuscany, 45 miles S.E. of Florence. Pop. 2700.

MONTALEGRE, a to. of Portugal, in Tras-os Montes, 25 miles N.E. of Braga.

MONTALTO, a to. of Italy, near the mouth of the Fiora, 55 miles N.W. of Rome.—Also a to. 40 miles S. of Ancona.—Also of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Pop. 4600.

MONTALVAN, a to. of Spain, in Arragon, with a strong citadel, on the Rio Martin, 44 miles S. of Saragossa.

MONTALVAO, a fortified to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, 96 miles N.E. of Lisbon.

MONTANARO, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Turin. Pop. 3500.

MONTANŒUF, a to. of France, department of Charente, 7 miles N.E. of La Rochefoucault. Pop. 947.

MONTANER, a to. of France, department of Lower Pyrenees, district of Pau. Pop. 918.

MONTARGIS, a well built to. of France, department of Loiret. The public buildings are the churches, a small theatre, and an old castle. 40 miles N.E. of Orleans. Pop. 7000.

MONTASTRUE, a to. of France, department of Upper Garonne, 9 miles E. of Toulouse. Pop. 1200.—Also a small town in the department of Gers, 10 miles N. of Auch.

MONTAUBAN, a well built to. of France, capital of the department of Tarn and Garonne, on the Tarn, consisting of three parts, on different sides of the river, communicating by a bridge of brick, remarkable for the boldness of its construction. In the centre of the town is a square, surrounded with good buildings, and presenting a double range of arcades, adorned with pilasters of the Doric order. The most remarkable object at Montauban is the elevated public walk called the Falaise, which has an extensive view. The principal buildings are the cathedral, which is of great antiquity, the bishop's palace, and the college. It has an astronomical observatory, a society of arts and sciences, and a public library. Its celebrated Protestant university, suppressed in 1629, was re-established by Bonaparte in 1810. This is still one of the chief seats of the reformed religion in France. The manufactures are silk stuffs and stockings, linen, serge, and other woollen stuffs. 30 miles N. of Toulouse. Pop. 25,000.—Also a town of France, department of Ille and Vilaine, district of Montford. Pop. 2800.

MONTAUD, a to. of France, department of Loire. Pop. 2600.

MONTBARD, a to. of France, department of Cote d'Or, 9 miles N. of Samur. Pop. 2200.

MONTBARREY, a to. of France, department of Jura, district of Dole. Pop. 434.

MONTBAZENS, a to. of France, department of Aveyron, district of Villefranche. Pop. 1026.

MONTBAZON, a to. of France, department of Indre and Loire, at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 8 miles S. of Tours.

MONTBELLIARD, a to. of France, department of Doubs. Pop. 4000.

MONTBOZON, a to. of France, department of Upper Saone, 10 miles S.S.E. of Vesoul. Pop. 590.

MONTBRISON, a to. of France, capital of the department of the Loire, on the Vigez 40 miles S.S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 5200.

MONTERON, a to. of France, department of Charente, district of Angouleme. Pop. 520.

MONT-CAYO, a branch of the Pyrenees, in Spain, between Arragon, Castile, and Navarre.

MONTCENIS, a to. of France, department of Saone and Loire, 10 miles S.S.E. of Autun. Pop. 1068.

MONTDIDIER, a to. of France, department of Somme, with manufactures of woollen stuffs 18 miles S.E. of Amiens. Pop. 4200.

MONTDOUBLEAU, a to. of France, department of Loir and Cher, 30 miles N.N.W. of Blois. Pop. 1749.

MONTE ALCINO, a to. of Tuscany anciently Mons Alcinoy, noted for producing the best wine in Italy, 24 miles S.S.E. of Sienna.

MONTE ALTO, an episcopal to. of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, 14 miles S.S.W. of Fermo.

MONTE ALVERINO, a mountain of Tuscany, near the source of the Tiber, 14 miles from Florence.

MONTE BELLO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 20 miles E.N.E. of Verona. Pop. 1500. Also, of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 10 miles S. of Reggio.—Another in Abruzzo Citra, 20 miles S.E. of Ranciano.—Another in Abruzzo Ultra, 15 miles E.N.E. of Aquila.

MONTE CASINO, a to. of Naples, in Terra-di-Lavora, with a celebrated Benedictine monastery, and a library, 13 miles S.S.E. of Sora.

MONTE CHIARO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 10 miles S.E. of Brescia. Pop. 6000.—Also of Piedmont. Pop. 1900.—Also Sicily, Val di Mazzara, on the south coast, 10 miles S.E. of Girgenti.

MONTE CHRISTI, a to. of South America, 110 miles N.W. of Guayaquil. Lat. 1. 0. S. Long. 81. 6. W.—Also a cape, bay, to., river, and small island on the north of St Domingo, Pop. of the town and territory, 3000. Lat. 19. 54. N. Long. 71. 50. W.—Also a chain of mountains which extend parallel to the north coast of St Domingo, from the bay of Monte Christi to the bay of Sumana, on the east. Two large rivers run in opposite directions along the south side of this chain; that called Monte Christi, or Yaque, running S.W., and Yana river S.E. to the bay of Sumana.—Also a small high rocky island in the Mediterranean, 8 miles S. of Elba.

MONTE CORVINO, a to. of Naples, in Principato Citra, 9 miles E. of Salerno.

MONTE DELLA SIBILLA, a to. of the popedom, 10 miles N. of Norcia.

MONTE DELL' OLMO, a to. of the popedom, marquise of Ancona, 40 miles S.E. of Macerata.

MONTE DI VITERBO, a woody mountain of the popedom, in the Patrimonio, anciently called Mons Cyllenius.

MONTE FALCO a to. of Italy, situated on a mountain, 12 miles W.N.W. of Spoleto.

MONTE FALCONE, a to. of Naples, 18 miles

N.E. of Molise. Pop. 2400.—Another in Principato Ultra. Pop. 3600.

MONTÉ FIASCONE, a to. of Italy, supposed by some to be the ancient Falerium, the capital of the Falisci; but others, in deference to the authority of Strabo, place Falerium on the hill now occupied by Citta Castellana, on the Via Flaminia, between Rome and Otricoli. Monte Fiascone is now a small town, though a bishop's see, with a seminary tolerably well endowed. It is principally noted for its excellent wine, which is very much esteemed in Italy. 50 miles N.N.E. of Rome. Pop. 3000.

MONTÉ FORTE, a to. of Naples, Principato Ultra, 18 miles S.W. of Benevento. Pop. 3500.

MONTÉ FOSCOLI, a to. of Naples, 7 miles S.S.E. of Benevento. Pop. 2700.

MONTÉ GRANDE, a to. of Piedmont, on the Pionna. Pop. 3200.

MONTÉ LATTARO, a mountain of Naples, in Principato Ultra, which receives its name from the variety of medicinal herbs which grow on and near it. Near it is the Promontorium Herculis. 3 miles from Castel a Mare.

MONTÉ LEONE, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 12 miles N.N.E. of Nicotera. Pop. 8000.—Another in Principato Ultra, 9 miles N. of Benevento.

MONTÉ MAGGIORE, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara. Pop. 4000.

MONTÉ MARANO, a to. of Naples, in Principato Ulteriore, near the river Calore, 18 miles S. of Benevento.

MONTÉ NUEVO, (the New Mountain,) near Puzzoli, in the Neapolitan territory. It was raised in the night, (Sept. 1538,) by the agency of a subterraneous volcano, which ejected such an immense quantity of earth, stones, and ashes, that in the course of 48 hours it attained the height of 2100.

MONTÉ PELOSO, a to. of Naples, in Basilicata, near the Basiento, 14 miles E. of Acerenza. Pop. 5800.

MONTÉ ROSSI, a to. of the popedom, between Rome and Viterbo.

MONTÉ ROSSO, a to. of Sicily, Val di No-to, 14 miles N. of Modica.

MONTÉ ST ANGELO, a to. of Naples, in Capitanata, 7 miles N. of Manfredonia.

MONTÉ ST GUELIANO, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara. Pop. 6600.

MONTÉ ST ORESTE, a mountain of Italy, not far from Citta Castellana, the ancient Soracte. Height 2668 feet.

MONTÉ ST SAVINO, a to. of Tuscany, district of Florence. Pop. 2800.

MONTÉ VELINO, a mountain of Italy, one of the most lofty parts of the Apennines, and 8400 feet above the level of the Mediterranean, 46 miles N.E. of Rome.

MONTÉ VERDE, a to. of Naples, Principato Ultra, 16 miles N.E. of Conza.

MONTÉ VIDEO, a well-fortified to. of South America, on a small bay on the north side of

La Plata river, occupying a peninsular promontory which forms the east point of the harbour. A mountain, with a light-house on it, overlooks the town. The houses are of stone and brick, generally only one story high; the streets are unpaved. The great square contains the cathedral, which is a handsome building, the town-house, and the public prison. The chief trade is in hides, tallow, and dried beef. It was taken in 1806 by the British, but evacuated the following year. 120 miles E.N.E. of Buenos Ayres. Pop. between 15,000 and 20,000. Lat. 34. 55. S. Long. 56. 10. W.

MONTÉBOURG, a to. of France, department of Calvados, 4 miles S.E. of Valognes. Pop. 2400.

MONTÉCALVO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Ultra, 10 miles E.N.E. of Benevento. Pop. 4500.

MONTÉCH, a to. of France, department of Upper Garonne, on the Garonne, 28 miles N.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 2300.

MONTÉGLIO, a to. of Piedmont, 20 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 2600.

MONTÉGO, a river of Jamaica, which enters Montego bay.

MONTÉGO BAY, a to. on the north of Jamaica, 20 miles E. by N. of Lucca harbour, and 21 W. of Martha Brae. It was formerly a flourishing and opulent town; but was almost totally destroyed by an accidental fire, in July, 1795. Houses 230. Lat. 18. 29. N. Long. 77. 50. W.

MONTÉLIMART, a to. of France, department of Drome, on the Rhone, with an ancient citadel, and manufactures of wool, silk, and leather, 25 miles S. of Valence. Pop. 7966.

MONTÉLLA, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 5800.

MONTÉLLUPO, a to. of Tuscany, with manufactures of vases, urns, &c.

MONTÉLOVEZ, a city of Mexico, capital of the province of Coaguilla. Pop. 3500. Lat. 26. 33. N. Long. 103. 30. W.

MONTÉMORO NOVO, a to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Canna, 15 miles W.N.W. of Evora. Pop. 4000.

MONTÉNDRE, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente, 7 miles W. of Montlieu. Pop. 852.

MONTÉNEGRO, a mountainous district on the west frontier of European Turkey, having Albania south, and the large province of Herzegovina north. Area, 3000 square miles. It is calculated that 120,000 sheep, as well as large numbers of cattle, and about 300 tons of cheese, are annually exported. The inhabitants are a rude and uncivilized race, much given to robbery. They bear an extreme hatred to the Turks, and frequently commit depredations on them. Though included by the Turks in the pashalic of Scutari, they have for more than a century withdrawn their allegiance. They can bring into the field 10,000 fighting men,

and calculate on the aid of allies, in neighbours as uncivilized as themselves, to the further number of 5000. The country takes the name of Montenegro, or, as it is called by the natives, Czerna-Gora, from the dark appearance of its mountains, covered with forests. Pop. 60,000.

MONTENOTTE, a mountain of Italy, with two small villages—Montenotte Superiore and Montenotte Inferiore, noted as the scene of the first exploit of Bonaparte in 1796. 7 miles N. of Savona.

MONTREAU FAULT YONNE, a to. of France, department of Seine and Marne, at the junction of the Seine and Yonne, celebrated for a battle, 17th Feb. 1814, between the Allies and the French, in which the former were defeated with great loss. It has a trade in corn, cheese, and cloth. 15 miles S.E. of Melun. Pop. 3500.

MONTREY, a seaport of New Albion, comprehending an area of 300 yards long by 250 wide, walled round, with a fort, and a small kind of blockhouse, a little above the top of the wall, at each corner of the square. It stands on the S.E. part of a spacious open bay of the same name. Lat. 37. 6. N. Long. 121. 34. W.

MONTESA, a to. and fortress of Spain, in Valencia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Xativa.

MONTESANO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 4600.

MONTESARCHIO, a to. of Naples, 25 miles E.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 5000.

MONTESQUIOU, a to. of France, department of Gers, 11 miles W.S.W. of Auch. Pop. 1874.

MONTESQUIOU DE VOLVESTRE, a to. of France, department of Upper Garonne, 33 miles S. of Toulouse. Pop. 2800.

MONTET, a to. of France, department of Allier, 6 miles N.W. of Montmerault. Pop. 450.

MONTTEUX, a to. of France, department of Mouths of the Rhone, 9 miles N.E. of Avignon.—Also department of Vaucluse. Pop. 3300.

MONTFAUCON, a to. of France, department of Nièvre, 10 miles N. of Clermont. Pop. 1024.—Also department of Upper Loire, 9 miles S.E. of Monistrol. Pop. 864.—Also department of Maine and Loire, 9 miles W. of Cholet. Pop. 500.

MONTFERRAND, a to. of France, department of Puy de Dome, now considered as a suburb of Clermont. Pop. 4000.

MONTFERRAT, a duchy in the N. of Italy, forming part of the Sardinian states, and bounded by Piedmont, Genoa, and the Milanese. Pop. 190,000.

MONTFORD, a pa., Salop. Pop. 566.

MONTFORT, a to. of France, department of Landes, 9 miles E. of Dax. Pop. 1410.—Another town, in the department of Sarthe, 9 miles E.N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 793.—Also a fortified town of Holland, on the Yssel, 7

miles S.W. of Utrecht.—Also, a town of the Tyrol, 6 miles N. of Feldkirch.

MONTFORT L'AMAURY, a to. of France, department of Seine and Oise. 28 miles W. of Paris. Pop. 2700.

MONTFORT LA CANNE, a to. of France, department of Ille and Vilaine, 30 miles S. of St Maloe. Pop. 1200.

MONTFORT SUR RISLE, a to. of France, department of Eure, 7 miles S.E. of Pontaudemer. Pop. 542.

MONTGAILLARD, a to. of France, near the Adour. Pop. 2400.

MONTGOMERY, a county of North Wales, bounded E. by Shropshire, W. by Merioneth and Cardiganshires, S. by Radnorshire, and N. by Denbigh and part of Merioneth. It is 33 miles long by 25 broad, containing 492,000 acres, or 768 square miles, divided into 9 hundreds, and 47 parishes, containing seven market-towns. The aspect of the country is considerably diversified, but on the whole mountainous. The chief rivers are, the Severn, Wye, Virnwy, and Tanat, on the E. side of the main ridge of mountains, and the Dovy and its tributaries on the W. The narrow valleys among the mountains are highly productive both in corn and grass; but the finest arable land is that bordering on Shropshire. The mineral riches of this county are not very abundant. A rich lead mine was many years since opened at Llangynnog, which was at length inundated by water; other promising veins have been opened. Slate of rather inferior quality is quarried at different places. Limestone occurs, but not very abundantly; coal is almost entirely wanting. Agriculture is the chief business of Montgomeryshire, together with some manufactures, which depend immediately on its great production of wool. The ordinary crops are oats, barley, wheat, and rye; and green crops to alternate with these. It is the best wooded county in N. Wales. It returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 66,482.

MONTGOMERY, the chief to of Montgomeryshire, near the Severn. It is well built, and the streets are clean. The ruins of the castle stand on an eminence N. of the town. The town sends one member to Parliament. 26 miles S.W. of Shrewsbury. Pop. 1188.

MONTGOMERY, a co. of the United States, in the central part of New York.—2d. In the S.E. of Pennsylvania.—3d. In Maryland.—4th. In Ohio.—5th. In the S.W. of Virginia.—6th. In the central part of North Carolina.—7th. In Kentucky, on the Licking.—8th. In the N.W. of Tennessee.—9th. In the central part of Georgia, 750 miles from Washington.—Also various townships.

MONTGUYON, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente, 43 miles S.S.E. of Saintes. Pop. 1298.

MONTMURMÉ, a to. of France, department of Ardennes, 9 miles N. of Charleville. Pop. 1700.

MONTHEUREUX-SUR-SAONE, a to. of France, department of Vosges. 4 miles S.S.W. of Darney. Pop. 1351.

MONTICELLO, a to. in the state of Mississippi, on Pearl river, in St Lawrence county. 95 miles N.E. of New Orleans.—Also a village in Wayne county, Kentucky.

MONTIER-SUR-SAUX, a to. of France, department of Meuse. 9 miles W. of Gondrecourt. Pop. 1271.

MONTIERENDER, a to. of France, department of Upper Marne. 12 miles S. of St Dizier. Pop. 1478.

MONTIGNAC, a to. of France, department of Dordogne. 12 miles N. of Sarlat. Pop. 3000.

MONTIGNY-SUR-AUBE, a to. of France, department of Cote d'Or. 9 miles N.E. of Chatillon. Pop. 720.

MONTIGNY LE ROI, a to. of France, department of Upper Marne. 12 miles W.N.W. of Bourbonne. Pop. 620.

MONTIJO, a to. of Spain, province of Estremadura. Pop. 3000.

MONTILLA, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia. 18 miles S.S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 6300.

MONTIVILLIERS, a to. of France, department of Seine Inferieure. 6 miles N.E. of Havre. Pop. 4000.

MONTJOYE, a to. of the duchy of Juliers. 16 miles S.S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 3200.

MONTLIEU, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente. 33 miles S.S.E. of Saintes. Pop. 655.

MONTLUCON, a to. of France, department of Allier. 33 miles E. Guerit. Pop. 4420.

MONTLUEL, a to. of France, department of Ain, on the Seraine. 9 miles S.E. of Trevoix. Pop. 3700.

MONTMARULT, a to. of France, department of Allier. 28 miles S.W. of Moulins. Pop. 900.

MONTMARTIN-SUR-MER, a to. of France, department of la Manche. 4 miles S.W. of Coutances. Pop. 1168.

MONTMARTRE, a village of France, immediately N. of Paris, on the hill of the same name, which commands a great part of the city. It was the scene of some sharp fighting between the French and the Allies, March 30, 1814, the day before the surrender of Paris to the latter. Pop. 1300.

MONTMEDY, a to. of France, department of Meuse, on the Cher. 21 miles N. of Verdun. Pop. 1900.

MONTMELIAN, a to. of Savoy, with a castle; taken by the French, in 1705, who demolished the fortifications. 8 miles S.E. of Chamberry. Pop. 1165.

MONTMERLE, a to. of France, department of Ain, on the Saone. 2 miles S.E. of Belleville. Pop. 1200.

MONTMIRAIL, a to. of France, department of Marne. 12 miles N.W. of Sezannes. At this place, in February 1814, Bonaparte twice

defeated the Russians. Pop. 2100.—Also a to. of France, department of Sarthe. 24 miles N.E. of Le Mans. Pop. 900.

MONTMIRAIL, CASTLENAU DE, a town of France, department of Tarn, district of Gailiac. Pop. 2523.

MONTMIREY-LE-CHATEAU, a vil. of France, department of Jura. 7 miles N. of Dole. Pop. 416.

MONTMOREAU, a to. of France, department of Charente. 12 miles E.S.E. of Barbezieux. Pop. 411.

MONTMORENCY, a to. of France, department of Seine and Oise, near the Seine. 10 miles N. of Paris.

MONTMORENCY, a river of Canada, which, after an irregular course over a rocky country, falls into the St Lawrence, over a precipice nearly 240 feet perpendicular, seven miles below Quebec. The breadth of the river at the top of the fall is 50 feet.—Also a to. on the Montmorency. 5 miles N.E. of Quebec.

MONTMORILLON, a to. of France, department of Vienne. 25 miles S.E. of Poitiers. Pop. 3036.

MONTMORE, a to. of France, department of Loir and Cher, district of Vendome. Pop. 2260.

MONTOLIEU, a to. of France, department of Aude. 8 miles N.W. of Carcassone. Pop. 1400.

MONTONA, a to. of Italy. 16 miles E.S.E. of Umago.

MONTONE, an island in the gulf of Venice. Lat. 45. 50. N. Long. 31. 9. E.—Also a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the Adriatic, below Ravenna.

MONTORIO, a to. of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. 6 miles S.S.W. of Teramo.

MONTPELIER, a large and ancient to. of France, capital of the department of Herault, on the Lez. The squares are numerous, but none spacious or elegant. It is surrounded by a stone wall, now in ruins, and has a citadel built by Louis XIV. Of the gates, the finest is that which leads to the Place du Peyron, in the form of a triumphal arch. The Place du Peyron is outside of the town, and consists of a grassy platform, surrounded with a terrace and balustrades, and planted at intervals with trees: the view from it is the finest imaginable, embracing the city, the surrounding country, the Mediterranean, and extending S.W. to the Pyrenees. From its distance, however, this walk is not so much frequented as the esplanade, between the town wall and the citadel. The pure air and mild climate of Montpellier have long made it a favourite residence of invalids from Britain. The principal structures are the cathedral, partly in ruins, the hotel de ville, the prefecture, the exchange, formerly the anatomical theatre, and the hotel des monnoies. The theatre is a neat and even elegant building; but an object of still greater interest is the magnificent Roman aqueduct,

composed of three rows of arches. It conveys the water from a mountain three leagues distant, to a grand reservoir, over which a modern temple, consisting of an elegant hexagonal building, has been erected. Montpellier has long been the seat of a celebrated university, particularly famous for its school of medicine: this still subsists under the name of an academy, and is composed of three faculties. Here is also one of the great provincial schools. The botanic garden is one of the four in France, designed for naturalizing foreign plants. The other public institutions are, the library, with 40,000 volumes; the museum, with cabinets of natural history and anatomy; and the observatory. Montpellier is only 5 or 6 miles from the sea, and communicates with it through the medium of the canal de Grave; the commodious little harbour of Cette serves as its port. The principal trade is in the products of the neighbouring country, particularly wine. Verdigris is made in immense quantities, also a number of chemical compositions, and essences and perfumery. Pop. in 1836, 35,506. 32 miles S.W. of Nîmes, 47 N.E. of Narbonne, and 500 S.W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 36. 16. N. Long. 3. 52. 40. E.

MONTPELIER, a township and vil. of the United States, in Vermont.

MONTPENSIER, a to. of France, department of Puy de Dome, on a hill, 20 miles N.E. of Clermont.

MONTPEYROUX, a to. of France, department of Herault. 7 miles E.S.E. of Lodere. Pop. 2000.

MONTPEZAT, a to. of France, department of Ardeche. 16 miles W. of Privas. Pop. 2400. —Another in the department of Lot. 14 miles N.N.E. of Montauban. Pop. 2700.

MONTPINÇON, a to. of France, department of Channel. 6 miles E. of Coutances. Pop. 2400.

MONTFORT, a to. of France, department of Saône and Loire. 7 miles S.S.W. of Louhans. Pop. 2200. —Also of France, department of Dordogne. 16 miles N.W. of Bergerac.

MONTREAL, a to. of France, department of Aude, 9 miles W. of Carcassonne. Pop. 3200. —Another in the department of Gers. 7 miles W. of Condom. Pop. 1800. —A third, in the department of Dordogne. Pop. 1900. —Also a to. of Spain, in Arragon, on the Xilcoa. 25 miles N.N.W. of Terruel. —Also a to. of Sicily, Val di Mazzara. 5 miles W. of Palermo. —Also a to. of Germany, on the Elz. 20 miles W. by N. of Coblenz.

MONTREAL, a city of Canada, on the S. side of the island of Montreal. It was founded by the French, in 1642, on the site of an Indian village called Hochelaga, and soon came to be a place of some importance. It has belonged to Great Britain since the conquest of Canada, in 1760, and is the most populous to. in her North American possessions. The streets are airy, and the new ones particularly, of a commodious width. The only

square, except the two markets, is the Place d'Armes. The public edifices are, the hotel Dieu, established in 1644, for administering relief to the destitute sick; the convent of Notre Dame; the general hospital, or convent of Grey Sisters; the Roman Catholic cathedral, in the Place d'Armes, a magnificent structure, commenced in 1824; the churches belonging to various religious bodies; the seminary of St Sulpice; the new college, a handsome edifice; the court-house; the jail of the district; the government-house; the old monastery of the Recollets; and the handsome monument erected in honour of Nelson, at the upper end of the new market-place. Montreal is the principal channel through which is carried on the trade between Canada and the United States. It also trades with Britain and the other British colonies, to a considerable extent. The harbour is small, but secure. In 1836 there entered the port 98 vessels, containing 22,289 tons. Pop. in 1841, about 40,000. 120 miles S.W. of Quebec, 220 N.W. of Boston, and 286 N.E. of Niagara. Lat. 45. 31. N. Long. 73. 35. W.

MONTREAL, an island of Canada, at the confluence of the Ottawa river with the St Lawrence, 580 miles from the mouth of the latter. It forms the county of Montreal, and is of a triangular shape, 32 miles long by 10½ broad.

MONTREAL, a district of Canada, bounded N.E. by the district of Three Rivers, S. by New York and Vermont, S.W. by the Ottawa river, and N. and N.W. it may be supposed to run as far as the limits of the province in that direction, which is 52. N. lat.

MONTREDON, a to. of France, department of Tarn, district of Castres. Pop. 4600.

MONTREJEAU, a to. of France, department of Upper Garonne, 6 miles E. of St Gaudens. Pop. 2500.

MONTRESOR, a to. of France, department of Indre and Loire, 9 miles E. of Loches. Pop. 700.

MONTREUIL, a to. of France, department of Pas de Calais, near the mouth of the Canche, 36 miles S. of Calais. Pop. 3900. —Another, 6 miles E. of Paris. Pop. 3900. —A third, department of Ain, 8 miles N.N.W. of Bourg. Pop. 1242.

MONTREUIL BELLAY, a to. of France, department of Mayenne and Loire, on the Touet, 10 miles S.S.W. of Saumur. Pop. 1614.

MONTREUIL LE CHETIF, a to. of France, department of Sarthe. Pop. 1100.

MONTRECHARD, a to. of France, department of Loir and Cher, 12 miles S.E. of Amboise. Pop. 1814.

MONTROL SAVART, a to. of France, department of Charente. Pop. 3400.

MONTROSE, a pa. royal borough, and seaport of Scotland, near the mouth of the South Esk, on a flat sandy peninsula formed by the German Ocean, the river, and a basin into which the flowing tide is spread, after passing

the town. The public buildings are, the town-hall, the parish church, the episcopal chapel, the lunatic asylum, the infirmary, the academy, the trades' seminary and Dorward's house of refuge, opened in 1839, and fitted up to receive 200 inmates. A magnificent suspension bridge over the Esk was completed in 1829, at a cost of £20,000. The harbour, formed by the river and an arm of the sea, is commodious; and fine quays and a wet-dock have been erected. Two light-houses are built at the entrance. Montrose has about 15,000 tons of shipping, chiefly employed in the coasting and Baltic trade. The principal manufacture is linen; and the sheeting and sailcloth manufactures are carried on to a great extent. There are extensive tanworks, and several ropewalks; also founderies, starch-works, breweries, and several soap and candle works. The salmon fishing has long been carried on; and of late years that of cod has greatly increased. But the most important export is corn, for which there is a regular market every Friday. Montrose joins with other four towns in sending a member to parliament. It is reckoned a fashionable resort, as well as a place of commerce and industry, and is one of the best built towns in Scotland. The downs, between the town and the sea, are extensive, and very favourable for the Scotch game of golf, which is much used here. 37 miles S. of Aberdeen. Pop. in 1841, about 15,000.

MONTROUGE, a to. of France, department of Seine. Pop. 810.

MONTSAUJEON, a to. of France, department of Upper Marne, 15 miles S. of Langres.

MONTSEGUR, a to. of France, department of Gironde, 7 miles N.E. of La Reole. Pop. 1440.

MONTERRAT, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for its hermitage, to which pilgrims resort. The whole extent of this mountain is supposed to be about 24 miles in circumference. 20 miles N.W. of Barcelona.

MONTERRAT, an island in the West Indies, discovered by Columbus in 1493, 12 miles long and 7 broad, belonging to Britain. 22 miles N.W. Guadaloupe. Lat. 16. 45. N. Long. 61. 6. W.

MONSOLS, a to. of France, department of Rhone, 15 miles N. of Villefranche. Pop. 1532.

MONT SURS, a to. of France, department of Mayenne, district of Laval. Pop. 1160.

MONTZINGEN, a to. of Hesse Homburg, on the Nahe, 13 miles S.W. of Creutznach.

MONYUSA, a river of Sicily, which runs into the sea, lat. 36. 53. N., long. 14. 20. E.

MONYMUSK, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1011.

MONZA, a to. of Austrian Italy, on the Lambro, with manufactures of silk, hats, and leather. It is noted chiefly for the treasury of one of its churches, which contains, among other curiosities, the iron crown of the king-

dom of Lombardy. 8 miles west of Milan. Pop. 10,600.

MONZIE, a pa., Perthshire. Pop. 1195.

MONZON, or **MONGON**, a to. of Spain, in Arragon, on the Cinca, 6 miles south of Balastro. Pop. 3200.

MOOKI, a seaport of Japan, on the south coast of Nippon. Lat. 35. 30. N. Long. 40. 40. E.

MOOR, a to. of Hungary, 15 miles N.N.W. of Stuhl Weissenberg. Pop. 2500.

MOORE, a central county of N. Carolina.

MOORE FORT, a high perpendicular bank of earth, on the Carolina shore of Savanna river, ninety or one hundred feet above the water, exhibiting the singular spectacle of prodigious walls of parti-coloured earths, chiefly clays and marl, in horizontal strata, one over the other.

MOORFIELDS, a post to. of the United States, in Hardy county, Virginia, on the Potomac, 45 miles S.W. of Winchester. Lat. 39. 8. N. Long. 79. 20. W.

MOORLEY, a to. of Bengal. Lat. 23. 10. N. Long. 90. 21. E.

MOORLINCH, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 2192.

MOORSELE, a to. of West Flanders, 14 miles east of Ypres. Pop. 3900.

MOORSHEDABAD, a city of Bengal, from 1704 till 1757 the capital of that province. Including Cossimbazar, it extends 8 miles along the Baghyretty river, 120 miles above Calcutta. Most of the houses have only one story, and tiled roofs; and the streets are narrow and dirty. It is the residence of the nabob of Bengal; also of the British civil establishment. It has a considerable trade in raw and manufactured silk. Pop. about 165,000. Lat. 24. 11. N. Long. 89. 15. E.

MOORSLEDE, a to. of West Flanders, 8 miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 5000.

MOORSLEY, a to., Durham. Pop. 748.

MOORTON, a hamlet of Lincolnshire. Pop. 543.

MOORWINSTOW, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1102.

MOOSE FORT, a settlement of the Hudson Bay company, on the south of James bay. Lat. 50. 34. N. Long. 80. 2. W.

MOOSE RIVER, in Canada, one of the head waters of the St Francis.—Also a river in New Hampshire, which joins the Androscoggin.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, a lake of Maine, 25 miles long and 10 to 15 broad.

MOOSHEDA, a circar of Bengal, south of Dinagepour.

MOOSSEE, or **MOOSSEEDOO**, a to. of Africa, capital of Gotto. Lat. 15. 8. N. Long. 0. 16. E.

MOOTAPILLY, a to. of Hindostan, circar of Guntur, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lat. 15. 35. N. Long. 80. 10. E.

MOOTYPOLLIAM, a to. of the south of India, 5 miles south of Cuddalore.

MOQUEHUA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, at the foot of the Cordillera, with a good church, and several convents. 70 miles south of Arequipa. Pop. 6000. Lat. 17. 13. S. Long. 70. 48. W.

MOR, an island of Denmark, in the Lymfjord gulf, 16 miles long and 6 wide.

MORA, a to. of Piedmont, near the Tanaro, 7 miles S.W. of Alba. Pop. 2800.—2d. Of Portugal, in Alentejo, 22 miles N.W. of Evora.—3d. Of Spain, in New Castile, 16 miles S. E. of Toledo.—4th. In Catalonia, on the Ebro, 18 miles N. of Tortosa.—5th. Of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, 55 miles N.W. of Falun.

MORA, the capital of Mandara, in central Africa, in about lat. 10. 25. N., long. 14. 46. E.

MORAD SIAT, one of the branches of the Euphrates, which rises 20 miles E. of Diadin, and joins the other branch, 45 miles S. of Arzingan.

MORADABAD, a considerable to. of Hindostan, in Delhi. Lat. 28. 52. N. Long. 78. 45. E.

MORAISSAH, a seaport of Tunis, with a small harbour, in the bay of Tunis, anciently called Maxula. 24 miles E.S.E. of Tunis.

MORANNE, a to. of France, department of Maine and Loire. Pop. 2300.

MORANT, POINT, the most eastern promontory of Jamaica. Lat. 17. 56. N. Long. 75. 56. W.—West of it is a river and bay of the same name.

MORAT, a rich and considerable trading town of Switzerland, 10 miles W. of Bern, and 10 N.E. of Friburg.—Also a lake of Switzerland, 6 miles long and 2 broad, parallel with the lake of Neufchatel, from which it is separated by a ridge of hills, and into which it falls by the river Broye.

MORATALAZ, a to. of Spain, in New Castile, 22 miles east of Ciudad Real.

MORATALLA, a to. of Spain, in Murcia, on the Moratalla, 24 miles S.S.W. of Chinchilla. Pop. 6000.

MORAVA, or the **MARCH**, a river which has its source in the mountains between Bohemia and Silesia, crosses Moravia by Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teya, on the confines of Austria and Hungary, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it enters, 15 miles above Presburg.

MORAVIA, a large province of the Austrian empire, bounded E. by Hungary, S. by Austria Proper, and N. and W. by Bohemia. Including Austrian Silesia, which is now annexed to it, it extends from 15. 10. to 19. 6. E. long., and from 48. 35. to 50. 21. N. lat. Area, 10,700 square miles. Moravia Proper is divided into the six circles of Brunn, Olmutz, Hradisch, Prerau, Znaym, and Iglau; and Austrian Silesia into those of Teschen and Troppau. It is intersected by several ranges of mountains, of which the highest are on the side next to Bohemia. The principal river is the Morava. The soil is generally very

fertile; little corn, however, is exported; flax is cultivated, and some parts are well adapted to the grape. There are also extensive pastures. The mines are of great antiquity; the most productive at present are those of iron. The strata of coal are supposed to be very rich, but are little worked. The manufactures are principally woollens, linens, and cottons; leather, paper, potash, glass, &c. The imports are oil, flax, cotton, silk, as materials for manufacture; and cattle, wine, and hardware, for consumption. Moravia was added to the possessions of Austria in 1527. Pop. in 1834, 2,110,140, of whom 470,000 belongs to Austrian Silesia.

MORAWA, a large river in the N.W. of Servia, consisting of two great arms, the east and west Morawa, which, after flowing in very different directions, unite their waters near the small town of Rasna, and fall into the Danube, considerably east of Belgrade.

MORAY, MURRAY, or ELGIN, a county of Scotland, comprising the eastern portion of the ancient province of Moray, bounded N. by the Murray Frith, E. and S.E. by Banffshire, S.W. by Inverness-shire, and W. by Nairn; 40 miles long N. to S., and 20 in average breadth. It is naturally divided into two portions; the one called the Lowlands, and the other Brae-Moray. The former, lying along the sea shore, is a fine champaign country. The latter, constituting the upper or south division, is a mountainous region, intersected by several fertile valleys, along the banks of the different streams, which take their rise in or flow through it. The district, particularly its uppermost portion, is chiefly occupied by extensive forests of different kinds of trees; but the fir and the oak are the most prevalent. The soil and climate are various. Principal rivers, the Findhorn, Spey, and Lossie. Of the lakes, Loch Spynie is the only one deserving of notice. Chief towns, Elgin and Forres. Pop. 34,231.

MORAY, or MURRAY FRITH, a large inlet of the German ocean, on the east coast of Scotland. From between Tarbetness in Ross-shire on the north, and Kinnaird's-head in the district of Buchan on the south, it extends in a westerly direction as far as Inverness. At its extremity it receives the rivers Ness and Beaully.

MORBEGNO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 26 miles N. of Bergamo. Pop. 2400.

MORBEKE, a vil. of the Netherlands, 12 miles N. of Ghent. Pop. 4000.

MORBIHAN, a department of France, in Brittany, bounded S. by the sea, and N. by the department of the Cotes du Nord. Its superficial extent is 2800 square miles. It is watered by the Vilaine, the Blavet, the Clave, the Ousts and the Scorff. There are some fertile tracts; but wide heaths form more than a third of the department. There are linen and woollen manufactures. Pop. in 1836, 433,522. Chief town, Vannes.

MORCHARD BISHOP, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 2003.

MORGONE, a to. of Naples, in the Molise, 19 miles S.S.E. of Molise. Pop. 4600.

MORDELLES, a to. of France, department of Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 2300.

MORDEN, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 813.

MORDIFORD, a pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 635.

MORDVINES, a people called, by the Russians, Mordva, who inhabit the country on the Oka and Volga, in Kazan, Nishnei-Novgorod, Ufa, Simbirsk, and Pensa.

MORDON, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 655.

MORDYK, a vil. of the Netherlands, 10 miles N.N.W. of Breda.

MOREA, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula, forming the southern part of Greece, and united to the mainland on the N. by the isthmus of Corinth. It is said to receive its modern name from its resembling in shape a mulberry leaf (*morus*). Its length from Patras on the N.W. to Cape St Angelo on the S.E., is about 150 miles; its breadth from Cape Tornese to Cape Skylo, 120. Area, about 9000 square miles. On its coasts are a number of gulfs and bays, the principal of which are those of Patras, Arcadia, Coron, Colokithia, and Napoli di Romania; it has also several large and secure harbours. The interior is remarkable for picturesque beauty. The corn of the Morea has long been highly prized in the neighbouring islands. The wines of Misitra and of St George in Corinth, are admired by the Greeks, and that of the neighbourhood of Napoli di Malvasia, (called Malmsey,) is universally known. One species of grape, the *raisin de Corinth*, (*Zante currant*,) has of late been extensively cultivated along the shores of the Gulfs of Lepanto and Salamis. Lemons, oranges, peaches, pomegranates, apricots, almonds, and a variety of shell fruit, are produced in abundance; the figs, especially those of Maina, are remarkable for their sweetness; and the markets of Napoli di Romania are plentifully supplied with vegetables. Olives abound. There are immense flocks of sheep, and extensive forests of oak and pine. The Morea forms an essential part of the kingdom of Greece, having in 1829, after a long struggle, achieved its deliverance from the Turkish yoke. Pop. 450,000.

MOREBAT, a seaport on the S. coast of Arabia. Lat. 17. N. Long. 55. 4. E.

MOREBATTLE, a pa., Roxburghshire. Pop. 1055.

MORELLA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, 33 miles W.S.W. of Tortosa. Pop. 4800.

MORENA, **SIERRA**, the ancient Montes Mariana, a well known mountain chain, extending along great part of the south of Spain and Portugal, and separating the two great valleys which contain the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquivir.

MORESBY, a pa., Cumberland. Pop. 983.

MORET, a to. of France, department of

Seine and Marne, on the Loire, 85 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. 1650.

MORETEL, a to. of France, department of Isere, 7 miles north of La Tour du Pin. Pop. 849.

MORETON HAMSTEAD, a to. in Devonshire, on the skirts of Dartmoor forest, with a market on Saturday. It has an extensive woollen trade. 14 miles S.W. of Exeter. Pop. 1864.

MORETON BY SEA, a vil. and pa. in Salop, 4 miles west of Drayton. Pop. 676.

MORETON IN THE MARSH, a vil. in Gloucestershire, 4 miles from Stow. Pop. 1331.

MORETTA, a to. of Piedmont, 22 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 5200.

MOREUIL, a to. of France, department of Somme, 9 miles N.W. of Montdidier. Pop. 1500.

MOREZ, a to. of France, department of Mount Jura, 10 miles N.N.E. of St Claude. Pop. 1500.

MORGAN, a county of the United States, in the west of Georgia.—Also a western district of North Carolina, comprehending the counties of Burke, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Buncomb.

MORGANTOWN, a to. off North Carolina, in Burke county, capital of Morgan district, near Catabaw river, 68 miles west of Salisbury.—Also the capital of Monongalia county, Virginia, on the Monongahela, 30 miles S.W. of Brownsville.

MARGANZA, a to. of the United States of America, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, at the union of the east and west branches of Chartier river, 13 miles S. of Pittsburg.

MORGARTEN, mountains of Switzerland, canton of Schweiz, over which is a pass, famous for a victory gained by 1300 Swiss, in 1315, over Leopold, Duke of Austria, at the head of 20,000 troops. 10 miles S.E. of Zug.

MORGENBERGHORN, a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Berne, 7456 feet high.

MORGES, a well built town of Switzerland, 23 miles N.E. Geneva. Pop. 2100.

MORLACHIA, a district belonging partly to Turkey, and partly to Austria, between Dalmatia and Croatia, 100 miles in length and 25 in breadth.

MORLAIX, a well built to. of France, in the department of Finisterre, on the small river Morlaix. On the banks of the river there is a fine quay, with an agreeable covered walk, serving, like an exchange, for the meeting of merchants. The only public buildings are the churches and an hospital. It trades in cattle, flax, hemp, and linen. Its manufactures comprise tobacco, paper, leather, and linen. Pop. in 1836, 9740. 34 miles E.N.E. of Brest.

MORLAND, a pa., Westmorland. Pop. 1940.

MORLEY, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 1064.

MORLEY, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 3819.

MORNANT, a to. of France, 10 miles S.S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 2300.

MORNINGTON ISLE, one of Wellesey's

islands, on the north coast of New Holland. It is 35 miles long and 90 in circuit.

MOROCCO, or MAROCCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 deg. N. lat. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the E. by the river Mulvia, which separates it from Algeria, on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. by Mount Atlas. Its greatest length, from N.E. to S.W. is above 590 miles, and where widest, not more than 260 broad. It contains the kingdoms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Taflet, Sugelnessa, Fez, and Mequinez. The air is pretty pure and temperate, especially near Mount Atlas. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is so fertile in others, and the fruits, as well as the pastures, so good, that it would be a delightful country if it were well cultivated. The Atlas mountains contain mines of iron, tin, and particularly of copper; but little use is made of these mineral riches. Antimony is more carefully worked, being a substance extensively used in Oriental cosmetics. Mineral salt occurs in the greatest abundance; and, besides home consumption, makes a copious article of export to Soudan. Grain is produced much more than sufficient for its own consumption. Wool is also very plentiful. The goats of Taflet afford another very valuable commodity, their skins composing that leather which, under the name of Morocco, is so distinguished for its softness, pliancy, and beauty. Ostriches are numerous on the borders of the southern desert, and their feathers form a valuable article. Fruits abound; but Morocco is chiefly distinguished for almonds. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse and wielding a lance. They are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel; but must shortly receive a superior civilization from Algeria. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. Pop. uncertain, but supposed to be about 14 millions.

MOROCCO, called by the natives Marakasch, the capital of the above empire. It was founded A.D. 1052, and rose to great prosperity. The circuit of its walls still appears to be calculated for at least 300,000 inhabitants. It is now much depopulated, and covered with the accumulated ruins of houses and gardens. Its population is reduced to 30,000, comprising 2000 Jewish families. It still retains vestiges, however, of its former grandeur. The temples, sanctuaries, and mosques are numerous; and some of the latter particularly lofty and splendid. There are also three gardens, with splendid pavilions. The palace is of hewn stone, ornamented with marble. The Kusseria, or department for trade, is an oblong building, surrounded with small shops, which are filled with every species of valuable commodity. The walls are in good repair. Lat. 30. 57. N. Long. 7. W.

MORON, a small to. of Spain, with a castle, 33 miles E.S.E. of Seville.

MORPETH, a neatly built m. to. and borough of England, in Northumberland, nine miles from the sea, on the Wansbeck, which is here crossed by an ancient bridge of two arches. It consists principally of two spacious streets, in a north and east direction; in the centre of which is a wide square, where the market-house is placed. Its public buildings are, the town-hall, a handsome structure of hewn stone, decorated with two turrets; the parish church, a plain Gothic building, having a low square at the west end; the county jail; a modern built chapel of stone; an ancient school-house, for a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI. Besides the parish church, there is one Catholic chapel, one Presbyterian, and one Methodist meetinghouse. Morpeth sends a member to parliament. It has a very large market, on Wednesday, for cattle. Adjoining are the ruins of the baronial castle. Pop. 3890. 14 miles N. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pop. of pa., 4797.

MORPHS, a to. of Cyprus, 33 miles W. of Nicosia.

MORRA, a to. of Naples. 55 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. 3300.

MORRIS, a co. of the United States, in New Jersey, bounded N. by Bergen county, E. by Essex county, S. by Somerset and Hunterdon counties, and N.E. by Sussex county. Pop. 21,821.

MORRISTOWN, a to. in the United States of America, in the capital of Morris county. New Jersey. 19 miles N.W. of Newark. Pop. 3753.

MORRONE, a to. of Naples, province of Molise. Pop. 2500.

MORROPE, a to. on the road between Quito and Lima, in South America. Pop. 160 families, all Indians.

MORS, or MORSOE, an island of Denmark, in the Lymfjord gulf, of a very irregular form, 18 miles long, north to south, and from one to eleven broad. Area, 136 square miles. It has on it several towns and numerous villages. The chief place is Nikioping. Pop. 7800. Lat. 56. 50. N. Long. 8. 47. E.

MORTAGNE, a to. of France, department of Orne, well known for its serges and tanneries. 18 miles E.N.E. of Alençon. Pop. 5800.—2d. Another French town, department of North. 8 miles S.E. of Tournay.—3d. Another, department of La Vendee. 27 miles E.S.E. of Nantes.—4th. Another, department of Lower Charente. 12 miles S.S.W. of Saintes.

MORTAIN, a to. of France, department of Channel, on the Lannes. 20 miles E. of Avranches. Pop. 2700.

MORTARO, a to. of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese, between the rivers Agogna and Terdoppio. 7 miles N. of Lumello. Pop. 2800.

MORTER, an island on the coast of Dalmatia, supposed to be the Colentum of Pliny,

13 miles in circumference. Lat. 43. 57. N. Long. 15. 44. E.

MORTLACH, a vil. of Scotland, in Banffshire. 6 miles S.W. of Keith. Pop. 2633.

MORTLAKE, a vil. and pa. in Surrey, on the Thames. 7 miles S.W. of London. Pop. 2698.

MORTO, or MORTU, an island on the coast of Peru, 2 miles long, 5 leagues N.N.E. from the river Tumbes, and 27 from Guayaquil.

MORTON, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 501.

MORTON, a pa., Dumfries-shire. Pop. 2140.

MORTON, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 842.

MORTON, a to., N.R.Y. Pop. 826.

MORTON, ABOVE and BELOW, conjoined towns, Denbighshire. Pop. 2957.

MORTON PINKNEY, a pa., North Hampshire. Pop. 581.

MORTON, a township in the W. R. Y. Pop. 1219.

MORTREE, GRAND, a to. of France, department of Orne, district of Argentan. Pop. 1000.

MORTY, an island in the N. Pacific, 60 miles long N. to S., and 10 to 25 broad; separated from the island of Gilolo by a channel 25 miles wide, called the Strait of Morty. Lat. 2. 15. N. Long. 128. 23. E.

MORUNG, a mountainous country of Asia, dependent on Thibet, on the banks of the Cosa, N. of Bengal. and S.W. of Bootan.

MORVAL, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 644.

MORVIL, a pa., Salop. Pop. 517.

MORVEN, a district of Scotland, Argyle-shire, on the Sound of Mull. Pop. 2137.

MOSA, a to. of Arabia, in Yemen, 25 miles N.E. of Mocha.

MOSAMBIQUA. See Mozambique.

MOSBACH, a to. of Germany, in Baden, on the Elzbach. Pop. 2200.

MOSCHENIZZA, a to. of Austrian Illyria, in Istria. Pop. 2000.

Moscow, (in Russian Moskwa,) a government of European Russia, lying between 54. 40. and 56. 30. of N. Lat., and 35. 10. and 38. 40. of E. Long. The surrounding governments are those of Tver, Wladimir, Riazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensko. Its area is about 10,000 square miles. Pop. 1,500,000, so that, though one of the least extensive, this is one of the most populous provinces of the empire. It is also one of the best cultivated, agriculture being the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Manufactures of various kinds are carried on to a great extent.

Moscow, capital of the above government, was the original capital of the Russian empire, and the residence of the czars, till Peter the Great made St Petersburg the metropolis. It is situated in a fertile and finely cultivated country, on the banks of the Moskwa. The form of the city is a sort of irregular rhomboid, and its circumference is about 25 English miles. The great extent of space thus occupied is owing partly to the width of the streets, but more to the number of spacious

courts, gardens, and other open spaces: besides, the houses of the lower orders are of one story only. The river Moskwa, flowing from W. to E., traverses the city with a very serpentine course, receiving, towards the middle of the town a rivulet called the Neglina, and soon after the Jausa, a stream of more consequence. Moscow consists of four successive divisions, circular or semicircular, each surrounding the other, and each increasing in circuit, in proportion to its distance from the centre. 1. The central part, containing the Kremlin and the Kitai-gorod, or Chinese town. 2. The Beloi-gorod, or White town, extending around the central part like a half moon. 3. The Zemlianoi-gorod, or Earthen town, much more extensive than either of the preceding, and surrounding them both in a circular form. 4. The Slobodi, or Suburbs, which to the number of 35, surround the whole, and occupy a great extent of ground. The Kremlin stands on a height, and commands a pleasant prospect over almost the whole city. The Moskwa flows past it, and is crossed by two bridges. Here is the ancient palace of the czars, which escaped the great conflagration of 1812, but was much damaged by mines sprung by the last French detachment, on their leaving Moscow. It is now, however, rebuilt, with improvements. Here also is the church of St Michael, containing the tombs of the ancient czars, and the church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, in which the emperors are crowned. The Kremlin, though of limited extent, contains several other churches and monasteries, which strike the eye of the distant spectator by their gilded cupolas. The Kitai-gorod, surrounded by a wall with 12 towers, and 5 gates, is properly the city. It is the centre of the trade of Moscow, and contains the bazars, the magazines, and the richest shops. Though of small extent, like the Kremlin, the Kitai-gorod contains several public buildings; among others, a strong brick edifice for the public archives, consisting of vaulted apartments, with iron floors. Here also is the university, founded in the middle of the 18th century. A considerable part of this quarter escaped the great conflagration. The Zemlianoi-gorod has also wide streets, and contains, from its magnitude, a large proportion of the population of Moscow. The Slobodi, or suburbs, are mean, and look like so many detached villages, with the exception of one called the Nemetska Sloboda, or German suburb, which is extensive, and is inhabited by a number of foreign mechanics. In 1812, Moscow was burnt by the Russians, to prevent the French army from occupying it as their winter quarters. In several of its districts there remained so very few traces of habitations, that it was difficult to recognize the outline of the streets. Nearly three-fourths of the city were consumed by the conflagration, the Kremlin and Beloi-gorod

being almost the only quarters preserved. The rebuilding of the city was immediately commenced after the enemy withdrew; for some time it went on slowly, but by the beginning of 1818, a new city seemed to have risen from the ruins of the old. Before the conflagration, the number of houses was 9158; in 1819, the number rebuilt, added to those that had been preserved, was about 7000. The new city has wider streets, and greater uniformity in its private buildings; but in its churches and public edifices the Asiatic taste is still preserved, though the style of architecture is more simple. The streets are paved partly with stone, partly, as in other Russian towns, with trunks of trees. The university has been rebuilt in a magnificent form, by aid from the public treasury. Of the new buildings, one of the most remarkable is a vast hall, erected in 1817, near the Kremlin, and more than twice the size of Westminster Hall. It is intended for the parade of troops when the weather does not admit of their exercising out of doors; and has a length of 560 feet, with a width of 168. Among other public buildings, Moscow contains a general post-office for the interior of Russia; also a founding hospital, which was splendidly endowed by Catharine II. Here also are military hospitals, which of late have been put on a highly improved footing. The Kremlin was completely repaired in 1817, and enlarged by a long lateral building, where the suite of the court are lodged; its ramparts are replaced by beautiful alleys. It is the great depot of the antiquities and curiosities of Moscow. Here is the highest spire in the city, called the tower of Ivan, which is amply replenished with bells. Here also is a bell remarkable for its colossal dimensions. This monument of the taste of a rude superstitious nation fell last century, in consequence of its tower being burnt, and is now deeply sunk in the earth. It was rent by the fall, and is not likely to be raised again. The churches and chapels of this city, above 700 before the fire, are now less numerous: the most splendid is that of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, in which the Russian sovereigns are crowned, and the remains of the Russian patriarchs deposited. Here is an immense chandelier of massy silver, weighing nearly 3000 lbs. The tombs of the czars are in the church of St Michael, which, like that of the Virgin, is situated in the Kremlin. Moscow has manufactures of cotton, silk, linen, paper, leather, and sugar. It is the centre of the whole internal trade of the empire. Furs and skins form here a very important branch of commerce, as well for domestic use, as for export to remote countries in Asia. The Moskwa is navigable in spring for barks; in the rest of the year for rafts only. Moscow has a medical and an agricultural society, but few schools of eminence. Of the public libraries, the most remarkable is that of the synod: it is in the Kremlin, and

contains some Greek manuscripts brought from the monasteries of Mount Athos. The climate is subject to great extremes, the thermometer frequently falling to 0 of Fahrenheit, and even 10 or 15 degrees below it; while in summer it rises to 85. 90. and even 93 degrees. Moscow is not of great antiquity, having been founded in the middle of the 12th century, previous to which Kiev or Kiev was the residence of the sovereigns of Russia. It is the residence of two archbishops. It is also the place of abode of the great Russian nobles, who live here, especially in the winter. On the whole, this is one of the richest and most magnificent cities in the world, and that in which the national manners have been least changed. Pop. about 340,000, including the military (25,000; in the winter this number is increased by 50,000 more, partly by the resort of traders, but more by the arrival of families of rank, with hosts of servants. 397 miles in direct line S.E. St Petersburg, and 1042 E. by N. Vienna. Lat. 55. 45. 45. N. Long. 37. 33. E.

MOSE, a tributary of the Trent, in England.

MOSELLE, a large river, which rises in the mountains of the Vosges, and joins the Rhine at Coblent, after a course of 280 miles.

MOSELLE, a department of France, on the north-eastern frontier. Length, 104 miles; breadth, 41 miles; area, 2063 square miles. Iron is extensively wrought, and there are large manufactures of woollen fabrics. Principal rivers, the Moselle, Sarre. Seille, Nied, and Orne. Pop. in 1836, 427,250.

MOSENIA, a to. of Persia, province of Chusistan, 22 miles S.W. of Shuster.

MOSKIRCH, a to. of Germany, 56 miles S. of Stutgard. Pop. 1200.

MOSQUITOES, a cluster of small islands, near the coast of Honduras.—2d, A bay on the north of Jamaica.—Also the name of several other bays, points, and islands.

MOSQUITO SHORE, a tract of country which lies along part of the northern and eastern shore of Honduras, and has been claimed by the British, who held it for 80 years, and abandoned it in 1787. In 1824 a number of settlers were enticed to proceed from Britain to this unhealthy spot, most of whom perished.

MOSS, a seaport of Norway, at the mouth of the Moss, on the east side of the bay of Christiania, with a large cannon foundry, 38 miles S. of Christiania. Pop. 3000. Lat. 58. 38. N. Long. 10. 48. E.

MOSSINGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg. Pop. 2600.

MOSSULA, a to. of Congo, at the mouth of the Onzo, 220 miles S.W. of St Salvador. Lat. 7. 50. S. Long. 8. 10. E.

MOST, or BRIEX, a to. of Bohemia, on the Bila, with three cloisters, 12 miles N. of Saatz.

MOSTAGAN, supposed to be the Cartenna of Pliny and Ptolemy, a seaport of Algiers,

province of Mascara, with a good harbour, 50 miles E.N.E. of Oran. Lat. 36. 20. N. Long. 0. 30. E.

MOSTAR, an inland to. of European Turkey, in Bosnia. It has a celebrated manufacture of arms. Pop. 9000. 60 miles N. by W. of Ragusa.

MOSTON, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 615.

MOSUL, a large to. of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Bagdad, on the Tigris. Its principal ornaments are a college, the tomb of Sheik Abdul Kassim, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, the minaret of which has a fine appearance from a distance. The coffee-houses, baths, khans, and bazars, are handsome buildings. The city has a stone wall and seven gates; also a castle, all in a declining state. Some mounds on the opposite bank of the Tigris are supposed to mark the site of ancient Nineveh. Pop. 35,000. Lat. 36. 21. N.

MOTALA, a river of Sweden, which runs from the Wetter lake to the Baltic.

MOTCOMBE, a hamlet and pa. in Dorsetshire. Pop. 1405.

MOTHE MONTREVAL, LA, a to. of France, department of Dordogne, 18 miles S.W. of Mucidan. Pop. 2000.

MOTHE ST HERAYE, LA, a to. of France, department of Two Sevrès, district of Melle. Pop. 2600.

MOTHVEY, LOWER and UPPER, two parishes in Carmarthenshire. Pop. 642—550.

MOTIR, one of the Molucca islands, 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 0. 10. N. Long. 127. E.

MOTOLA, a to. of Naples, in the Terra di Otranto, 15 miles N.W. of Taranto.

MOTRIL, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean, 4 miles E. of Malaga. Pop. 4500.

MORTE, a to. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2550.

MOTTISFONT, a pa., Southamptonshire. Pop. 505.

MOTTRAM IN LONGDEN DALE, a pa. and to., Cheshire. Pop. 15,536—2144.

MOUCHOU, a river of China, which enters the sea, lat. 36. 56. N. Long. 121. 54. E.

MOUDON, the Molodunum of Antoninus, a town of Switzerland, canton of Pays de Vaud, 13 miles N.N.E. of Lausanne. Pop. 2400.

MOUGHTREY with **ESKIRGLOG**, a pa., Montgomeryshire. Pop. 544.

MOULE, a river in Devonshire, which joins the Towridge near the Bristol channel.

MOULIN, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Perthshire. Pop. 2022.

MOULINS, a to. of France, capital of the department of Allier, agreeably situated on the Allier, with a bridge of 13 arches. The streets are tolerably broad and well paved; they have several public fountains, but the houses are built of brick, and are far from elegant. There are a handsome town-hall

with a colonnade, a court-house, military barracks, public baths, a small theatre, a public library, and several promenades. The principal manufacture is hardware. 100 miles N.W. of Lyons, and 225 S.S.E. of Paris. Pop. in 1836, 15,231.

MOULINS EN GILBERT, a to. of France, department of Nièvre, 5 miles S.W. of Chateau Chinon. Pop. 2500.

MOULINS LA MARCHE, a to. of France, departments of Orne, 24 miles N.E. of Alençon.

MOULSEY, EAST, a hamlet in Surrey. Pop. 544.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindostan, between 28. and 31. N. lat., bounded N. by Lahore, E. by Delhi and Agimere, S. by Sindé, and W. by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, sulphur, &c.—Also the capital, about 4 miles S.E. of the Chenab. It is about 4 miles in circumference, surrounded by a high wall and towers at regular distances. It has a citadel on a rising ground, and contains several handsome tombs. Its manufactures are silks and carpets. Lat. 30. 35. N. Long. 71. 19. E.

MOULTON, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 1850.

MOULTON, a pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 1334.

MOULTRIEVILLE, a to. on Sullivan island, South Carolina, with 200 houses.

MOUNT BETHEL, UPPER and LOWER, two townships of Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

MOUNT BAY, a bay on the south coast of Cornwall, between the Land's End and the Lizard Point. Within rises a lofty peninsulated rock, called Mount St Michael, near the town Marazion, to which there is a dry passage at low water.

MOUNT DESERT, an island on the coast of Hancock county, Maine, 15 miles long and 12 broad. 335 miles N.E. of Boston. Pop. 1121.

MOUNT EDGECUMB, a mountain of Devonshire, at the west entrance into Plymouth harbour.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a prodigiously high peak at the entrance of Cook's strait, in New Zealand, supposed to be not much inferior in height to the peak of Teneriffe.

MOUNT FELIX, a lofty cape of Africa, at the entrance of the Arabian gulf. Lat. 12. N. Long. 50. 40. E.

MOUNT FRANKS, or **MOUNT OF BETHULIA**, a hill of Palestine, near Jerusalem, supposed to be the ancient Herodium.

MOUNT GABRIEL, a conical hill of Ireland, in Cork, 300 yards above the sea.

MOUNT HOLLY, a to. of Burlington county, New Jersey, on Anocus creek, 7 miles S.E. of Burlington.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a post-township of the United States, in Winchester county, New York.—2d, In Adam's county, Pennsylvania.—3d, Of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

nia.—4th, A vil. of Maryland, 11 miles E. of Churchill.

MOUNT ST AUGUSTINE, an island in the North Pacific, near the west coast of North America, just within the entrance of Cook's inlet, 27 miles in circuit. It is covered with snow and ice, through which neither tree nor shrub can protrude.

MOUNT ST ELIAS, a mountain on the north-west coast of North America, 36 miles from the Pacific. Height 17,840 feet.

MOUNT VERNON, a township of the United States, in Kennebec county, Maine, 17 miles N.W. of Hallowell.—Also in Boone county, Kentucky.

MOUNTFIELD, a pa. of England, Sussex. Pop. 663.

MOUNTMELICK, a neat to. of Ireland, in Queen's county, 41 miles W. of Dublin.

MOUNTNESSING, a pa., Essex. Pop. 796.

MOUNTRATH, a to. of Ireland, in Queen's county, 6 miles W.S.W. of Maryborough.

MOUNTSHANNON, a small to. of Ireland, in Galway, on the Shannon, 8 miles N.W. of Kilaloe.

MOUNTSORREL, a to. in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday, on the Soar, 20 miles S.E.E. of Derby. Pop. 1602.

MOURA, a to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Ardita, near its influx with the Guadiana, 37 miles E.S.E. of Evora. Pop. 4000.

MOURAO, a to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Guadiana, 28 miles E. of Evora. Pop. 2200.

MOURMIRON, a to. of France, department of Vaucluse, 17 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 1586.

MOURNE, a river of Ireland, in Donegal, which joins the Foyle, below Strabane.

MOURZOUK, the capital of Fezzan, and one of the principal seats of the inland commerce of Africa. Being formerly built of stone, it still retains the appellation of a Christian town; and the medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand, that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. A caravan sets out annually from Mesurata to this place, and a caravan goes every year hence to Cashna, and another to Bornou. 262 miles S. of Mesurata, 650 N.W. of Bornou, and 710 N.E. of Cashna. Lat. 27. 28. N. Long. 15. 35. E.

Mouse, a river of Lanarkshire, tributary to the Clyde.

MURSEWALD, a pa., Dumfries-shire. Pop. 786.

MUSH, a to. of Turkish Armenia. Lat. 38. 48. N. Long. 41. 40. E.

MOUSSA, a river of Hindostan, which crosses Golconda, and runs into the Kistnah on the borders of the circar of Palnau.

MOUSTIERS, a to. of France, department of Lower Alps, 5 miles N.E. of Riez, and 16 S. of Digne. Pop. 1831.

MOUT, a ruinous to. of Asia Minor, on the site of the ancient Claudiopolls, 48 miles S. from Karaman.

MOUTHE, a to. of France, department of Doubs, 12 miles S.W. of Pontarlier. Pop. 1000.

MOUTIERS, TROIS, a to. of France, department of Vienne, district of Loudun. Pop. 1257.

MOUY, a to. of France, department of Oise, 6 miles S.S.W. of Clermont. Pop. 3000.

MOUZON, a to. of France, department of Ardennes, on the Maese, 8 miles S.E. of Sedan. Pop. 2200.

Mow, a to. of Hindostan, in Allahabad, 60 miles E.N.E. of Chanderee.—2d, In Oude, 20 miles S.E. of Azingur.—3d, In the circar of Chanderee, 8 miles S.E. of Seronge.—4th, In Oude, 16 miles N.N.E. of Furruckabad.—5th, In Bogilund, 30 miles E. of Rewah.—6th, In Bahar, 12 miles N.E. of Hajypour.—7th, In Oude, 18 miles E.N.E. of Fyzabad.—8th, In Allahabad, 20 miles N. of Allahabad.

MOWEE, one of the Sandwich islands, 162 miles in circumference. The inhabitants, who are computed at 66,000, are gentle and prepossessing. They paint themselves, tattoo their skin, and pierce their ears, and the cartilage of the nose, in which they wear rings by way of ornament. Lat. 20. 34. N. Long. 156. 20. W.

MOWILGONGA, a river of Ceylon, which runs into the sea at Trincomalee.

MOXBOROUGH, a vil. in Yorkshire, 7 miles S.W. of Doncaster.

MOXENTE, a to. of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 3800.

MOXOS, or **MOJOS**, a province of the United Provinces of South America, on each side of the Mamore, bounded E. by Brazil, W. by Cuzco and the Peruvian provinces, and S. by Chiquitos and Santa Cruz. It is little known, being chiefly inhabited by warlike and wandering tribes of Indians.

Moy, a vil. of Ireland, in Tyrone, on the Blackwater, 6 miles from Armagh.—Also a pa. of Scotland, Inverness-shire. Pop. 1089.—Also a river of Ireland, which runs into Killala bay, 2 miles E. of Killala.—Also a river of Galway.

Mor, a circar of Bengal, bounded N.E. by Chidree, S.E. by Curruckdeah, and W. by Rangur and Bahar.

MOYA, a to. of Spain, 42 miles E. of Cuenca. Pop. 2400.

MOYA, a mountain of South America, from which, during the great earthquake in February 1797, such a flood of water burst forth as totally to sweep away Pelile and the celebrated plantation of St Ildefonso, where 1000 persons perished.

MOYALLEN, a to. of Ireland, co. of Down, 3 miles from Portadown.

MOYENVIC, a to. of France, department of Meurte, 2 miles E.S.E. of Vic.

MOYOWLA, a river of Ireland, which runs

into Lough Neagh. 2 miles E. from Magherafelt.

MOZAMBIQUE, a strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, lying between the east coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar, and between 11. and 25. S. lat. It is 240 miles over, in its narrowest place.

MOZAMBIQUE, a city and seaport of Eastern Africa, capital of a country of the same name, and of all the Portuguese dominions in that part of the world. Vasco de Gama, in his first voyage to India, touched here, and found it a large and mercantile city. In 1508, the Portuguese obtained permission to erect a fort and factory, and soon afterwards expelled the Arabs, and made themselves masters of the place. It is built on an island of the same name, two and a half miles long, and a quarter of a mile broad, resembling in form a crescent, the hollow part of which is turned to the sea. Pop. 500 Portuguese, 800 persons of Arabian extraction, and 1500 negroes. Lat. 15. 1. S. Long. 40. 40. E. —The country of Mozambique, besides the island of that name, and the islands of St George and St James, includes the adjacent part of the continent. The islands are in general sandy, but in some parts produce citrons, oranges, and other fruits. The soil on the continent is luxuriant and fertile in rice, millet, fruits, pulse, roots, and other esculents; and it feeds vast quantities of cattle. The country is also rich in gold, which is washed down by the rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise exported; also silver, copper, and wax.

MTSISLAVL, a to. of Russian Lithuania, government of Mohilev, on the Vachra. 60 miles E. of Mohilev. Pop. 4000.

MRZENS, a to. of European Russia, government of Orel. Pop. 5600.

MUCATO, a river of Naples, in Calabria, which runs into the sea 6 miles S. of St Eufemia.

MUCHELN, a to. of Thuringia. 8 miles S.W. of Mersburg.

MUCHELNEY, a vil. in Somersetshire. 2 miles S.E. Langport, with the ruins of a rich abbey.

MUCIDAN, a small to. of France, department of Dordogne, on the Ille. 18 miles S.W. Perigueux.

MUCK, a small island near the E. coast of Ireland. Lat. 54. 51. N. Long. 5. 36. W. Also one of the smaller Hebrides of Scotland, containing about 1000 acres of land, chiefly arable. Lat. 56. 48. N. Long. 6. 12. W.

MUCKART, a pa., Perthshire. Pop. 617.

MUCKAIRN with **ARDCHATTAN**, a pa., Argyllshire. Pop. 770.

MUCKENBERG, a to. of Saxony, in the margrave of Meissin. 28 miles N. of Dresden.

MUCKLESTON, a pa., Salop. Pop. 1854.

MUCKUCHIS, a to. of Colombia. 15 miles E. of Merida.

MUDDY CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, Lat. 39. 17. N.—2d, Of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lat. 36. 44. N. Long. 89. 18. W.—3d, Of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lat. 37. 19. N. Long. 87. 48. W.

MUDDY RIVER, Big, a river of Illinois, which joins the Mississippi.

MUDGE CAPE, the N.W. point of Sabine island, discovered by Captain Parry in 1820.

MUEHR, **MUEHRAU**, or **MUR**, a considerable town of Styria, on the Muehr. 116 miles S.W. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 6. N. Long. 13. 52. E.

MUEHR, **MUHR**, or **MUR**, a great river of Germany, which rises in the principality of Salzburg, crosses Styria, and joins the Drave, near Kanisha, in Hungary.

MUGERAS ISLANDS, otherwise called **Men-Eaters'** or **Women-Eaters'** Islands, are 30 miles S. of Cape Catoche, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Yucatan.

MUGLEN, New, a to. of Saxony, 18 miles W. by N. Meissen. Old Muglen is a vil. in the vicinity.

MUGGIA NUOVA, and **MUGGIA VECCHIA**, two towns of Istria. 2 miles from each other. The new town (**Nuova**), has a harbour for barges, a cathedral, five monasteries an hospital, and an annual fair. 5 miles S.E. of Trieste.

MUGIA, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, 40 miles W.N.W. of Compostella. Pop. 2000.

MUGLITZ, or **MOHELNITZ**, a to. of Moravia, circle of Olmutz, 15 miles N.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2500.

MUGNANO, a to. of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 4000.

MUGRON, a to. of France, department of Landes, 6 miles W. of St Sevre. Pop. 2500.

MUHL, a river of Austria, which rises on the confines of Bohemia, and flows south into the Danube. It consists of two streams Upper and Lower Muhl, which unite near Haslach.

MUHL, **KREIS**, or **VIERTTEL**, (*i. e.* Circle or Quarter of the Muhl,) one of the four divisions of Upper Austria, comprising all that part which lies between the Danube and Bohemia, and taking its name from the two rivers Upper and Lower Muhl. Area 1670 square miles. Pop. 160,000.

MUHLBERG, a to. of Saxony, on the Elbe, 34 miles N.W. of Dresden.

MUHLDORF, a to. of Bavaria, on the Inn, 23 miles S.S. E. of Landshut.—Also a to. of Saxony, 8 miles W.N.W. of Plauen.

MUHLNBACH, or **SZASZ-SEBES-SZEK**, a district of Transylvania, surrounded by the districts of Reismark and Broos, and the county of Lower Wissenburg. Area 115 square miles. Pop. 15,000.

MUHLNBACH, or **SZASZ-SEBES**, a to. of Transylvania, on the Muhlbach, 48 miles W. of Hermannstadt. Pop. 4000.

MUHLNBERG, a co. of Kentucky, 48 miles long, and 31 broad. Pop. 1517, slaves 116.

MUHLHAUSEN, a walled to. of Prussian Saxony, government of Erfurt, with four churches and four hospitals. It has breweries, distilleries, and several manufactures, particularly the weaving of cloth; also dye-works and fulling-mills. 43 miles E.S.E. of Cassel. Pop. 12,000. The name of several other small towns.

MUICK, a small river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Dee.

MUIRAVONSIDE, a pa., Stirlingshire. Pop. 1540.

MUIRKIRK, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, Ayrshire, 30 miles S. of Glasgow. Pop. 2816.

MUJACO, a kingdom in the interior of Africa, N. of Anziko, about 450 miles from the sea.

MUJAXAR, supposed to be the ancient Murgis, a seaport of Spain in Granada, on a small bay of the Mediterranean, 35 miles N.E. of Almeria. Pop. 2000. Lat. 27. 5. N. Long. 2. 1. W.

MUKHALID, EL, a vil. of Palestine, 17 miles from Cæsarea, conjectured by Mr Buckingham to be the ancient Antipatris, but by others supposed to be Apollonia.

MULAZZANO, a to. of Piedmont, province of Mondovì. Pop. 2250.

MULBARTON, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 523.

MULDA, two rivers of Saxony, the Freyberg Mulda, which joins the Schneeberg Mulda near Colditz, and the Schneeberg Mulda, which joins the Elbe, near Dessau.

MULHAUSEN, a to. of France, department of Upper Rhine, near the Ille. The public edifices are, the town-hall, the arsenal, the hospital, and the churches. Its manufactures are printed cottons; also woollen and linen. 22 miles N.W. of Bale. Pop. 9500.

MULHEIM, a to. of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Roer, 15 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3100.—Also a to. of the Prussian states, with manufactures of woollen stuffs, velvet, silk, &c., 3 miles N. of Cologne. Pop. 3200.

MULIVADDY, a river of Ceylon, which rises at the foot of a high mountain, called Adam's Peak, about 60 miles N.E. of Columbo, flows westward, and enters the sea by several branches. The largest of these, called the Mutwal, runs into the sea, 3 miles from Columbo, and is navigable for boats upwards of 35 miles.

MULL, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, separated from the mainland of Argyleshire by a narrow passage, called the Sound of Mull. Its extreme length is 30 miles, greatest breadth 23. It is for the most part rugged and mountainous; and Benmore, the highest mountain, is 3168 feet above the sea. Agriculture, of recent years, has been greatly improved. The land is more peculiarly adapted for grazing; and there is a very hardy race of black cattle, of small size. A considerable quantity of kelp is made. The principal village is Tobermory. Pop. of the

three parishes into which the island is divided 10,538.

MULLA, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn.

MULLICUS, a river of the United States, in New Jersey, which falls into Little Egg Harbour bay 4 miles E. of Leeds. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons.

MULLINGAR, the co. to. of Westmeath, in Ireland, on the Foyle, with a good trade, 39 miles W.N.W. of Dublin.

MULLION, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 733.

MULLOVIAH, or **MULLUVIA**, anciently Malva, or Muluaah, a river of Africa, which rises in the mountains between Morocco and Sulgumessa, and enters the Mediterranean, lat. 34. 35. N. Long. 2. 6. W. It forms the boundary between Morocco and the province of Tremecen. Its whole course is from S. to N. about 200 miles.

MULLROSE, CANAL OF, or **FREDERICK WILLIAM'S GRABEN**, a canal of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, which begins at Newbruck, on the Spree, and terminates at the lake of Brieson, on the Oder.

MULLROSE, a to. on the above canal, 10 miles S.W. of Frankfort.

MULTIFERNAN, or **MULTIFARNHAM**, a vil. of Westmeath, Ireland, on the Gaine, near lough Gervaragh, where there was a celebrated monastery. Some ruins of the abbey still remain. 7 miles N. of Mullingar.

MULTNOMAH RIVER, a large river of North America, which falls into the Columbia, 100 miles from its entrance into the Pacific.

MUMBOS, a country of Africa, N.W. of Mocarang. The inhabitants are cannibals.

MUMBY with **CHAPEL MUMBY**, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 619.

MUNASSA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer. It contained, in 1820, 1030 houses. Lat. 24. 29. N. Long. 75. 15. E.

MUNCHBERG, a to. of Bavaria, principality of Bayreuth, 16 miles E. of Culmbach.

MUNCHENBERG, a to. of Brandenburg, 34 miles E. of Berlin.

MUNDA, an ancient to. of Spain, in Granada, 30 miles W.N.W. of Malaga.

MUNDATTA, a small to. of Hindostan, in Malwah, on an island in the Nerbudda. Lat. 22. 14. N. Long. 76. 17. E.

MUNDAWUL, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwah, 7 miles N.W. of Maheiaipoor. Lat. 23. 35. N. Long. 75. 29. E.

MUNDELLA, a to. of Hindostan, in Gurrah Mundella. Lat. 23. 45. N. Long. 80. 57. E.

MUNDEN, a to. of Hanover, with one Calvinist, and two Lutheran churches, an hospital, and a school. 15 miles W.S.W. of Göttingen. Pop. 4500.

MUNDEN, LITTLE and **GREAT**, two parishes in Hertfordshire. Pop. 521—550.

MUNDERKINGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, on the Danube, 9 miles N. of Buchan.

MUNDESSOR, a city of Hindostan, capital of a district of the same name, in the province

of Malwah. In 1820 it contained 3000 houses. Lat. 24. 6. N. Long. 75. 8. E.

MUNDU, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then 22 miles in circuit, and contained many monuments of magnificence; but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a lofty mountain, 46 miles S. of Ougein, and 110 N.N.W. of Burhanpour. Lat. 22. 50. N. Long. 75. 47. E.

MUNEPOOR, a country in Asia, east of the British possessions on the Ganges, between 23. 45. and 25. 30. N. lat., and 93. and 94. E. long. The known portion occupies an area of 10,000 square miles. Rice is the principal agricultural produce. The forests afford a great variety of excellent trees. Iron is common in several parts. The rajah, who is placed under the protection of the British government since 1826, resides in the village of Langthabal.

MUNGHUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer. Pop. in 1820, 4000.

MUNGLORE, a to. of Candahar, in Cabul, 125 miles W. of Cashmere. Lat. 34. 15. N. Long. 71. 15. E.

MUNGO, Sr, a pa., Dumfries-shire. Pop. 791.

MUNGULHAUT, a to. of Bengal, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths, on the Durlah, 20 miles N.N.E. of Rungpour.

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, on the Isar. The streets are in general broad and straight, but not well paved; the houses are high, and of good appearance; the public edifices are numerous. It is divided into four quarters, by two broad streets, which cross in the principal square, a place of considerable elegance, being surrounded by arcades. Among the public buildings are—the palace, which is a large edifice, plain on the outside, but, in its interior, magnificent; the old electoral palace, and the one formerly inhabited by prince Eugene Beauharnois, both fine buildings; the meetinghouse of the states, the council-house, the arsenal, and the new opera-house. Among the churches, the principal is that of Notre Dame, containing 30 altars; the church of the Theatins, on the model of the Vatican at Rome; the church which belonged to the Jesuits; and the churches of the Augustines, the knights of Malta, and St Peter. The college, formerly occupied by the Jesuits, was one of the richest establishments of that order in Europe, and its treasury contained, in addition to other property, a large collection of philosophical instruments. The other buildings worthy of notice are—the palace of King Maximilian, the barracks, the large hospital, the workhouse, the new mint, and the mansions of several Bavarian noblemen. The national library has been greatly enriched of late years. The academy of sciences, erected in 1759, has an extensive collection of specimens of natural history, models, and instruments. Schools are numerous, and on

a good footing. The court theatre is in the royal palace; it is a miniature of the Odeon at Paris, and its interior is richly decorated. Charitable institutions are numerous, and on a liberal scale. The environs are very pleasant, being enlivened by gardens, and a variety of places of public resort. The manufactures of Munich are chiefly for its own consumption, such as cloths of various kinds, household furniture, tapestry, gold, wine, pianofortes, mathematical and surgical instruments, cards, pencils, snuff, &c. Since the commencement of the present century, Munich has obtained great celebrity as a seat of the fine arts, chiefly owing to the patronage of the reigning sovereign Louis. Pop. in 1838, 95,718. 220 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 8. 19. N. Long. 11. 35. 15. E.

MUNKACS, a to. in the N.E. of Hungary, on the Latorcza, 162 miles E.S.E. of Cracow. Pop. 5000.

MUNLOCHY, a vil. of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the Moray frith.

MUNNERSTADT, a to. of Bavaria, on the Lauer, 13 miles N. of Schweinfurt.

MUNNYPOUR, the capital of the country of Cassay. It was taken and pillaged by the Birmans, in 1774. 410 miles N.E. of Calcutta. Lat. 24. 30. N. Long. 24. 40. E.

MUNREE, a river of Ireland, in Mayo, which runs into Tullaghan bay,

MUNSIES, **DELAWARES**, and **SAPPOONES**, three Indian tribes, who inhabit at Diagho, and other villages up the north branch of the Susquehanna.

MUNSINGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, with a castle, 20 miles W. of Ulm.

MUNSLow, a pa., Salop. Pop. 680.

MUNSTER, a province of Ireland, comprehending the southern part of the island. It is 144 miles long, and 120 broad; bounded N. by Connaught, E. by Leinster, and S. and W. by the Atlantic. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. Pop. in 1831, 2,227,152. Chief town, Cork.

MUNSTER, a government of the Prussian states, containing the north-west part of the province of Westphalia. Area, 2820 square miles. It is divided into 10 circles. Pop. in 1838, 435,275.

MUNSTER, the capital of the above government, on the Aa. It has 11 churches, the principal of which are the cathedral and the church of St Lambert. The bishop's palace is a neat building, with extensive gardens. Its university was abolished in 1818. Pop. in 1838, 20,000. 60 miles N.N.E. of Dusseldorf. Lat. 51. 55. Long. 7. 30. E.

MUNSTER, a to. of France, department of Upper Rhine, 6 miles W. of Colmar. Pop. 2500.—2d, Of Switzerland, canton of Lucerne, 12 miles N.N.W. of Lucerne.—3d, Of the Tyrol, 2 miles S.W. of Rattenburg.—4th, Of the Grisons, 15 miles N. of Bormio.—5th, Of Hesse, 4 miles S.S.W. of Butzbach.

MUNSTER MEINFELD, a to. of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine, 12 miles S.W. of Coblenz.

MUNSTERBERG, a to. of Prussian Silesia, on the Ohla, 13 miles N.W. of Neisse. Pop. 2600.—2d, Of Prussia, province of Oberland, 18 miles E.N.E. of Marienwerder.—3d, Of Prussian Pomerelia, 12 miles N.N.W. of Marienberg.—4th, Of Prussia, province of Ermland, 16 miles S.W. of Heilsberg.

MUNZENBERG, a to. of Germany, 8 miles S. of Giessen.

MUNIO, a river which rises in the mountains of Norway, and, passing south through Swedish Lapland, joins the Tornea in lat. 67, 12. N. By the treaty of 1809 it forms the boundary between Russia and Swedish Lapland.

MUR, a to. of France, department of Cotes du Nord, 9 miles W. of Loudeac. Pop. 2100.

MUR DE BARRES, a to. of France, department of Aveyron, 30 miles N.E. of Rhodéz. Pop. 1000.

MURANO, an island and to. of Italy, 1 mile from Venice, formerly a very flourishing place, and still containing palaces that bear the marks of magnificence, though now in a state of decay. It has great manufactories of looking-glasses. Pop. 4300.—2d, A small to. of Italy, on the Coscile, with manufactures of silk and woollen.

MURAT, a to. of France, department of Cantal, 7 miles W.N.W. of St Flours. Pop. 2600.—Also a to. of France, department of Tarn, 9 miles E. of La Caune. Pop. 3100.

MURAZZANO, a to. of Piedmont, 25 miles N.W. of Savona. Pop. 2300.

MURCIA, a province of Spain, 120 miles long and 110 broad, bounded N. by New Castile, E. by Valencia, W. by Andalusia and Granada, and South by the Mediterranean. Area, 5931 square miles. Its aspect is in general mountainous; its climate is very fine. The products are wheat, barley, hemp, rice, vines, olives, mulberries, saffron; also, citrons, pomegranates, and almonds. Among the minerals are lead, copper, sulphur, nitre, alum, crystal, and marble. Manufactures are few, and commerce is at a low ebb. Pop. 500,000.

MURCIA, the capital of the above province, on the Segura, divided into the Old and New Towns, with a suburb on the south side of the river. It has 11 parish churches, 10 monasteries, 21 convents, a tribunal of the inquisition, five colleges for the secular clergy, and three hospitals. The cathedral is a large edifice, but in bad taste; some, however, of the churches are elegant buildings. It has four public walks: 1st, the arsenal, which is merely a spot of ground gained from the river by embankment; 2d, the botanical garden, south of the river; 3d, the Alameyda; and 4th, the Malencon, or quay, a large dyke thrown up to prevent the encroachment of the river. The city is situated in a valley of

great beauty and fertility, called the Huerta or Garden of Murcia. Pop. 35,000. 228 miles S.E. of Madrid.

MURE, LA, a to. of France, department of Isere, 18 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. 2100.

MURET, a to. of France, department of Upper Garonne, on the Garonne, 9 miles S. of Toulouse. Pop. 3300.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a post to. of Gates county, North Carolina, on the Meherrin, 30 miles N.E. of Halifax.—2d, Of Rutherford county, Tennessee.

MURG, a river of Germany, which rises two miles S.E. of Oppenau, and joins the Rhine near Rastadt.—Also a vil. Pop. 1200.

MURHARD, a to. of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey, on the Mur, 8 miles S. of Halle.

MURO, a to. of Naples, in Basilicata, at the foot of the Apennines, 12 miles S.E. of Couza.

MUROM, a to. of European Russia, government of Vladimir, 62 miles E.S.E. of Vladimir. Pop. 6500.

MUROS, a to. of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Tamar, 20 miles W. by S. of Compostella. Pop. 2400.

MURROES, a pa., Forfarshire. Pop. 657.

MURTON, a vil. in Westmoreland, 3 miles E.N.E. of Appleby.

MURU, a seaport of Japan, in the island of Nippon, 75 miles S.W. of Meaco.

MURVIEDRO, a walled to. of Spain in Valencia. Here are some brandy distilleries. It presents many vestiges of antiquity. The Roman theatre and circus are in good preservation. Pop. 5100. 13 miles N.E. of Valencia.—The river Murviedro enters the sea three miles below the town.

MURVIEL, a to. of France, department of Herault, 6 miles N. of Beziers. Pop. 1550.

MUSACRA, a seaport of Granada, with a strong castle, 27 miles N.E. of Almeria.

MUSART, or **MASSURT**, a snowy ridge of mountains, which passes in Asiatic Russia, from Bogda Alim, and is supposed to join the mountains of Thibet.

MUSBURY, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 1231.

MUSHANNON CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which joins the west branch of the Susquehanna.

MUSKA, a to. of Lusatia, on the Neisse, 25 miles N.N.W. of Gorlitz.

MUSKHAM, NORTH, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 681.

MUSKINGUM, (Elk's Eye,) a navigable river of the North-West Territory. It is 280 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, which is 172 miles below Pittsburg, including the windings of the Ohio; but in a direct line only 90 miles. It is navigable by large batteaux and barges 110 miles from its mouth, and by small boats to the lake at its head, 45 miles further. From thence, by a portage of about 1 mile, a communication is opened to lake Erie, through the Cayahoga. Also, a county of Ohio, on the Muskingum.

MUSO, a to. of Columbia, in New Granada, 70 miles N. of Santa Fe de Bogota.

MUSSELBURGH, an ancient burgh of regality of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, on the right bank of the Esk near its confluence with the frith of Forth. It contains many good houses and neat shops, and is surrounded by gardens and villas. To the south is the suburb of Newbigging. On the left bank of the Esk is another suburb called Fisherrow. The tanning of leather, making of sail-cloth, hats, bricks, earthenware, &c., and the manufacture of fishing-nets, by looms, constitute the principal business of the town and suburbs. There is a stone pier and a convenient though small harbour. The river is crossed by three bridges, two of stone and one of timber. Musselburgh joins with Leith and Portobello in sending a member to parliament. The town and the suburbs are in the parish of Inveresk, and contain the greater part of its population, which, in 1831, amounted to 8961. 6 miles E. of Edinburgh.

MUSSIDAN, a to. of France, department of Dordogne, district of Riberae. Pop. 1200.

MUSTAPHA PACHA KUPRI, a to. of Romania, on the Maria, 18 miles N.W. of Adrianople.

MUSUELA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir, 7 miles N.E. of Jaen.

MUTETGUNG, a river of New Jersey, which enters the Atlantic. Lat. 39. 57. N. Long. 74. 12. W.

MUTHIL, a pa. and vil. of Scotland. 16 miles W. of Perth. Pop. 3234.

MUTHVEY, three rivers of Wales, in Carmarthen, Merioneth, and Cardigan shires.

MUTSCHEN, a to. of Saxony, in the neighbourhood of which is found a kind of crystals, called Mutschen diamonds. 20 miles E. Leipsic.

MUTTEN, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Schwitz, in a valley called Muttenthal, watered by the Muttten, which runs into the lake of the Four Cantons. 6 miles E. of Schwitz.

MUTZIG, a to. of France, in Alsace. 12 miles W. Strasburg. Pop. 3000.

MUZILLAC, a to. of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 3600.

MUZUFIRABAD, a to. of Afghanistan, the capital of a district bearing the same name. Lat. 34. 4. N. Long. 72. 22. E.

MUZZA, a tributary of the Adda, in Italy.

MYCENÆ, an ancient city of Greece, now in ruins. 22 miles S. of Corinth.

MYCONOS, or MICONI, one of the Cyclades, east of Delos, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; mountainous and not very fertile. It produces corn, wine, and cotton. Pop. 4000.

MYDRIM, a pa., Carmarthenshire. Pop. 983.

MYFOD, a pa., Montgomeryshire. Pop. 1861.

MYLOR, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 2647.

MYNOW, a tributary of the Wye, in Monmouthshire, England.

MYNYDDYSLWYN, a pa., Montgomeryshire. Pop. 5035.

MYSLLENICE, the most westerly, and one of the smallest circles of Austrian Poland, is bounded N.W. and S. by the territories of Cracow, Silesia, and Hungary, respectively. Area 1230 square miles. Pop. 160,000.

MYSLLENICE, the chief place of the above circle, on the Baba. Pop. 2000.

MYSZOL, an island in the Eastern Seas, between Ceram and Papua, 50 miles long, and 15 broad.

MYSOORE, a large province of the south of India, principally situated between the 11th and 15th degrees of northern latitude, and now surrounded by the British territories, subject to the presidency of Madras. Its greatest length is 210 miles, and its average breadth 140 miles. This province consists of a high table land, elevated 3000 feet above the level of the sea, from which rise a number of lofty hills, containing the sources of many rivers, the principal of which are the Caveri, Vadavati, Bhadri, Arkanati, Pennar, and Palar. The climate of this elevated region is temperate and healthy to a degree unknown in any other tract of similar extent within the tropics. Its soil produces not only all the grains and vegetables of other parts of India, but also many of the fruits of Europe. The cultivation is also much aided by means of reservoirs and wells, from whence the farmers irrigate their fields and gardens. It produces horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, but none of them of a good size. Mysore was ruled by Hyder Ali, and afterwards by his son, Tippoo till the year 1799, when it was occupied by the British, and Tippoo was slain at the taking of Seringapatam. The British then placed upon the throne a lineal descendant of the ancient rajahs of Mysore, whose dynasty had been displaced by Hyder Ali. The province is, upon the whole, thinly inhabited. We have no statement of the population since 1804, when it was rather more than two millions.

MYSOORE, the capital of the above province, about nine miles from Seringapatam, on the top of a lofty hill. It was destroyed by Tippoo; but has been since rebuilt by the British. It occupies a considerable space of ground, and is enclosed by a wall. Lat. 12. 16. N. Long. 76. 52. E.

MYSTIC, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts. It flows into Boston harbour.

MYSTIC, a post vil. of the United States, New London county, Connecticut.

MYTILENE, or METELIN, the ancient Lesbos, an island of the Mediterranean, near the south coast of Asia Minor, about 36 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. Pop. about 40,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, the rest Turks and Italians.

MYTON, a to. in N. R. Yorkshire. 2 miles from Aldborough.

MZENSK, a to. of European Russia, government of Orel. Pop. 5000.

N.

NAALDWYK, a vil. of the Netherlands. Pop. 1300. 14 miles W.N.W. Rotterdam.

NAARDEN, a seaport on the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 1800. 14 miles N. Utrecht.

NAAS, a to. of Ireland, co. of Kildare. The ruins of religious establishments still attest its former magnificence. It has a court-house and jail. Pop. 3000. 19 miles S.W. Dublin.

NAB, or **NAAB**, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube below Ratisbon.

NABAJOA, Rio, a river of Mexico, which falls into the Rio Colorado off California.

NABAL, a thriving and industrious to. of Tunis. 32 miles S.S.E. Tunis.

NACHELO, or **NAKEL**, a seaport of Persia, on the Persian gulf. Lat. 27. N. Long. 53. 20. E.

NACHITSHEVAN, a to. of European Russia, government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Don. Pop. 4000.

NACHO, a river of Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras. Lat. 15. 38. N. Long. 89. 20. W.—Also a to. of Mexico, province of Honduras. 50 miles N.W. of Valladolid.

NACHIVAN, a to. of Persian Armenia, supposed to be the ancient Artaxata. 85 miles S.E. of Erivan. Lat. 39. 20. N. Long. 45. 25. E.

NACTON, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 555.

NADDER, a small river of England, which runs into the Willy, at Wilton.

NADEBAR, a circar of Hindostan, in Candesh, on each side of the Taptee, N. of Baglana, and E. of Gujerat—Also a to. in the same circar. 55 miles E. of Surat.

NADIR, a to. of Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile, 28 miles N.N.W. of Cairo.

NAEELS, a small river of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. 4 miles N. of Glaris.

NAEELS, a small to. of Switzerland, canton of Glaris. 4 miles N. of Glaris.

NAFFERTON, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 1184.

NAGAMANGALA, a square to. of Hindostan, in Mysore, with a citadel in the centre, both fortified with mud walls. In the outer town a wide street extends all round, with short lanes on each side to the outer and inner wall. In the fort are two large temples, and a ruinous palace. 30 miles N. of Seringapatam.

NAGARA, or **NYDER-NAGARA**, a city of Hindostan, capital of the N.W. district of Mysore. It was formerly called Bidderur, and by Europeans Biddenore, or Bednore; but received its present name, in 1763, on being taken by Hyder, who made it his principal arsenal, and a place of great magnitude and commerce. It

afterwards declined, being neither the seat of a court, nor of any public works, except the mint. In 1783, it was taken by the English, and retaken soon after by Tippoo; but on his final defeat in 1799, it was ceded to the rajah of Mysore, by the English, who kept a garrison in the fort. The city contains above 1600 houses, besides huts, and is now in an improving state. 150 miles N.W. of Seringapatam. Lat. 13. 48. N. Long. 75. 8. E.

NAGAZ, a to. of Candahar, province of Cabul, on the Cowmull, 70 miles N.W. of Attock.

NAGOLD, a to. of Wirtemberg, on the Na-gold. 15 miles W. of Tubingen.

NAGORE, a seaport of India, in Tanjore, Lat. 10. 49. N. Long. 79. 55. E.—2d, Another to. in Bengal. Lat. 23. 56. N. Long. 87. 20. E.

NAGPOUR, a large to. of Hindostan, and capital of the Mahratta territories, in the province of Gundwaneh, or Berar. It is of modern date, and although very extensive and populous, is meanly built, few of the houses consisting of more than one story, and covered with tiles. It is situated on a fine high plain, watered by a small river called the Nag, and is said to contain 80,000 inhabitants. The rajah of Nagpour having entered into a war with the British, was deposed, and the government of his territories is now carried on by a regency, the principal member of which is the British resident. Lat. 21. 9. N. Long. 79. 45. E.

NAGYAG, a large vil. of Transylvania, county of Hunyad, near Deva, remarkable for a rich mine of tellurium.—Also a river of Hungary, which joins the Theyss.

NAGY-BANYA, a to. of Hungary. It has a mint, where all the gold, silver, and copper found in the district are coined. Pop. 4600. 91 miles E. by N. Debreczin.

NAGY-ENYED, a to. of Transylvania. Pop. 6000. 16 miles N. Carlsburg.

NAGY-KAROLY, a to. of Hungary, with Catholic, Calvinistic, and Greek churches; and a gymnasium taught by catholics. 40 miles N.E. of Debreczin. Pop. 7600.

NAGY-KOESCH, a to. of Hungary, county of Pest. The inhabitants cultivate the vine and rear sheep. Pop. 12,000. 45 miles S.S.E. Pest.

NAGY-LEVAR, a to. of Hungary. Pop. 3000. 32 miles N.E. Vienna.

NAHR-EL KERBIR, a river of Syria. It falls into the Mediterranean, 20 miles N.E. Tripoli.

NAHE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises near Baldenau, territory of Treves, and joins the Rhine at Bingen.

NAHIA, a to. of Persia, province of Kerman. 70 miles S. of Sirgian.

NAHIL, a river of Africa, which rises in the desert of Barca, and runs into the Mediterranean. Lat. 32. 10. N. Long. 40. 10. E.

NAHR EL ANTAR, a to. of the Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates, 5 miles N. of Corna.

NAHR EL BERED, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 9 miles N. of Tripoli.

NAHR ELTEMASIEH, (River of Crocodiles,) a river of Syria, which enters the Mediterranean, 6 miles S. of Tortosa.

NAHR ET HOUALI, a river of Irak Arabi, the ancient Hermes, which rises in mount Masius, passes by the ruins of Nisibis, and falls into the Khabour.

NAHR EL KELE, (River of the Dog,) the ancient Lycus, a river of Syria, which divides the pashalic of Tripoli from that of Acre, and enters the Mediterranean 36 miles S. of Tripoli.

NAHR EL MECHATTE, a river of Palestine, which runs into the Mediterranean 3 miles N. of Caifa.

NAHR EL SAZIB, a river of Syria, supposed by Pococke to be the Magoras of Pliny. It enters the sea not far from Bairout.

NAILOUX, a to. of France, department of Upper Garonne, 6 miles S.W. of Ville Franche. Pop. 1200.

NAILSEA, a township of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 1678.

NAILSEA, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 2114.

NAILSTONE, a pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 637.

NAIRN, a small co. of Scotland, formerly included in the ancient province of Moray, with the exception of the detached districts of Ferintosh, in Ross-shire, and Dunnaglas, in Inverness-shire. With that exception, the country is bounded N. by the Moray Frith; E. and S. by Morayshire; and W. by Inverness-shire. Its area is only 200 square miles. The general appearance is rather bleak, with the exception of a border along the coast, from one to six miles in breadth, and the valley of the river Nairn, which is fertile and well cultivated. The river Findhorn likewise intersects the southern part of the county. There is only one town, viz. Nairn, and two villages, viz. Auldearn and Calder. This county is united with Moray or Elgin in sending a member to parliament. Pop. 9354.

NAIRN, the county to. of Nairnshire, at the mouth of the river Nairn, where it falls into the Moray Frith. It is a neat, small to., with a harbour. The inhabitants prosecute the white, salmon, and herring fisheries. Pop. 3236. 15½ miles E. by N. Inverness.

NAJAC, a to. of France, near the river Aveyron. Pop. 2000.

NAJARA, a to. of Spain, in Old Castile, con-

taining 3 churches, and 3 convents. 36 miles E. of Burgos.

NAMSLAU, a walled to. of Prussian Silesia, on the Weida. Pop. 2800.

NAMUR, a province of the kingdom of Belgium, bounded partly by the French frontier, partly by the Belgic provinces of Hainault, South Brabant, and Liege. Its superficial extent is about 1413 square miles. The surface is hilly, but by no means unfruitful. It is watered by the Maese, the Sambre, the Lesse, and the Homme. Pop. 229,965.

NAMUR, the capital of the foregoing province, at the conflux of the Sambre and the Maese, a well built city, with wide and clean streets. It is defended by a citadel, built on the summit of a craggy rock. The cathedral and the church of the Jesuits are both worthy of attention. The former is a fine specimen of modern, the latter of ancient architecture. Here are extensive manufactures of fire arms, swords, knives, scissors, and other articles of iron, copper, and brass. Quantities of leather, paper, thread, and tobacco, are also prepared here. Namur has often changed masters, and is noted for the many sieges which it has sustained. It is the strongest fortress in Belgium. Pop. 20,480. 30 miles S.W. Liege.

NANAS, a to. of Hungary, 23 miles N. by W. Debreczin. Pop. 4000.

NANCOWRY, one of the Nicobar islands. Lat. 7. 57. N. Long. 93. 43. E.

NANCY, a city of France, capital of the department of Meurthe, on the Meurthe. It is divided into the Old and New Towns; the latter is by far the larger, as well as more handsome of the two. The gates of Nancy are particularly fine, and are more like triumphal arches than the mere entrance of a city. The royal square, built by Stanislaus, is surrounded by an iron railing, and by some of the finest buildings in the town. The streets of the Old Town are narrow and crooked; but it contains two elegant squares. Besides the Old and New Towns, Nancy has two well built suburbs. Of its public edifices, the chief are the elegant town-hall, the cathedral, a large modern edifice, the church of St Sebastian, the church of Notre Dame, and the theatre, all situated in the New Town; the Palais de Justice, the exchange, the arsenal, the barracks, and churches. Nancy has no manufactures of consequence, with the exception of linen and woollen. Pop. 31,445. 30 miles S. Metz.

NANDERE, a to. in the province of Beeder, Hindostan, on the Godavery. 135 miles N. N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 19. 13. N. Long. 77. 38. E.

NANGASACKI, a large and commercial seaport of Japan, at the south-western extremity of the island of Ximo, and the only point of the empire at which Europeans are permitted to carry on trade; which permission is now confined to the Dutch, under the most rigorous restrictions. The gates are always locked

at night by the Japanese. The Dutch town contains several large store-houses. Lat. 32. 48. N. Long. 130. 12. E.

NANGIS, a to. of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Pop. 2000.

NANING, a country which, in 1832, was united to the British province of Malacca. It lies at the back of the other territories, and is 40 miles long, and 10 broad.

NANJENOX, a post to. of the United States, in Charles county, Maryland.

NANKA ISLANDS, islands in the Eastern seas, on the coast of Banka.

NAN-NGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Kiang-si, near the source of the Kan-kiang. 200 miles N.E. of Canton. Lat. 24. 48. N. Long. 113. 38. E.

NAN-NING, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Quang-si. 1145 miles S.S.W. of Peking. Lat. 22. 44. N. Long. 107. 45. E.

NANKING, a large city of China, not equalled, perhaps, by any in the world for the extent of ground which it covers; but since the seat of government was transferred to Peking, it has lost its importance. It is situated on the river Yantse-kiang. The space enclosed by the walls is divided into the inhabited and uninhabited parts. This city is still distinguished by its manufactures above the rest of the empire. The staple one is silk, particularly that of plain and flowered satins. It is also noted for the thin cotton stuffs which bear its name. It is a seat of Chinese learning. Its chief ornaments now are the gateways, which are very lofty and splendid, with temples attached to them; and the porcelain tower. Supposed pop. 300,000. Lat. 32. 4. N. Long. 118. 34. E.

NANSEMOND, a co. of the United States, in the S.E. part of Virginia. Also a river in Virginia.

NANTES, a large commercial city in the west of France, the capital of the department of Loire Inferieure, about 27 miles from the mouth of the Loire, which is here crossed by a magnificent stone bridge, or rather a chain of bridges, extending in nearly a straight line over five islands. Immediately below the town, the different branches unite into a single channel. The form of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, is an oblong, of which the length is parallel to the river. The buildings are in general old, and far from regular, though some are handsome. Of the four suburbs, the one called La Fosse is the finest, consisting of elegant houses, inhabited for the most part by merchants. The public edifices deserving of attention are, the cathedral, the town-hall, and the residence of the prefect; the castle, situated on the quay, at the eastern extremity of the town, and commanding the port, an edifice of great extent, and in a good state of repair. Here are also a theatre, and an elegant pillar, 70 feet in height. The university, founded in 1460, has been converted since the revolution into a lyceum. The principal manufac-

tures, which are extensive, are for the spinning, weaving, and printing of cotton; also for making woollens and linens of various qualities. Here are likewise manufactures of cordage, earthenware, glass, hardware, and spirituous liquors. Ship-building also is carried on to a considerable extent. The foreign trade of Nantes, though not great, extends to a number of different countries in Europe, as well as to America, the West Indies, and, in a small degree, to the coast of Guinea. From the West Indies the chief import is sugar, for which there are 15 refineries in the town. A number of ships are annually sent out to the Newfoundland fishery. Nantes is noted in history for the celebrated edict of toleration issued there in 1598, by Henry IV., in favour of the Protestants, the recall of which, in 1685, by Louis XIV., is justly considered a fatal error in that memorable reign. Pop., in 1836, 75,895. Lat. 47. 13. 6. N. Long. 1. 22. 44. W.

NANTEWNLLE, a pa., Cardiganshire. Pop. 686.

NANTICOKE, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into Fishing bay.

NANTMEL, a pa., Radnorshire. Pop. 1294.

NANTUA, a to. of France, 36 miles W. Geneva. Pop. 3520.

NANTUCKET, an island of the United States, in Massachusetts, 15 miles long, and 11 broad, 8 leagues S. Cape Cod.—Also a post township and port of entry on the above island, 123 miles S.S.E. Boston. Pop. 6807.

NANTUXET BAY, in the United States, New Jersey, on the east side of Delaware.

NANTUXET CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into Delaware Bay.

NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, a m. t. of England, county of Chester, on the Weaver. The church is an ancient building, in the form of a cross. Here are various alms-house; also a free-school, and a large and commodious workhouse, which was erected in Beam Heath, in consequence of a grant from the Earl of Cholmondeley, to whom the town gives the title of baron. The chief business of Nantwich is confined to the making of shoes for export. The cotton manufacture has also extended to this place, and many people are employed in the making of gloves. The Chester canal terminates here with a handsome broad basin, forming a kind of harbour. This place was once famous for its salt-works. Only one spring is now worked. Pop. 5357. 20 miles S.E. Chester.

NAPLES, a kingdom, comprising the southern part of Italy, and bounded N.W. by the States of the Church, N.E. by the Adriatic, and S. and W. by the Mediterranean, and has a coast line of 1500 miles in length. The kingdom of Naples is of an irregular shape; and in comparing the Italian peninsula to a boot, it forms the foot and lower part of the leg. Its greatest length is about 400 miles; its greatest breadth is 120. There is in the ad-

jacent seas a number of small islands dependent on this kingdom. Naples is divided into 13 provinces. The surface of this kingdom, like that of great part of Italy, is mountainous, but it contains also a number of beautiful plains and extensive valleys. Naples is traversed by the great chain of the Apennines, which separates into several lateral branches. The highest summits of the chain are from 5000 to 8800 feet. Vesuvius is an insulated summit of this chain. The principal rivers are the Garigliano, the Volturno, the Basiento, the Pescara, the Sangro, and the Ofanto, the ancient Aufidus. The chief lakes are those of Celano, Agnano, Averno, Licola, Fusaro, Patrea, Lesina, and Fondi. Marshes are found on various parts of the sea-coast, and by their insalubrity, render some of the most fertile tracks almost uninhabitable. In regard to climate, Naples may be divided into three regions. In the Campagna Felix the air is almost invariably genial, and the sky serene. Beyond the Apennines, and opening to the east and south, the climate is hotter, and exhibits the productions of southern latitudes. The mountainous regions vary in climate according to their elevation. The most common kinds of grain are wheat, Indian corn, barley, and in the colder situations rye. In many parts corn, vines, and olives, are cultivated on the same farm. In general, the larger proportion of labour, if not of ground, is given to the grape. Rice is produced in the marshy tracts, cotton in the warm climate and light soil of the province of Otranto in the south-east, and tobacco in many of the southern districts. Flax and hemp are cultivated to a large extent; and in warmer situations olives, along with melons, almonds, dates, figs, lemons, pomegranates, and other fruits indicative of an approach to a tropical climate. Olive oil forms a great object of export. Apulia, Calabria, and the mountainous parts of other provinces, contain very extensive forests. In some tracts there is good pasturage, and cows, oxen, and sheep, are reared in numbers, while droves of buffaloes range along the marshy tracts on the north-west coast. The forests in different parts contain great herds of swine; sheep are also reared in many situations both of hill and plain. Of wild animals, the higher part of the Apennines contains a considerable number; among others, the lynx or tiger cat, a fierce and subtle animal; also the crested porcupine, said to be peculiar to the south of Italy; snakes and other reptiles are common in the hot districts. The danger in travelling, however, arises not from these animals, but from banditti, with which the country is infested. Among the minerals of the country are salt, alum, vitriol, sulphur, crystal, marble, and, at one place, iron. Manufactures are still in their infancy. Muslins and other cotton stuffs are made of cotton produced on the spot. The capital is the seat of a great manufacture of porcelain; also of

fire-arms. The further fabrics of the kingdom, such as the cotton coverlets of Nardo and Galatona, the pottery of Teramo in Abruzzo Ultra, the embroidery and confectionery of the capital, are all insignificant compared to the extent to which they might be carried. Naples extends from 37. 46. to 42, 55. of N. Lat., and from 13. 16. to 18. 50. of E. Long. The inhabitants are almost all Catholics. Pop. 7,975,850.

NAPLES, a very large city of Italy, capital of the kingdom of Naples, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. The situation is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. Seated partly on the declivity of a hill, partly on the margin of a spacious bay, it spreads its population along the shore, and covers the shelving coast and adjacent eminence with its villas and gardens. Its suburbs stretch in a magnificent sweep, from Portici on the east, to the promontory of Misenum on the west. The bay is extensive, and presents an almost unrivalled assemblage of picturesque and beautiful scenery. The clearness of the atmosphere, and the mildness of the climate, give additional lustre to the scene. The form of the city approaches to an oblong, extending from north to south, and having the bay on the south side. Its circumference, including all the suburbs, is upwards of 18 miles. The streets, though in general narrow, are straight, and tolerably regular: they are handsomely paved with large flags of lava; and since the French occupied the city, and introduced improvements, most of them have been lighted with lamps, suspended, as in Paris, across the middle of the street. The Strada di Toledo, extending half the length of the city, and having at the one end the Piazza de Mercato, on the other the royal palace, is the finest street in Naples, and one of the best in Europe. The street of Monte Olivetto, and that which reaches from the gate of Capua to St Elmo, extend diagonally to the Strada di Toledo, and are likewise broad and handsome. The number of squares is considerable. Several are spacious, but few handsome. The principal are those called Largo de Castello, Largo de Palazzo, and Piazza di Mercato. Several of them are decorated with obelisks and fountains. The buildings of Naples are more remarkable for their size than for taste or elegance. The houses are in general six or seven stories in height, flat-roofed, and covered with a kind of stucco. Most of them have balconies in front, and the roofs are frequently covered with flowers, shrubs, and small trees, planted in boxes filled with earth. The quays, or buildings along the water side, extend along the bay nearly five miles. The royal garden in this suburb is a favourite promenade of the fashionable inhabitants. The harbour, properly so called, is small and entirely artificial, being formed by a large mole projecting into the sea, and enclosing a basin nearly square, which is little more than

a quarter of a mile across. At its entrance is a lighthouse. The fortifications of Naples are not adapted to resist an army, though the city is surrounded with a wall, and defended by a number of towers, as well as by three castles. The arsenal adjoins the sea, and is defended by bastions. Of the public edifices, the churches are the most conspicuous; but their splendour consists less in elegance of architecture, than in the richness of their paintings, marbles, and other decorations. The cathedral, built on or near the substructure of a temple of Apollo, is a Gothic edifice, overcharged with ornaments in a discordant style. It is supported by more than 100 columns of granite. The Santi Apostoli, erected on the ruins of a temple of Mercury, is perhaps the most ancient church in Naples. The church of St Paul is said to occupy the site of a temple of Castor and Pollux: its interior is spacious, well proportioned, and finely incrustated with marble. The church of St Filippo Neri is remarkable for the number of ancient pillars that support its triple row of aisles on both sides of the nave. The Spirito Santo is of a more pure and simple architecture than the other churches of Naples. The palaces and the mansions of the nobility, like the churches, have little pretensions to purity of architecture. The royal palace, near the quay, has an air of grandeur. The palace of Capo di Monte, outside of the town, is still unfinished, and its best apartments are appropriated to a collection of paintings. The old palace is now occupied by the courts of justice. The theatres, great and small, are seven in number: that of San Carlos, contiguous to the royal palace, is one of the finest in Italy. The university is on a large scale, and when completed, will be very elegant. It contains a collection of statues belonging formerly to the Palazzo Farnese at Rome, and a library of 90,000 volumes, besides ancient MSS., a museum of paintings, sculpture, bronzes, &c. The royal military school, naval college, college for the instruction of young Chinese and Japanese, school for music and the arts, and deaf and dumb school, are each of considerable note. The institutions of a higher class are the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Society of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Arts. Charitable establishments are numerous and well endowed. The exports are confined to the products of the adjacent country, such as silk wool, cotton, oil, wine, corn, and fruit. The imports consist of articles of necessity and luxury, colonial produce, and manufactures from France, Britain, Holland, Switzerland, and Germany. Naples has extensive manufactures of silk fabrics, and, on a small scale, stockings, gloves, lawn, lace, cotton stuffs, diaper, fire-arms, china, and glass. Great ingenuity is displayed in making violins and other musical instruments; also in mahogany furniture and carriages, and in the ma-

nufacture of snuff-boxes from lava and tortoise-shell. The Lazzaroni, a part of the populace, without either dwellings or regular occupation, have been often mentioned by travellers: as a peculiar class, they are now almost extinct. Naples swarms with nobility without fortunes, priests without benefices, and beggars of all descriptions. The environs are fertile, picturesque, and highly interesting to the antiquary and classical scholar. This city has suffered at different periods from war, earthquakes, and the eruptions of Vesuvius. It was occupied, in 1799, by the French; evacuated in June following; and again occupied by them in 1806. Joseph Bonaparte was soon after proclaimed king; and in 1808, on his removal to Spain, the crown was conferred on Murat. In 1815, King Ferdinand, after an absence of nine years, made his entrance into his capital. Pop. 364,000. 110 miles S.E. Rome, 1000 S.E. Paris. Lat. 40. 50. 15. N. Long. 14. 15. 45. E.

NAPLOUS, or **NAPOLUSE**, a city of Palestine, the ancient Sicheim or Shechem, capital of the Samaritans. The chief objects are the tombs of Joseph and of Joshua, which seem to be fixed at Sicheim by the unquestionable statements of sacred writ. They are hewn in the solid rock. Still greater reverence is attached by the inhabitants to the spot called Jacob's well, about three miles on the road to Jerusalem. 24 miles N. Jerusalem. Lat. 32. 16 N. Long. 35. 22. E.

NAPO, a large river of Quito, which joins the Amazons, in Lat. 3. 26. S.

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, a to. of European Turkey, in the Morea, on the small island of Minoa. Pop. 6000. 55 miles S.E. Napoli di Romania.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, a to. of European Turkey, in the Morea, on a rocky promontory, forming an excellent harbour. Pop. 6000. 10 miles S.S.E. Argos, 20 N.E. Tripolizza.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a pa, Warwickshire. Pop. 833.

NARAINGUR, a to. of Bengal, district of Midnapore. Lat. 22. 11. N. Long. 87. 35. E.

NARAINGUNGE, a considerable trading to. in Bengal, district of Dacca, on a branch of the river Brahmapootra, called the Luckia. It has an extensive trade in grain, salt, tobacco, and lime. A considerable quantity of fine muslin is made here. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 23. 37. N. Long. 90. 35. E.

NARBERTH, a m. t. of South Wales, in Pembrokeshire. It possesses some remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 2589.

NARBONNE, an ancient city of France, department of the Aude, situated in a hollow between mountains, on two canals. The cathedral is admired for the elegance of its architecture, and the boldness of its vaults. The palace of the archbishop is an ancient building, and has the appearance of a fortress. Narbonne was once strongly fortified; but at

present a wall flanked with bastions is its only defence. It has some trade in corn, and an extensive traffic in honey and wax. Its manufactures consist of stockings and leather. Pop. 10,792. 37 miles N.E. Perpignan.

NARBOROUGH, a pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 1147.

NARDO, a to. of Naples, in the Terra di Otranto. 30 miles W. Otranto. Pop. 3500.

NAREA, a country of Africa, in the south of Abyssinia, formerly governed by its own princes; but now subject to the Abyssinian emperor. It is rich and fertile; producing vast quantities of cattle, and carrying on a considerable commerce with the Caffres, who convey thither abundance of gold, which they exchange for clothes, salt, and other commodities.

NARENZA, anciently **NARENTA**, a to. of Dalmatia, on a river of the same name, 36 miles N.N.W. of Ragusa.—Also a river of Dalmatia, which rises near Mostar, and runs into the Adriatic.

NAREW, a considerable river in the north-east of Poland, which joins the Bug.

NARGUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwah. Lat. 24. 10. N. Long. 75. 16. E. In 1820, it contained 500 houses.

NARIM, a to. of Russia, at the conflux of the Ob and Ket, government of Tobolsk, 400 miles E. of Tobolsk.

NARNALLA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Berar, 33 miles W.N.W. of Ellichpour.

NARNI, a to. of Italy, in the Papal States, 40 miles N. of Rome. It has some good buildings; but its streets are deep and winding. Pop. about 2500.

NARO, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, on a river of the same name. It stands in a fine country. Pop. 12,000. 11 miles E. of Girgenti.

NAROVA, a river of Russia, which falls into the gulf of Finland, near Narva.

NAROVTSCHAT, a small to. of European Russia, 70 miles N.W. of Penza. Pop. 2700.

NARRAGANSET BAY, a bay of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of the United States, which intersects the State of Rhode Island. It is about 28 miles long and 10 broad.

NARRAGUAGUS, a post township of the United States, Washington county, Maine.

NARRAIGNEGUNGEE, a to. of Bengal, district of Dacca, on the Jelapoor, on the Brahmaputra, 8 miles S.E. of Dacca. It has a considerable trade in grain, salt, tobacco, and lime. Fine muslin is manufactured. Pop. in 1810, 15,000. Lat. 23. 37. N. Long. 90. 35. E.

NARROWS, THE, a channel of the United States, between Long Island and Staten Island, connecting New York bay with the Atlantic. 9 miles S. of New York.

NARSINGUR, a flourishing to. of Bengal, district of Midnapore. Lat. 22. 34. N. Long. 86. 40. E.

NARVA, a to. of European Russia, in the

government of St Petersburg; on the Narowa. Its houses are built of brick, and stuccoed white. In the suburb called Ivangorod, are the remains of an extensive fortress built by the czar Ivan Vassilievitz. It has a brisk traffic in corn, timber, and flax, which it exports, and in salt. Near this town, in 1700, Charles XII. of Sweden defeated Peter the Great. Narva was retaken by the czar five years after. Pop. 6300. 83 miles W.S.W. of St Petersburg.

NARWAR, the capital of a district in Hindostan, on the Sinde River. Lat. 25. 40. N. Long. 77. 51.

NASAS, Rio, a river of Mexico, in Durango, which falls into Lake Cayman.

NASBINALS, a to. of France, department of the Lozere. Pop. 1600.

NASEBY, a vil. and pa. of England, in Northamptonshire. Here, in 1645, Charles I. was totally defeated by Oliver Cromwell. Pop. 697.

NASH, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina. Pop. 7268.

NASHUAUN, one of the Elizabeth islands, Massachusetts, east of Buzzard's bay.

NASHUA, a river of the United States, in Worcester county. It joins the Merrimack.

NASHVILLE, a post township of the United States, and capital of Davidson county, Tennessee, on Cumberland river, 620 miles S.W. of Pittsburg, 480 by Gen. Jackson's road, N.N.E. of New Orleans. Steam-boats ply constantly between that place and Nashville. In 1818, the town contained a court-house, jail, several manufactories, and upwards of 3000 inhabitants, which are now greatly increased.

NASSAU was formerly the name of several principalities in the German empire, all of which are now united under one head, and form an independent duchy in the Germanic confederation. Its boundaries are the Prussian territory on the Lower Rhine, and the different states of the princes of Hesse. It lies in the west of Germany, between 49. 55. and 50. 49. of N. lat., and has an area of 2186 square miles. It is divided into the three provinces, of Wiesbaden, Weilburg, and Dillenburg; and these are subdivided into bailiwicks. The residence of the duke is at the small town of Idstein. The surface of Nassau is hilly throughout, and in some places the elevations are considerable. The rivers are the Rhine to the west, the Main to the south, and the Lahn in the interior. In this duchy are found some of the principal watering places in Germany, namely, Ems, Schlangenbad, Wiesbaden, Lower Selters, Upper Lahnstein, and other places. The culture of the vine and the rearing of cattle form the chief employments in this duchy. It produces the well known wine called hock. The county of Nassau was created a principality in 1638, and a duchy in 1806. The inhabitants are pretty equally divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. Pop. 380,000.

NASSAU, a to. of Germany, duchy of Nassau, on the Lahn. Pop. 1500.

NASSAU, or POGGY ISLANDS, part of a chain of islands which lie off the whole length of the west coast of Sumatra, at the distance of 20 or 30 leagues. The population does not exceed 1400, the interior being uninhabited.

NASSAU, a river of East Florida, which runs into the sea. Lat. 30. 44. N.

NASSAU, the capital of the island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but restored to the English in 1783.

NASSAU, a post township of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York.

NASSINGTON, a pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 601.

NASSUCK, a to. and place of pilgrimage, of Hindostan, on the Godavery river, estimated to contain, in 1826, 30,000 inhabitants. Lat. 19. 56. N. Long. 73. 56. E.

NATACHQUOIN, a river of Labrador, which runs into the sea. Lat. 50. 25. N.

NATAL, or NATAR, a Malay settlement on the south-west of Sumatra. Lat. 32. N. Long. 98. 57. E.

NATAL, a river of Eastern Africa, with a town at its mouth, situated in the country of the Tambookies, to the north of Caffraria. Lat. 29. 56. S. Long. 31. 30. E.

NATCHEZ, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Adam's county, Mississippi, on the east bank of the Mississippi. It is regularly laid out on very uneven ground, the streets intersecting each other at right angles; and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a bank, an academy, two printing offices, and several churches. Pop. in 1830, 3540. 322 miles above New Orleans, by the course of the river.

NATCHITOCHES, a to. of the United States, and capital of Natchitoches county, Louisiana, on Red river, about 200 miles above its junction with the Mississippi. 200 miles in a right line N.W. of New Orleans. Lat. 31. 46. N. Long. 93. 10. W.

NATERS, a vil. of the Swiss canton of the Valais, 32 miles E. by N. of Sion.

NATOLIA, or ANATOLIA, a division of Asia Minor, comprehending most of its western districts. Smyrna, Angora, and Kiutayah, are the principal cities.

NATTORE, a to. of Bengal, district of Raulshahy, on the Attrri river. Lat. 24. 25. N. Long. 88. 55. E.

NATUNAS ISLES, NORTH, a cluster of very small islands in the China seas. Lat. 4. 45. N. Long. 109. E.

NAUEN, a to. of Prussia, 22 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 2700.

NAUGATUCK, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which joins the Housatonic.

NAUMBURG, a to. of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, on the Saale. It is divided into three parts, the town proper, the liberties, and the suburbs. The town

is surrounded with walls, and contains a royal mansion, a public school, a neat council-house, a very large church, an orphan-house, and an hospital. The part called the liberties contains the cathedral, a fine Gothic building, founded in 1028, the chapter school, the residences of the canons, and a number of private houses. The suburbs contain several hospitals and an infirmary. It has manufactures of stockings, gloves, caps; also of soap, starch, and gunpowder; leather is also tanned. Pop. 12,000. 28 miles W.S.W. of Leipsic.

NAUMBURG, a to. of Germany, in Hesse Cassel. Pop. 1500.—The name of several other small towns in Germany.

NAUNDOORBAR, a decayed to. of Hindostan, province of Candeish. In 1814, it contained only 500 houses. Lat. 21. 22. N. Long. 74. 18. E.

NAUNTON, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 797.

NAUTHPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bengal. In 1808 it had 1215 houses. Lat. 26. 17. N. Long. 87. 3. E.

NAVAN, a to. of Ireland, co. of Meath, on the Boyne. It consists of two streets which intersect each other at right angles; and is a place of considerable trade. Pop. near 4000. 30 miles N.W. of Dublin.

NAVARINO, a thriving seaport to. of the kingdom of Greece, lying on the south-west of the Morea. The houses are tolerably well built; but the streets are narrow and dirty. It has a good trade, and a large and capacious port. The fortifications consist of four bastions and a citadel. On 20th October 1827, the Turkish fleet was completely defeated in the bay of Navarino, by the combined British, French, and Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Codrington. Pop. 4500. 188 miles S.W. of Corinth. Lat. 37. 5. N. Long. 21. 25. E.

NAVARRÉ, a province of the north-east of Spain, bounded N.E. by France, and S.W. by Old Castile. Its area is 2474 square miles; its population about 270,000. The chief town is Pampeluna. The western part of the Pyrenees divides this province from France. The only great river is the Ebro. Game, cattle, and sheep are numerous; while the quantity of corn, which is cultivated only in the valleys, is barely adequate to the support of the population. The wine of Navarre is in general of good quality. The other productions are hemp, flax, fruit, pulse, and a little oil. Iron abounds; and there are large mines at Vedrin and Lugarchuelo. At Pampeluna is a copper mine. In the neighbourhood of Valtierra is a mine of rock salt, between strata of gypsum. In manufactures Navarre has made very little progress. It has a foundery, where bombs and cannon balls are cast.

NAVARRÉINS, a fortified to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 1300.

NAVENBY, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 78.

NAVER, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the sea at Torisdale.

NAVES, a to. of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 2000.

NAVESTOCK, a pa., Essex. Pop. 852.

NAVIA, a river of the north of Spain, which falls into the bay of Biscay. The small town of Navia is at its mouth.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, a cluster of lofty islands in the South Pacific ocean.

NAXERA, a to. of Spain, province of Burgos, near the Ebro. Pop. 8000.

NAXIA, an. geo. Naxos, an island in the Grecian archipelago, S. of Mycone. It is the most fertile of the Cyclades, and its wine is much esteemed. Pop. 10,000. The chief town is of the same name.

NAY, a to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 3000.

NAYLAND, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 1047.

NAYAKANAHULLY, a large to. of Hindostan, in Mysore, with a citadel in the centre, both fortified with mud walls. It has a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth, and in the vicinity are many palm-gardens. 34 miles W. of Sera.

NAZVIRE, a to. of France, 33 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 3000.

NAZARETH, a to. of the Netherlands, near the Scheldt. Pop. 4300.

NAZARETH, a to. of Palestine, in a valley of the same name, celebrated as the residence of our Saviour and his family, during the first thirty years of his life. Pop. 3000. 50 miles N. of Jerusalem.

NAZARETH, a to. of the United States, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

NAZE, a hooked promontory on the coast of Essex in England, south of Harwich.

NAZING, a pa., Essex. Pop. 757.

NEAGH, LOUGH, a large lake of Ireland, between the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry; which is said to cover above 98,000 English acres.

NEATESHEAD, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 646.

NEATH, an irregularly built bo. to. of South Wales, county of Glamorgan, on the Neath, and, from the mineral riches of the neighbourhood, a place of considerable trade. The principal public building is the town-hall. The church is large and handsome. Its trade consists in the exportation of coals. In the neighbourhood of Neath are some iron forges, extensive tin works, and smelting works for copper. There are still considerable remains of its abbey. Pop. 2823. 8 miles N.E. of Swansea.

NECKAR, a large river of the south-west of Germany. It joins the Rhine at Manheim.

NECKAR, one of the 10 circles into which the Grand Duchy of Baden has been divided since 1810.

NECKAR, LOWER, MIDDLE, UPPER, three of the 12 departments of the kingdom of Wirtemberg.

NECKAR-GEMUND, a to. of Germany, on the Neckar. Pop. 2100.

NECKAR-SULM, a to. of Germany, 6 miles N. Heilbron. Pop. 2050.

NECKER ISLANDS, nine small islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 42. 50. N.

NECTON, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 996.

NEDERBRAKEL, a to. of East Flanders, 22 miles S. Ghent. Pop. 3500.

NEDERKRUCHTEN, a to. of the Netherlands 14 miles S.E. Ruremonde. Pop. 3500.

NEDERWEERT, a to. of the Netherlands, 12 mile N.W. Ruremonde. Pop. 3600.

NEDRIGAILLOW, a to. of European Russia, government of Charkow. Pop. 2800.

NEDJSJED, an extensive division of Arabia, including nearly all the central parts of that region, bounded W. by Hedjsias and Yemen, S. by Hydramaut, and E. by Lahsa and Ommen. It consists of mountains and deserts.

NEEDE, a vil. of Guelderland, 20 miles E. Zutphen. Pop. 2000.

NEEDHAM MARKET, a m. t. of England, in Suffolk, on the Orwell. Pop. 1300.

NEEDLES, a cluster of pointed rocks on the coast of England, Isle of Wight.

NEEHEHOW, one of the Sandwich Islands, 5 leagues W. of Atooi. The E. coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the S.E. point. Pop. 10,000. Its place of anchorage is in Lat. 21. 50. N. Long. 160. 15. W.

NEELGUNGE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Oude. Lat. 26. 47. N. Long. 70. 53. E.

NEEMANEIRA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwah. In 1820, it contained 500 houses. Lat. 24. 38. N. Long. 74. 50. E.

NEERWINDEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Pop. 300. It was once a place of some importance.

NEGADA, or ANEGADA, one of the Carribee islands, in the West Indies.

NEGAPATAM, formerly a considerable seaport of India, district of Tanjore, and well fortified. Its trade has declined since it was taken by the British in 1781, and in 1820 many of the houses were in ruins, and scarcely any of the fort remained. Lat. 10. 45. N. Long. 79. 54. E.

NEGARA, a to. of the isle of Borneo, capital of the kingdom of Banjermassin; on the Banjar, 90 miles N. of its mouth, at the town of Banjermassin. Lat. 1. 40. S. Long. 114. E.

NEGOMBO, a populous to. on the west coast of the Island of Ceylon.

NEGRAIS ISLE, a small island, with an excellent harbour, at the mouth of the Irrawaddy river, in the Birman empire. Lat. of Cape Negrais, 16. 1. N. Long. 94. 14. E.

NEGGAR, a to. of Austrian Italy, 6 miles N. Verona. Pop. 1700.

NEGREPELISSE, a to. of France, on the Aveyron. Pop. 3200.

NEGRIL, the west head of the island of Jamaica. Lat. 18. 27. N. Long. 78. 17. W.

NEGRIL POINT, NORTH and SOUTH, two capes on the W. coast of Jamaica.

NEGRO, RIO, a larger river of South America, which falls into the Amazons, in Lat. 3. 16. S. It is by this river that the Orinoco and the Amazons communicate.—The name of numerous other rivers and settlements of South America.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, an appellation by which early European geographers designated almost the whole of the interior and southern parts of Africa, inhabited by the negroes.

NEGROPONTE, or EGRIBOS, the ancient Eubœa, a long and narrow island of Greece, extending along the east coast of Livadia, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the strait of Euripus. It is mountainous; but the valleys and plains produce corn, wine, fruit, and oil. Pop. 60,000. Lat. 38. to 39. 10. N. Long. 23. 10. to 24. 44. E.

NEGROPONTE, the ancient Chalcis, the capital of the foregoing island, on the west coast, and connected with the continent by a bridge, the strait at this place being only 200 feet wide. It has a capacious port. Pop. 16,000. 28 miles N. of Athens.

NEGROS, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern seas, south of Luconia. It is about 145 miles long by 25 in average breadth. Lat. 10. 10. N. Long. 122. 30. E.

NEILSTON, a pa. in Renfrewshire. Pop. 8046.

NEGUADE, called also NEGADE and NEKKADE, a considerable town of Upper Egypt. It has a manufacture of blue cotton cloth.

NEIBA, a river of St Domingo, which enters the sea in the bay so called.

NEIDENBURG, a to. of East Prussia, 90 miles S. of Königsberg. Pop. 1800.

NEILSTON, a pa. of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, in which cotton spinning is extensively carried on. Pop. 8046.

NEIRA, one of the Banda Islands, separated from Gonong Apy, by a narrow strait.

NEISSE, a neat to. of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, and chief place of a principality of the same name. It contains a splendid mansion belonging to the bishop, a collegiate church, four other churches, with a monastery, convent, &c. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, ribbons, and stockings; and a brisk traffic in yarn. Pop. 11,000. 46 miles S. by E. Breslau.

NEISSE, a river of Germany, which falls into the Oder.

NEITHORPE, a vil. of England, in Oxfordshire. Pop. 1851.

NEIVA, a river of Portugal, in Entre Duero e Minho, which falls into the sea.

NEIVA, a to. of New Granada, in South America, 120 miles N.E. Popayan, containing 2000 housekeepers.—The name of a river which enters the Magdalena.

NEIVE, a to. of Piedmont, province of Alba. Pop. 2400.

NELLORE, a populous and busy town of India, in the Carnatic, about three-fourths of a mile long; 100 miles N.W. Madras. Lat. 12. 49. N. Long. 80. 1. E.—This is also the name of a district in the Carnatic province.—Also the name of several townships.

NEILSON, a co. of the United States, in Virginia.—2d. A co. in Kentucky.

NELSON'S FERRY, a post vil. of South Carolina, 50 miles N. Charleston.

NELSON'S RIVER, the north-west branch of Hayes river on the west shore of Hudson's Bay.

NEMBRO, a to. of Austrian Italy, province of Bergamo. Pop. 2400.

NEMEA, once a well known to. of Greece in the Morea, near which the Nemean games were celebrated. It is now a miserable village, consisting of a few cottages.

NEMI, a large vil. of Italy, 14 miles S.S.E. of Rome.

NEMOURS, a to. of France, department of the Seine and Marne, on the Loing. It trades in corn, wine, and cheese; also in leather. Pop. 3800. 11 miles S. Fontainebleau.

NEN, a river of England, in Northamptonshire, which falls into the Ouse.

NENAGH, a considerable to. of Ireland, in Tipperary. Pop. about 6300. 24 miles N.E. of Limerick.

NEOGRAD, or NOGRAD-VarMEGYE, a co. in the north-west of Hungary. Area 1647 square miles. Pop. 164,000.

NEOT, St, a vil. and pa. of England, in Cornwall. Pop. of vil. 1255; of pa. 1424.

NEOT'S, St, a m. t. of England. co. of Huntingdon. Pop. 2272.

NEPAUL, or NEPAL, a long but narrow country of Northern Hindostan, bounded N. by the great range of Himalaya mountains, S. by the provinces of Bahar, Oude, and Delhi, E. it is limited by Bootan, and territory of the rajah of Si Kim. It extends in length 450 miles, and in breadth 100 miles. The valley of Nepaul proper, from whence the country takes its name, is nearly of an oval figure: its greatest length from north to south being 12 miles, by 9 in the greatest breadth. On the north and south it is bounded by lofty mountains, but is more open to the east and west. This small tract is very populous; and, besides the capital Catmandoo, is filled with villages. This valley, although situated between the 27th and 28th degree of N. Lat. is so elevated, that it enjoys an European climate, and mountains covered with snow, are in sight the whole year round. The soil is productive, and in some places yields two crops in the year. The mountains of Nepaul contain mines of copper and iron; and although commerce is not encouraged, it sends to Bengal ivory, wax, honey, resin, timber, bastard cinnamon, cardamoms, walnuts, &c.; and takes in return muslins and silks of Bengal, carpets, spices, tobacco, and European goods. In 1814, the

Nepaulese were engaged in a war with the British, who, though they were repulsed at first, again invaded their territories and dictated to them a treaty of peace in 1816.

NEPEAN ISLAND, a small island in the South Pacific ocean, about a quarter of a mile distant from Norfolk Island.

NEPI, a small fortified to. of Italy, 23 miles N.N.W. Rome. Pop. 1800.

NEPISINGUI, a lake of Canada, connected with Lake Huron. It is 12 leagues in length, and about 15 miles wide.

NEPONSET, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which flows into Boston harbour.—Also a handsome village situated on both sides of the above river.

NERA, a considerable river of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, which joins the Tiber.

NERAC, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Baise. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs, caps, and leather; also of starch. Pop. 5600. 70 miles S.E. Bourdeaux.

NERUDDAH, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the district of Omereuntue, in the province of Gundwanah; and after passing through the provinces of Khandesh, Malwah, and Gujerat, it falls into the gulf of Cambay. The length of its course is 750 miles.

NERESI, the chief town of the island of Brazza, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia.

NERETO, a to. of Naples, 36 miles N.N.E. of Aquila. Pop. 1600.

NERIKE, a province of the central part of Sweden, surrounded by Westmannland, War-meland, East and West Gothland, and Sunder-mannland. Area 1800 square miles. Pop. 55,000.

NERINJEPETTAH, a to. of India, district of Coimbatore, on the Cavery river.

NERIS, a to. of France, department of the Allier, with mineral springs. Pop. 1200.

NETRSCHINSK, a decayed to. of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkoutsk, on the Chinese frontier. It still carries on a small fur trade. It contains two churches, and about 2000 inhabitants. Lat. 51. 56. N. Long. 116. 44. E.

NESCHIN, a to. of European Russia, government of Czernigov, on the Oster. It is a great emporium of trade. Pop. 16,000, of whom a number are merchants and petty dealers, of Greek extraction. 49 miles S.S.E. of Czernigov.

NESCOPECK, a river of the United States, which joins the Susquehannah. Lat. 41. 3. N.

NESHAMINY, a river of the United States, which runs south-east into the Delaware.

NESE, a to. of France, department of the Somme, on the Ignon. Pop. 1700.

NESS, a river of Scotland, which issues from Loch Ness, and falls into the Moray Frith at Inverness.

NESS, GREAT, a pa. of England, Salop. Pop. 850.

NESS, LOCH, a beautiful lake of Scotland, Inverness-shire, 22 miles long, and only about one mile broad.

NESSE, a small river of Saxony, which joins the Werra, 5 miles N.W. of Eisenach.

NESTON, or GREAT NESTON, a well built market-town of England, county of Chester, on the Dee. The church is large and handsome. Pop. 1638. 11 miles N.W. of Chester.—A pa., Cheshire. Pop. 3518.

NESTVED, a to. of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Pop. 1500.

NETHAN, a river of Scotland, in Lanark-shire, which falls into the Clyde.

NETHEBURY, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 1942.

NETHERLANDS, THE, or Holland, a kingdom of Europe, which, as constituted in 1831, consists of the territory of the ancient republic of the Seven United Provinces, and of some portions of the province of Limburg. It is situated between 50. 44. and 53. 34. N. lat., and 3. 30. and 7. 10. E. long., and is bounded E. by Germany, N. and W. by the German Ocean or North Sea, and S. by Belgium; area about 11,000 square miles, divided into 10 provinces. The greater part of the country is one unbroken flat, and is appropriately called the Nether, that is, Low-lands. Much fertile land has been rescued from the sea. The principal rivers are the Rhine, which, in traversing this country, is divided into three arms, and loses its venerable name; the Maas or Meuse; and the Schelde. There are numberless canals. Holland is one of the best cultivated, most wealthy, and most populous countries in Europe. Hemp and flax are grown in great abundance; but sufficient corn for home consumption is not raised. The horses, about 200,000 in number, are a large strong breed, and the horned cattle, which amount to about a million, are remarkable for their size and beauty. Of sheep there are 700,000. Fisheries are extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants off their own coasts, and on those of the Shetland islands; and the Greenland whale fishery is very productive. The traffic of Holland was formerly so great, that in the middle of the seventeenth century, it was the first commercial state, and the greatest maritime power in the world. Subjugated by the French in 1795, its commerce was annihilated; but since their expulsion, in 1813, it has revived in a remarkable manner. In 1837, the ships cleared outwards amounted to 5784; of 776,300 tons; and those cleared inwards were of nearly the same amount. The Dutch possess many important colonies. The principal manufactures are linen of the best quality, woollens, silks, and leather. Sugar refineries have greatly increased of late years; tobacco pipes are made in large quantities; and the gin distilleries have long been celebrated. Since the year 1830, manufactures, especially of cottons, have been formed in the northern provinces. The established religion

is Calvinism, but a general toleration has long prevailed. Education is very generally diffused; and there are few nations which have contributed more to the civilization of Europe, and to learning and science, than the people of the Netherlands. The population on 1st January, 1839, was 2,583,271. For an account of the separation of the southern provinces, and their formation into an independent kingdom, see article BELGIUM.

NETHY, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into the Spey.

NETLEY, a hamlet of England, in Southamptonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Southampton.

NETTLEBED, a pa. of England, Oxfordshire. Pop. 618.

NETTLEHAM, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 714.

NETZ, or **NOTEC**, a river of Poland, which falls into the Wartha.

NETZE, a small river of Hanover, which falls into the Ilmenau.

NEUBURG, once a duchy of the German empire, incorporated in the Bavarian circles of the Upper Danube and the Regen, in 1808.

NEUBURG, a neatly built to. of Bavaria, on the Danube. Pop. 4000.—Another to. of Bavaria, 21 miles E.S.E. Amberg.—Also a vil. of France, in Alsace.

NEUDAMM, a to. of the Prussian states, 60 miles E.N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 2200.

NEUENBURG, a to. of Germany, 26 miles W. of Stutgard. Pop. 1700.

NEUFCHATEAU, a to. of France, department of the Vosges. Pop. 2700.

NEUFCHATEAU, a to. of the Netherlands. Pop. 3200.

NEUFCHATEL, a canton of Switzerland, bounded by the canton of Bern, the lake of Neufchatel, the Pays de Vaud, and a part of the frontier of France. Area, 250 square miles. Its surface is mountainous, and the climate cold and disagreeable, the winter continuing during seven or eight months. The inhabitants, with the exception of about 2000 Catholics, are Protestants. Pop. 58,616.

NEUFCHATEL, the capital of the foregoing canton, situated in the midst of vineyards and gardens, near where the rivulet of Seyon falls into the lake of Neufchatel. It is in general well built, and consists of four principal streets. The public buildings of interest are the old castle, the town-house, the principal church, and the hospital. It has manufactures of cottons and linens. Pop. 6300. 25 miles W. of Berne.

NEUFCHATEL LAKE OF, a lake in the N.W. of Switzerland, which separates the canton of that name from the canton of Friburg. It is about 25 miles long, and 4 broad; greatest depth, 400 feet.

NEUFCHATEL, a to. of France, on the Be-thune, 26 miles N.E. of Rouen. Pop. 2900.

NEUGERSDORF, a vil. of Upper Lusatia, near Zittau. Pop. 2000.

NEUHAUS, (in Bohemian, Gindrzichu Hra-

dicz,) a to. of Bohemia, 68 miles S.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 5200.

NEUHAUS, a to. of Hanover, near the mouth of the Oste, 19 miles N.W. of Stade.—2d, A to. of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine, 2 miles N.N.E. of Paderborn.—3d, A to. of Hesse Darmstadt, 11 miles S.E. of Worms.

NEUHAUSEL, a to. of Upper Hungary, in a marshy plain, on the Neitra, 43 miles E.S.E. of Presburg.

NEUHAUSEN, a vil. of Switzerland, 8 miles W. by S. Schaffhausen.

NEUILLY, a pleasant vil. of France, about 3 miles N.W. of Paris, on the Seine, over which is a beautiful bridge of five arches. Pop. 2950.

NEUILLY ST FRONT, a to. of France, department of the Aisne. Pop. 1800.

NEUKIRCH, a vil. of Saxony, on the Wese-nitz. Pop. 2500.

NEUKIRCHEN, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Schaffhausen.—2d, Of Bavaria, 22 miles N.N.E. of Ratisbon.—3d, Of Austria, 6 miles S.S.E. of Engelhartzel.—4th, Of Hesse, 22 miles N.N.E. of Marburg.—5th, Of Bavaria, 5 miles S.S.E. of Furt.

NEUMAGEN, a to. of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine, on the Moselle, 11 miles E.N.E. of Treves.

NEUMARCK, a to. of Bohemia, 6 miles S. of Teusing.—Also of Bohemia, 6 miles S. of Taus.—Also of the principality of Culmbach, 10 miles N. of Bayreuth.

NEUMARK, a to. of Stiria, 26 miles S.W. of Judenburg.—2d, Of Carniola, 10 miles N. of Crainburg.—3d, Of Hinder Pomerania, 10 miles S.W. of Stargard.—4th, Of Germany, 12 miles N.N.E. of Salzburg.—5th, Of the Tyrol, on the Adige, 21 miles N. of Trent.—6th, Of Bohemia, 35 miles S.W. of Pilsen.

NEUMARKT, a to. of Silesia, 21 miles W.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2100.—Also of Bavaria, 9 miles S.E. of Nuremberg. Pop. 2400.

NEUNG SUR BARRON, a to. of France, department of Loir and Cher, district of Romorantin. Pop. 1150.

NEUNKIRCHEN, a to. of Bavaria, 12 miles N. of Nuremberg. Pop. 3000.

NEURODE, a neat thriving to. of Silesia, 10 miles N.N.W. of Glatz. Pop. 3000.

NEUSATZ, a to. of Hungary, palatinate of Bacs, separated from Peter-Waradein only by the Danube. Its trade, favoured by the Danube, is considerable, particularly with Turkey. Pop. 13,400. Lat. 45. 16. N. Long. 19. 52. E.

NEUSATZ, a to. of Prussian Silesia, 22 miles N.W. of Glogau. Pop. 1700.

NEUSCHLOSS, a to. of Bohemia, 6 miles E. of Saatz.—2d, Of Bohemia, 3 miles S. of Ley-pa.—3d, Of Bohemia, 9 miles W.S.W. of Tratenau.—4th, Of Silesia, 5 miles E. of Militsch.

NEUSE, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Pamlico sound.

NEUSIEDLER SEE, or **FERTOZ**, a consider-

able lake of the west of Hungary. Length about 30 miles; breadth about 10.

NEUSOHL, a well built to. of Hungary, on the rivers Gran and Bistritz, and the chief place of the palatinate of Sohl. It has an old castle, a Catholic and Lutheran church, and an hospital. Pop. 10,000. 100 miles E.N.E. of Presburg. Lat. 48. 45. N. Long. 19. 9. 45. E.

NEUSS, a Prussian to. in the government of Dusseldorf, with various manufactures, and in particular one of quills and pens. Pop. 8000.

NEUSTADT, a to. of Poland, palatinate of Augustowo. Pop. 2300.—2d, A to. of Prussian Silesia, 57 miles S.S.E. Breslau. Pop. 3700.—3d, A to. of Saxony, 19 miles E. of Dresden. Pop. 1500.—4th, A to. of Prussian Saxony, adjoining to Magdeburg. It was in 1813 partly demolished by the French garrison. Pop. 5700.—5th, A walled to. of Moravia, 13 miles N. of Olmutz. Pop. 3000.—6th, A to. of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the bay of Lubeck. Pop. 1400.—Several other small towns in Germany have this name.

NEUSTADT ABERSWALD, a fortified to. of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, 30 miles N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 3000.

NEUSTADT ON THE AISCN, a to. of Bavarian Franconia. Pop. 1900.

NEUSTADT ON THE HART, a to. of the Bavarian province of the Rhine, 17 miles S.W. of Manheim. Pop. 2900.

NEUSTADT ON THE NAB, a to. of Bavaria. Pop. 2000.

NEUSTADT ON THE ORLE, a to. of Germany, 24 miles S.E. of Weimar. Pop. 2500.

NEUSTADT WILNERISCH, a fortified to. of Lower Austria, on the Fischa and the Steinfeld. It is well built, and contains 10,000 inhabitants, besides the garrison and military school. There are in the town a riding-school and a gymnasium, and manufactures of iron, brass, and woollen. 28 miles S. of Vienna.

NEUSTADTEL, a to. of Austrian Illyria, on the Gurk, 25 miles S.S.E. of Laybach. Pop. 1600.

NEUSTADTEL ON THE WAAG, a to. of Hungary, on the Waag. Pop. 2500.

NEUTRA, capital of a palatinate in Hungary, containing 320,000 inhabitants. It has a bishop's palace and cathedral, and a public school. Pop. 3900. 44 miles E. by N. of Presburg.

NEUVE EGLISE, a to. in West Flanders. Pop. 2800.

NEUVIC, a to. of France, department of the Dordogne, 14 miles S.W. of Perigueux. Pop. 1800.—Another in the department of the Correze. Pop. 1700.

NEUVILLE, a to. of France, on the Saone, 9 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. 1600.—Another of France, department of the Vienne. Pop. 2500.

NEUVILLE AUX BOIS, a to. of France, 12 miles N. of Orleans. Pop. 2100.

NEUVY, or ST SEPULCRE, a to. of France, department of the Indre. Pop. 1700.

NEUWARP, a to. of Pomerania, 23 miles N.N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1350.

NEUWIED, a small and neatly built to. of the Prussian states, government of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Here are churches for Catholics, Protestants, Anabaptists, Hershutters, and Jews. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, and wool, hardware, linen, soap, &c. The prince's palace is surrounded with extensive gardens, and contains a good library. Pop. 5500. 7 miles N.N.W. of Coblenz.

NEVA, a large river of Russia, which falls into the gulf of Finland below Petersburg.

NEVADA, or SIERRA NEVADA, (the Snowy Range,) a well known chain of mountains in the S. of Spain.

NEVEL, a to. of Russia, government of Polotsk, on the Vimenka. Pop. 2000.

NEVELE, a to. of East Flanders, 8 miles W. by S. of Ghent. Pop. 3200.

NEVERI, a river of the province of Cumana, in South America, enters the sea between the cities of Barcelona and Cumana.

NEVERN, a pa. of England, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 1558.

NEVERS, a considerable but ill built to. of France, on the Loire. The streets are narrow and winding. The cavalry barracks is the only public edifice worth notice. The Loire is here crossed by a fine bridge of 20 arches. The town contains manufactures of iron wares of massive character, glass, plate, earthenware, and enamel. Pop. 16,967. 116 N.W. of Lyons.

NEVIS, an island of the West Indies. It is little more than a single mountain, whose base is about 23 miles in circumference. It is well watered, and in general fertile. It contains one town, Charlestown, which is fortified. Pop. in 1836, 9250, mostly coloured people. Lat. 17. 14. N. Long. 62. 35. W.

NEVYN, or NEFIN, a m. t. and pa. of Wales, in Carnarvonshire. Pop. 1726.

NEW BISTRITZ, a to. of Bohemia, 28 miles E. of Budweis. Pop. 2100.

NEW BRANDENBURG, a well built to. of Germany, 53 miles W. of Stettin. Pop. 6000.

NEW CONNECTICUT, an extensive district of the state of Ohio, United States.

NEW ENGLAND, a country of North America, forming the north-east part of the United States; comprising the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

NEW FOREST, an extensive tract in England, county of Southampton, 20 miles long and 15 broad, mostly belonging to the crown.

NEW HANOVER, a co. of North Carolina.

NEW KEITH, a manufacturing vil. of Scotland, in the parish of Keith, Banffshire.

NEW KENT, a co. of the United States, in Virginia.

NEW MARK was the name of that part of the margravate of Brandenburg that lay to the east of the Oder.

NEW RIVER, a stream of water for supplying the city of London, formed by Sir Hugh Middleton in the years 1608-13, and since improved. It is brought from Hertfordshire, the whole course being 37 miles.

NEW RIVER, three rivers of the United States, two in N. and one in S. Carolina.

NEW YEAR'S ISLANDS, in the South Pacific Ocean, on the north coast of Staten Land. Lat. 54. 41. S. Long. 64. 28. W.

NEW YORK, one of the largest and the most important of the United States of America, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, the river St Lawrence, and Canada; E. by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; S. by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and W. by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the river Niagara. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 300 miles; its breadth from the state of Massachusetts to Lake Erie, on the parallel of 42 degrees, is 340 miles. The area, exclusive of islands, is 46,000 square miles. It is divided into 50 counties. This state is greatly diversified in its general aspect. On the west of the Alleghany mountains it is generally level; on the eastern side it swells into hills and ridges of various forms, with rich intervening valleys. The coast is sandy, the northern parts rough and mountainous; but the soil of the interior is generally rich. Wheat is raised in greater abundance than any other kind of grain. Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, peas, beans, and various kinds of grass, are extensively cultivated. Orchards are abundant, and great quantities of excellent cider are made. Pears and peaches in the south, and plums and cherries, flourish. Iron ore is found; also gypsum, limestone, marble, slate, lead, &c. There are also salt springs and mineral waters. The principal rivers are the Hudson, Mohawk, St Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehannah, Tioga, Alleghany, Genesee, Oswego, Niagara, &c. A part of the lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, belongs to New York; as also lakes George, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Oswegatchie, Canandaigua, Chataouque, Skeneatles, and several smaller ones. Canals have been constructed in various parts by which the internal communications have been much improved. A grand canal has been formed, 353 miles in length, connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson. Others are in progress. The exports of New York consist of beef, pork, wheat, flour, Indian corn, rye, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, flax seed, peas, beans, horses, cattle, lumber, &c. The manufactures are important and flourishing. They consist generally of all necessary articles, either for use or luxury. Pop. in 1790, 361,444; in 1810, 974,966; and in 1840, 2,428,921. Lat. 39. 45. to 45. N. Long. 73. to 79. 55. W.

NEW YORK, the capital of the above state,

the most populous city, and the commercial metropolis of the United States, is built on the point of Manhattan Island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers. It extends along the Hudson 2 miles; and from the Battery, in the S.W. corner, along East River, 4 miles. Its circuit is about 8 miles. The streets of the old part, at the S. end of the city, are frequently narrow and crooked, but all the northern part has been recently laid out, and with much better taste. The principal street is Broadway, which is 80 feet wide, and extends from the Battery, in a N.E. direction, through the centre of the city, for 3 miles. It is generally well built, and a part of it is splendid. Among the public buildings, the most prominent is the city-hall, 216 feet long, 105 broad, and, including the attic story, 65 feet high. The front, and both ends above the basement story, are built of white marble. The alms-house is a plain stone structure, on East river, 2 miles from the city-hall. The state prison is on the Hudson, at Greenwich, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the city-hall. It is constructed of freestone. The New York institution is near the city-hall, and its apartments are occupied by the literary and philosophical society; the historical society; the American academy of fine arts, which has a valuable collection of paintings and statues; the lyceum of natural history; and the American museum. Columbia college, formerly called King's college, was established in 1754. The university, incorporated in 1831, had, in 1837, 17 professors, and 226 students. A theological seminary was instituted in this city in 1805, by the Associate Reformed Church. Among the other institutions are, a theatre, Vauxhall, and other public gardens, an orphan asylum, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, a custom-house, 8 market houses, and numerous benevolent and charitable institutions. The Battery is a beautiful open space, at the S.W. point of the city. It commands a fine view of the harbour, with its shipping, islands, and fortifications, and is much frequented by the citizens. The park, in front of the city-hall, is also a fashionable resort. On the 16th December 1835, a great fire occurred, by which 529 buildings, and property to a great amount, were destroyed. One of the buildings demolished was the merchants' exchange in Wall Street. The harbour is a large bay, 9 miles long, and 4 broad, which spreads before the city on the S. side. It contains several small islands, on each of which are fortifications, and is deep enough for the largest vessels. New York is admirably situated for commerce, and has more shipping than any other town in the Union. In 1836, the tonnage of vessels that entered the port was 962,826; and the tonnage of those that cleared was 833,115. In 1697, the population was 4302; in 1756, 13,040; in 1790, 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 96,373; in 1820, 123,706; in 1830, 202,589; and in

1840, 312,234. 90 miles N.E. Philadelphia, 210 S.W. Boston, 390 S. Montreal.

NEWABBEY, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Kirkcudbright, 7 miles S. of Dumfries. Pop. 1060.

NEWARK, a m. and bo. to. of England, in Nottinghamshire, on an arm of the Trent. The town is handsome and well built. The castle, though now in ruins, presents an august appearance. This magnificent structure, which was called the New Work, and hence gave name to the town, was built by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, in the reign of Stephen. The church of Newark, in the form of of a cathedral, is one of the largest and most elegant in the kingdom; the tower is light, and handsome, and supports a lofty stone spire. In the market-place, which is a handsome square, stands the town-hall, an elegant building of stone. The other public buildings are the court-house, the stock library and news-room, the Corinthian lodge, and national school. The workhouse is one of the best in the kingdom. In consequence of the inundations of the river, which rendered the high road often impassable, a new turnpike road was formed here in 1770, which, by the construction of 13 bridges of various sizes, and in the whole 94 arches, built at irregular distances, is carried above the reach of the floods. Newark enjoys a flourishing trade in corn, malt, flour, coal, cattle, and wool. The corn market is the largest in that part of the kingdom. Newark sends two members to parliament. It has a market on Wednesday, and six annual fairs. Pop. 9557. 20 miles N.E. of Nottingham.

NEWARK, a township of the United States, Essex county, New Jersey.—The name of several other townships in the United States.—Also a to. of Canada, at the entrance of the Niagara from Lake Ontario.

NEWBALD, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 769.

NEWBATTLE, a pa. and decayed vil. of Scotland, county of Edinburgh. Pop. of pa. 1882.

NEWBERN, a po. to. and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Craven county, North Carolina.

NEWBIGGEN, a to., Northumberland. Pop. 519.—Also a to., Durham. Pop. 507.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 1140.

NEWBOLD ASTBURY, a vil. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 598.

NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, a pa. in Warwick. Pop. 1063.

NEWBOLD, NORTH, a to. in the E.R.Y. Pop. 575.

NEWBOLD VERDON, a pa. in Leicester. Pop. 590.

NEWBOROUGH, an ancient m. t. of Wales, in Anglesey, on the Brient. Pop. 804.

NEWBOROUGH, a township of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 757.

NEWBOTTLE, a to. of England, Durham. Pop. 2198.

NEWBUILDINGS, a small neat vil. of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry.

NEWBURGH, a to. and pa. of Fifeshire, on the south bank of the Tay. Linen or dowlas sheeting is the principal manufacture. The harbour is spacious. Pop. 2642.—2d, A vil. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire.

NEWBURGH, a township of the United States, Orange county, New York.

NEWBURN, a pa. in Northumberland. Pop. 4639.—Also a to. in Northumberland. Pop. 966.

NEWBURN HALL, a to. of Northumberland. Pop. 636.

NEWBURY, a m. and bo. to. of England, in Berkshire, on the Kennet. The streets are spacious and well paved, and the houses well built, mostly of brick. There are, besides the church, five meetinghouses for dissenters, viz., Quakers, Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Presbyterians. The market-place is large and commodious; the town-hall is a handsome building, erected over it. On the banks of the Kennet are the flour mills which supply London and Bristol with great quantities of flour. In the town are 60 almshouses, and a charity school for 44 boys. Its woollen manufactures, once of importance, have now disappeared. The chief trade consists in malting. Pop. 5977. 17 miles W. by S. of Reading.

NEWBURY, a district in the central part of South Carolina.—The name of several townships in the United States.

NEWBURY, (Port,) a post township of the United States, Essex county, Massachusetts.

NEWBYTH, a vil. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire.

NEWCASTLE, a neat to. of Ireland, 26 miles S.W. of Limerick.—2d, A vil. of Ireland, at the foot of Sliebh-donard, county of Down, frequented for sea-bathing.—3d, A vil. of the county of Dublin, about 12 miles W.S.W. of Dublin.—4th, A to. of the island of Nevis, 6 miles N.N.E. of Charlestown.—5th, A co. of the United States, in Delaware.—6th, A pa., Glamorganshire. Pop. 890

NEWCASTLE IN ELMYN, a m. t. of Wales, on the Teify, Cardiganshire, and Carmarthenshire. 223 miles W. of London.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, a large, populous, and trading town of England, chief town of the county of Northumberland, on the northern bank of the river Tyne, about 10 miles from its mouth. Ships of 300 or 400 tons burden may reach the town. It extends two miles along the river, and about one mile from the river towards the north and north-west, rising along the hill, and crowning its summit. The old streets near the river are narrow, irregular, and steep; and the buildings on the slope of the hill much crowded together; but, with its progress in wealth and importance, the town has received proportional additions and improvements; several of the streets have been widened, and a great

number of modern ones erected, especially in the north and west quarters of the town. These newer quarters are laid out with skill and taste, and in a superior style of architecture. Many of the public buildings are well deserving of notice; the most striking is that of St Nicholas' church, remarkable for its spire of admirable symmetry, which, in the form of an imperial crown, rises conspicuous above all the other buildings in Newcastle. This church is supposed to have been raised in 1359. It is 240 feet long, 75 broad, and the height of the tower is 194 feet. The present parochial chapel, or church of All Saints, was rebuilt in 1783: it is a magnificent building, of a circular form, in the Grecian style, with a lofty and elegant spire. The other parish churches are St Andrew's and St John's, both ancient buildings; and All Saints church, a modern edifice with a steeple. The chapel of St Anne is a very elegant structure. St Thomas' chapel is a beautiful new building in the early English style. The other public buildings are, the mansion-house for the mayor; the trinity-house, built about the year 1505; the exchange and town-court, erected in 1658. The new courts of justice, belonging to the county of Northumberland, consist of a double oblong square, 48 yards long and 24 wide. A bridge over the Tyne was finished in 1781, in place of the old bridge, which was carried away by a flood in 1771. To the south and to the east of the exchange is the quay, which is one of the largest in Great Britain. The assembly-rooms, erected in 1766, are thought the most elegant and commodious in the kingdom, except those of Bath. The theatre is a handsome building; it was opened 1788. On the outside of the west gate are the public baths. The new butcher market is built upon a very convenient plan. The remains of the ancient castle stand on an eminence, overlooking the whole town. The walls of the town are supposed to have been built during the 13th century: they were noted for strength. The charitable institutions are, the infirmary, on the west side of the town, overlooking the Tyne; the dispensary; a fever hospital; the lunatic asylum for the counties of Durham, Newcastle, and Northumberland—a handsome and spacious building; the keelman's hospital, and a lying-in hospital. Besides these, there are various other hospitals, which are open to the aged and infirm. The grammar school was founded in 1525. There are also charity and Sunday schools. A large and handsome building, termed the royal jubilee school, was established in 1809, for the education of the children of the poor, on the Lancasterian system; and another on Bell's system. The literary and philosophical society was begun in 1793. In 1813 was instituted a society of antiquaries, of which the Duke of Northumberland is patron. Newcastle is noted for its collieries, which are principally situated along

the Tyne, both above and below the town. From this magazine, the vast consumption of the metropolis, the whole of the eastern, and most of the southern coasts of the island, and the opposite coasts of France, Holland, and Germany have for centuries been supplied. The foreign trade of Newcastle consists chiefly in the importation of wines and fruits from the south of Europe; of corn, timber, iron, hemp, and other commodities, from the Baltic and Norway; and tobacco and other articles from North America. The principal exports, beside coals and lead, are grindstones, salt, butter, tallow, and salmon from the fisheries. Three or four ships are also sent to the Greenland fishery. There are extensive potteries, glass-houses, and works for making white lead, minium, and vitriol; manufactories in iron, tin, and every kind of metal; machines for fabricating brass wire, plate, metal, &c. Ship-building is also carried on to a great extent. The gross receipts of the custom-house, for the year ending 5th January, 1838, were £379,360, 19s. 8d. Newcastle is a town and county of itself, and sends two members to parliament. This town has been more than doubled in size and nearly so in population, during the present century. Including Gateshead and the adjacent villages, the population now, (1841,) may be estimated at 100,000. 270 miles N. by W. of London. Lat. 54. 58. N. Long. 1. 37. W.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, a market-town of England, county of Stafford, contiguous to the Staffordshire potteries. There are two churches; one of them has a lofty embattled square tower, with a chime of eight bells; the other, a large and elegant structure, was lately erected. Here are, besides, several meetinghouses for Dissenters, a Catholic chapel, built in 1834, and 20 almshouses. The chief business consists in the manufacture of hats and silk. Around the town, the villages to a considerable distance are entirely occupied with the manufactures of porcelain, earthenware, stoneware, &c. It has sent two members to parliament since the reign of Edward III. Pop. 8192. 15 miles north of Stafford.

NEWCHURCH, a to. of England, co. of Lancaster. Pop. 8557.—A pa. of Wales, Carmarthenshire. Pop. 659.—A pa., Monmouthshire. Pop. 550.

NEWCHURCH WITH RYDE, a pa., South Hampshire. Pop. 4928.

NEWDIGATE, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 519.

NEWENT, an irregularly built market-town of England, county of Gloucester, on a small river. The church is a spacious building, containing numerous monuments. Pop. 2859. 8 miles N.W. of Gloucester.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island on the east side of the Gulf of St Lawrence, separated from the coast of Labrador on the north by the strait of Belleisle, which is about 21 miles wide. It is situated between Lat. 46. 40. and

51. 37. N.; and between Long. 52. 25. and 59. 15. W. from Greenwich; being 381 miles long, from 40 to 287 miles broad, and about 900 miles in circumference. The interior of the country is nearly unknown: it seems to be diversified by hills, rivers, and numerous lakes. In winter the cold is excessive, nothing but snow and ice being seen, and the bays and harbours entirely frozen. The whole circuit of the island is full of bays and harbours, all so spacious, and sheltered on all sides by the mountains, except at their entrances, that the vessels lie in perfect security. Cod-fishing is the universal business. The settlements of the English are only about the harbours, and in the country near Placentia, and along its bays eastward towards Cape Raze, and from thence to Cape Buena Vista. This island, after various disputes about the property, was entirely ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. By the last treaty of peace, the French are to enjoy the fisheries on the north and on the west coasts of the island; and the inhabitants of the United States are allowed the same privileges in fishing as before their independence. The Great Bank of Newfoundland, which may properly be deemed a vast mountain under water, is not less than 600 miles in length, and in some places 200 in breadth. It is frequented by vast shoals of small fish, most of which serve as food to the cod, that are inconceivably numerous and voracious. The inhabitants have some horned cattle; but all species of provisions, as flour, salt meat, &c. are supplied from England and the continent of America. Pop. in 1836, 73,705.

NEWHALL, a to., Cheshire. Pop. 1011.

NEWHAVEN, a fishing vil. of Scotland, one mile west of Leith. Pop. about 600.—Also a vil. of England, in Sussex, at the mouth of the Ouse. Pop. 904.

NEW-HAVEN, a co. of the United States, in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, a maritime city of the United States, in New-Haven county, Connecticut, round the head of a bay which reaches about four miles N. from Long Island sound. The city is divided into two parts, called the Old and New Townships. The public buildings are, a state-house, six college edifices, and four elegant churches, two for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, and one for Methodists. Besides these buildings, the town contains a jail, alms-house, &c. The houses are generally built of wood, in a neat and commodious, but not an expensive style. The harbour is well defended from winds, but is shallow, and gradually filling up with mud. New-Haven has a manufactory of fire-arms. Pop. including the township, 8326. 76 miles N.E. of New York. Lat. 41. 18. N. Long. 72. 56. W.—The name of several other townships.

NEWHILLS, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 2552

NEWICK, a pa. of England, Sussex. Pop. 724.

NEWINGTON near MILTON, a pa., Kent. Pop. 730.

NEWINGTON GREEN, a vil. and pa. of England, 2 miles from London.

NEWLAND, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 4046.

NEWLANDS, a pa., Peebleshire. Pop. 1078.

NEWLANDSIDE, a to., Durham. Pop. 847.

NEWLYN, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1218.

NEWMARKET, a to. of England, partly in the county of Cambridge, but chiefly in that of Suffolk, and long celebrated for its horse-races. The race-ground, on whose attractions the town chiefly depends for its support, is formed out of an extensive heath, and is one of the finest courses in the kingdom. Most of the houses are modern and well built. The two churches contain nothing worthy of particular remark. There are two charity schools for boys and girls. Pop. 2848. 61 miles N. of London.

NEWMARKET, a pa., Flintshire. Pop. 631.—Also the name of various townships in the United States.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a post to. of Ireland, in the county of Clare. Pop. about 1000. 135 miles W.S.W. of Dublin.

NEWMILLS, a vil. of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the verge of the county.—Also a village of the United States, in Essex county, Massachusetts.

NEWMILNS, a to. of Scotland, in the pa. of Loudoun, Ayrshire. It is a burgh of barony. Pop. 1680.

NEWNHAM, a m. t. of England, in Gloucester, on the Severn. Pop. 1074.—2d. A pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 581.

NEWPORT, a m. t. of England, in the Isle of Wight, of which it may be regarded as the metropolis. It stands on the banks of the navigable river Medina. The houses are mostly of brick, and some of them are handsome. In the centre of one of the squares stands the church. Here are, besides, places of worship for the Methodists, Arminians, Baptists, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. The town-hall is situated over the largest of the market places. There is a free grammar school; another school was begun for girls; and there are also two Sunday schools. Here is a neat theatre; and assemblies are held in two elegant rooms erected for the purpose. It has a manufactory of starch and hair powder. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 4081. 4 miles S. of Cowes.

NEWPORT, a m. t. of England, co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, over which is a handsome bridge. It has a parish church, and there are some remains of its castle. It joins with Usk and Monmouth in sending a member to parliament. This place has rapidly increased in wealth and population during the present century. Pop. in 1831, including parish of St Woolas, 7061. 147 miles W. of London.

NEWPORT, a m. t. of England, in Salop. It has a free school and two alms-houses.

Pop. 2745. 20 miles E. of Shrewsbury.—2d. A pa., Essex. Pop. 914.

NEWPORT, a m. t. and port of Wales, Pembrokehire, on the Nevers. The ruins of the castle rising over the town, present a very interesting appearance. Pop. 1798. 12 miles S.W. of Cardigan.

NEWPORT, a tō. of England, in Cornwall.

NEWPORT, a co. of the United States, in the S.E. part of Rhode Island.—2d. A post to. and capital of Newport co., Rhode Island.—3d. Of Cheshire county, New Hampshire.—4th. Of Herkimer co., New York.—The name of various other townships.

NEWPORT, a river of North Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic.

NEWPORT, a to. of Ireland, co. of Tipperary. Pop. 1134. 110 miles S.W. of Dublin.

NEWPORT PAGNELL, a m. t. of England, Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse. It has an ancient and spacious church, lately repaired. Here are also meetinghouses for Presbyterians and Baptists. The manufacture of bone lace is carried on to a considerable extent. Pop. 3385. 13 miles S.E. of Northampton.

NEWPORT-PRATT, an inconsiderable to. of Ireland, county of Mayo. Pop. 1034. 177 miles W. by N. of Dublin.

NEWRY, a seaport of Ireland, co. of Down, on the Newry water. The town spreads along the side of a steep hill. It was formerly a military post of importance, as well as the seat of an abbey. It was frequently destroyed in the wars of Ireland; the last time in September 1689, by the Duke of Berwick. It has since revived, and has grown large and populous. Below the town lies the river, over which are two handsome stone bridges, one of six arches. The place is prosperous and increasing in wealth and extent. It exports grain, and imports timber, to a great amount. There are here iron founderies. Newry returns a member to parliament. Pop. 25,117, including the suburb in the county of Armagh. 63 miles N. of Dublin.

NEWSTEAD, a small vil. of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, one mile E. of Melrose.

NEWTON, three small villages of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, Fifeshire, and Perthshire.—2d. A m. t. of Wales, county of Montgomery, on the Severn. Its chief trade consists in the woollen manufactures. Pop. 3486. 7 miles S.W. of Montgomery.—3d. A to. of England, in Lancashire, 2 miles N.E. of Manchester.—4th. In Cheshire.—5th. A bo. of England, in the Isle of Wight, with a good harbour.—Also the name of various other villages and townships of Great Britain and the United States.

NEWTON FERRENS, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 767.

NEWTON LIMAVADDY, a neat to. of Ireland, on the Roë. Pop. 2217. 173 miles N. by W. of Dublin.

NEWTON NOTTAGE, a pa., Glamorganshire. Pop. 626.

NEWTON IN THE WILLOWS, a bo. of England, in Lancashire, on a small stream which runs into the Mersey. It has a manufacture of fustians and Manchester goods. Pop. 1643. 7 miles S. of Wigan.

NEWTON SHAW, a vil. of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, on the river Devon.

NEWTON STEWART, a to. of Scotland, in the parish of Penningham, Wigtonshire, on the Cree. It has a cotton and carpet manufacture. 26 miles E. of Stranraer.

NEWTON STEWART, a neat small to. of Ireland, county of Tyrone, on the Moyle. Pop. 1737. 126 miles N.N.W. of Dublin.

NEWTONARDS, a to. of Ireland, county of Down, on the northern point of Lough Strangford. The church is of the Doric order. There are two meetinghouses. 9 miles E. of Belfast. Pop. about 3500.

NEWTOWN BARRY, a to. of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the Slaney. Pop. 1095. 71 miles S. by W. of Dublin.

NEWTOWN FORBES, a small vil. of Ireland, county of Longford. Pop. 587. 77 miles N.W. of Dublin.

NEWTOWN HAMILTON, a small vil. of Ireland. Pop. 775. 67 miles N. by W. of Dublin.

NEWTOWN MOUNT KENNEDY, a to. of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. Pop. 525. 21 miles S. of Dublin.

NEWTYLE, a pa., Forfarshire. Pop. 904.

NEXOE, a to. of Denmark, on the island of Bornholm. Pop. 1300.

NEYLAND, a m. t. of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour. It has a manufacture of white and brown soap. Pop. 1019. 6 miles N. of Colchester.

NIAGARA, a river of North America, which issues from the north-east end of Lake Erie, flows into Lake Ontario, and forms the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Its course is 33 miles in length, and it varies in breadth from half a mile to a league. It has been long noted for its celebrated falls. The waters are there divided by Goat Island into two distinct streams. That on the north-western or Canadian side of the river is called the Horse-shoe fall, from its resemblance to the shape of a horse-shoe. Its height is estimated at 150 feet, and it is 700 feet broad. The fall on the American side is 350 yards wide, and 164 feet in perpendicular height.

NIAGARA, a county of the United States, in New York, 53 miles long, and 31 broad. Area 899,200 acres.—Also a village and fort of the United States, in that county, on the Niagara, 15 miles below the great falls.

NIAS, or NEAS ISLE, an island in the Eastern seas, lying off Tapanooly bay, on the west coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a strait 60 miles broad. It is estimated at 50 miles long by 20 in average breadth.

NIBLEY, NORTH, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 1562.

NICANDRO, ST., a to. of Naples, province of

Capitanata, 24 miles N.N.W. Manfredonia. Pop. 7000.

NICARAGUA, a province of the kingdom of Guatimala, to the S. of Honduras. It is 50 miles long, and as many broad. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital of the province, on a lake of the same name. Houses 1200. Lat. 11. 16. N. Long. 85. 4. W. The lake is 120 miles in length, and 41 in breadth. It is navigable for the largest vessels, and is of immense depth.

NICASTRO, anciently Neocastrum, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. It is the see of a bishop. Its inhabitants, 10,000, are chiefly employed in the cultivation of olive oil. 24 miles N.N.E. Mileto.

NICOLA DELLA STRADA, a to. of Naples, south of Capua. Pop. 2000.

NICE, a province of the north-west of Italy, in the Sardinian states, surrounded by Genoa, Monaco, the maritime Alps, the French department of the Var, and the Mediterranean. Length 50 miles, breadth from 30 to 40 miles. The exports are oil, silk, oranges and lemons, and timber. Pop. 100,000.

NICE, the capital of the above province, at the mouth of the small river Paglion, on the Mediterranean, delightfully situated at the foot of an amphitheatre of hills covered with villas, gardens and groves of orange and lemon trees. Nice is surrounded with a rampart, and divided into the Old and New towns. The streets of the former are crowded and narrow; but those of the latter are tolerably straight and regular. Nice contains two public squares, one of which is surrounded with porticoes. The other is boarded by a terrace, which serves at once as a public walk, and as a mound or dike against the sea. The only public edifice worth notice is the cathedral. Here is a theatre, public baths, coffeehouses, a library, delightful walks, and good society. Nice, for its salubrity, is greatly resorted to by the English. The harbour, which is protected by a mole, is spacious and secure. Oil, wine, and silk, are exported; also liqueurs, essences, and perfumery. There are inconsiderable manufactures of silk, leather, paper, soap, and tobacco. Pop. 30,000. 92 miles S.W. Genoa.

NICHOL FOREST, a township of England, county of Cumberland. Pop. 907.

NICHOLAS, a co. of the United States, in Kentucky.—Also a county in Virginia.

NICHOLAS, CAPE ST, the North-west extremity of the island of St Domingo.

NICHOLAS, ST, a small island of England, on the coast of Devonshire.—Also a pa. there. Pop. 1178.

NICHOLASVILLE, a post to. of the United States, Jessamine county, Kentucky.

NICOBAR, the name of a group of islands situated in the bay of Bengal, between the 6th and 10th degrees of N. Lat. and between the 93d and 95th of E. Long. There are nine large and some smaller ones. These

islands are almost all inhabited by a quiet and inoffensive people, who do not exceed 3000 or 4000. The south end of the Great Nicobar is in Lat. 6. 44. N. Long. 94. 0. E.

NICOLAS, ST, a considerable to. of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. It has a spacious market-place, and a fine town-house and prison. It has manufactures of cotton, woollens, and coarse linen. Pop. 11,500. 12 miles S.W. Antwerp.

NICOLAS, ST, a to. of France, department of the Upper Garonne. Pop. 2500.

NICOLAS, ST, a to. in the north-west coast of Hispaniola, in a bay formed by Cape St Nicolas. Lat. 19. 50. N. Long. 72. 25. W.

NICOLAS DE GRANVILLE, a vil. of France, in Normandy. Pop. 2350.

NICOLAS DELA GRAVE, ST, a to. of France, 15 miles W. Montauban. Pop. 2300.

NICOLAS DU PORT, a to. of France, department of the Meurthe. Pop. 3200.

NICOLAY, ST, a seaport to. of Russia, government of Archangel, on the White sea, at the mouth of the Dwina.

NICOLET, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into Lake St Peter. It has a village on its banks of the same name.

NICOPING, a small seaport of Denmark, in Jutland, in the gulf of Lymfiord.—Also a small seaport in the island of Zealand.

NICOPOLIS, or NIKOPOLI, a large to. of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. It has an ancient castle, and several handsome mosques and baths. Pop. 20,000. 164 miles N.W. Adrianople, Lat. 43. 45. N. Long. 24. 8. E.

NICOSIA, a considerable to. of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, remarkable for nothing but a number of churches and convents. Pop. 12,800. 40 miles W.N.W. Catania.

NICOSIA, a large city, capital of the island of Cyprus. It makes a very beautiful appearance, being situated on a fine plain, at the foot of a range of lofty mountains, with its numerous spires and minarets rising through the trees. Its fortifications, even in their present ruined state, have an appearance of great magnificence. The moat, now dry, is half a mile wide. The finest edifice is the church of St Sophia, said to be erected by Justinian. That of St Nicholas is now converted into the Bezestein, and three others into mosques. There are also six Greek chapels, and a Catholic convent. The city contains 2000 Mahometan, and 1000 Greek families, with a few Armenian and Maronite Christians. It carries on manufactures of Turkey leather, of small carpets, and of printed cottons. Lat. 35. 13. 14. N. Long. 33. 26. 30. E.

NICOTERA, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. 32 miles N. by E. Reggio. Pop. 6300.

NICOYA, a to. of Guatimala, province of Costa Rica, on a river of the same name. Lat. 10. 42. N. Long. 85. 53. W.

NIDDA, a to. of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 1500.

NIDEGU, the ancient Cadyna, in Caramania, Asiatic Turkey, the residence of a pasha. It has a very antique appearance: the streets contain many ruined fragments of columns. Pop. 5000, Greeks and Turks. 22 miles E. Karahissar.

NIEBLA, a to. of Spain, province of Seville, on the Tinto. Pop. 9000.

NIEDERBRONN, a to. of France, in Alsace. Pop. 2350.

NIEMECZ, a fortified to. of Moldavia, near the river Niemecz. 280 miles N. E. Belgrade.

NIEMEN, a large river of Lithuania, called by the Germans Memel. It rises a few miles south of Minsk, near Kowno, receives the Wilna, and finally falls into the Baltic.

NIEMES, a to. of Bohemia, on the Polzen. Pop. 1900.

NIEMIEROW, a to. of Russian Poland, government of Podolia. Pop. 2000.

NEINBURG, a to. of Hanover, on the Weser, 27 miles N.W. Hanover. Pop. 3500.

NIERS, a river of Ireland, co. of Waterford, which runs into the Suire.

NIERSA, a river of Germany, which falls into the Maese at Gennep.

NIÉUIL LES SAINTES, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente. Pop. 2000.

NIÉUIL LE VEROUL, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente. Pop. 1800.

NIUPOORT, a fortified to. of West Flanders, 2 miles from the sea coast. Pop. 3000. 11 miles S.W. Ostend.

NIUWE PECKEL AA, a straggling vil. of the Netherlands, in Groningen. Pop. 2900.

NIUWE SCHANS, a small but strong fortress of the Netherlands, in Groningen.

NIUWKERK, a to. of the Netherlands, north of Guelderland. Pop. 5000.

NIUWKOOP, a vil. of North Holland, 12 miles E. Leyden. Pop. 1900.

NIUWOLD, a vil. of the Netherlands, in Groningen. Pop. 1100.

NIUWPOORT, a small to. and fortress of the Netherlands, 17 miles E. by N. Rotterdam.

NIÈVRE, a department in the central part of France, comprehending most part of the province formerly called Nievernois, and bounded by the departments of the Yonne, the Cotes d'Or, the Saone and Loire, the Allier, and the Cher. Area 2637 square miles. The principal rivers are the Loire, the Allier, the Nièvre, and the Yonne. Pop. 297,550.

NIÈVRE, a river of France, which falls into the Loire at Nevers.

NIGER, a small river of England, Norfolk, which falls into the German ocean at Clay.

NIGER, a great river of central Africa, which has excited an extraordinary interest by the remarkable nature of the region through which it flows, and the various and contradictory statements, relative to its course and termination. The name of Niger, so celebrated, and the object of such anxious enquiry,

is not known in Africa. The great central stream to which this name is given by Europeans, is, in the ascertained part of its course, known to the negroes under the appellation of Joliba, the last syllable being the general term for a river. By the Moors it is called Neel Abeede, or Nile of the Negroes; for in their mind it is unalterably identified with the other great river of Africa, the Egyptian Nile. Various theories have been formed as to the termination of this river. Its course was represented by the ancients to be from west to east, thus flowing directly into the African continent. This was doubted by the moderns, until the point was ascertained and set at rest by Park's first journey into Africa. That enterprising traveller was the first European who saw the great internal river of Soudan flowing towards the east, and called Joliba. The knowledge of this important fact immediately set afloat many geographical speculations. Some supposed that it must terminate in an interior lake; some that it flowed eastward until it joined the Egyptian Nile in an early part of its course; and others that its course was to the south, and that crossing the line, it joined the great river Congo, which pours its flood into the Atlantic ocean. To solve the difficult problem of the termination of this mighty stream, different travellers have from time to time been sent out from this country by the African Association, as well as by the Government. The result of these attempts to explore the interior of Africa, is stated under the article **AFRICA**, to which the reader is therefore referred. We also refer to our article **QUORRA**, that being another name for the river in question.

NIGG, a pa., Kincardineshire. Pop. 1684.

NIGG, a pa., Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 1404.

NIGRITIA, a general name sometimes given to the central countries of Africa.

NIGUA, a river on the south side of the island of St Domingo.

NIJIBABAD, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bareilly, on a small river which joins the Ganges. Lat. 29. 35. N. Long. 78. 41. E.

NIJIBUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Agra, on the Ganges, 12 miles below Cawnpore.

NIKOLAIEV, a to. of European Russia, government of Cherson, at the confluence of the Ingul and the Bug. It was founded in 1791, is built with the greatest regularity, and is one of the stations of the Russian navy. Pop. 4000. 42 miles N.W. of Cherson.

NIKOLSBURG, a to. of Moravia, 25 miles S. of Brunn. Here is a magnificent castle, with a public library, gymnasium, a high school, and 7600 inhabitants.

NILGUND, a noted place of Hindoo pilgrimage. Lat. 27. 51. N. Long. 88. 50. E.

NILE, a great and celebrated river of Africa, which which traverses Egypt through its whole extent, and by its inundation, produces

the fertility for which that country is distinguished. Its source was long hidden in mystery, and, according to modern geographers, has never yet been discovered; the stream which Bruce traced to its source, namely, the Bahr el Azrek, being only a tributary of the main stream, which is the Bahr el Abiad, and of which our information is still imperfect. It rises, according to the most authentic accounts, in the Mountains of the Moon, and in Sennaar is joined by the Bahr el Azrek, according to Bruce a much smaller river than the Bahr el Abiad, which rolls three times the quantity of water as its rival, and has its channel always full; while the Abyssinian river is great only after the rains, and could not of itself force its way across the Nubian desert. The Nile, having flowed a considerable space further, receives the Tacazze, after which, during a course of about a thousand miles, it is not fed by any river, scarcely even by the smallest rivulet, but rolls its stream over an immeasurable expanse of sandy desert. Before reaching Egypt, it forms two celebrated cataracts, the magnitude of which, however, appears to have been greatly exaggerated. In passing through Upper Egypt, the Nile is confined between two mountain ranges, which leave only a narrow strip on each side. Near Cairo the valley widens, and the Nile soon spreads itself over the wide and level plain of the Delta. It then separates into branches, of which there are now only two of any importance, the Rosetta and the Damietta branches. The ancients, however, numbered seven mouths by which this great river entered the sea. The inundation of the Nile, caused by the tropical rains, begins to be felt about the 17th of June, and continues till August, when the river is at its height, and all the level parts of the country are overflowed. The Nile is supposed to have a course of about 2000 miles.

NIMBURG, a to. of Bohemia, near the Elbe. Pop. 2050.

NIMEGUEN, or **NIMWEGEN**, an old to. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the great branch of the Rhine called the Waal. It is fortified with walls, ditches, and extensive outworks. Though not ill built, it has an irregular appearance, the streets being narrow, and on account of the abrupt elevation from the river, the windows of one range of houses overlooking the chimneys of another. The public buildings are, an old edifice, said to have been raised by the Romans, and now forming a part of the fortifications; the old castle of Valkenof; and the town-house. Several of the churches are likewise entitled to attention, as well as the flying bridge across the Waal. A beautiful shady promenade, called the Belvidere, is much resorted to. This place is noted for its manufacture of pale beer. It was taken by the French in 1794. Pop. 17,300. 50 miles S.E. of Amsterdam.

NIMES, or **NISMES**, a to. in the south of France, capital of the department of the Gard. It is irregular and ill built. The close built part is surrounded by boulevards, the site of the former mound or earthen wall, where is a number of modern and well built edifices. On the Boulevard de l'Esplanade is a new hall of justice, in the Grecian style, and adorned with beautiful Tuscan columns. On another is a handsome hospital, and a theatre on an extensive scale. Nimes, (of old called Nemausus,) is a very ancient city, and, with the exception of Rome, contains more monuments of antiquity than any other city in Europe. The most classical and most perfect of these is the temple, now called *la maison carrée* (the square house,) which is believed to have been erected in the reign of Antoninus Pius. It is 76 feet in length, 38 in breadth, and 64 in height, and has six columns in front, and 10 on each side. There is also a beautiful fountain, with the remains of Roman baths, statues, and other antiquities; a building commonly called the temple of Diana; a large ancient tower, above 200 feet in height; and lastly, the walls of the amphitheatre, an edifice almost as large as the Colosseum of Rome, and in a better state of preservation. Nimes has various literary and scientific institutions. It has also extensive manufactures of silk stuffs, stockings, ribbons, linen, and leather; likewise dyeing and printing works; and it trades in raw and wrought silk, corn, dried fruits, olive oil, and wine. Pop. 43,036. 30 miles N. E. of Montpellier. Lat. 43. 50. 8. N. Long. 4. 21. 15. E.

NINETY-SIX, a district of the upper country of south Carolina.

NINFIELD, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 606.

NING-KOUE, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed. 527 miles S.S.E. of Peking. Lat. 31. 2. N. Long. 118. 25. E.

NINGPO, a great seaport of China, in the province of Tche-kiang. Lat. 29. 54. N. Long. 120. 14. E.

NINIANS, Sr, a to. and pa. of Scotland, 1½ miles distant from Stirling. Pop. 9552.

NINOVE, a to. of East Flanders, on the Dender, 16 miles S.W. of Brussels. Pop. 3400.

NIO, anciently Ios, a small island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, west of Nampbio. The chief produce is corn. Pop. 2200. Lat. 36. 46. N. Long. 5. 24. E.

NIONS, a to. of France, department of the Drome. Pop. 2700.

NIORT, a to. of France, the capital of the department of the Two Seves, on the Sevre. It has a castle flanked with four round towers, a good square, with a pyramid in the middle, and one of the largest market-places in France. The public buildings are the town-house, the churches, a lyceum, public library, and botanical garden. 260 miles S.W. of Paris. Pop.

18,917.—Another to. of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 1950.

NIPION, an extensive island in the east of Asia, forming by much the largest part of the empire of Japan. The interior of the country is entirely unknown to Europeans.

NIRGUA, a to. of the Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela. It is unhealthy, and manifests every symptom of decline. Pop. 3200. 48 leagues from Caraccas. Lat. 10. N. Long. 68. 45. W.

NISCHNEI LOMOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Pensa. Pop. 3700.

NISCHNEI, or **NIJNI-NOVGOROD**, (*i.e.* Lower Novgorod,) a great province or government of European Russia, situated in the centre of the empire, to the east of that of Vladimir. It lies between 54. and 57. N. lat., and 41. 45. and 46. 15. E. long. It has an area of 18,740 square miles, with, in 1838, a population of 1,071,000. Its rivers are the Vetluga, the Sura, the Wolga, and the Oka.

NISCHNEI-NOVGOROD, capital of the above government, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Oka with the Wolga. It carries on a great trade with St Petersburg in Siberian wares; and has also extensive dealings in salt, corn, and all sorts of provisions. Here is the great depot of the salt-works, both of this and the adjoining province of Perm. The dwelling houses are generally of wood, but the shops and warehouses are more substantial. A great fair is held in this city, frequented by dealers from Russia, Poland, Germany, Tartary, Bukharia, and even Persia. The quantity of merchandise sold is immense. Pop. 24,995. 250 miles E.N.E. of Moscow. Lat. 56. 19. 43. N. Long. 44. 28. 36. E.

NISHAPOUR, an ancient city of Persia, once the greatest and richest in the extensive province of Korassan. It does not now contain above 15,000 inhabitants. Its ruins are said to cover a circuit of 25 miles. 230 miles N.E. of Herat.

NISIDA, a small island of the Mediterranean, on the west coast of Italy, near Naples.

NISMES. See Nîmes.

NISSA, a large and well fortified to. of Turkey, in Servia, on the Nissawa, 245 miles N.W. of Constantinople.

NITH, a river of Scotland, which falls into the Solway frith, 3 miles below Dumfries.

NITHSDALE, the western stewardry or district of Dumfries-shire, Scotland.

NIRON, a pa., South Hampshire. Pop. 573.

NITTRITZ, a vil. of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Grunberg. Pop. 800.

NIVE, a small river of France. It falls into the Adour at Bayonne.

NIVELLES, a to. of South Brabant, on the Thienne. It has manufactures of cambric and lace; also of oil and paper. 15 miles S. of Brussels. Pop. 7814.

NIVERNOIS, formerly a province of France, to the west of Burgundy. It is now compre-

hended in the department of the Nievre; which see.

NIVILLAC, a vil. of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 2400.

NIXDORF, a to. of Bohemia, 27 miles E.N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 4000.

NIZA, a to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, near the Tagus. Pop. 1900.

NIZAO, a river of St Domingo, which enters the sea at the point of the same name.

NIZZA DELLA PAGLIA, a walled to. of the Sardinian states, 40 miles S.E. of Turin. Pop. 5000.

NOAILLAN, a vil. of France, department of the Gironde. Pop. 2200.

NOANAGUR, a large to. and capital of a district of Hindostan, on the river Nagne. It has a manufacture of very beautiful cloths which are exported to Surat. Lat. 22. 55. N. Long. 70. 14. E.

NOAKOTE, a to. of Northern Hindostan, in Nepaul proper, 17 miles N. by W. from Catmandoo. Lat. 27. 53. N. Long. 85. 50.

NOCERA, a to. of Italy, 5 miles S.W. of Ancona. Pop. 1000.

NOCERA DELLA PAGANI, a to. of Naples, on the Sarno. It contains a number of churches and convents, and barracks for cavalry. Pop. 6000. 20 miles E.S.E. of Naples.

NOCETA, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Pop. 2900.

NODESDALE, a rivulet of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the frith of Clyde at Largs.

NOELUNGE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Oude, 15 miles W.S.W. from Lucknow. Lat. 26. 47. N. Long. 80. 33. E.

NOGARCOTE, a to. of Nepaul, 60 miles from Catamandoo.

NOGAT, a river of Prussia: it branches off from the Vistula, and joins the Frische Haf.

NOGENT LE BERNARD, a to. of France, department of Sarthe. Pop. 2350.

NOGENT LE ROI, a to. of France, department of the Marne. Pop. 2300.

NOGENT LE ROTOUR, a to. of France, department of the Eure and Loir. Pop. 6500.

NOGENT SUR SEINE, a to. of France, in Champagne, on the Seine. It has manufactures of hosiery and cordage. Pop. 3355. 29 miles N.W. of Troyes.

NOGUERRA RIBAGORÇANA, and **PALLARESA**, two rivers of Spain, which join the Segre.

NOHIC, a to. of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 2000.

NOIRE ETABLE, a to. of France, 23 miles W. of Montbrison. Pop. 1900.

NOIRMOUTIERS, an island of France, on the coast of Brittany. Superficial extent 70 square miles. Pop. 7500. The chief place is of the same name. Pop. 5400.

NOIZ LAKE, a lake in Louisiana, 50 miles in circumference.

NOJA, a to. of Naples, in the Basilicata. Pop. 4000.

NOLA, a to. of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro.

Pop. 9000. 16 miles E. by N. of Naples. The ancient Nola was a place of consequence.

NOLAY, a to. of France, department of the Coté d'Or. Pop. 2000.

NOLYE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwah, which in 1820 contained 1000 houses. Lat. 23. 3. N. Long. 75. 27. E.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a to. of Mexico, in Durango. It has rich silver mines, and a good parish church. Pop. 6800. 170 miles N. of Guadalajara.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a to. of South America, province of Darien, 30. miles E. of Porto Bello.

NONE, a to. of Piedmont, 12 miles S.S.W. Turin. Pop. 2100.

NONE S. DALMAZZO, a to. of Piedmont, on the Non. 15 miles N.E. Pignerolo. Pop. 2100.

NONESUCH, a river of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine.

NONINGTON, a parish of England, in Kent. Pop. 832.

NONTRON, a to. of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 3000.

NOORDERTRAGTEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Pop. 2000.

NOORDWOLDE, a vil. of the Netherlands, 4 miles N. of Groningen. Pop. 1000.

NOORDWYK, two villages of the Netherlands, in North Holland.

NOORPEELY, a to. of Hindostan, province of Orissa, 20 miles N. of Jagernaut.

NOORRI, a to. of Hindostan, province of Sinde. Lat. 25. 8. N.

NOORTBERQUIN, a to. of France, department of the Nord. Pop. 1700.

NOOTKA SOUND, a bay of the North Pacific ocean, on the west coast of North America, discovered by Captain Cook, 1778. The entrance is situated in the east corner of Hope Bay, in Lat. 49. 33. N. Long. 133. 12. E.

NORAGUES, a river of Guiana, which enters the Atlantic, Lat. 4. 50. N. Long. 53. 6. W.

NORAN, a river of Scotland, in Forfarshire, which joins the South Esk.

NORCIA, a to. of Italy, on the Freddara, 70 miles N.N.E. Rome. Pop. 4000.

NORDEN, a to. of Hanover, in East Friesland, 15 miles N. of Embden. Pop. 3100.

NORDERNEY, an island of Hanover, on the coast of East Friesland. Pop. 1000.

NORDEROE, one of the Faroe islands, belonging to Denmark. Pop. 6000.

NORDHAUSEN, a walled to. of Prussian Saxony, on the Zerze. It contains one Catholic and seven Lutheran churches, an orphan house, three hospitals, and 11,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the distillation of spirits. Here are also oil mills and tanneries; and, on a smaller scale, manufactures of woollen, linen, and hardware.

NORDHEIM, an old to. of Hanover, 12 miles N. by E. of Gottingen. Pop. 3100.

NORDKOPING, or NORRKOPING, a well built to. of Sweden, in East Gothland, on the Motala. It has manufactures of iron, brass, and

fire-arms; also woollens. Pop. 10,000. 76 miles S.W. of Stockholm.

NORDLINGEN, an ancient to. of Bavaria. It has a beautiful high church, in the Gothic style. It has some inconsiderable manufactures of woollens, linens, carpets, gloves, and stockings. The vicinity of Nordlingen has been the scene of repeated conflicts. Pop. 5800. 36 miles N.N.W. of Augsburg.

NORDSTRAND, a small island of Denmark, in the Duchy of Sleswick. Pop. 2500.

NORE, a well known part of the river Thames, England, situated off Sheerness.

NORE, a river of Ireland, which passes by Kilkenny, and runs into the Barrow.

NORE, BLACK, a cape of England, on the coast of Somersetshire.

NORFOLK, an extensive co. of England, on the eastern coast, bounded N. and N.E. by the German ocean, S. and S.E. by Suffolk, and W. by Cambridgeshire, part of Lincoln, and the Washes. It is almost entirely insulated by the sea, and the rivers which divide it internally from the adjacent counties. It extends about 67 miles by about 42, being comprised within the meridians of 0. 9. and 1. 45. E. Long., and within the parallels of 52. 22. and 52. 57. N. Lat. It contains 2024 square miles, and is divided into 33 hundreds, and 756 parishes. The aspect of Norfolk is not much diversified. In many parts the country presents, over a great extent, a perfect flat; in other places the surface is broken into gentle swells and hollows; and a ridge of high ground stretches northward from Thetford to the coast. The principal rivers are the Great and Little Ouse, the Nar, the Waveny, the Wensum, and the Bure. Flowing through a flat country, these rivers descend very slowly; in many cases the fall is scarcely sufficient to carry off the water, and a land flood usually lays the adjacent country under water. Hence are formed numerous small shallow lakes or pools, provincially termed *broads* and *meers*, which are plentifully stocked with fish, and abound with aquatic fowls. Though half encompassed by the ocean, Norfolk has few seaports. Sandbanks occur all along the coast; they often extend far out to sea, and are extremely dangerous. The most remarkable are those of Yarmouth roads. The soil of Norfolk is extremely various, consisting of light sand, good sand, marsh land, clay, various loams, rich loams, and peat. There are no mineral productions of any consequence, except chalk and marl. Norfolk has been long famed for its agriculture, which forms the chief business of the inhabitants. At least two-thirds of the whole county are arable, and kept in a state of tillage. The fattening of cattle is carried on to a considerable extent; and in some of the marsh and fen lands, the dairy is much attended to, and large quantities of butter are made and exported under the name of Cambridge butter; but the raising of grain for exportation forms the prin-

capital object with the farmer. Wheat, barley, and oats, are the white crops principally raised, which are alternated in a beneficial rotation with turnips, clover, and grasses. Mangel wurzel is very generally cultivated. Potatoes, as a field crop, have only been lately introduced. All the other ordinary crops, as rye, peas, beans, &c. are also more or less cultivated here; and to these may be added mustard, saffron, flax, and hemp. Poultry of all kinds is plentiful, and of superior quality. Turkeys are very numerous; and being in great repute for the delicacy of their flavour, immense quantities are sent to the most distant parts of the kingdom. Large supplies of geese are also furnished from the fenny parts of this county. Rabbits are very numerous on the sandy heaths, and pheasants, partridges, and hares abound. In the marshes and meers, woodcocks, snipes, widgeon, teal, &c., are very abundant; and here is also to be seen the great bustard, the largest of British birds, and now almost a stranger to the island. Norfolk is well supplied with fresh and salt water fish. The mackerel and herring fisheries are carried on to a great extent along the coast. The manufactures of Norfolk, which consist chiefly of woven goods, are nearly confined to the city of Norwich, and a few places in the vicinity. Yarmouth and Lynn are the two principal ports. The foreign trade, which used to be very extensive, is chiefly to the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and various parts of the Continent, and consists of wines, fruit, timber, &c. The county returns four members to Parliament. Pop. 390,054.

NORFOLK, a co. of the United States, in Massachusetts. Chief town, Dedham.—2d. Another county of the United States, in the south-east part of Virginia. The chief town is Norfolk, a port of entry, on Elizabeth river, 8 miles above its entrance into Hampton road, and 32 from the sea. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a theatre, an academy, an orphan asylum, a Lancasterian school, an atheneum, and churches for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Methodists.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, about 15 miles in circumference, discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. It is covered with heavy timber trees. This island has lately been made a penal colony for convicts from New South Wales. Lat. 29. 3. S. Long 168. 10. E.

NORHAM, a pa. of England, co. of Durham, Pop. 3744.

NORLAND, a to. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 1618.

NORMAN, CAPE, on the W. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 51. 39. N. Long. 55. 58. W.

NORMAN'S ISLAND, an island on the coast of the United States, in the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard.

NORMAN'S ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands.

NORMAN'S CREEK, falls into the Hudson, 2½ miles S. Albany.

NORMANCROSS, a hamlet of England, in the vicinity of Stilton, Huntingdonshire.

NORMANDY, a late province and ancient duchy of France, one of the most extensive and fertile in the kingdom. It is bounded by the English channel on the N. and W., by Picardy on the E., and on the S. by the provinces to the N. of the Loire. It contains 11,000 square miles, being 170 miles in length, and in breadth between 80 and 110. It is divided into the departments of Lower Seine, Eure, Orne, Calvados, La Manche. The only naval station in it is Cherbourg. Normandy abounds in quarries, and the houses are more generally of stone than of brick or wood. This province bears a resemblance to England, in climate, in extent of undulating plains with few mountains, in richness of pastures, in nature of corn culture, in the species of fruit, chiefly pears and apples, and finally, in density of population. The principal rivers are the Seine, the Eure, the Orne, the Iton, the Dive, and the Rille. The Cotentin, in the north-west extremity, is, like Devonshire, hilly, and best fitted for sheep pasture; to the east are tracts of forest land; and further to the east, on both sides of the Orne, are mixed tillage and pasture, until, at the distance of 15 or 20 miles from that river, are the vast pasturages of the Pays d'Auge, in which are reared the chief supplies of cattle for the Paris market. Wheat and oats are cultivated; also rye, barley, buck-wheat, and flax. Normandy has manufactures of linen, after which comes lace. Cottons are of late introduction. Fine woollens are also manufactured; and pins and needles in large quantities. There are, in particular spots, and on a limited scale, manufactures of iron, copper, and glass; coal mines are not wanting, but the quality is indifferent; and here, as in the rest of France the common fuel is wood. The exports consist chiefly of cotton, linen, and lace; also of cattle, corn, butter, and cider. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo was the first duke, and held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the 7th duke, conquered England, in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of King John, and reunited to the crown of France. The English, however, still keep possession of the islands on the coast, of which Jersey and Guernsey are the principal. Pop. 2,520,018.

NORMANTON, NORTH, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 899.

NORMANTON, SOUTH, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 1154.

NORRIDGEWOCK, a township of the United States, capital of Somerset county, Maine.

NORRIESTON, a vil. of Scotland, in Perthshire, now joined to Thornhill, 10 miles W. Stirling.

NORRISTON, a township of the United States, capital of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

NORRLAND, or **NORDLAND**, a maritime province of Norway, lying between Dronheim on the south, and Finmark or Norwegian Lapland on the north. It extends from the 66th to the 70th degree of N. lat.

NORRLAND, or **NORDLAND**, the most northern of the three great divisions of Sweden, comprising the seven provinces of Gestrícia, Helsingland, Herjedalen, Medelpad, Jamptland, Ångermannland, and West Bothnia. It extends from the 60th to the 65th degree of N. lat., and is bounded S. by Middle Sweden, W. by Norway, and E. by the Gulf of Bothnia. To the north is Lapland.

NORRTJELGE, a seaport of Sweden, 30 miles N.E. of Stockholm. Pop. 1000.

NORT, a to. of France, on the Erdre, 15 miles north of Nantes. Pop. 4000.

NORTE, **RIO BRAVO DEL**, a river of Mexico. It rises in the Rocky mountains, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico in lat. 26. N., long. 96. 40. W., after a course of 2000 miles.

NORTH, (in French *Nord*), a department of France, stretching along the Belgian frontier, including the chief part of French Flanders, Hainault, and Cambresis. It is 144 miles long, and not above 39 broad. Its extent is 2199 square miles; and it is the most populous of all the departments of France, except that which contains Paris. Chief rivers, the Scarpe, the Scheldt, the Lys, and the Deule. Pop. 1,026,427.

NORTH, or **LADY KIRK**, a pa., Orkney Isles. Pop. 834.

NORTH, CAPE, the most northerly point of land in Europe, in the island of Mageroe, on the coast of Norway. Lat. 71. 11. 30. N. Long. 25. 0. 45. E.

NORTH ISLAND, in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Great Pedee, near the coast of South Carolina. Lat. 33. 20. N. Long. 79. 3. W. —The name of various other small islands in the Eastern seas.

NORTH LEACH, a m. t. of England, in Gloucestershire, near the source of the Leach. It has a church and a free grammar school. Pop. 795. 25 miles E. of Gloucester.

NORTH RIVER, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire.—2d. In North Carolina.—3d. In Massachusetts.—4th. In Virginia.—Also one in Lower Canada.

NORTH SEA, that part of the Atlantic Ocean, lying north of Great Britain and Ireland. The name is sometimes given to that part lying east of Great Britain, more generally called the British, or German Ocean.

NORTHALLERTON, a market and borough town of England, in Yorkshire, on the great road from London to Edinburgh. The church is a Gothic building, in the form of a cross.

It sends one member to parliament. Pop. 3004. 30 miles N.W. of York.

NORTHAM, a pa. in Devonshire. Pop. 2727. —Also a village near Southampton, on the Itching.

NORTHAMPTON, an inland co. of England, bounded N. by the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln; E. and S. by those of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Oxford and Warwick. Its length is about 68 miles, the breadth nowhere exceeding 27 miles, and at an average 15. It contains 1016 square miles; and 20 hundreds, and 336 parishes. Northamptonshire is proverbially regarded as a fine and pleasant county. It is distinguished from the neighbouring counties by its extensive forests and woodlands, which are scattered over the country, and add greatly to the variety and picturesque beauty of the scenery. Its surface is considerably diversified, but nowhere so irregular as to prevent the purposes of husbandry and tillage, every hill being cultivated or kept in a state of profitable pasturage. The chief rivers are the Nen, the Charwell, the Leam, the Avon, the Welland, the Ouse, and the Tone. The climate is mild, and the air is exceedingly pure, and favourable to vegetation. The soil is various, but on the whole fertile and productive. It consists chiefly of strong deep stapled clay, light thin reddish loam, rich loam with a mixture of gravel, thin staple light clay, and lastly, fen and meadow land. Except limestone, the mineral productions are few, and of no great value, including neither coal nor any of the metals. Northamptonshire is chiefly noted as a farming county, and more especially in the department of grazing, which constitutes the capital object of its husbandry, although the raising of grain for exportation is also carried on to a great extent. The dairies are numerous and extensive; and large quantities of butter are regularly sent to London. The milk is used to fatten hogs for the same market. All the ordinary crops are raised in this county. Wheat and wheat flour are exported in great quantities; also oats and beans. Woad is raised for dyers in certain parts of the county. The forests and woodlands form a remarkable feature in Northamptonshire. The most considerable forest is that of Rockingham, which extends near 20 miles towards the centre of the county. The two forests of Whittlebury and Salcey have been recently enclosed. The chases are those of Geddington and Yardly. The purlieu woods, or those not subject to the forest laws, are both extensive and numerous, particularly towards the lower parts of the county, and on the borders of the forest of Rockingham. The manufactures are very inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in the making of shoes, lace, and woollen stuffs. At Daventry a great number of whips are made; and there is a large manufactory of silk hose. Trade has been greatly facilitated by the

canals which have been lately formed in this district. The Nen is navigable, though very imperfectly, to Northampton. The county sends four members to parliament. Pop. 179,276.

NORTHAMPTON, the chief to. of Northamptonshire, on the Nen. It consists of four principal streets meeting at right angles, and various smaller ones branching off from them. There were formerly seven parish churches, of which only four remain. That of All Saints consists of a body, north and south aisles, and chancel; in the centre is a cupola built from a model of that of the Pantheon of Rome. A noble portico forms the western entrance. St Giles's church, at the east end of the town, consists of a body, north and south aisles, with a cross aisle from north to south, and a fine chancel. A handsomely embattled square tower rises from the centre. St Peter's church, near the western extremity of the town, is an excellent specimen of Saxon architecture. The building consists of a nave, two aisles, and chancel, with a tower at the west end. St Sepulchre's church, in the northern extremity of the town, is one of the few remaining round churches in the kingdom, and consists of a body, north and south aisles, and a large chancel, containing many curious figures and ancient dates. Besides these churches, there are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, &c. Northampton can boast of many public schools and benevolent charitable institutions. Among other public buildings, are the general infirmary, new south bridge, shire hall and jail; town-hall, theatre, and barracks. The principal manufacture of this place is of boots and shoes for home consumption and exportation. Northamptonshire sends two members to parliament. Pop. 15,351. 65 miles N.W. of London. About a mile from the town, on the London road, stands Queen's Cross, in the finest preservation; this was erected by Edward I. to the memory of his beloved Queen Eleanor.

NORTHAMPTON, a co. of the United States, on the east coast of Pennsylvania.—2d. On the east side of Virginia.—3d. In the north part of North Carolina.—4th. A to. and vil., capital of Hampshire county, Massachusetts.—The name of several other townships.

NORTHAW, a pa., Hertfordshire. Pop. 600.

NORTH-BERWICK LAW, a conical hill of Scotland, in East Lothian. Height 940 feet.

NORTHBOURN, a pa., Kent. Pop. 869.

NORTHCHAPEL, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 845.

NORTH-EAST, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which flows into the Chesapeake.—The name of several townships.

NORTHEN, or **NORTHENDEN**, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 1420.

NORTHEN, or **NORTHENDEN**, a to., Cheshire. Pop. 678.

NORTHFIELD, a to. and vil. of the United

States, in Franklin county, Massachusetts. Pop. 1218.

NORTHFIELD, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 1870.

NORTHFLEET, a pa., Kent. Pop. 2124.

NORTHHILL with **IRKWEEL**, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 1106.

NORTHIAM, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 1448.

NORTHLEW, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 980.

NORTHMAVINE, a pa., Shetland Isles. Pop. 2386.

NORTHOP, a m. t. of North Wales, in Flintshire. The church is an ancient building. In the neighbourhood are some lead mines. Pop. 3026. 3 miles S. of Flint.

NORTHFETHERWIN, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1044.

NORTHREPPS, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 605.

NORTON, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 1747.—2d. Also a pa., Durham. Pop. 1486.—3d. Also a to., Herefordshire. Pop. 554.—4th. Also a pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 541.—5th. Also a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 802.—6th. Also a to. and pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 1425.—7th. Also a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 643.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the most northerly county of England, situated on the borders of Scotland, and bounded E. by the German Ocean, N. and N.W. by Scotland, W. by Cumberland, and S. by Durham. Towards its northern extremity it is very narrow from east to west, not exceeding 6 miles at Berwick, 12 about Holy Island, and 24 at Alnwick; but at Morpeth it is 46 miles, continuing the same to the mouth of the Tyne. Its area is 1850 square miles, or 1,184,000 acres. It is divided into six wards, viz. Tindale, Coquetdale, Glendale, Bamborough, Morpeth, and Castle-ward, and 16 parishes; contains, besides the considerable town of North Shields, 12 market towns, of which Newcastle, the capital, and Hexham, Belford, Morpeth, Wooler, Rothbury, Allendale, Alnwick, and Berwick, are the chief. The aspect of Northumberland possesses great variety. Along the sea coast it is nearly level. Towards the middle district the surface is more diversified, and thrown into large swelling ridges formed by the principal rivers; and here the land is well enclosed, and in some places enriched with wood and recent plantations. The western part, except a few intervening valleys, is an extensive scene of open mountainous district, where the hand of cultivation is rarely to be traced. In the northern part, between Wooler and Alnwick, these mountains approach very near to the coast, the top of Cheviot, which is the highest of them, not being distant from it above 18 miles. The mountains around Cheviot are the most valuable of the high districts, being in general fine green hills, thrown into a great variety of forms, and enclosing many deep glens; some of which, towards the top of the mountain, from their magnitude, the solitude which reigns in them, and the dark and craggy appearance of the

rocks, whence several rivers issue, have an air of great wildness and sublimity. Cheviot is 2658 feet, and Hedge Hope hill 2347 feet high. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Tyne, Coquet, Aln, Till, College and Beaumont waters, and the Wansbeck. Northumberland is distinguished for its agriculture, which, being conducted on a great scale, and by men of intelligence, enterprise, and capital, has reached a high degree of perfection. Its soil varies through many gradations, from great fertility to a state of irreclaimable barrenness. Of the whole land, about two-thirds are or may be cultivated by the plough, and one-third is in mountainous districts, unfit for tillage. The rearing of stock is a capital object, as well as the raising of crops for the market; and it is in preserving a due balance between the arable and grass lands, so as always to have a large breeding live stock, especially of sheep, that the excellence of the management by the farmers chiefly consists. The woodlands are not very extensive, but plantations have been begun on a great scale, and are rising in every part of the county. But it is the mineral riches of Northumberland that have chiefly raised it to importance, the perfection of its agriculture being rather the effect than the cause of its increasing wealth. Excepting on the Cheviot hills, coal is found over the greater part of Northumberland, especially in the lower district; but the finest kind, which alone is raised for exportation, and goes under the name of Newcastle coal, is confined to a district around that town, called the coal district. Coal of an inferior quality, and similar to Scots coal, is found and raised in great abundance, chiefly for home consumption, both to the north and west of this formation; and as it is here alone that lead veins occur, this district, on the other hand, is termed the lead district. The mineral strata that accompany and alternate with the coal in the coal district, are chiefly sandstone, or whin, if it be very hard, and slate and clay; and these contain small imbedded portions of various minerals. There are altogether about 25 beds of sandstone, mostly thin. At Gateshead Fell is a bed of freestone, 66 feet thick, from which are quarried excellent grindstones, that supply most of Great Britain, and are sent even to the Continent. The coal of the lead district is of very inferior quality to that of the coal district; it is also distinguished by the limestone which accompanies it, and which never occurs in any part of the coal district. The limestone found along with the coal is of excellent quality. Besides coal and limestone, the lead district contains sandstones or freestones of various qualities; shell marl in some places, and also slate clay, in which iron ore is found in such abundance as to have been sometimes worked for the metal. The manufactures of Northumberland are chiefly confined to the town of Newcastle, and the vicinity of

the Tyne. They consist mostly of ship building, roperies, glass works, potteries, iron foundries, &c. The county sends four members to parliament. Pop. 222,912.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a co. of the United States in the central part of Pennsylvania, watered by the Susquehannah.—2d, Of Virginia, west of Chesapeake bay.—The name of several townships.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLANDS, near the N.E. coast of New Holland. Lat. 21. 32. to 22. S. Long. 149. 47. to 150. 37. E.

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT, the south part of the Gulf of St Lawrence, between the island of St John and the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, a territory of the United States, not yet assumed as a member of the union, under the designation, and with the privileges of a state. It is bounded on the N. by Canada and Lake Superior, E. by St Mary's river and Lake Michigan, S. by Indiana and Illinois, W. and S.W. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana. It is about 360 miles from north to south, and 350 from east to west, containing about 147,000 square miles. Lat. 41. 45. to 49. 37. N. Long. 84. to 96. W.

NORTHWICH, a to. in Cheshire, at the junction of the Dane and Weaver, with a cotton manufacture, and considerable salt-works. Mines of solid rock salt have been dug here, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, is conveyed to Liverpool to be exported. 20 miles N.E. of Chester. Pop. 1481.

NORTHWOLD, a pa. in Norfolk. Pop. 1094.

NORTHWOOD, a pa. in Hampshire. Pop. 4491.

NORTHWOOD, an elevated township of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 39 miles N.W. of Portsmouth.

NORTON BRIZE, a pa., Oxfordshire. Pop. 627.

NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 678.

NORTON, CHIPPING, a pa., Oxfordshire. Pop. 2637.

NORTON FITZWARRREN, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 545.

NORTON-UNDER-HAMBDON, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 513.

NORTON HOOK, a pa., Oxfordshire. Pop. 1506.

NORTON-BY-KEMSEY, a pa., Worcester-shire. Pop. 560.

NORTON-ON-THE-MOORS, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 2407.

NORTON, ST PHILIP, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 767.

NORTON SOUND, a large bay on the N.W. coast of America, extending to 64. 55. N. lat.

NORWALK, a township of the United States, in Connecticut.

NORWALK ISLANDS, near the coast of Connecticut. Lat. 41. 4. N. Long. 72. 22. W.

NORWAY, a kingdom of the north of Europe, united in 1815 to Sweden, extending from the Lindesness or Naze, in lat. 57. 58. 48. to the North cape, in lat. 71. 11. 30. It is bounded E. by Sweden and Swedish Lapland, W. by the German and Northern oceans, and S. by the narrow sea forming the entrance to the Sound and Baltic. The broadest part is in the south, extending from lat. 58. to near lat. 63., and forming an oblong of nearly 350 miles by 250. To the northward of lat. 63. all the way to the very high latitude of the North cape, the Norwegian territory is a long narrow tract, having the Northern ocean on the west, and Swedish Lapland on the east. Norway is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuus, Christiansand, Bergen, and Drontheim. The last is succeeded by Norrland, also a long narrow province; and the whole is terminated by Finmark or Norwegian Lapland, a dreary and inhospitable region, forming the northern extremity of Europe. Area 134,000 square miles. The principal towns are, in the south-west, Christiania, Kongsberg, Frederickhall, and Christiansand; on the west coast Stavanger, Bergen, and Drontheim. The surface of Norway is very uneven, presenting a succession of mountains and valleys; the former in general barren and uninhabited, the latter not deficient in the products of a high latitude. The line of separation between Norway and Sweden is marked by an immense chain of mountains, extending above a thousand miles from north to south. The rivers of Norway are numerous, of difficult navigation, being either mountainous torrents, or interrupted in the navigation by rapids and falls. Norway has a number of lakes, the most remarkable of which are those of Mies, Femund, and Sperdillen. The coast is deeply indented with bays and creeks, and presents also a succession of islands. In the mountains the cold of winter is intense. On the sea coast the atmosphere is softened by the western breeze, and is often less cold in the depth of winter than the interior of Germany. The soil of Norway is often stony and barren. Flax and hemp are raised in many parts; in others barley and oats. On the whole, however, Norway is obliged to make an annual importation of above 200,000 quarters of grain. The pastures thrive better, and cattle are consequently reared and exported in numbers; but the main article of export is timber. The mountains are covered with forests of pine and fir, which last grows over almost all the country. Norway produces iron, and copper of a very superior quality. It has a silver and a gold mine; but neither of them is productive. The same remark applies to the lead mines; and the marble quarries, though said to be good, are very little wrought. Stone for building, and slate, are in great abundance; and the loadstone, or natural magnet, is also frequently found and exported. There is one

large salt-work. The horses are small, but hardy; the horned cattle are likewise diminutive. Goats are more common than sheep, and there are very few swine. In Norwegian Lapland, the reindeer forms the sole wealth, and almost the only source of the subsistence, of the inhabitants. In the mountains and forests are number of beasts of prey, such as bears, wolves, lynxes, and foxes. The only works of industry possessed by Norway are forges, founderies, glass-houses, potash refineries, and saw-mills. The inhabitants of the towns import the various articles they are in want of. The fisheries are extensive, and may be considered, after timber and iron, the chief support of the export trade. The herring and cod fisheries are the principal branches. Norway, since it has come into the possession of Sweden, is governed as a province of that country, exactly as it was formerly governed as a province of Denmark. Pop. 1,150,000, of which only 124,917 live in towns.

NORWELL, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 939.

NORWICH, a city of England, the chief town of the county of Norfolk, on the river Wenson, which is navigable up to the town, and over which it has no fewer than nine bridges, three of them of iron. It had formerly an embattled wall, with gates and 40 towers, some remains of which are yet to be seen. The streets in general, except the market-place and St Giles' street, are narrow and ill disposed; but there many good buildings in the town, and various improvements have lately been made. The market-place is one of the most spacious in England. The chief public buildings are the castle and the cathedral. The castle stands in the centre of the town, on an eminence, and commanding a fine view of the city. This building was first erected in the sixth century, by the Saxons. The keep is the only considerable part which now remains. In 1793, a new county jail was begun on the Castle hill, and joined to the old building on the eastern side. The whole of this erection was pulled down in 1822, and more extensive buildings erected, at an expense of £100,000. The cathedral is one of the most specious and handsome buildings of the kind in the kingdom. It was not completed in its present form till the beginning of the 16th century. The architecture is chiefly in the Norman style, of which the semicircular arch, and large short column, are the leading features. The whole length of the church from east to west is 414½ feet; of the nave, from western door to transept, 140 feet; the width of transept is 191 feet; and of the nave, with aisles, 80 feet. At the intersection of the transept with the nave and choir, rises a lofty tower, surmounted by a spire, the whole height of which is 315 feet. The bishop's palace stands on the same site with that which was built by the founder of

the cathedral. The parish churches of Norwich amount to 36, and are more numerous than in any other city of England, except the metropolis. The only one deserving particular notice is that of St Peter Mancroft, which is distinguished for its size and architecture. The other public buildings are, the guild-hall; St Andrew's hall, a noble building, formerly the nave of the church of the monastery of Black Friars, now used as the common hall of the city; the assembly room, a neat brick building; the theatre, the market-place, and the bridewell, or house of correction, built of flint, and curiously cut into regular little squares, without any appearance of cement. The charitable establishments are, the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, a large and elegant brick building; the Norwich dispensary, Doughty's hospital, Bethlehem hospital, or bedlam, an excellent institution for lunatics. There is, besides, a great number of other charities and benefactions, numerous charity and Sunday schools, a free grammar school, and also a public library, and various other institutions for the pursuit of knowledge. Norwich was early famed for its woollen manufactures, which were carried to a great extent, until they received a fatal check when the war began in 1793, from which they have never thoroughly recovered. The staple articles are bombasines, worsted damasks, flowered satins and fine camlets. To these articles has been recently added the manufacture of cottons, shawls, and other fancy goods, both for furniture and dress. The manufacture of cotton thread lace has also been introduced; and the trade in linen, called Suffolk hempen, is in a flourishing state. In 1810, mills for throwing silk on an extensive scale were erected. Norwich sends two members to parliament. Pop. 61,110. 22 miles W. of Yarmouth, and 108 N.E. of London. Lat. 52. 38. N. Long. 1. 17. E.

NORWICH, a township of the United States, in New London county, Connecticut, on the Thames.—Another in Chenango county, New York.

Noss, one of the most fertile of the Shetland isles, S.E. of Bressay.

NORO, VAL DI, one of the three provinces into which Sicily is divided, forming the south-east portion of the island. Length from east to west 70 miles; breadth about 50.

NORO, a to. in the above province, delightfully situated on an eminence. Of its numerous churches and convents, several are elegantly built. It is chiefly noted for a valuable museum of medallions. 15 miles S.W. of Syracuse. Pop. 16,000.

NOTRE DAME DE SIMILLY, a to. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 1800.—There are various other small towns and villages in France of that name.

NOTTAWAY, a co. of the United States, in the south part of Virginia.—Also a river of Virginia.

NOTTINGHAM, an inland co. of England, bounded N. by Yorkshire, E. by Lincolnshire, S. by Leicestershire, and W. by Derbyshire. It has the shape of a long oval. Its extreme length is 51 miles; its greatest breadth 26. Area 837 square miles. It has ten market-towns, viz., Nottingham, Newark, East Retford, Bingham, Blyth, Mansfield, Southwell, Tuxford, Worksop, and Allerton. Its aspect is that of a champaign country, having a general inequality of surface, seldom rising to the height of a mountain, but sufficiently irregular and broken to avoid the sameness of a general flat. The principal rivers are, the Trent, the Idle, the Soar, and the Erewash. In the county there are several canals, which have proved of great advantage. The climate is dry and healthy. In regard to soil and cultivation, Nottinghamshire may be divided into four districts, viz., the limestone and coal district, the district of sand or gravel, the clay district, and the district along the Trent banks. Of the forest of Sherwood, which anciently extended from Nottingham northwards 35 miles, very little of the wood now remains. The arable lands produce turnips, clover, wheat, barley, and oats; the latter of a remarkably fine quality. More pigeons are supposed to be reared in this district, than any where else in England. Hops form an article of considerable cultivation; they are known in the market under the denomination of North Clay hops, and are considered stronger than the Kentish: upwards of 1500 acres are thus cultivated. Weld for the dyers is partially cultivated. Of the mineral productions of Nottinghamshire, the coal is supposed to be part of the same deposit which is found in Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland. Besides coal, limestone and gypsum are found. Building and paving stone is raised in different parts; and marl is also found in various places. Nottinghamshire has been long noted for its stocking manufactures, of which Nottingham is the principal seat. It has also cotton and silk mills, and lace, starch, and sail-cloth manufactories; several extensive founderies, and bleaching establishments, and a considerable manufactory of coarse linen. Its exports are lead, copper, coals, and salt, Staffordshire ware, lime, and limestone, chert-stone for the glass manufactories, coarse earthenware, pig-iron, and cast-metal goods, oak timber and bark, and sail-cloth. The county sends four members to parliament. Pop. 225,320.

NOTTINGHAM, the chief to. of the above co., situated at a short distance to the northward of the Trent, which is crossed by a bridge having 17 arches, and lying nearly in a line with the middle of the town. The little river Lene runs close to the town on the south side, and joins the Trent at about one mile distant from it. The town stands on several rocks, hills and valleys, forming a great diversity in the streets, many of which are extremely

steep; the highest elevation is upwards of 90 feet above the level of the adjoining meadows. The space which the town occupies is but small compared with the number of houses it contains. The streets are in general narrow; and, on account of the undulations of the ground, the foundations of many of them are considerably above the roofs of others. Of the public buildings, the castle is the most conspicuous. It is a large and handsome edifice, on the summit of a cliff, and commands a beautiful and extensive prospect. It was erected by the Duke of Newcastle between the years 1674 and 1679. Near it is the site of the ancient fortress, founded by William the Conqueror, and celebrated in history during the civil wars. Near the castle is the Park, a fine valley of 130 acres, used for pasture and gardens, and forming a delightful promenade. At the upper end of it, adjoining the Derby road, are the barracks, built in 1792-3. Nottingham contains the following churches: St Mary's, built in a collegiate style, in the form of a cross, with an august square tower in the centre; St Peter's, a handsome building with a lofty spire; St Nicholas's, which has rather a mean appearance; St James's, built in 1809, and St Paul's in 1822, the appearance of both of which is light and airy. There are, besides, places of worship for the Unitarians, Independents, Baptists of different descriptions, and Wesleyan Methodists: one for Quakers; and a superb chapel was finished in 1828 for Roman Catholics. The principal charitable Institutions are Plumtree's hospital, Collins's hospital, the the Lambey hospital, and Labray's hospital. The general infirmary, a large and elegant building, situated in an airy situation, was founded in 1781; and the lunatic asylum on the road to Southwell, was opened in 1812. There are various public charity schools. The market-place has long been admired. The other public buildings are the New Exchange; the county hall, erected in 1770, in which are two capacious courts of justice; the town-hall, the county jail, the town jail, and the house of correction. Near the latter, a new jail for the town has been erected. There is also a theatre. The principal manufactures carried on here, are bobbin-net and lace, and cotton and silk hosiery. There are several mills for spinning cotton and woollen yarn, and for throwing silk. There are also some dye-houses and white-lead works, and an iron foundry. Brewing and malting are carried on. The town sends two members to parliament. Pop. 50,680. 124 miles N. by W. from London.

NOTTINGHAM, a to. of the United States, in Prince George county, Maryland.—The name also of various townships.

NOUEE, a vil. of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 3150.

NOUVION, a to. of France, department of the Aisne. Pop. 3200.

NOVA SCOTIA, in its most extensive meaning, a province of British America, bounded N.W. by Canada, N.E. by the gulf of St Lawrence, S.E. by the Atlantic, and S. by the Atlantic Ocean and the United States of America. It was, in the year 1784, divided into two provinces, viz. New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Proper. Nova Scotia, in this limited sense, is a peninsula, joined to the continent by a narrow isthmus, at the north-east extremity of the bay of Fundy, and is about 280 miles in length from S.W. to N.E. and from 50 to 100 in breadth, and lies to the west of New Brunswick. The soil in most parts is thin and barren, the corn it produces of a shriveled kind, like rye, and the grass intermixed with a cold spongy moss. Cattle and sheep are numerous. The forests are a source of wealth. The lakes, rivers, and sea-coast abound with fish. Coal has been discovered at different places. Halifax, founded in 1749, is the capital. Pop. in 1827, 123,848.

NOVA ZEMBLA, a very large island in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to the Russian government of Archangel, from which it is separated by the straits of Waigatz. It extends from 69 to the very high lat. of 76. N. and is computed at 400 miles in length and 240 in breadth. No part of this dreary and inhospitable region has any permanent inhabitants; but particular tracts of the south and west coast are visited by fishermen and hunters sent out by the merchants of Archangel and Mezen.

NOVALE, a well built to. of Austrian Italy. Pop. 2500. 11 miles S. by W. Treviso.

NOVARA, a province of the north-west of Italy, in the Sardinian Milanese. 35 miles long and 15 broad. Pop. 134,000.

NOVARA, the capital of the above province, defended by a castle. The churches entitled to attention are the cathedral, and those of St Gaudenzo and the Dominicans. Novara contains a number of handsome private buildings. Pop. 15,300.

NOVELLARA, a to. of Italy, 16 miles N.N.W. Modena. Pop. 4000.

NOVGOROD, or NOVOSOROD, a large government or province in the north-west of European Russia, to the east of the governments of Petersburg and Pskov. It lies between 57. 18. and 60. 8. of N. Lat. and 30. 10. and 39. 40. E. Long. Area 55,000 square miles. Pop. 950,000.

NOVGOROD, or NOVGOROD-VELIKI, (the Great New City,) the capital of the above government, at the extremity of the lake Ilmen, and divided by the Volchov into two parts; one called the Torgaraja, or Market Town; the other the Sophiskia, or quarter of St Sophia. The latter contains the kremen or citadel, in which is the ancient palace of the Czars, now in a state of dilapidation; and the cathedral of St Sophia, a large building, with brazen gates. The other part of

the town contains the building occupied by the governor. Novgorod-Veliki is one of the most ancient cities of the empire, and was long a flourishing and populous place. Now, however, it only consists of small scattered groups of miserable houses, separated by ruins which attest its former magnitude. Pop. 10,000. 112 miles S.S.E. of St Petersburg.

NOVGOROD-SIEVERSKOI, a to. of European Russia, government of Czernigov. Pop. 3000. 86 miles E.N.E. of Czernigov.

NOVI, a to. of Italy, in the Sardinian states, at the foot of the Apennines. In front of the principal church is a public square. The castle is situate in an elevated position. The chief manufactures are of silk. It is noted for a sanguinary battle in August 1799, between the French under Joubert, and the Austro-Russian forces. Pop. 5400. 23 miles N. by E. Genoa.

NOVI BAZAR, a to. of European Turkey, in Servia, near the Oresco. Pop. 8000. 85 miles S. Belgrade.

NOVO SHANSAROV, a fortified to. of Russia. 21 miles S.S.W. Pultava. Pop. 3700.

NOVOI OSKOL, a to. of European Russia. Pop. 2900. 90 miles S. E. Rursk.

NOVOMIROGOROD, a to. of European Russia. 160 miles N.N.W. Cherson. Pop. 2400.

NOXONTON, a vil. of the United States, in Newcastle county, Delaware.

NOYA, an ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic.—Also a branch of the Llobregat, in Catalonia.

NOYAL SUR VILAINE, a vil. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 3200.

NOYEN, a to. of France, on the Sarthe. 5 miles S.W. Lemans. Pop. 1800.

NOYERS, a to. of France, department of the Yonne, on the Serain. Pop. 2000.

NOYON, a to. of France, department of the Oise, on the Verse. It has manufactures of linen, leather, hats, and stockings. Pop. 5750. 70 miles N. by E. Paris.

NOZAY, a to. of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Pop. 2080.

NUBIA, an extensive country of Africa, enclosed between Egypt, the Nile, Abyssinia, and the Red Sea. It is covered by numberless tribes of independent Arabs, some carrying on trade in towns, others cultivating the ground, and a still greater number roaming over the extensive wastes which cover this part of Africa. With the exception of the immediate banks of the Nile, which are rendered fertile by laborious irrigation, Nubia consists almost entirely of sandy and rocky deserts. The country on the Nile is split into a series of little independent kingdoms, each governed by its own Melek or chief. It produces chiefly the grain called *dhourra*; also barley, French beans, lentils, sometimes water-melons, and tobacco. No fruit trees are cultivated, except palms, though the climate, seems well adapted for them. The climate,

though in summer intensely hot, is remarkably healthy, in consequence probably of the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. The houses are either of mud or loose stones. The last, being for the better inhabitants, are usually two together, one for the male, and the other for the female members of the family. The Nubians are in general well made, strong, and muscular, with fine features. They are seldom unarmed, and the first purchase made by a boy is a short crooked knife, tied over the elbow, and ready to be drawn on the slightest quarrel. One of the most remarkable features of this region consists in the magnificent remains of antiquity with which it is covered. Another extensive part of Nubia consists of the tract of country which extends from the Nile to the Red Sea. It is described as a complete desert, not containing a single permanent abode, but only interspersed with *wadys*, or valleys, affording some trees, shrubs, and grass, with a few wells or rills. These are resorted to by the wandering Arabs, and by the caravans. At the southern extremity of this desert is the district of Berber, consisting of four large villages, employed chiefly in carrying on the trade of Egypt and Arabia with the interior of Africa. The people are very licentious, and addicted to drunkenness. The chief trade of the Berber district, and indeed of all Nubia, consists in slaves imported from the interior of Africa, and either conveyed northward into Egypt, or across the Red Sea by Souakin and Jidda.

NUDDEA, the ancient capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal, situated between the 22d and 24th degrees of N. Lat.

NUËL SOUS PASSAVANT, a to. of France, 18 miles S.W. Saumur. Pop. 2100.

NUIS, or NUITS, a to. of France, department of the Côté d'Or. Pop. 2660.

NULEZ, a to. of Spain, 26 miles N.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 3400.

NUN, NOON, or WEDINON, an extensive country of Africa, situated on the Atlantic, and forming nominally the most southern part of the empire of Morocco. Gum, wax, and ostrich feathers, are the only exportable commodities.

NUN, a river of Africa, which traverses the above district.

NUNDYBROOG, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in Mysore. Lat. 13. 22. N. Long. 77. 53. E.

NUNEATON, a well built m. t. of England, in Warwickshire, on the Anker. The church has a square tower. Here is a good free school. It has a manufactory of ribbons. Pop. 7799. 8 miles N.E. Coventry.

NUNEZ, RIO, a river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, Lat. 10. 20. N.

NUNGATE, a considerable vil., or rather suburb of Haddington, in Scotland.

NUNIA, a vil. of Irak Arabi, on the bank of the Tigris, opposite to Mosul.

NUNNEY, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1204.

NUREMBERG, or **NURNBERG**, a very ancient city of Bavaria, in the circle of the Rezat, on the Pegnitz, which divides it into two parts nearly equal. It is surrounded by an old wall and ditch, with round towers at intervals. The form of the town approaches to a square: several of the streets are wide, but crooked and irregular. Of the public edifices, the chief are the castle called Reich-feste, the occasional residence of emperors in the middle ages. The council-house, built in 1619, is a fine structure; the church of St Sebald, also a good building, is beside it. In the public library is a good collection of manuscripts and early editions of printed books. The church of St Ægidien, rebuilt in 1718, and called the new church, has elegant columns, and a beautiful altarpiece by Vandyke. Nuremberg has an alms office, a foundling hospital, and a house of correction. It was at an early period a noted place for working in iron, brass, and other metals. Nuremberg wares have long comprised a great variety of articles, such as musical and mathematical instruments, copperplates, pins, needles, spectacles, and toys of all kinds, whether of hardware or wood. The printing and bookselling business is carried on here to a considerable extent. Nuremberg was most prosperous in the 15th and 16th centuries. Pop. 41,000. 100 miles N. by W. Munich. Lat. 49. 24. 35. N. Long. 11. 4. 15. E.

NURSTLING, or **NUTSHALLING**, a pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 684.

NURTINGEN, a to. of Germany, on the Neckar, 14 miles S.E. Stutgard. Pop. 3400.

NUSCO, a to. of Naples, 46 miles W. by N. Naples. Pop. 3600.

NUTFIELD, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 718.

NUTHALL, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 509.

NUTHURST, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 723.

NYDE, or **ICA**, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse.

NYEBORG, a to. of Denmark, in the island of Funen, opposite the island of Zealand. It is here that ships passing through the Belt pay toll. Pop. 2000.

NYEKIOBING, a to. of Denmark, island of Falster. Pop. 1100. 62 miles S.W. Copenhagen.—2d. Another in the island of Zealand.

NYIREGYHAZA, a to. of Hungary, palatinate of Szabolcs. It has churches for Lutherans, Calvinists, and Catholics. Pop. 8100. 29 miles N. Debreczin.

NYKOPING, a neat to. of Sweden, the capital of a government of the same name, and of Sudermania, on a bay of the Baltic. Pop. 2400. 49 miles S.W. Stockholm.

NYLAND, a province of European Russia, in the government of Finland, bounded by the Gulf of Finland, Carelia, Tavastland, and Finland proper. Its area is 4880 square miles Pop. 115,000.

NYON, a neat to. of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the lake of Geneva. Pop. 1800.

NYSLÖT, a petty to. of European Russia. 140 miles N.W. of St Petersburg.

NYSTADT, a seaport of European Russia, in Finland. Pop. 1900.

NYSTED, a town of Denmark, on the south-east coast of Laland, 80 miles S.S.W. of Copenhagen.

O.

OADBY, a pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 1023.

OAHAHAH, a river of North America, which enters the Mississippi.

OAK'S CREEK, a river of the United States which enters the Susquehanna.

OAKA, the capital of a district of Hindostan, long celebrated as the residence of a gang of pirates. Lat. 22. 14. N. Long. 69. 36. E.

OAKHAM, chief to. of the co. of Rutland, in England. The church is a fine building, with a lofty spire. Pop. 2160. 95 miles N. by W. of London.

OAKHAMPTON, a m. t. of England, in Devonshire, near the source of the river Oak, on the borders of Dartmoor forest, and on the great road from Exeter to Cornwall. It is an ancient to., and at the time of the Domesday survey, had a market and four burgesses.

It was then held by Baldwin de Brionis, a Norman, who built the castle, the ruins of which are still standing about a mile from the town. It has a manufacture of serges. Pop. 2055. 24 miles W. of Exeter.

OAKINGHAM, or **WORKINGHAM**, a m. t. of England, in Berks. Pop. 3139.

OAKINGTON, a pa., Cambridgeshire. Pop. 532.

OAKLEY, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 516.

OAKLEY, GREAT, a pa., Essex. Pop. 1118.

OATHLAW, a pa., Forfarshire. Pop. 533.

OAKMULGEE, a river of Georgia, which joins the Oconee to form the Altamaha.

OAXACA, or **GUAXACA**, an intendency or province of Mexico, bounded N. by the intendency of Vera Cruz, E. by the kingdom of Guatimala, W. by the province of Pue-

lla, and on the S. by the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 534,000.

OAXACA, the capital of the above mentioned province, 230 miles south of the city of Mexico, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca. It is watered by a beautiful river. The town is built in the form of an oblong square. The streets are wide and well paved. The town-house in the great square is built with stone of a sea-green colour. Pop. 24,000.

OBAN, a parliamentary burgh of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situated on a fine bay of a semicircular form, in the sound of Mull. It has risen rapidly since the year 1778, and is well situated for trade. 33 miles W. of Inverary. Pop. 1480.

OBER, or **OBRA**, a small river of Prussia, in Silesia, which runs into the Oder.

OBERHAUSEN, a large vil. of Germany, in Bavaria. Pop. 2000.

OBERNARG, a river of Germany, which falls into the lake of Constance.

OBER-NAY, a to. of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Eggers. Pop. 4800.

OBERSDORF, a to. of Bavaria, in the Tyrol. 76 miles S.W. Munich. Pop. 1800.

OBI, or **OBY**, a great river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in 52 N. Lat., and traversing the whole of the government of Tobolsk, falls into the Northern Ocean, after an entire course of upwards of 2000 miles.

OBIDOS, a to. of Portugal, 44 miles N. of Lisbon. Here, on 17th August 1808, took place the first conflict between the English and French in the Peninsular war.

OBOJAU, a to. of European Russia, government of Kursk. Pop. 4400.

OBRA, a small river of Prussian Poland, which falls into the Wartha.

OBY, or **OUBY**, an island in the Eastern Seas, 50 miles long and 20 broad.

OCA, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, which falls into the Ebro.

OCANA, a to. of Spain, the capital of La Mancha. It is a very old place, fortified in former ages, and still preserving part of its ancient walls. The manufactures are silk, leather, and soap. A battle was fought here in 1810, between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated. Pop. 5000. 30 miles S.S.E. Madrid.

OCATAHoola, a river of the United States, in Louisiana. It joins the Wachitta.

OCCACoke, an island near the coast of North Carolina, 10 miles long and 3 wide.

OCCONEE RIVER, a river of Georgia, which joins the Oakmulgee, to form the Altamaha.

OCCOQUAN, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Potomac.

OCHIL HILLS, a range of mountains in Scotland, in the counties of Perth and Fife.

OCHILTREE, a pa., Ayrshire. Pop. 1562.

OCRRIDA, a to. of European Turkey, in Albania. Pop. 6000.

OCHSENFURTH, a to. of Bavarian Francofla, on the Main. Pop. 2000.

OCHSENHAUSEN, a petty principality in the circle of the Danube, kingdom of Wirtemberg. Pop. 6000.

OCKBROOK, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 1634.

OCKE, a river of England, in Berkshire. It joins the Thames.—Another in Devonshire.

OCKENDON, South, a pa., Essex. Pop. 816.

OCKER, a considerable river of Germany, in Saxony, which falls into the Aller.

OCKHAM, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 590.

OCKLEY, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 710.

OCLASEER, a to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. Lat. 21. 41. N. Long. 73. 13. E. Pop., in 1812, 7911.

OCTARARO CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Susquehannah.

OCZAKOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Cherson, near the mouth of the Dnieper. It was never a place of great size; and since the building of Odessa it has greatly decayed. It was once the object of obstinate contests between the Turks and Russians. Pop. 1000. 54 miles W. by S. of Cherson.

ODCOMBE, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 616.

ODDRODE, a vil. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 1300.

ODEMIRA, a river of Portugal, in Alentejo, which falls into the Atlantic.

ODENKIRCHEN, a to. of Germany. 13 miles W.S.W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 4000.

ODENSEE, a to. of Denmark, and capital of the island of Funen, on a river which runs into a large bay, about a mile from the town, noted for the good education of its inhabitants, and for its manufactures of woollens, leather, and soap. Pop. 6000. 86 miles W.S.W. of Copenhagen.

ODER, a great river in the east of Germany, the course of which is chiefly in the Prussian states. It rises in Moravia, 18 miles N.E. of Olmutz, enters Silesia, flows through that province, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, forms the large maritime lake called the Haff, and runs into the Baltic by three mouths, called the Peene, the Swine, and the Divensa.

ODERZO, a to. of Austrian Italy. Pop. 3400. 25 miles N.N.E. of Venice.

ODESSA, a flourishing seaport and commercial town of European Russia, government of Cherson, on a small bay of the Black sea, between the mouths of the Dniester and the Dnieper. The foundation of this place was laid by the Empress Catharine in 1792, after the peace of Jassy. It is fortified in the modern style, and has on the east side a citadel that commands the port, which is artificial, and adapted for the reception of about 300 vessels. A row of barracks forms a line between the harbour and the town. A light-house has been erected on a projecting point on the south side of the bay. The roadstead is very extensive, and the anchorage safe in summer. The town is neatly built, the streets being wide, straight, and crossing each other

at right angles; but, until paved, they will be dusty in summer, and dirty in winter. The churches are seven in number. The other principal buildings are, the admiralty-court, the custom-house, and the hospital, all adjoining the harbour; the exchange, and the theatre. The establishments for education are, a lyceum, on the plan of those in France, and schools for trade and navigation; also schools for the instruction of girls. Odessa being occasionally resorted to by Polish families for sea-bathing, public baths have been constructed. The chief disadvantages of the place are the scarcity of wood and water. Odessa was declared a free port in 1817. The great article of export is corn from the Ukraine and neighbouring provinces. About 800 vessels arrive yearly. Brewing and distilling are carried on on a large scale; and there are manufactures of woollens, silk, gunpowder, and soap. Pop., in 1837, 63,000. Lat. 46. 29. 30. N. Long. 30. 37. 50. E.

ODEYPORE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwah. Lat. 23. 58. N. Long. 78. 20. E.

ODEYPOOR, the capital of a district of the same name in Hindostan, on the Banass river. In 1818, it presented a miserable collection of ruined temples and deserted houses; but, under the British protection, it has since greatly recovered. Lat. 24. 35. N. Long. 73. 44. E.

ODIEL, a river of Spain, in Seville. It falls into the sea.

ODIHAM, a m. to. of England, in Hants. The grammarian William Lilly was born here in 1466. The inhabitants spin worsted and wind silk. Pop. 3310.

ODRAU, a to. of Austrian Silesia, on the Oder. Pop. 2200.

ODELEM, a to. of the Netherlands in West Flanders. Pop. 3000.

ODENBURG, the capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Hungary. It is neatly built, has one Lutheran and two Catholic churches, a Catholic and Lutheran school, and 12,500 inhabitants. It has a manufacture of fine woollen; also a sugar refinery. 37 miles S.S.E. of Vienna.

ODENROODE, St. a to. of North Brabant, on the Dommel. Pop. 2800.

ODERAN, a to. of Saxony, 27 miles W.S. W. of Dresden. Pop. 2000.

OEHRHOLM, a vil. of Denmark, in Zealand, 9 miles from Copenhagen.

OEHRINGEN, a to. of Germany, on the Ohr, 38 miles N.N.E. of Stuttgart. Pop. 3400.

OELAND, a long and narrow island in the Baltic, on the south-east coast of Sweden. It is 70 miles in length, but only six in breadth; area, 300 square miles. Pop. 22,000.

OELS, a lordship, with the title of a principality, in Lower Silesia, and in the Prussian government of Breslau. Together with the principality of Oels-Bernstadt, which has been united with it since 1745, it has an area of 780 miles, and above 90,000 inhabitants. It

belongs to the Duke of Brunswick. The capital, Oels, is on the small river Oelsa. It has woollen manufactures and breweries. Pop. 6100.

OELSE, LANGEN, a vil. of Prussian Silesia. Pop. 2600.

OELSNITZ, a to. of Saxony, on the Elster, 76 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 2800.

OESL, a considerable island in the Baltic, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, belonging to Russia. Length 70 miles; breadth at one place above 50, and at another not above two or three miles; area 1144 square miles; population, including the small adjoining islands of Moen and Runoe, 35,000.

OESTRICK, a well built to. of Germany, duchy of Nassau. Pop. 1600.

OESTRINGEN, a to. of Germany, 14 miles E. of Spire. Pop. 1600.

OETEGHEM, a to. of West Flanders, 25 miles E. of Ypres. Pop. 2100.

OETTING, NEW, a to. of Bavaria, 50 miles E. by N. of Munich. Pop. 1500.

OETTINGEN, formerly an independent co. in the north part of Suabia, now belonging partly to Bavaria and partly to Wurtemberg. It is watered by the Wernitz and Eger, and is very fertile. Area 372 square miles. Pop. 62,000. The town of Oettingen on the Wernitz is well built. Pop. 3280.

OEX, CHATEAU D', a to. of the Swiss canton of Vaud, 6 miles W. by S. of Gessenay. Pop. 2300.

OETRAS, a small to. of Portugal, mouth of the Tagus, 8 miles E. of Lisbon.

OFANTO, the modern name of the river Aufidus. It falls into the Adriatic.

OFFENBACH, a to. of Germany, on the Maine. It is the capital of a circle in the province of Starkenburg, in the grand duchy of Hesse. It has three Protestant churches, a synagogue, and a palace for the prince. It manufactures snuff and tobacco, wax, japanned goods, musical instruments, and carriages. Pop. 8000. 4 miles E.S.E. Frankfurt.

OFFENBACH, a vil. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Pop. 1200.

OFFENBURG, a walled to. of Baden, 11 miles S.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 2900.

OFFLEY, a pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 967.

OFFLEY, HIGH, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 827.

OGBOURN, ST GEORGE, a pa., Wiltshire. Pop. 548.

OGDENBURG, a thriving vil. of the United States, in New York.

OGEECHEE, a river of the United States, in Georgia, which falls into Ossabaw Sound.

OGLETHORPE, a co. of the United States in Georgia.

OGLIO, a considerable river of Italy, which joins the Po, 8 miles from Mantua.

OGUELLA, a small to. in the south of Portugal, in Alentejo.

OHAIN, a large vil. of South Brabant. Pop. 1600.

ONETEROA, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 22. 27. S. Long. 150. 47. W.

ONEPAHOA, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 15 or 16 leagues in circumference.

OHIO, a great river of the United States, which is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and the Monongahela, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and which, after a west-south-west course of 949 miles, joins the Mississippi, 193 miles below the Missouri, in Lat. 37. N., Long. 88. 58. W. The Ohio is a beautiful river, its current is gentle, its waters clear, and it is nowhere broken by any considerable falls, except near Louisville, where there are some rapids, to avoid which a canal has been made. The whole valley of the Ohio is well wooded. This river varies in breadth from 400 to 1400 yards. Steamboats are employed on this river with great advantage.

OHIO, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Michigan, E. by Pennsylvania, S. by the river Ohio, which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. Lat. 38. 30. to 42. N. Long. 80. 30. to 84. 50. W. 215 miles long, and on an average 182 broad, containing 39,128 square miles. It is divided into 75 counties. The interior and northern parts, bordering on Lake Erie, are generally level, and in some places marshy. Nearly one-third of the eastern and south-eastern part is hilly and broken. Along the rivers the soil is remarkably fertile, consisting of rich and luxuriant meadows. Wheat is the staple production. Other sorts of grain, various kinds of fruit, tobacco, hemp, and flax, are extensively cultivated. From 70 to 100 bushels of Indian corn, it is said, have in many instances been produced in a year from one acre. Coal is found in great quantities in the eastern parts. Iron ore has been discovered. Salt springs are found on the banks of several of the rivers. The climate is generally mild, though in winter the mercury sometimes falls below zero, whilst the greatest heat of summer is sometimes 98 degrees. The woods abound with wild turkeys, geese, ducks, pheasants, and partridges. The bear and deer still inhabit the forests. The rivers are stocked with fish. The rivers which flow into Lake Erie on the north are Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion, Black Asyahoga, Grand, and Ashtabula; those in the south flowing into the Ohio are the Muskingum, the Big Beaver, and the Scioto rivers. A canal unites Lake Erie and Ohio. Columbus is the seat of government. Cincinnati is the largest town. The other most considerable towns are Cleveland, Chillicothe, Steubenville, Zanesville, Marietta, Dayton, and Portsmouth. Various manufactures have been established in cotton, wool, hemp, flax, iron, glass, and pottery. Steam-boats of a large size are constantly plying on the Ohio. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent on the banks of that river. Education has

been much encouraged. There are five colleges and a medical and a law school at Cincinnati. Pop. in 1830, 937,903; in 1840, 1,519,467.

OHIO, a county of the United States, in Virginia—2d. In the west part of Kentucky, on the Ohio.—Also the name of various townships.

OHITTANOO, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 21 miles in circumference.

OHLAU, a to. of Silesia, on the Ohlau, 14 miles S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 2800.

OHLAU, a river of Prussian Silesia, which rises near Bernsdorf, and falls into the Oder.

OHOOPEE, a river of the United States, in Georgia, which runs into the Altamaha.

OHDRUFF, a walled to. of Germany, duchy of Saxe Gotha. Pop. 4200.

OHRE, a small river of Prussian Saxony, which joins the Elbe.

OHRENBAY, a to. of Bavarian Franconia, on the Altmuhl. Pop. 2700.

OICH, a river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into Loch Ness.

OIGNON, a small river in the east of France. It falls into the Saone.

OIKEL, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which falls into the frith of Dornoch.

OIL CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Alleghany.

OIRSCHOT, a town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 22 miles E.S.E. of Breda. Pop. 4900.

OISCONSIN, a river of Louisiana, which enters the Mississippi, in Lat. 43. 44. S. N.

OISE, a department of France, bounded by the departments of the Somme, the Aisne, and the Seine; surface 2256 square miles. The surface consists of gentle undulations, and the air is temperate. About two-thirds of the surface is under the plough, and the produce in corn is very great. The principal rivers are the Oise, Auroq, the Aisne, the Epte, the Therain, and the Breche. Pop. 398,641.

OISE, a considerable river of France, which falls into the Seine.

OISSEAUX, a vil. of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 2750.

OISSEL LA RIVIERE, a vil. of France, department of the Lower Seine. Pop. 2400.

OISTIN'S TOWN, a to. of the island of Barbadoes, in a bay to which it gives name.

OKA, a considerable river of European Russia, which joins the Wolga.

OKA, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Angara.

OKEFORD FITZPAINE, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 620.

OKNOTSK, one of the four circles in the government of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia. It forms a maritime territory, extending along the gulfs of the Eastern Ocean, called the seas of Okhotsk, of Kamschatka, and of Anadir. The town of this name is small, but it has considerable commerce, it being the only

channel of trade between Irkoutsk and Kamschatka. Pop. 2000. Lat. 59. 20. N. Long. 142. 44. E.

OKHOTSK SEA OF, a large gulf of the Eastern Ocean, enclosed between Kamschatka, the circle of Okhotsk, part of Chinese Tartary, and Saghalien.

OKHRIDA, a to. of Albania, in European Turkey, on the north-eastern shore of a considerable lake of the same name. Pop. 6000. Lat. 41. 3. N. Long. 21. 5. E.

OKI, an island of Japan, 60 miles in circumference, near the N.W. coast of Nippon.

OKNA, a small and well built town of Moldavia, 100 miles S.S.W. of Jassy.

OLBERNHAU, a well built to. of Saxony, circle of the Erzgebirge. Pop. 1800.

OLBERSDORF, a to. of Austrian Silesia, on the Little Oppo. Pop. 1700.—2d. (**UPPER and LOWER**,) two large villages of Saxony. Pop. 1800.

OLD HARBOUR, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica, west of Port Royal.

OLD ROAD TOWN, a to. of the island of St Christopher, 5 miles W. Basse Terre.

OLD TOWN, a to. of New York, on Staten island, 12 miles S.W. of New York.—2d. Of Maryland, in Alleghany county, on the Potomac, 14 miles S.E. of Cumberland.—3d. Of Georgia, on the Ogeechee river, 85 miles N.W. by W. of Savanna.

OLD TOWN and OLD TOWN HARBOUR, a seaport of the United States, in Duke's county, Massachusetts, on the east part of Martha's vineyard. It is more commonly called Edgartown. Near the harbour is a handsome village. 87 miles S. Boston.

OLD TOWN CREEK, a river of North Carolina, which runs into Cape Fear river.

OLDBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, in the county of Worcester.

OLDBURY UPON SEVERN, a hamlet of England, Gloucestershire. Pop. 528.

OLDCASTLE, a small to. of Ireland, in the county Meath. Pop. 1177. 53 miles W.N.W. of Dublin.

OLDENBURG, a grand duchy of Germany, consisting of several scattered portions, chiefly in the north-west of the empire. The principal part is Oldenburg Proper. It is bounded N. by the German Ocean, E., W., and even S., by portions of the Hanover territory. Area, including the principality of Eutin, and lordship of Birkenfeld, 2620 square miles, and 247,772 inhabitants. The chief towns are, Oldenburg, the capital, Varel, Iever, and Eutin. The grand duchy proper consists almost entirely of level ground, and in some places on the coast, is so low, that it requires large dykes, as in Holland, to prevent inundations. The inhabitants are principally occupied with agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The chief rivers are the Weser, the Hunte, and the Delme. The grand duke of Oldenburg is a member of the Germanic body. In 1810 he was expelled from his possessions

by Bonaparte; but, after the battle of Leipsic in 1813, he returned, and at the congress of Vienna was entitled grand duke.

OLDENBURG, capital of the above duchy, on the river Hunte, 82 miles W.N.W. of Hanover. It has 3 churches, 3 hospitals, a house of correction, &c. The chief trade is in wool. Pop. 7800. Lat. 53. 8. 20. N. Long. 8. 11. 6. E.

OLDENBURG, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein. Pop. 1100.

OLDENZAAL, a to. of the Netherlands, 30 miles N.E. of Zutphen. Pop. 2100.

OLDESLOE, a to. of Denmark, on the Trave, 15 miles W. of Lubec. Pop. 1700.

OLDHAM, a large manufacturing to. of England, Lancashire, on the Medlock, near its source. It has increased very rapidly since the year 1760. The manufactures consist chiefly of fustians and hats, and cotton spinning. It has a large and ancient church, and several churches for dissenters. It returns a member to parliament. Pop. 32,381. 7½ miles N.E. of Manchester.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a pa., Haddingtonshire. Pop. 720.

OLDLAND, a township of England, co. of Gloucester. Pop. 4297.

OLEAN, or **OIL CREEK**, a river of the United States, which runs into the Alleghany.

OLEGGIO, a to. in the province of Novara, Sardinia, near the right bank of the Tecino. Pop. 6900.

OLEKMA, a river of Asiatic Russia, government of Irkoutsk, which joins the Lena.

OLEKMINSK, a fort and small to. in the government of Irkoutsk, in Asiatic Russia. 692 miles N.E. of Irkoutsk.

OLERON, an island on the south-west coast of France, opposite to the mouth of the Charente, separated from the continent by a narrow channel called Pertuis de Maubisson. Pop. 19,000.—Also a to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 6620.

OLEVANO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 2100.

OLIERGUE, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 1800.

OLIFANT'S RIVER, a considerable river of the territory of the Cape of Good Hope.

OLIVA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, 36 miles S. of Valencia. Pop. 5000.—Also a to. of West Prussia, government of Dantzic, about a mile from the Baltic, with a handsome abbey church. Pop. 1500.

OLIVARES, a to. of Spain, in Old Castile, 90 miles N. of Madrid.

OLIVENZA, a fortified to. of Spain, in Estremadura. Pop. 4500.

OLIVES, **MOUNT OF**, or **MOUNT OLIVET**, a mountain of Palestine, one mile from Jerusalem, commanding the prospect of the whole city, from which it is parted by the brook Kedron, and the valley of Jehoshaphat.

OLIVET, a to. of France, department of the Loiret. Pop. 3000.

OLIVETO, a to. of Naples, 45 miles N.E. of Policastro. Pop. 6000.

OLIVETO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 3250.

OLLERIA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, 5 miles S. of San Philippe. Pop. 4000.

OLLILOUES, a to. of France, 4 miles W. of Toulon. Pop. 2500.

OLMEDO, a to. of Spain, in Valladolid, on the Adagía. Pop. 2000.

OLMUTZ, a circle of the Austrian margravate of Moravia, comprising part of the country adjoining to the county of Glatz. Area above 1900 square miles. Pop. 400,000.

OLMUTZ, a strongly fortified and well built town, capital of the above circle, on the river Marsh, by which it is almost surrounded. The houses are high and gloomy. Olmutz is an archbishop's see, and one of the richest ecclesiastical benefices of the empire. The cathedral is a venerable pile. The college of the Jesuits is now converted into barracks. The university library is a fine structure, with 50,000 volumes. The town-hall is a handsome edifice with a tower. The university, founded in 1581, was transferred to Brunn in 1784, but re-established here in 1827. Olmutz was unsuccessfully besieged by Frederick II. in 1758. Pop. 19,000. 100 miles N.N.E. Vienna. Lat. 49. 33. 45. N. Long. 17. 9. 15. E.

OLNEY, a m. t. of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse. It consists of one long street. The church is a spacious building, ornamented with a tower and beautiful spire. Pop. 2344. 12 miles S.E. Northampton.

OLONA, a tributary of the Po, in Italy.

OLONETZ, a very extensive government in the north of European Russia, lying to the south of that of Archangel, and to the east of Finland, between 60. 30. and 66. 30. of N. Lat. and 29. 40. and 40. 20. of E. Long. Area 79,500 square miles. Pop. 360,000.

OLONETZ, formerly the chief town of the government of the same name, 84 miles N.E. of St Petersburg. Pop. 2800. The present capital is Petrozavodsk.

OLORON, a trading to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 5500.

OLOR, a manufacturing to. of Catalonia, on the Fluvia, 20 miles W.N.W. Gerona. It has 7 squares, 3 churches, 2 monasteries, and a large hospital. Pop. 15,000.

OLRICK, a pa. of Scotland, in Caithness. Pop. 1146.

OLSE, a small river of Upper Silesia, which falls into the Oder.

OLVESTON, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 1523.

OLVIOPOL, a to. of European Russia, government of Cherson, on the Bog. Pop. 2700.

OLYKA, a to. of Russian Poland, in Volhynia. Pop. 3600.

OLYMPUS, a celebrated mountain of Thessaly, 6000 feet high.

OMAGH, a to. of Ireland, county of Tyrone. 116 miles N.W. Dublin. Pop. 2095.

OMBAY, an island in the eastern seas, 20 miles W. Timor.

OMBERSLEY, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 2118.

OMBO, a vil. of Upper Egypt, distinguished by its ancient remains.

OMBRONE, a river of Tuscany, which falls into the Mediterranean.

OMER, St. a strongly fortified to. of France, department of Pas de Calais. It is built with tolerable regularity, the principal streets being broad and spacious; but they are in general bordered with mean-looking houses, built of brick. The only square is the Place d'Armes. On one of its sides is the town-hall. Of the public walks, the most frequented are, the ramparts, the borders of the canal, and the avenue of the gate leading towards Calais. The only public buildings worth notice are two fine Gothic churches, the cathedral, and that of St Bertin; the latter is falling into ruins. The high school has a library of 20,000 volumes. The inhabitants are partly occupied with the culture of the fertile grounds around the town; others are employed in manufactures, particularly in woollens, leather, paper, and starch. Pop. 19,032. 24 miles S.E. Calais.

OMMON, or **OMAN**, an extensive division of Arabia, comprising the coast that extends from its eastern extremity of Rasalgate, to the entrance of the Persian gulf. The town of Ommon, or Oman, is 60 miles N.W. of Maskat.

OMOA, a seaport and fort of North America, in the Gulf of Mexico, and province of Honduras.

OMRATTEE, a large, fortified and trading town of Hindostan, province of Berar. Lat. 20. 59. N. Long. 78. 20. E.

ONATE, a to. of Spain, in Guipuscoa, 23 miles N.E. of Vittoria. Pop. 2100.

ONDA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, 17 miles E. by N. Segorbe. Pop. 4500.

ONEHOW, one of the Sandwich islands, in the North Pacific Ocean.

ONEGA, a large lake of the north of European Russia, government of Olonetz, to the east of the still larger lake of Ladoga. Length 130 miles; breadth 80. Near it rises the river Onega, which falls into the White Sea.

ONEGA, an inconsiderable to. of European Russia, government of Archangel, on the White Sea, at the mouth of the river Onega. 80 miles S.S.W. Archangel.

ONEGLIA, a province of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, which, until 1576, formed a distinct principality belonging to the house of Doria, who sold it to the Duke of Savoy. Its chief productions are olive oil and fruit. Surface 100 square miles. Pop. 52,770.

ONEGLIA, a to. in the Sardinian states,

capital of the province of the same name. 55 miles S.W. Genoa. Pop. 5400.

ONEGLIA, CAPE, in the territory of Genoa. Lat. 43. 53. N. Long. 7. 54. E.

ONEIDA, a co. of the United States, in the State of New York, bounded N. by Lewis county, E. by Herkimer county, S.W. by Madison county, and W. by Oswego county. Area 1,303,040 acres. The face of the country is generally level.

ONEIDA, a lake of the above county, 20 miles long and 4 broad.—Also a river.

ONEY, a small river of England, in Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug.

ONGAR, CHIPPING, a m. t. and pa., Essex. Pop. 798.

ONIL, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, 8 miles E. of Villena. Pop. 2400.

ONION, a river of the United States in Vermont. It runs into Lake Champlain.

ONONDAGA, a county of the United States, in the state of New York, bounded N. by Oswego county, E. by Madison county, S. by Courtland county, and W. by Cayuga county. Area 580,480 acres. In this county is Onondaga lake, 6 miles long, and two wide, on the borders of which are celebrated salt springs.

ONONDAGA, a township of the United States, capital of Onondaga county.

ONONDAGA HOLLOW, a village in the above township.

ONORE, or HONAVUR, a seaport of Hindostan, province of North Canara, at the mouth of a small river, which communicates with a fine salt water lake. Lat. 14. 16. N. Long. 75. 32. E.

ONRUST, a small island in the Eastern Ocean, in the Bay of Batavia. Pop. 3000.

ONSLow, a co. in the south part of North Carolina, on the coast.

ONTARIO, a co. of the United States, in New York, bounded N. by Lake Ontario, E. by Seneca county, S. by Steuben and Alleghany counties, and W. by Genesee county.

ONTARIO, LAKE, the northern lake of that great chain which divides the United States from Upper Canada. In length it is 171 miles, at its greatest breadth 59½, and 467 in circumference. In the middle, its depth exceeds 300 fathoms.

ONTINIENTE, a to. of Spain in Valencia. Its inhabitants have manufactures in woollen, linen, paper, and copper. Pop. 11,700.

OODIPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. In 1820 it contained 1000 houses. Lat. 22. 12. N. Long. 74. 7. E.

Oojein, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, between the 23d and 24th degrees of N. lat. and between the 75th and 77th of E. long. It is one of the most ancient cities of Hindostan, and was known to the Greeks under the name of Ozone. Oojein was the capital of the Scindian Mahrattas, until the transfer of the seat of government to Gualior, since which it has

rapidly diminished. Before that time it was large and populous. Lat. 23. 11. N. Long. 65. 35. E.

OON, a to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. Houses 2000. Lat. 24. 15. N. Long. 71. 45. E.

OONALASKA, one of the Fox islands, in the North Pacific ocean. It is 50 miles in length, and varies greatly in width.

OONJARA, a large to. of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, 8 miles S.W. of Rampoor. Lat. 25. 51. N. Long. 75. 52. E.

OOROTUNG, the principal river of Arracan, in the Birman empire. It rises in the mountains which divide Arracan from Ava, and although not above 70 miles in length, is a mile broad at its entrance, and capable of admitting ships of considerable burden.

OOSOCAT, a to. of Anatolia, in Asia Minor, situated in a hollow, surrounded by naked and barren hills. Pop. 16,000, chiefly Turks, the remainder Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The houses are mostly constructed of brick and wood. The palace is a very extensive building; and it has a handsome mosque. Lat. 39. 42. N.

OOSTERHOUT, a to. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. It has large manufactories of pottery ware and of tiles. Pop. 6400. 5 miles N.N.E. of Breda.

OOSTERWYK, a vil. of North Brabant, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1700.

OOSTERZEELE, a to. of East Flanders, 7 miles S. by E. of Ghent. Pop. 2200.

OOSTROOSEBEEK, a to. of West Flanders, 21 miles S. by E. of Bruges. Pop. 3800.

OOTRADROOG, a to. of Hindostan, province of Mysore, 48 miles N.E. of Seringapatam. Lat. 12. 57. N. Long. 77. 12. E.

OPATOW, a to. of Poland, 19 miles W.N.W. of Sandomir. Pop. 2000.

OPELOUSAS, the capital of a district of the same name, in Louisiana.

OPENSHAW, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 838.

OPHIR, a mountain of Sumatra, nearly under the equator, 12,955 feet high. It is difficult to determine the position of the Ophir mentioned in the Old Testament as producing gold. The most probable opinion is, that it was in the south of Arabia.

OPORTO, (the Port,) the largest city in Portugal, Lisbon excepted, and a seaport in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, situated on the declivity of a hill, in an elevated situation on the northern bank of the river Douro, two miles from its mouth. Most of the streets, especially those on the declivity, are narrow, crooked, and dirty. On the whole, however, Oporto is considered the cleanest city in Portugal. It contains many broad straight streets, with a number of new and handsome houses, having gardens attached to them. During the middle ages, it was famous for the strength of its fortifications: it is now partly surrounded by an old wall five or six feet thick, flanked at intervals by

towers. The river affords a tolerably secure harbour without any artificial aid, except a quay of simple construction, which extends the whole length of the town. There are eleven public squares called *campos*, a spacious cathedral rebuilt in 1105, 90 churches, and 14 hospitals or charitable asylums. A theatre, in the highest part of the town, is much admired. The principal trade consists in wine, white and red, but chiefly the latter, which is made in the neighbourhood, and is exported in large quantities to various parts of Europe and America, but the greatest consumption is that of Britain and Ireland, where it is known as "Port wine." From 50,000 to 70,000 pipes are exported annually. The lesser exports are oil, sumach, linen, lemons and oranges. The imports are woollen, cotton, iron, and hardware manufactures, mainly from England; salt-fish, hemp, and flax; wheat and rice from the United States. On the opposite bank of the Douro there are two towns, or rather suburbs, the smaller and more westerly of which is called Gaya, and the other Villa Nova do Porto. Altogether the population on the south bank is not short of 20,000. Between the two places just mentioned are the immense vaults, or lodges, as they are called, where the wine is kept till it is stored. A bridge of boats forms a communication between Oporto and the village where these vaults are. It was from a place near to Villa Nova that the British effected the celebrated passage of the Douro in 1809, under a tremendous fire from the French batteries on the north side. Pop. of Oporto, including the towns on the south bank, about 70,000. 160 miles N.E. of Lisbon.

OPPA, a river of Prussia, province of Silesia, which rises in the eastern part of the Geisenker range, and falls into the Oder, near Oderberg.

OPPELN, one of the four governments of the Prussian province of Silesia, comprising the greater part of what was formerly called Upper or Higher Silesia, from its almost wholly consisting of hills and mountains. It is bounded on the north-west by the government of Breslau, and on the south by Austrian Silesia, and is divided into ten circles, having an area of 5000 square miles. It has extensive forests of fine timber, and abounds in valuable minerals. There is a considerable export trade in the natural products, carried on by means of the Oder, which traverses the country in its whole extent. The Roman Catholic religion preponderates more than in any other part of Silesia. Of a population of 740,000, only a fifteenth part are Protestants.

OPPELN, the capital of the above government, a walled town with four gates, situated on the Oder, in which there is an island called Pascheke, which is laid out like a park, and contains some dwelling houses. The public buildings are not remarkable. There are manufactures of linen, tape, and leather.

OPPENAU, a to. of Baden, 13 miles E. of Strasburg. Pop. 1700.

OPPENHEIM, a to. of Hesse Darmstadt, on a steep declivity, on the left bank of the Rhine, by which the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a diet was held in it in 1076. The beautiful cathedral of St Catharine, built in the thirteenth century, and an imitation, on a smaller scale, of the cathedral of Cologne, lies partly in ruins. Pop. 2400. 10 miles S.E. of Mentz.

OPPIDO, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, situated among the mountains, 20 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 8000.

ORADOUR, a to. of France, department of Upper Vienne. Pop. 2600.

ORAMALA, a to. of Italy, in the Sardinian states. Pop. 3100.

ORAMANE, a river of Canada, which enters the Gulf of St Lawrence. Lat. 50. 7. N. Long. 61. W.

ORAN, or WARRAN, a city and seaport of Algiers, province of Tlemesen, belonging to Spain, with an excellent harbour, almost opposite Carthagen, in Spain. It has a parish church, three monasteries, an hospital, and a military school; and is surrounded by forts and batteries. Close to the city is the strong castle, Alcazava, in which the Spanish governor resides. The greatest part of the inhabitants, who are about 12,000, consist of exiles from Spain. 170 miles S.W. of Algiers. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 0. 18. W.

ORAN, a post vil. of the United States, in Orange county, New York.

ORANGE, a to. of France, capital of an arrondissement, department of Vaucluse. It is situated in a delightful country, but is ill built. The inhabitants manufacture printed calicoes, handkerchiefs, and thrown silk, and trade in corn, fruits, wine, &c. The cultivation of the olive commences in this neighbourhood. Orange, anciently called Arausio, contains more Roman antiquities than most other towns in France, and may even vie with the cities of Italy. The principal of these is a sculptured triumphal arch, 60 feet high, with three archways. Another remarkable antiquity is a ruined wall, the back of a scene or stage of a theatre, which forms a magnificent piece of masonry. The amphitheatre, of which considerable remains existed till of late years, has gradually disappeared, the stones having been carried away to be used in the erection of new houses. Pop. 8874. 16 miles N. of Avignon.

ORANGE, a co. of the United States, in New York, enclosed by Sullivan, Ulster, Hudson, and Rockland counties; and by New Jersey and Pennsylvania.—2d, In the central part of Virginia.—3d, Of North Carolina.—4th, Of Indiana. Chief town, Paoli.—5th, Of Vermont.—6th, Of South Carolina, in Orangeburgh district.—7th, A township on the north line of Orange county, Vermont.—8th, In Grafton county, New Hampshire, 20 miles E. of

Dartmouth college.—9th, Of Massachusetts, Hampshire county, on Miller's river, 75 miles N.W. by W. of Boston.—10th, In Essex county, New Jersey, N.W. of Newark.

ORANGE RIVER, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 4 miles E. of Montego bay.—Also of Africa, which, after a westerly course of 600 miles, enters the Atlantic in lat. 28. 30. S.

ORANGEBURGH, a district of South Carolina, bounded S.W. by Savanna river, E. by the river Santee, N.E. by the Congaree, which divides it from Camden district, S. by Beaufort, and S.E. by Charleston district. It sends to the state legislature ten representatives, and three senators; and, with the district of Beaufort, one member to congress. It is divided into four counties, Lewisburgh, Orange, Lexington, and Winton.—Also the capital, on Edisto river. 77 miles N.N.W. of Charleston. Houses 200.

ORANIENBAUM, a to. of Anhalt Dessau, 6 miles S.E. of Dessau.—Also of Russia, on the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles W. of Petersburg. Lat. 59. 52. N. Long. 29. 26. E.

ORANIENBURG, a to. of Brandenburg, in the Middle Mark, on the Havel, 19 miles N. of Berlin.

ORANMORE, a vil. of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 127 miles W. of Dublin.

ORANSAY, a small island of Scotland, on the west coast of the Isle of Skye. See Orinsay.

ORATAYA, a to. on the west of the island of Teneriffe, at the bottom of an amphitheatre of mountains out of which rises the peak of Teneriffe. Its port is at 3 miles' distance. Lat. 28. 23. N. Long. 16. 24. W.

ORB, a river of France, which rises in the N. of the department of Allier, and enters the Mediterranean 8 miles below Bezieres.

ORB, a to. of Bavarian Franconia, 40 miles N.N.W. of Wurtzburg. Pop. 3700.

ORBA, a river of Piedmont, which joins the Bormida, 3 miles below Alessandria.

ORBASSANO, a to. of Piedmont, 7 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 1700.

ORBE, the ancient URBA, canton of Pays de Vaud, 16 miles N. of Lausanne. Pop. 2000.—Also a river which enters the lake of Neufchatel.

ORBE, a to. of France, department of Calvados, 30 miles E.S.E. of Caen. Pop. 3600.

ORBIGA, the ancient URBICUS, a river of Spain, which joins the Douro near Zamora.

ORBINETTI, a to. of Spain, in Guipuscoa.

ORBITELLO, a seaport of Tuscany, with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Albegna, 68 miles S.W. of Sienna. Lat. 42. 28. N. Long. 11. 6. E.

ORBRE, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and enter the gulf of Lyons, at Serignan.

ORCHIES, a to. of France, department of North, 14 miles S.E. of Lisle. Pop. 2600.

ORCHILLA, a small island of the Caribbean sea, 80 miles N. of the coast of Terra Firma, Lat. 12. N. Long 66. 20. E.

ORCHIMONT, a to. of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the Semoy, 18 miles N. of Sedan.

ORCHOMENO, a to. of the Morea, anciently Orchomenus, 25 miles W. of Argos.

ORCIERES, a to. of France, department of Higher Alps, 9 miles N.W. of Embrun. Pop. 1145.

ORCOP, a pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 560.

ORD of CAITHNESS, a cape of Scotland, on the S.E. of Caithness-shire. Lat. 58. 7. N. Long. 3. 28. W.

ORDINGEN, a to. of Germany, near the Rhine, 36 miles N.N.E. of Cologne.

ORDIQUHILL, a pa., Banffshire. Pop. 655.

ORDSALL, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 809.

ORDUNA, a to. of Spain, in Biscay, 20 miles S.W. of Bilboa. Pop. 4000.

ORE, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 965.

ORE, a rivulet in the east coast of Suffolk, which falls into the Alde at Orford.

OREBRO, a district of Middle Sweden, which comprises the old province of Nerike, the W. part of Westmannland. Area, 1780 square miles. Pop. above 100,000.

OREBRO, a neat to. of Sweden, province of Nerike, capital of the above district, on the Svartelf, 96 miles W. of Stockholm. Pop. 4000.

OREGAN, or RIVER OF THE WEST, a river of North America, which falls into the ocean in Lat. 43. 17. 30. N, and Long. 122. 30. W.

OREGRUND, or OEREGRUND, a seaport of Sweden, province of Upland, 34 miles N.N.E. of Upsal.

OREL, an extensive province of European Russia, south of those of Tula and Kaluga, extending from 32. 50. to 39. E. long., and from 52. to 55. N. lat. Area, 16,000, or, according to other authorities, 17,830 square miles. The country has a considerable elevation, but no mountains. The principal rivers are the Desna, Oka, and Sosna. This is one of the most fertile provinces of the empire. All kinds of corn are cultivated; much hemp, and a little flax, and tobacco. Horticulture is pretty general. Agriculture, and the breeding of cattle, are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Pop. about a million and a half.

OREL, the chief to. of the above government, upon the Oka. It is well situated for trade, and is in a prosperous condition. Pop. in 1841, about 40,000, having doubled in 20 years. 176 miles S.S.W. of Moscow.

ORELLANA, a to. of Spanish Estremadura, on the Guadiana, 24 miles E. of Merida.

ORENBURG, the most westerly government of Asiatic Russia, is situated between 47. and 56. N. lat. and 50. 20. and 64. 20. E. long, and bounded by Perm on the north, and the Steppe of the independent Kirghises on the east and south. It is divided into twelve circles. Area 118,650 square miles, or, according to Horschelmann, 134,400 square

acres. Towards the south the country is destitute of trees: Beyond the mountains it is a plain, intersected by morasses and lakes; on this side of the mountains the surface is undulating, varied, and often picturesque. The whole of the western part is fertile. The Ural is the principal river. Agriculture, which is favoured by the goodness of the soil, is in general flourishing. The forests are of immense extent; but the chief wealth of this government consists in its horses and cattle, and in its mines of gold, (see Ural Mountains,) copper, iron, and salt. Asphaltum, sulphur, vitriol, marble, alabaster, agates, &c., are also produced. Pop. estimated at 1,525,840.

ORENBURG, a to. in the above government, in a plain at the conflux of the Sakmara and the Ural. It was at one time the capital of the government; but that distinction is now held by Ufa. Orenburg is of an oval form, pretty regularly built, and well fortified. In the town there is a great European bazar, with 180 shops; and a league from it there is an Asiatic bazar with 492 shops, forming the depot for the merchandise of central Asia and of Russia. Pop. 20,000.

ORFORD, a decayed m. t. of England, in Suffolk, at the confluence of the rivers Alde and Ore. There are some remains of its castle. The chapel appears to be of great antiquity. Pop. 1302. 18 miles E. Ipswich.

ORFORD, a township and vil. of the United States, New Hampshire.

ORFORD NESS, a cape of England, in Suffolk. Lat. 52. 43. N. Long. 1. 34. E.

ORGAZ, a to. of Spain, 17 miles S.E. Toledo. Pop. 2400.

ORGELET, a to. of France, department of Jura. Pop. 2800.

ORGON, a to. of France, on the Durance, 17 miles E. Tarascon. Pop. 2400.

ORIA, a to. of Naples, Terra d'Otranto. Pop. 4800.

ORIGNY St BENOITE, a to. of France, 20 miles N. by W. of Laon. Pop. 2400.

ORIHUELA, a city of Spain, and the chief to. of the district of Orihuela, in the kingdom of Valencia. It lies on the banks of the Segura, by which it is divided into two parts, which communicate by two bridges. Its general aspect is cheerful and agreeable. There are here some manufactures, and more than 100 oil mills. Pop. 22,000. 12 miles N.E. of Murcia.

ORINOCO, a river of South America, one of the greatest in the world. It is said to rise near 64 W. Long. and between 3. and 4. N. Lat. and afterwards turning round with a circular sweep, it holds a northerly course, when, being joined by numerous large rivers from the eastern ridge of the Andes, it is swelled to an immense size, and sweeps along eastward to the ocean with great rapidity. Its length, including its windings, is estimated at 1380 miles; at 200 leagues from the sea it has a breadth of from 2500 to

3000 fathoms. Its depth at St Thomas, when its waters are at the lowest, was found to be 65 fathoms. The Orinoco, like every other river which rolls a vast body of water over a flat country, makes its way into the ocean by an innumerable variety of different channels; and during the rainy season it inundates the immense plains through which it flows, during the highest floods, to an extent of from 80 to 90 miles. The Delta of the Orinoco commences about 100 miles from the coast. It is computed that the river has 50 outlets into the ocean, only seven of which are navigable; not, however, for vessels of any great burden; and it requires consummate prudence and skill to find out the proper channel; the Indians, with all their experience, frequently losing their course among the many channels. The grand mouth of the Orinoco is formed by Cape Barima to S.S.E., which is in 8. 54. N. Lat. and the island of Cangrejos lying W.N.W. of the cape. They are 25 miles from each other, but the breadth of the navigable part of the passage is not quite three. The depth of water on the bar, which lies a little further out to sea than the cape, is at ebb 17 feet.

ORINSAY.—There are five islets of this name in the Hebrides—the name variously spelled Orinsay, Oransay, Oronsay, and Ornasay; but pronounced Ornsby by the Hebrideans, and distinguished by the names of—1st. Orinsay of North Uist, which lies between Bonera and that island, and is about two miles in circuit.—2d. Of South Uist, lying between Barra and that island.—3d. Of West Skye. 4th. Of South Skye.—5th. Of Jura, lying between Colonsay and that island. These all, except the last, are peninsulated at low water.

ORISSA, a province of Hindostan, between the 16th and 23d degrees of N. Lat.; bounded E. by the sea and the province of Bengal, and W. by Gundwaneh. The chief rivers are the Godavery, Mahanuddy, Byturnee, and Subanreeka.

ORISTANO, a to. of Sardinia, on a bay of the same name. Pop. 6000.

ORIZABA, a to. of Mexico, in the intendancy of Vera Cruz. It has wide, neat, and well paved streets. It has some manufactories of coarse cloth, and several tanneries. Pop. 8000. 55 miles S.E. Puebla de los Angeles, and 120 E. by S. Mexico. Lat. 18. 48. N. Long. 97. 7. W.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, the Orcades of the ancients, a cluster of islands in the North Sea, separated from the north coast of Scotland by the Pentland Frith, which is generally about 10 or 11 miles broad. The group consists of 27 islands and islets, 21 of which are inhabited: the remainder, called holms, are chiefly used for pasture. The principal inhabited islands are Pomona, or Mainland, Hoy, North Ronaldsha, South Ronaldsha, Sanda, Stronsa, Eda, Westra, Shapinsha, Eglisha, Grænsa, Rousa, Weir, Enballow

Papa Westra, Papa Stronsa, Burra. They are separated by sounds or friths, from one to five miles broad, and are of considerable extent; for, from the south-west to the north-east, the distance is not less than 70 miles, and upwards of 40 in breadth. Their surface presents great variety. The east and north coasts in general are low. The western coasts, more elevated, terminate in bold and steep cliffs. Concerning the soil of these islands, nothing favourable can be reported. They contain about 384,000 acres, of which heath and moss constitute 294,000. The climate is variable, and not salubrious. The mean heat of the thermometer is 45 degrees; and the range between the extremities of cold and heat is from 25 to 75 degrees. The land animals are small horses, black cattle, sheep, swine, and rabbits. Of these the sheep are most numerous, there being upwards of 50,000 in the islands. The heaths abound with red grouse, plovers, and snipes. The other wild fowl are eagles of various kinds; wild geese and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, solan geese, or gannets, swans, &c. Seals and sea otters are very common; the friths are occasionally visited by whales, and by herds of grampuses. Cod, ling, haddock, and flat fish, are exceedingly abundant in the surrounding seas. On the shores are found a great variety of sponges, corals, and coral-lines; large oysters, mussels, cockles, &c. These islands are divided into 18 parochial districts, which, in 1831, contained 28,847 inhabitants.

ORLAMUNDA, a to. of Germany, on the Saale. Pop. 2000. 21 miles S.E. of Erfurt.

ORLEANS, a to. of France, on the Loire, over which is a magnificent bridge of nine arches. The town is of an oblong form, built with tolerable regularity, the streets being in general straight; but they are narrow and incommodious. There are four squares or open spaces. The finest street is that called the Rue Royale. The houses are mostly in an antiquated style. Among the public edifices, the principal is the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. The town-house, the court of justice, the mint, and the theatre, are entitled to notice. The literary institutions are an academy, and a royal college, or high school. There are public walks along the ramparts and the quays; but the most agreeable are along the banks of the river. It is a great emporium of commerce, and has manufactures of stockings, woollens, hats, and leather. Here are also some sugar refineries, and vinegar works. Orleans is a place of great antiquity, having been besieged by Attila in the year 450. Pop. 40,272. 71 miles S. by W. of Paris.

ORLEANS, ISLAND OR, an island in the St Lawrence, below Quebec, 25 miles long, and 5 broad. 1° op. 4000.

ORLEANS, a co of the United States, in the N. part of Vermont.

ORLEANS, New, a city and port of entry of the United States, and capital of the state of Louisiana, on the left bank of the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth. It is regularly laid out; the streets are generally 40 feet wide, and intersect each other at right angles. Most of the houses in the suburbs have beautiful gardens, ornamented with orange groves. The principal public buildings are three churches, one for Roman Catholics, (a large and imposing edifice;) one for Episcopalians, and one for Presbyterians; a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an arsenal, a governor's palace, a custom-house, an hospital, a French theatre, and a Catholic college. The Place des Armes is a beautiful green, which serves as a parade. The buildings are mostly of brick. The place is rapidly improving, and the population fast increasing. New Orleans is a great mart for the produce of the western states, to which the Mississippi affords the only outlet to the sea; and the quantity of goods imported into it from this quarter is immense. The country around New Orleans is protected from the inundations of the Mississippi, by an artificial embankment called the Levee, which was raised at a great expense, and which extends about 100 miles along the banks of the river. The British made an attack on New Orleans in January 1815, but were repulsed with great loss. This city was founded by the French in 1717; and the number of inhabitants of French descent is about equal to that of the Americans. Pop. in 1830, 46,310. 1260 miles from Washington, 1769 S.S.E. Pittsburg. Lat. 29. 57. N. Long. 90. 8. W.—The island of New Orleans, formed by the river Mississippi on one side, and the lakes of Pontchartrain and Maurepas, is about 160 miles long, and from 3 to 50 broad.

ORLESTONE, a pa., Kent. Pop. 539.

ORLETON, a pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 586.

ORLOV, a to. of European Russia, 26 miles W. of Viatka. Pop. 3600.

ORLOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Voronez. Pop. 3000.

ORME, a to. of France, department of the Nievre. Pop. 2500.

ORMEA, a to. of Piedmont, 60 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 5300.

ORMISTON, a pa., Haddingtonshire. Pop. 838.

ORMOND, the name of a large territory in the Irish county of Tipperary.

ORMSBY, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 901.

ORMSKIRK, a manufacturing to. of England, in Lancashire. It consists of four principal streets, crossing at right angles. The church is a handsome Gothic structure. Here are, besides, two chapels of ease, and places of worship for Methodists and other dissenters. Pop. 4251. 30 miles S. of Lancaster.

ORMUS, or more properly HORMUZ, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, on which was built a city, once the most splendid

and celebrated of all Asia. It is now greatly decayed, the fort, with a wretched suburb, containing only about 300 inhabitants. The whole of the ancient city is one mass of ruins, the reservoirs for water being the only buildings that are at all in a perfect state. Lat. 27. 1. N. Long. 56. 30. E.

ORNANS, a to. of France, department of the Doubs, on the Louve, 20 miles N.W. of Pontarlier. Pop. 3100.

ORNASAY. *See* Orinsay.

ORNE, an inland department in the north of France, comprising a portion of the old provinces of Normandy and Perche, and bordered by the departments of Calvados, Eure and Loir, Mayenne, and Sarthe. Its superficial extent is about 2500 square miles. The principal rivers are the Orne, the Mayenne, the Sarthe, the Eure, the Dive, the Louque, the Charenton, and the Iton. Pop. in 1836, 443,668.

ORNE, a river of France, which falls into the Moselle. Another which falls into the English channel, about 9 miles below Caen.

ORONSAY, one of the smaller Hebrides. *See* Orinsay.

ORONTES, a river of Syria, which, near Antioch, makes a circuit, and falls into the sea.

OROONOKO. *See* Orinogo.

OROPESA, the capital of the province of Cochabamba, in Peru, 8 miles N. of Cochabamba. Pop. 17,000.

OROPESA, a to. of Spain, 20 miles W. by S. of Talavera la Reyna. Pop. 1400.

OROPUS, a to., or rather vil., of Greece, in Attica.

OROSHAYA, a to. of the east of Hungary, palatinate of Bekesch. Pop. 6000.

ORPHAN ISLAND, in the United States, near the mouth of the Penobscot.

ORPHIR with CAVA ISLAND, a pa., Orkney Islands. Pop. 996.

ORPINGTON, a pa., Kent. Pop. 842.

ORR, a tributary of the Leven, in Fifeshire, Scotland.—Also a stream which runs into the Solway Frith.

ORRELL, a township of England, 4½ miles N. of Liverpool. Pop. 2518.

ORSETT, a pa., Essex. Pop. 1274.

ORSHA, a to. of European Russia, government of Mohilev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 2500.

ORSKATA, a to. of Asiatic Russia, 132 miles E. of Orenburg.

ORSOVA, New, a to. and fortress of European Turkey. Pop. 2800.

ORTA, a to. of Naples, 26 miles S.W. of Manfredonia. Pop. 1500.—Another, 36 miles N. by W. of Rome.

ORTEGAL CAPE, a north point of land in Spain. Lat. 43. 46. 40. N. Long. 7. 54. 0. W.

ORTELSBURG, a to. of East Prussia, government of Königsberg. Pop. 1100.

ORTENBERG, a small to. of Germany, 22 miles E.N.E. of Frankfort, on the Maine.

ORTHEZ, a to. of France, capital of an arrondissement in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, on the Gave de Pau. It has manufactures of flannel, also of leather, and carries on a brisk trade. It was the scene of a severe battle between the French and British in 1814. Pop. in 1836, 7857.

ORTON, or OVERTON, a m. t. and pa. of England, Westmoreland. Pop. 1501.

ORTONA A MARE, a to. of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 100 miles N. Naples. Pop. 5700.

ORUNA, SAN JOSEPH DE, capital of the island of Trinidad, 6 miles from the sea.

ORURO, the capital of a province in Peru, 70 miles N.N.W. of Potosi.

ORVIETO, a to. of Italy, in the Papal State, 60 miles, N.N.W. of Rome, at the confluence of the Paglia and Chiana. Its cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice. Pop. 5400.

ORWELL, a river of England, in Suffolk, commonly called Ipswich water. It unites with the Stour from Manningtree to form the fine harbour of Harwich.—Also a pa. of Scotland, in Kinross-shire. Pop. in 1831, 3005.

ORWIGSBURG, the capital of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, in the United States.

ORZI NUOVI, a to. of Austrian Italy, 34 miles E. by S. of Milan. Pop. 3070.

OSACCA, a large city of Japan, the port of Meaco, 25 miles S.W. of Meaco.

OSAGE, a river of Louisiana, which joins the Missouri, 133 miles from its mouth.

OSAGE WOMAN'S RIVER, falls into the Missouri, 60 miles from its mouth.

OSCH, a to. of the Netherlands, 12 miles N.E. of Bois-le-duc. Pop. 2800.

OSCHATZ, a to. of Germany, in Saxony, 32 miles N.W. of Dresden. Pop. 3400.

OSCHERSLEBEN, a to. of Prussian Saxony, 19 miles W.S.W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 3000.

OSERO, a to. of Austrian Illyria, on an island in the Adriatic. Pop. 1500.

OSJABLICOWO, a to. of European Russia, government of Vladimir. Pop. 2600.

OSIMO, a to. of Italy, with a well built cathedral, and several other churches and convents. Pop. 6700. 10 miles S. by W. of Ancona.

OSKOL NOVOI, a to. of European Russia, government of Kursk. Pop. 2300.

OSKOL STAROI, a to. of European Russia, government of Kursk. Pop. 5000.

OSMA, a to. of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ucero, 52 miles N.N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 2000.

OSMOTHERLEY, a to. and pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 1087—1417.

OSNABRUCK, a province of Hanover, between the grand duchy of Oldenburg and the Prussian province of Westphalia. Its form is an irregular oblong; area 2122 square miles. A large proportion consists of heath, moor, and sandy eminences, all very unproductive. The corn raised is chiefly rye, oats, and buckwheat; and, in a less degree, barley and wheat.

Hemp and flax are raised in great quantities, but the quality is inferior. Of the coarse linen so well known by the name of Osnaburghs, great quantities are manufactures by the inhabitants, and exported. The largest river is the Ems. Pop. 227,000.

OSNABRUCK, or OSNABURG, the capital of the above province, situated on the Hase. It is divided into the Old and New towns. The best buildings are the cathedral, which possesses several relics of antiquity; the palace, built in 1665; and the town-house, in which was concluded the peace of Westphalia in 1648. The other public buildings are two Lutheran and two Catholic churches, a Lutheran orphan-house, four hospitals, a work-house, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium. It has manufactories of coarse woollen, linen, leather, and tobacco. Pop. 11,000. 70 miles W. of Hanover.

OSPRINGE, a vil. and pa. of England, in Kent. Pop. 1087.

OSSA, a celebrated mountain of Greece, in Thessaly, S.E. of Olympus.

OSSABAW, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia.

OSSETT, a township of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 5325.

OSSIERI, a to. of the island of Sardinia, province of Cagliari. Pop. 6000.

OSSIPEK, two rivers of the United States, in Maine.

OSSUN, a to. of France, 7 miles S.W. of Tarbes. Pop. 1800.

OSSUNA, or OSUNA, a neat and pretty to. of Spain, in Andalusia. Pop. 16,000. 48 miles E. of Seville.

OSTASCHKOW, a to. of European Russia, government of Tver. Pop. 6400. 108 miles N. of Tver.

OSTEND, a fortified to. and seaport in West Flanders. The streets are straight, and the houses in general well built, but deficient in height. Ostend is reckoned one of the best harbours in the flat shore of Flanders; but it is formed only by the tide entering the mouth of a small river; and ships of burden cannot enter but at high water. Ostend communicates by canals with Bruges and Ghent W. and with Nieuport E. Its trade is not, as formerly, between one distant seaport and another, but between the interior and foreign countries, particularly England. Ostend is remarkable for a very long and obstinate siege (from 1601 to 1604) against the Spaniards, to whom it ultimately surrendered. Pop. 11,390. 14 miles W. of Bruges, and 35 W. by N. of Ghent.

OSTERBURG, a to. of Prussian Saxony, 47 miles N. of Magdeburg. Pop. 1500.

OSTERODE, a to. of Hanover, on the Soese. Pop. 4200.

OSTERODE, a to. of East Prussia, government of Königsberg. Pop. 1700.

OSTERWICK, a to. of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 2600.

OSTHOFEN, a neat m. t. of Germany, 5 miles N. of Worms. Pop. 1800.

OSTIA, a to. of Italy, in the States of the Church, near the mouth of the Tiber. Pop. 4000. 14 miles S.W. of Rome.

OSTIAKS, a barbarous people of Siberia, forming a considerable proportion of the native race by which that extensive region is peopled. The greater number consists of those situated upon the Obi, in the government of Tobolsk. According to the census of 1784, the Ostiaks of the Obi amounted to 30,981 males.

OSTIANO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 13 miles N.E. of Cremona. Pop. 3400.

OSTRACH, a vil. of Germany, 5 miles E. of Pfullendorf. Pop. 1100.

OSTROG, a to. of Russian Poland, government of Volhynia, 57 miles N.W. of Constantinov. Pop. 4600.

OSTROGOSHK, a to. of European Russia, government of Voronez. Pop. 11,000, part of whom are Cossacks.

OSTROLENKA, a to. of Poland, on the Narw, the scene of a severe conflict in 1806, between the Russians and French. Pop. 1100.

OSTROVIZZA, a small to. of Austrian Dalmatia, 14 miles N. of Scardona.

OSTROVNO, a vil. of Russian Lithuania, on the Dvina.

OSTROW, a to. of Prussian Poland, 49 miles N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 2500.

OSTUNI, a small to. of Naples, 50 miles S. E. of Bari.

OSWALDWHISTLE, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 5897.

OSWEGATCHIE, a river of the United States, which runs into the St Lawrence.

OSWEGO, a co. of the United States, in the state of New York.

OSWEGO, two vils. of the United States, in Oswego county, New York.

OSWEGO, a river of the United States, in the state of New York, which issues from Oneida lake, and runs into Lake Ontario. After a very crooked course of 18 miles, it receives the Seneca river, whence to its mouth is 24 miles. At the mouth of the river is a safe and good harbour, with two fathoms water. The channel is commanded by a well built fort on an eminence east of the river. By means of locks and canals this river is made navigable.

OSWEGO FALLS, a post vil. of Oneida, co. New York.

OSWESTRY, a bo. and m. t. of England, county of Salop. The houses are mostly built of brick, roofed with slates. The church, erected since 1616, is a spacious building, with a tower at one end; and there is, besides, a meetinghouse belonging to the Independents, and chapels of the Baptists and Methodists. It has a free grammar school; also a town-hall and prison, a house of industry, and a small theatre, erected in 1819.

There are few remains of its once magnificent castle. Oswestry has a considerable trade and an excellent market on Wednesday, with an annual fair. Pop. 4478. 18 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury.

OSYTH, St CHICK, a pa., Essex. Pop. 1583.

OTABALO, the capital of a district in Quito. It has a manufacture of cotton stuffs. Pop. 15,000. 30 miles N.E. of Quito.

OTAHA, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific ocean.

OTAHEITE or more properly O Tahiti, the largest of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific ocean. It is 35 miles long, and 130 in circumference, and consists of two peninsulas connected by a low isthmus about three miles across. The soil of the low lands, and of the valleys which run up from the sea between the mountains, is remarkably fertile, consisting of a rich blackish mould, covered with bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, plantains, evee apple, the youte or cloth plant, besides a variety of others. The mountains afford trees of all sorts and sizes. The hills rise very steep, and swell into mountains almost inaccessible, but every where productive of plantains, yams, and a multitude of wild roots growing spontaneously, and sometimes used for food. In these higher regions only is to be found the precious sandal-wood, of two kinds, yellow and dark-coloured; from whence the natives chiefly draw the perfume for the cocoa-nut oil, with which they anoint themselves. The inhabitants are above the common size, and the chiefs are a larger race, few of them being under six feet. The women of the superior rank are also in general above our middle stature, but those of the inferior class are below it, and some of them are very small. Their manners, institutions, and religion, are altogether those of savages; though, since missionaries were established among them, they are considerably improved; being instructed in the mechanical arts, and generally professing attachment to Christianity and aversion to their former superstitions.

OTEGO CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Susquehannah.

OTELFINGEN, a large well built vil. of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich.

OTFORD, a pa., Kent. Pop. 746.

OTHEY, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 581.

OTISCO CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into Onondaga lake.

OTLEY, a neat m. t. of England, W.R.Y., on the Wharf. The church is a large edifice. Pop. 3161. 10 miles N.W. of Leeds.

OTLEY, a pa. of England, Suffolk. Pop. 616.

OTRANTO, TERRA DI, a peninsular province forming the south-east extremity of Naples, and even of Italy, having the gulf of Taranto on the west, and the Adriatic on the east. Area 2600 square miles. Pop. 385,284.

OTRANTO, a decayed to. in the above province, 80 miles E. by S. of Taranto. Pop. 2400.

OTRICOLO, a small to. of the States of the Church, 36 miles N. of Rome.

OTSEGO, a co. of the United States, in the central part of New York.

OTSEGO, a vil., the capital of the above co. on the small lake of Otsego. Pop. 600.

OTTENBACH, a large vil. of Switzerland, 9 miles S. of Zurich.

OTTENHEIM, a vil. of Germany, on the Rhine. Pop. 1000.

OTTENSEN, a vil. of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 2 miles W. of Altona.

OTTER CREEK, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Champlain—Another which runs into the Ohio.

OTTERBOURNE, a pa., South Hampshire. Pop. 583.

OTTERINGTON, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 617.

OTTERTON, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1178.

OTTERDORE, a to. in the district of Hadeln, duchy of Bremen. Pop. 1800.

OTTERY, St MARY, an irregularly built to. of England, in Devonshire, on the Otter. The principal building is the church, a spacious edifice, possessing some singularities in its construction. The monuments are numerous, and many of them curious. The town has manufactures of flannel and serge. Pop. 3849. 10 miles E. of Exeter.

OTTOBEUREN, m. t. of Bavaria, 34 miles S.S.E. of Ulm. Pop. 2000.

OTTOJANO, or OTTAJANO, a to. of Naples, 12 miles E. of Naples. Pop. 14,000. It contains three churches, and has a castle.

OTTRINGHAM, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 627.

OUACHITTA, or WASHITA, a large river of Louisiana, which rises between the Arkansas and Red rivers, and joins the Red river 30 miles above its junction with the Mississippi.

OUCHE, a river of France, department of the Coté d'Or. It joins the Saone.

OUD-BEYERLAND, a vil. of the Netherlands, 14 miles W. of Dort. Pop. 2400.

OUDDORP, a vil. of the Netherlands, 25 miles W.S.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1000.

OUDE, an extensive province of Hindostan, situated between the 26th and 28th degrees of Northern latitude, bounded N. by Nepaul, E. by Bahar, S. by Allahabad, and W. by Delhi and Agra. Its length is estimated at 250 miles, by 100 in breadth. The whole surface is flat, extremely fertile, and well watered. When properly cultivated, the land is exceedingly productive, yielding good crops of wheat, barley, rice, and a variety of other grains, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, and poppies. It is celebrated for its grapes, mangoes, and other fruits. Some of the districts produce saltpetre and lapis lazuli. A variety of cotton cloths, and a coarse kind of flannel, are made; and bows, arrows, shields, matchlocks, and swords, are manufactured. The climate is better than that of Bengal. The rains are neither so violent, nor of so long a

duration; and the four cold months of the year are delightful. Oude is intersected by the Gogra and Goompty rivers; and has the Ganges running along its western boundary. The inhabitants are about one-third Mahometans; the remainder are Hindoos. Oude is governed by a native prince, under the superintendence of the British, who have a residence at his court.

OUDE, or AYODHYA, the ancient capital of the above province, on the Dewah or Gogra river, and said to have been of immense extent. The seat of government is now transferred to Lucknow. Lat. 26. 48. N. Long. 82. 4. E.

UDENARDE, a to. and fortress in East Flanders, on the right bank of the Scheldt. It has manufactures of woollen and linen. It is noted for the victory gained over the French, in 1708, by Prince Eugene and Marlborough. Pop. 5407. 32 miles W. of Brussels.

UDENBOSCH, a to. of the Netherlands, 11 miles W. of Breda. Pop. 1700.

OUDE-PEKEL-A, a to. of the Netherlands, in Groningen. Pop. 3000.

OUDEKERK, a vil. of the Netherlands, 6 miles E. by N. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1400.

OUDEKERK, a vil. of the Netherlands, 4 miles S. of Amsterdam. Pop. 1700.

OUDEWATER, a fortified to. of the Netherlands, 12 miles W.S.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 1700.

UDON, a to. of France, on the Loire, 14 miles N.E. of Nantes. Pop. 1500.

OUEEN, St, a pleasant vil. of France, about 4 miles N. of Paris.

OUFA, or UFA, a city of Asiatic Russia, capital of the government of Orenburg, situated on the Belaia, near its junction with the Oufa, a considerable river. It has seven churches, and two convents. The neighbourhood is inhabited by a race of Tartars. Pop. 6000. Lat. 54. 42. N. Long. 56. 18. E.

OUGHTERARD, a vil. of Ireland, in the county of Galway. Pop. 527. 150 miles W. by N. of Dublin.

OULTON, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 588.

OUNDE, a m. t. of England, county of Northampton, on the Nen. The church is a spacious building. Pop. 2450. 77 miles N. of London.

URAL, or URAL, MOUNTAINS, a lofty and extensive range, which, during the greater part of its course, forms the boundary between Northern Asia and Russia in Europe.

URAL, a large river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Caspian, nearly in 47. N. lat., and 53. E. long.

OURALSK, the capital city of the Cossacks of the Oural, on the banks of that river. Lat. 50. 11. N. Long. 52. 6. E.

OURCHA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund.

OUREM, a to. of Portugal, 12 miles E.S.E. Leyria. Pop. 3800.

OURFA, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pachalic of the same name. The town is about three miles in circumference, surrounded by ancient walls, defended by square towers. Some parts are tolerably well built. The castle is on the south side of the city. It contains a magnificent mosque. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 36. 50. N. Long. 38. 25. E.

OURIQUE, a to. of Portugal, in Alentejo. Pop. 2300. 89 miles S.S.E. of Lisbon.

OURO, a river of Brazil, which runs into the Tocantines.—Also a vil. of the same name, not far from the Tocantines.

OURO, RIO DE, a river which runs through the Sahara, in Western Africa, and falls into the Atlantic in Lat. 23. 30. N.

OVAR, a well built to. of Portugal, near the coast, 22 miles S.S.W. of Oporto. Pop. 5000.

OUSEBURN, GREAT and LITTLE, two parishes, W.R.Y. Pop. 534—511.

OUSE, a large river of England, which forms the principal branch of the Humber, and the main drain for all the waters in the north-eastern district of Yorkshire. It flows through Yorkshire, and unites with the Trent from Lincolnshire, to form the Humber.—2d. OUSE, GREAT, a river of Northamptonshire, which falls into the sea at Lynn Regis.—3d. OUSE, LITTLE, rises in Suffolk, and falls into the Great Ouse.

OUSE, or GRAND RIVER, a river of Canada, which falls into Lake Erie.

OVENDEN, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 8871.

OVER, a township of England, in Cheshire, 5 miles W. of Middlewich. Pop. 2928.—Also a pa., Cambridgeshire. Pop. 989.

OVERBURY, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 817.

OVERFLACQUE, an island of the Netherlands, belonging to South Holland.

OVERMEERE, a to. of the Netherlands, 10 miles E. of Ghent. Pop. 2650.

OVERSCHIE, a vil. of the Netherlands, 4 miles W. by N. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2300.

OVERTON, a vil. and pa. of England, co. of South Hampshire. Pop. 1507. The church is a neat building.—Also a pa., Wiltshire. Pop. 923.—Also a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 704.

OVERTON, a co. of the United States, on the north side of West Tennessee.

OVERWITZ, LOWER and UPPER, two villages of Upper Lusatia. Pop. 2400.

OVERYSCHIE, a to. of the Netherlands, 9 miles S.E. of Brussels. Pop. 3500.

OVERYSSEL, a province of the Netherlands, lying on the N.E. of Guelderland. Area, 1280 square miles. The surface is level, lies low, and contains large tracts of marshy ground. It is watered by the Yssel, the Zwarte, the Vechte, the Schiepbel, and the Linde, all slow flowing streams. Pop. 191,500.

OVID, a township of the United States, and capital of Seneca county, New York.

OVIEDO, a to. of Spain, in the Asturias, at the confluence of two small rivers, the Ovia

and the Nora. It is of great antiquity, and has a magnificent cathedral, built in the pure Gothic style. The university is a fine edifice, and well endowed. Oviedo has little or no commerce. Pop. 10,476. 130 miles W.N.W. of Burgos.

OVIGLIO, a to. of the Milanese, province of Alessandria, on the Balbo. Pop. 2200.

OVING, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 789.

OVINGHAM, a pa., Northumberland. Pop. 3028.

OWEGO, a vil. of the United States, in Broome county, New York, 170 miles S.W. Albany.

OWEGO CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Susquehanna.

OWEN, St, a pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 1623.

OWEN, a to. of Germany, 18 miles S.E. of Stutgard. Pop. 1500.

OWER, a vil. of England, in the isle of Purbeck, Dorsetshire.

OWEY, a small island of the Atlantic, near the north-west coast of Ireland.

OWHIEE, the most easterly and by much the largest of the Sandwich islands. It is of a triangular shape. The angular points make the north-east and south extremities, of which the north-eastern is in Long. 204. 2. E. Lat. 20. 17. N.; the eastern in Long. 205. 6. E. Lat. 19. 34. N.; and the southern extremity in Long 204. 15. E. Lat. 18. 54. N. Its greatest length, which lies in a direction nearly north and south, is 85 miles; its breadth is 72 miles; and it is about 293 English miles in circumference. Its aspect is mountainous, and there are several peaks which rise above the boundary of perpetual snow, and must therefore be about 18,000 feet high. The country rises inland with a gentle ascent, is intersected by deep narrow glens, or rather chasms, and appears to be well cultivated, and sprinkled over with a number of villages. In some parts there are volcanic appearances. It was on this island that Captain Cook was killed by the natives in 1779.

OWLAH, a city of Hindostan, province of Delhi, pleasantly situated on the Harrowly river. Lat. 28. 10. N. Long. 19. 35. E.

OWRAM, North and South, two townships of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 6842—4256.

OWSLEBURY, a township of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 664.

OWSTON, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 2207.

OXEN CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Potomac.

OXFORD, one of the midland counties of England, bounded E. by Buckinghamshire, W. by the county of Gloucester, S.S.W. and S.E. by Berkshire, N. by Northamptonshire, from which it is separated by the river Cherwell, and N.W. by Warwickshire. It is of an irregular figure, being only seven miles across at the city of Oxford, while in the

more northern part its diameter is 32 miles. The greatest length is 50 miles. The area is 756 square miles. In its southern districts, this county possesses a pleasing alternation of hill and valley. In its central division it loses in a great measure that inequality of surface. On the north, stone fences supply the place of thick-set hedges; and the eye is often fatigued by a rude and frigid monotony of scene. Medicinal springs are frequent, among which the various orders of the chalybeate chiefly prevail. No country is more plentifully watered. The principal rivers are the Thames, Isis, Cherwell, the Evenlode, the Glym, the Ray, and the Windrush. The usual produce of the soil is grain of all sorts, turnips, grass, &c. The meadow lands, for the richness of which this county was wont to be famed, have been greatly circumscribed by the progress of cultivation. Oxfordshire is said by Camden to have been anciently famous for its woods; and even at present is better supplied with trees than most other counties of England. It has hitherto had little claim to rank as a manufacturing county, its articles in this line of industry being neither numerous nor important. Oxfordshire is divided into 14 hundreds, which together contain 1 city, 12 market-towns, and 207 townships and parishes. It sends to parliament three knights of the shire. Pop. in 1831, 152,156.

OXFORD, a city of England, in the county of Oxford, the chief town of the county, and celebrated as a seat of learning, delightfully situated on a gentle eminence, at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, which nearly encompass the city. On entering from the east, south, and west, the respective rivers are crossed by three bridges. Oxford has much increased of late years, and several new streets have been formed. The High Street is elegant and spacious. The minor streets are less spacious; and the houses are extremely crowded. Of the public buildings and institutions of Oxford, the university claims the first notice. It consists of 20 colleges and four halls, each of which forms an establishment within itself, having its own students and teachers, and its own revenues and regulations, while they are all united under the government of the university, of which they form the members. The university acts as a corporate body, under a charter which received the royal assent in the reign of Charles I. The officers by which the university is immediately governed, are the chancellor, the high steward, the vice-chancellor, and two proctors. The duty of the chancellor is to superintend the interests of the university, for which purpose he is endowed with ample powers. It is the duty of the high steward to assist the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors, and, executively under the chancellor, to defend the privileges and laws of the university. The vice-chancellor's duty is to superintend the due per-

formance of university regulations, to call convocations, congregations, and courts, to license taverns, expel delinquents, &c. He chooses four deputies, termed pro-vice-chancellors, one of whom supplies his place in the case of sickness or absence. The two proctors assist the vice-chancellor in convocations and congregations. There are public lecturers and professors of the following branches: divinity, Hebrew, Greek, civil law, medicine, modern history, botany, natural philosophy, astronomy, geometry, ancient history, anatomy, music, Arabic, poetry, Anglo-Saxon, common-law, and chemistry. Four terms are kept in the year, and degrees are taken in divinity, law, physic, music, and the arts. The total number of members in the university books is about 3000, 1000 of whom are maintained on the revenues of the university, and the rest live at their own expense. The names of the 20 colleges are, All Souls, Baliol, Brazen Nose, Christ Church, Corpus Christi, Exeter, Jesus, Hertford, Lincoln, Magdalen, Merton, New College, Oriel, Pembroke, Queen's, St John Baptist's, Trinity, University, Wadham, and Worcester. All Souls college was founded in the year 1437, by Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, for a warden, 40 fellows, two chaplains, and six clerks and choristers. It consists chiefly of two spacious courts; one of these contains the chapel and hall on the southern side, and the splendid library on the north. The library is perhaps the largest room of its kind in the kingdom, being 40 feet high, and 198 feet by 32½, with a large recess in the middle. Baliol college was begun about the year 1263. The chapel, built in 1529, contains interesting specimens of painted glass. The hall is a pleasing building, in the pointed style. Brazen Nose college was founded in 1509. It derives its name from a large brazen face, which was fixed on the door of an ancient hall in the college, to serve as a knocker. Christ Church college was founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525. The buildings consist chiefly of the cathedral, two spacious quadrangles, and two smaller courts. The architecture of the two quadrangles is classical and august. Christ Church cathedral is one of the most interesting objects in the college. The chief parts of the building can be traced to the reign of Henry I. Corpus Christi college, founded in 1516, by Bishop Fox, consisted at first of one spacious quadrangle, with its chapel, hall, and library; but various additions have since been made. Exeter college was founded in 1314; Hertford college in 1312; Jesus college in 1571, by Queen Elizabeth; Lincoln college was founded in 1427. Magdalen college is one of the noblest institutions, and most interesting buildings, in the university. It was founded in 1458 by William Waynflete, bishop of Winchester. The whole has an air of venerable grandeur. The chapel is a beautiful Gothic

structure. Merton college is the most ancient incorporated establishment in the university. It founded in 1264 by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, and chancellor of England, in the reign of Henry III. The chapel is one of the finest Gothic buildings of which the university can boast. New College was founded in 1379 by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester. It consists of a spacious quadrangle, with attached chapel, hall, and library, a fine range of consecrated cloisters, and a series of buildings for the use of students. Oriel college was founded in 1324 by Adam de Brom, archdeacon of Stow. The buildings consist of a quadrangle, with two ranges on the east and west sides of the garden, between which is placed the library. Pembroke college was founded in 1620. Queen's college was founded in 1340, by Robert Eglesfield, confessor of Queen Philippa, consort of Edward III. St John's college was founded in 1555, by Sir Thomas White. It is formed of two quadrangles, mostly in the Gothic style. Trinity college was founded in 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope. University college has been erroneously ascribed to King Alfred as its founder. It was founded in 1249. Wadham college was founded in 1611. It consists of a single quadrangle, 130 feet square. The chapel is a handsome Gothic structure. Worcester college was founded in 1714, by Sir Thomas Coke of Bentley, in Worcestershire. The architecture of the whole buildings is of a noble and chaste character. The halls of the university were originally private houses, erected by natives of Oxford, and rented by the students for their accommodation. After the foundations of colleges, they diminished in number, and sank into neglect: four, however, still remain, and have been improved by benefactions, viz. St Alban's, St Edmond, St Mary Magdalen, and New Inn Hall. Of the other buildings connected with the university, the public schools form, together with the Bodleian library, and the picture gallery, a splendid quadrangle. In these schools, which were erected in the 15th century, the professors read lectures in the several sciences. The Bodleian library, founded by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and restored and greatly augmented by Sir Thomas Bodley, contains one of the most valuable collections in Europe. The theatre is a magnificent building, on the plan of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome. The Clarendon printing-house is a large and massy edifice, built in 1711. Here is the Clarendon or university press. The Radcliffe library is one of the most splendid ornaments of the university, founded by Dr Radcliffe, and completed in 1749. The Ashmolean museum was founded in 1682, by Elias Ashmole, for the reception of rare productions, both natural and artificial. The astronomical observatory is a elegant building. Besides St Mary's church, in which the chief members of the

university attend divine service, Oxford contains 13 others. There are also places of worship for the Roman Catholics, Quakers, Methodists, and Baptists. The other principal public buildings are the town and county hall and jail, the city bridewell, the Radcliffe infirmary, the music room, and the general market. Here are also several charity schools, in which 300 children are clothed and taught. No dramatic representations are now allowed in the city. Oxford sends four members to parliament, two for the city, and two for the university. Pop. 20,649. 58 miles W. by N. of London. Lat. 51. 45. N. Long. 1. 16. W.

OXFORD, a co. of the United States, in the west part of Maine.—The name also of various townships.

OXFORD, a to. and port of entry of the United States, in Talbot county, Maryland.

OXHALL, a hamlet of England, in Durham.

OXNAM, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which falls into the Teviot.—Also a pa. on this river. Pop. 676.

OXTED, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 959.

OXTON, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 778.

Oxus, the ancient name of the Amoo or Jihon, a great river of Central Asia, the principal part of whose course is through Independent Tartary. It rises in the high ridge and table land of Pamer, which forms the boundary between Thibet and Great Bukharia; and flowing through the vast plain of Bukharia, and an extensive desert of Tartary, it falls at length into the Aral sea, after a course of more than 1200 miles.

OYNE, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 796.

OYOLAVA, one of the larger Navigator's Islands, in the South Pacific ocean.

OYSTER BAY, a township of the United States, on Long Island sound.

OYSTER CREEK, two rivers in North Carolina and New Jersey, which both run into the Atlantic.

OYSTERMOUTH, a pa., Glamorganshire. Pop. 1164.

OZAMA, a river of Hispaniola, which runs into the sea below St Domingo.

OZARK MOUNTAINS, THE, an extensive mountain region, in the United States of America, west of the Mississippi.

P.

PAAR, a river of Bavaria, which flows into the Danube, below Ingolstadt.

PAARL, a vil. of the Cape of Good Hope, in the district of Drakenstein.

PABAY, a small island of the Hebrides.

PABBA, a small island, 2 miles from the isle of Skye.

PABBY, one of the isles which compose the district of Harris.

PACAJAS, a river of South America, which enters the Amazons near its mouth.

PACAJES, the capital of a district in Peru, 80 miles S.W. of La Paz.

PACASMAYU, a river of Peru, which falls into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 7. 24. S.

PACAUDIERE, LA, a large vil. of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 1700.

PACCALONGANG, a small European to. and fort on the island of Java, the seat of a resident, and a numerous population of natives and Chinese. 282 miles E. of Batavia.

PACHETE, formerly the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal. Lat. 23. 36. N. Long. 86. 50. E.

PACHITEA, a river of Peru, which joins the Amazons, Lat. 8. 46. S.

PACHUCO, a to. of Mexico, with a magnificent parish church, besides other public buildings. The ground on which it stands is 8141 feet high. 45 miles N.E. of Mexico.

PACIFIC OCEAN, the sea which extends between America on the east, and Asia and Australia on the west. It is upwards of 11,000 miles long, and 10,000 broad. When Magellan entered this ocean, through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days in a uniform direction toward the N.W., without discovering land. In the extreme distress which he suffered before he discovered the Ladrone islands, he had the consolation, however, of enjoying such an uninterrupted course of fair weather, with favourable winds, that he bestowed on this ocean the name of "Pacific," which it still retains.

PACKINGTON, a pa. of England, Derbyshire. Pop. 730.

PACOLET, a small river in S. Carolina, which unites with Broad River, 24 miles S. of N. Carolina line. On this river are the famous Pacolet springs, 17 miles above its mouth.

PACY, a to. of France, department of Eure, on the Eure, 11 miles E. of Evreux. Pop. 1750.

PADA, a to. of Hindostan, circar of Gangpour. Lat. 21. N. Long. 84. 39. E.

PADANG, a Dutch settlement and fort, on the W. coast of Sumatra. With the other Dutch settlements, it was taken by the Bri-

tish in 1794, but restored in 1814. Lat. 0. 48 S. Long. 99. 55. E.

PADBURY, a pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 708.

PADDINGTON, a vil. and pa. in Middlesex, one mile N.W. of London, whence a canal passes to the Grand Junction Canal, near Brentford. Pop. 14,540.

PADERBORN, an ancient to. of Westphalia, now subject to Prussia. The cathedral is still a good edifice; and it has 6 hospitals or almshouses. 58 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 5300.

PADFIELD, a to., Derbyshire. Pop. 1102.

PADIHAM, a township of Lancashire, 6 miles N.E. of Blackburn. Pop. 3529.

PADOUCAS, a W. branch of the Missouri. The tribe of Indians of this name are said to be of Welsh origin.

PADRON, EL, the ancient Iria Elavia, a to. of Spain, in Galicia, on the Ulla, 15 miles S. of Santiago.

PADSTOW, a to. in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, and the best harbour on this N. coast. 30 miles W. of Launceston. Pop. 1700.

PADUA, (in Italian *Padova*), a province of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, surrounded by the delegations of Vicenza, Treviso, Venice, Rovigo, and Verona. Area, 836 square miles. Pop. 284,000. Chief rivers, the Brenta, Bacchiglione, and Gorzone.

PADUA, (anc. *Patavium*), the capital of the above province, situated near the junction of the Brenta and the Bacchiglione. It is surrounded with a mound and broad ditch, the circuit of which is nearly seven miles. The town is traversed by several canals; but the streets are mostly narrow, dirty, and ill paved. The houses, however, are in general lofty and well built, and several of the public edifices are of magnificent architecture. The palace of justice, or town-house, is in the form of an oblong quadrangle, and is supported by galleries resting on marble pillars. The interior contains some fresco paintings, and a bust of Livy, who was a native of Padua. Near this is situated the palace of the Podesta, remarkable for its saloon of the Doric order, and for its valuable paintings. The palace of the commandant is a model of architecture. Churches, monasteries, and convents are numerous, and of beautiful architecture. The cathedral is less remarkable for its architecture than for its paintings and interior decorations. The esplanade is a public walk outside the town. The university, which is one of the principal in Italy, was founded by the Emperor Frederick II., in the thirteenth century. At one time it had 6000 members. The number of students is now about 1000. There are about 60 professors, several of whom are well known in the scientific world. There are several other literary and scientific institutions, in particular the academy of

sciences, founded by the senate of Venice. Few cities can boast of so ancient an origin as Padua. It has suffered repeatedly from the calamities of war. Its manufactures are of woollens, silk, ribbons, and leather. Pop. 47,000. 20 miles W. of Venice.

PADULA, a considerable to. of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Pop. 6000.

PAESANA, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po. Pop. 4600.

PAGAHM, an ancient city of the Birman empire, on the river Irrawaddy.

PAGAN CREEK, a river of Virginia, which runs into James river.

PAGHAM, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 958.

PAGO, an island in the Adriatic, in the gulf of Quarnero, opposite to the coast of Croatia. It is 34 miles in length, but is narrow. Area 50 square miles. Pop. 4000.

PAHANG, a to. of Malacca, on the east coast, 12 miles from the sea, on a river, whose mouth is in Lat. 3. 45. N.

PAILAISEAU, a vil. of France, 7 miles S.E. of Versailles. Pop. 1800.

PAIMEUF, a seaport of Nantes, in France, on the Loire, near its mouth. It has some trade in salt. Pop. 4300. 28 miles W. Nantes.

PAIMPOL, a seaport of France, department of the Côtés du Nord. Pop. 1700.

PAIMPONT, a to. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. It has considerable iron works. Pop. 3700. 25 miles W. of Rennes.

PAINGTON, a very pleasant vil. and pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1960.

PAINSWICK, an irregularly built m. t. of England, in Gloucestershire, on a brook which runs into the Stroud. The church has a tower and spire 174 feet high. Pop. 4099. 7 miles S.E. of Gloucester.

PAINSHAWUB, a city of Cabul, on the Kameh. Lat. 33. 18. N. Long. 70. 36. E.

PAINT CREEK, a river of the United States, in Ohio.—Another which enters the Scioto.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing to. of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the river White Cart, which divides it into the Old and New Towns, and is crossed by three stone bridges. Including the suburbs, it is spread over a tract of ground about 2½ miles square. This was the site of a station, formed by the Romans called "Vanduar," of which considerable remains existed in the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1488, the Old Town was created a burgh of barony by James IV. The New Town was commenced in 1779, and was planned by the Earl of Abercorn, the superior of the ground on which it stands, who named most of the streets in honour of the manufactures of the place, as Gauze Street, Cotton Street, &c. The chief architectural ornament of Paisley is the church of a monastery which was founded here by Walter, the High Steward of Scotland, about 1163. When entire it appears to have consisted of a nave, a northern transept, and a choir, with a

chapel, partly on what would have formed the site of a southern transept. The edifice has been 265 feet in length, measured over the walls. The nave, with its aisles, is in good repair, and constitutes the church of the Abbey parish, a collegiate charge. The walls of the choir have been levelled to within ten feet of the ground. The north transept is less dilapidated, and still presents, in the fair proportions of its window, a beautiful relic of monastic grandeur. The chapel has an echo so remarkable as to have obtained for it the name of "The Sounding Aisle." Within the chapel is an altar tomb of stone, with the figure of a female in the attitude of prayer, traditionally said to represent Marjory Bruce, daughter of King Robert Bruce. The High Church, built in 1756, occupies a commanding situation, and with its light tower and spire, 161 feet in height, forms a striking object, visible at many miles' distance. The Middle Church, built in 1781, is a neat and substantial edifice. The church of the Low parish, called St George's, is a large and handsome structure. It was opened in 1820, the original church of the parish, built in 1736, having been found inconvenient. There are several other places of worship belonging to the establishment, and many of various denominations of dissenters, including four of the Secession body, two of the Relief, one Episcopalian, and one Roman Catholic. The county buildings, a quadrangular pile in the castellated style, on the west side of the river, near Moss Street, were erected in 1818-21. The western or front portion contains the court-house, county-hall, council-chambers, police-office, &c., and the eastern consists of the common jail, correction house, with a chapel. The steeple of the former prison and court-house still stand at the cross. Opposite to it are the coffee-room buildings, the upper part of which is adorned with Ionic pilasters, and includes a large and comfortable reading-room. There is a town hospital, a dispensary, and house of recovery, (or infirmary,) and numerous charitable associations and institutions. Paisley has a grammar school, founded by James VI. in 1576; many other seminaries of education; and three public subscription libraries, two of which are devoted to general literature, and one is theological. Since the era of the Union in 1707, Paisley has risen to great importance on account of its manufactures, the principal of which at present are of shawls, gauzes, and muslins. The making of linen thread was formerly extensively carried on; but it is now superseded by an article made of cotton, in which eight or nine factories are employed. In the town there are two large cotton mills, a silk throwing mill, a power loom factory for cotton cloth used in printing; iron and brass foundries, breweries, distilleries, bleachfields, a soap work, and a tan work. A supply of water for domestic purposes is procured from the heights on the

south by means of works opened in 1838. Vessels of 70 or 80 tons can reach the town by the river, in the improvement of which much money has, since 1835, been expended; but hitherto to little purpose. Water communication in a different direction is afforded by the canal from Glasgow to Johnstone. The railway line from Glasgow branches off here into two, one of which leads to Ayrshire, and the other to Greenock. There is also a railway from hence to the Clyde, below Renfrew ferry, a distance of three miles. Horse races are run annually in August. They were instituted so far back as 1608, and have of late attracted much attention. The town is governed by a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and ten councillors. The police is regulated by a body of commissioners under an act of parliament. Under the Reform Act of 1832, Paisley enjoys the privilege of returning one member to Parliament. In 1841 the population of the parliamentary district was 48,890, of the county parts, including Johnstone and other villages in the Abbey parish, 12,073; total 60,963.

PAITA, a city on the coast of Peru, province of Piura, with a good and well frequented port. It is the place where passengers disembark to go by land to Lima. 49½ miles N.W. of Lima. Lat. 5. 5. S. Long. 80. 50. W.

PAITAN, a to. of the island of Borneo. Lat. 6. 32. N. Long. 117. 28. E.

PAKENHAM, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 979.

PAKER, a seaport of Arabia, province of Oman, 25 miles E. of Dofar.

PALACIOS, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 miles S. of Seville.—Also in Leon, 32 miles W.S.W. of Leon.

PALÆOPOLI, a deserted to. of Greece, on the site of the ancient Elis, 3 leagues W. of Gastouni.—Also the name given to the ruins of the ancient Mantinea, which are 7 miles from Tripolitza.

PALAIIO ACHAIA, a vil. of Greece, 4 hours' journey W. of Patras, near an ancient site, supposed to be Olenus.

PALAIIO CHORA, a vil. on the S coast of the Morea, supposed by some to be the ancient Abia, but Pouqueville supposes it to be Ferae.

PALAIIO KASTRO, a vil. of the Morea, not far from Kalamata, on the site of the ancient Thuria.—Also a fort on the coast of Cerigo, on the site of Menelaus.

PALAIIO NAUPLIA, a vil. of Greece, among the magnificent ruins of the Cyclopean city of Tiryns, near Napoli di Romania.

PALAIIO PHARNARI, a vil. of the Morea, W. of which is an acropolis, on a conical hill, supposed to be the ancient Phrixa.

PALAIIO-VOUNI, the ancient Gerania, a lofty hill which overhangs the pass from Corinth to Megara.

PALAIS, St., a to. of France, in the island of Belleisle, with a strong citadel, 30 miles

S.S.E. of L'Orient. Pop. 2500. Lat. 47. 19 N. Long 3. 9. W.—Also a town in the department of Lower Pyrenees, on the Bidouze, 15 miles S.E. of Bayonne. Pop. 800.

PALAMCOTTAH, a to. of Hindostan, district of Tinnevely, 3 miles from Tinnevely. Pop. 9400.

PALAMOS, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast, 27 miles E.S.E. of Gerona.

PALAMOW, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, on the Coyle. Lat. 23. 52. N. Long. 78. 10. E.

PALANKA, a to. of Bulgaria, 40 miles S. of Sophia.—2d. Of Bessarabia, on the Dneister, 40 miles S.E. of Bender.—3d. Of Hungary, 37 miles N. of Buda.

PALATCHA, or **PALATIA**, a mean to. of Nattolia, among the ruins of Miletus, near the coast. Lat. 37. 31. N. Long. 27. 12. E.

PALATINATE, LOWER, or **PALATINATE OF THE RHINE**, once an independent province of Germany, chiefly on the W. side of the Rhine, having Mentz N., Alsace S., and Lorraine S.W., between 49 and 50. N. Lat. Area, 1600 square miles. Pop. 300,000. It now belongs to Bavaria, Hesse Darmstadt, and Prussia.

PALATINATE, UPPER, the former name of a province of Germany, now forming part of the circles of the Regen and the Upper Maine, Bavaria. Area, 2730 square miles. Pop. 290,000.

PALAWAN ISLE, between the N. extremity of Borneo and the Philippines, 275 miles long and 32 broad. The W. is chiefly inhabited by a savage people, who seldom frequent the coast. The greater part is little known to Europeans.

PALAZZOLO, a to. of Sicily, 20 miles W. of Syracuse. Pop. 6000.

PALAZZUOLO, a to. of Italy, on the Oglio, 14 miles E.S.E. of Bergamo. Pop. 3100.

PALCATI NOR, or **BALKASH**, a lake of N. Tartary, 700 miles E. of the Aral, 200 miles long and 110 broad.

PALEMBANG, the capital of a district of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, which was conquered by the British in 1812. It is the emporium of the inland commerce of Sumatra, situated in a flat marshy tract, on the left bank, and above the Delta, of the river Palembang, about 60 miles from the sea. The city is intersected by several little branches of the river, which form a number of islands, whence it has also received the appellation of the "City of Twenty Islands." One of these contains the palaces of the late sultan and his son, and the house of the present sultan. In front of these palaces is an extensive battery, facing the river. The principal mosque is a pretty large building, nearly square, and covered with a pavilion roof of tiles. Adjoining to it is a high octagonal tower, from which the Muezzin calls the people to prayers. The houses of the common people are made of bamboos, with mats, and thatched. The Dutch

had a factory here, which was demolished. There are at Palembang about 700 families of Chinese, 300 Arabs, and between 20,000 and 30,000 Malays. Lat. 2. 58. 51. S. Long. 104. 54. E.

PALEMBANG, the river on which the above city is situated: it falls into the straits of Banca, in Lat. 2. 18. S., and Long. 105. 8. E.

PALENCIA, the chief to. of a province of the same name in Spain, on the river Carrion. Woollen cloths, and blankets are made and exported to Castile. The only remarkable edifices are the cathedral and the church of St Antolin. Pop. 11,000. 122 miles N. by W. of Madrid.

PALERMO, a province of Sicily, extending along the western part of the northern coast. Area, 1790 square miles. Pop. 475,570.

PALERMO, a large and beautiful city of Sicily, the capital of the island, situated on the northern coast. It stands on the western shore of a bay, in an extensive and beautiful plain, presenting the appearance of a garden filled with fruit trees, and watered by rivulets. The principal streets are spacious and handsome, and the houses have in general something striking in their architecture. The form of Palermo is nearly circular. The two principal streets are the Cassaro and the Strada Nuova: they are both about a mile in length, and intersect each other at right angles, dividing the city, in a manner, into four equal parts. Their point of intersection forms an open octagonal space, called, from its shape, the Ottangolo. Each of the eight sides of this open space is formed by a beautiful building, three stories high, composed of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. Of the other streets few are deserving attention, most of them being narrow, winding, and dirty. The most frequented of the public walks is the Marina, a raised platform or terrace, extending above a mile along the bay. At the extremity of this walk there is a delightful public garden, called the Flora, to which people of all ranks are admitted. The public edifices of Palermo are numerous. The royal palace is a vast irregular pile of building; its exterior wants symmetry and uniformity, but its apartments are spacious, and elegantly ornamented. The square in front contains a statue of Philip IV., surrounded by four other statues. Several of the mansions of the nobility are admired for their style of architecture. There are three theatres. In the magnificence of its churches, Palermo is second only to Rome. The cathedral was erected in the 12th century, and would be a fine edifice, were not the Grecian and Gothic styles of architecture injudiciously mixed. The church of St Giuseppe is profusely and richly ornamented, and contains some fine columns of grey Sicilian marble nearly 60 feet high. Palermo contains various establishments for charity and education; in particular, the great hospital; that of St

Bartholomew, a large building; and the poor-house, also an extensive edifice. The university is an extensive pile of building, and is attended by 600 students. The trade of Palermo is not very extensive. Its mole stretches above a quarter of a mile into the sea, and forms a port capable of containing 30 sail of the line, and several hundred merchantmen. Exports are confined to a few articles, in particular silk and satin, with some manufactures for the supply of Malta. The silk thread obtained from the fish called the Pinna Marina, and manufactured here, is of almost unrivaled fineness. Palermo swarms with beggars of the most wretched appearance. The thermometer seldom falls below 50 degrees; it rises to 80 and 90. The Sirocco is very oppressive, but fortunately not of frequent occurrence. Palermo, formerly called Panormus, is of great antiquity, having been in possession of the Carthaginians and Romans. The Saracens made it the capital of their Sicilian territories. It has suffered repeatedly from earthquakes. Pop., in 1819, 140,500. 130 miles W. of Messina, 200 S. by W. of Naples. Lat. 38. 6. 44. N. Long. 13. 20. 0. E.

PALESTINE, or THE HOLY LAND, a district in the S.W. of Syria, between lat. 31. and 33½ N., and long. 34½ and 73 E., bounded N. by the mountains of Libanus and Anti-Libanus, E. by the Syrian Desert, S. by Arabia Petrea and the desert of Suez, and W. by the Levant. It is governed by the pashas of Acre and Damascus. The population consists of Turks, Syrians, Bedouin Arabs, Jews, Latin, Greek, and Armenian Christians, Copts, and Druses. According to the best informed travellers, the greater part of Palestine displays a truly luxuriant fertility. Judea proper comprises the territory extending from the lake Asphaltites to the sea, and consists of hills and valleys of great beauty and fertility, where the mountains produce, on their declivities, the vine, the olive, and the sycamore, and are crowned with natural groves of oak and cypress, while the earth is abundantly covered with aromatic plants. It produces also plentiful crops of tobacco, wheat, barley, and millet; and delicious wine is produced in some of the districts. Towards the shores of the lake, the scene becomes more decidedly barren. The district of Naplouse, comprising the ancient Samaria, is mountainous, but produces abundance of corn, silk, and olives. Galilee is distinguished by its natural beauty and fertility. The plain of Esdraelon is described by Dr Clarke as one vast meadow, covered with the richest pasture. The lake of Tiberias is surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills, which were once highly cultivated. The regions beyond Jordan, comprising the ancient land of Gilead, include also tracts once fertile and flourishing.

PALESTRINA, the ancient Præneste, a to. of Italy, 20 miles E. of Rome. Pop. 3500.

PALESTRINA, a to. of Italy, on a narrow

island of the Lagunes, 6 miles S. of Venice. Pop. 6000.

PALGRAVE, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 760.

PALICAUD, or PALIGHAUTCHERY, a to. of India, province of Malabar. Lat. 10. 45. N. Long. 76. 38. E.

PALISSE, a to. of France, department of the Allier. Pop. 3000.

PALLANZA, a to. of Italy, on the Lago Maggiore. Pop. 1300.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

PALMA, an island off the coast of Africa, forming part of the group of the Canaries, 25 miles in length and 15 in breadth. It is very elevated; the centre is often covered with snow, and contains extensive pine forests, as well as good timber for ship-building. The coasts are very fertile. The vine succeeds well, and produces wine for exportation, as well as excellent brandy: almonds, honey, and wax, are also objects of trade. The whole island produces much silk, of which there are manufactures. The sugar cane is also successively cultivated; and the inhabitants are engaged in the fishery on their coasts. Pop. 22,600.

PALMA, the capital of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, at the bottom of a large bay, formed by the two capes Blanco and Cala Figuera. It is still surrounded with walls flanked with bastions. Part of the streets are narrow and ill paved; but those in the lower part of the town, and all the squares, are spacious and regular. The cathedral is a large and handsome Gothic building. The parish church of St Michael is still more ancient, and served for a mosque under the Moors. The government house is an irregular and very large building, containing a chapel royal, an arsenal, barracks, and a state prison. The house appointed for the meetings of the merchants and trades, was built in the Gothic style, in the 14th century. The town-house attracts attention by the sculpture and public ornaments on its entablature. Palma contains four hospitals. The private houses are in general on the plan of the ancient Moorish residences, having on the ground floor a portico and lobby, with pillars, along with some small apartments. The chief employments are weaving woollens and silk. The harbour has a mole of nearly three quarters of a mile in length, and defended by two strong forts. Pop. 30,000. 345 miles E. by S. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 49. 57. N. Long. 1. 39. 28. W.—2d. A to. of Sicily, on the sea coast. It is noted for the quantity of sulphur made in its vicinity. Pop. 6000.—3d. A town of Andalusia, on the Xenil. Pop. 4200.—4th. A city of New Granada, province of Tunja, on the Magdalena. Pop. 600 housekeepers. 54 miles N.W. of Santa Fe. Lat. 5. 8. N. Long. 74. 52. W.

PALMANOVA, a to. and fortress of Austrian Italy, 53 miles E.N.E. of Venice. Pop. 4500.

PALMAS, a city of New Granada, on the Magdalena. Pop. 400 housekeepers. 50 miles N.N.W. of Pamplona.

PALMAS, CIUDAD DE LAS, capital of the island of Grand Canary, and which carries on all its commerce. The convents are numerous. *Pod.* 9437.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory of Western Africa, forming the entrance from the north into the Gulf of Guinea.

PALMELA, a to. of Estremadura, 6 miles N. of Setubal. Pop. 3600.

PALMER, POINT, a projecting point on the S. shore of Melville Island. Lat. 74. 55. N. Long. 108. 4. W.

PALMETTO, POINT, two capes on the N. and S. coasts of Jamaica. Lat. 18. 18. N. Long. 76. 20. W.—Lat. 18. 7. W. Long. 77. 57. W.

PALMIRAS, a celebrated point of land at the head of the Bay of Bengal, on which a lighthouse has lately been erected. Lat. 20. 44. N. Long. 87. 5. E.

PALMYRA, an ancient city of Asia, situated in the heart of the desert of Syria, now a mass of splendid ruins. Lat. 34. 29. N. Long. 38. 48. E.

PALMYRA, a to. and vil. of the United States, in Ontario county, New York. 233 miles W. of Albany.—The name of various other townships.

PALOS, a to. of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates. Pop. 8000 Turks, Armenians, and Koords. 60 miles N. of Diarbekir.

PALOS, a small to. of Spain, in Seville, with a pretty good harbour, at the mouth of the Tinto, celebrated as the place whence Columbus sailed on his first voyage, in 1492. Pop. 1100. 46 miles S.W. of Seville. Lat. 37. 10. N. Long. 6. 59. W.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, 20 miles E. of Carthagea. Lat. 37. 37. N. Long. 0. 48. W.

PALOTA, a to. of Hungary, 8 miles W.S.W. of Stuhl Weissenburg. Pop. 4000.

PANBAMARCA, a mountain of South America, situated in Quito, covered with perpetual snow.

PAMIERS, a to. of France, on the Arriege. Its chief manufactures consist of woollens, cottons, steel, and corn. It has a cathedral and a castle. Pop. 6905. 10 miles N. of Foix.

PAMISOS, a river of Greece, in the Morea.

PAMLICO SOUND, a large bay on the coast of North Carolina, 86 miles long and from 10 to 20 broad, separated from the Atlantic ocean by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide, and communicating with Core and Albemarle Sounds, and receives Pamlico or Tar river.

PAMPARATO, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 2500.

PAMPAS, extensive plains of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres.

PAMPAS DEL SACRAMENTO, vast plains of South America, to the eastward of the Andes, throughout the province of Peru.

PAMPELONNE, a to. of France, department of the Tarn. Pop. 1800.

PAMPELUNA, or **PAMPLONA**, a considerable fortified town in the north of Spain, and capital of the province of Navarre, on the Arga. It stands partly on an eminence, partly on a plain, and is surrounded by mountains, at the distance of six or eight miles. The chief defence of the town is two castles, one in the inside, the other on the outside of the walls. The latter is the citadel, and is of great strength. The religious edifices are the cathedral and four churches. In June 1813, Pampeluna was the scene of obstinate fighting between the British and French, and surrendered to the former on 31st October. Pop. 14,000. 62 miles E.S.E. of Bilbao, and about 200 N.E. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 49. 57. N. Long. 1. 40. 53. W.

PAMPLONA, a city of New Granada, in the province of Tunga, 185 miles N.E. of Santa Fe.

PAMUNKY, a river of Virginia, which unites with the Mattapony to form York river.

PANAMA, a province of Columbia, in New Granada, bounded N. by the Spanish Main, E. by the province of Darien, S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by Veragua. The climate is hot, moist, and very unpleasant. The soil is prolific, abundantly producing the tropical fruits and plants.

PANAMA, capital of the above province, on the isthmus of Darien, at the bottom of a fine bay of the Pacific Ocean. The streets are broad and paved, both in the city and its suburbs, but the houses of the suburbs are mostly of wood, intermixed with thatched huts. Panamá has a cathedral, a handsome edifice of stone, as are the churches, convents, monasteries, and an excellent hospital. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 9. 0. 30. N. Long. 79. 19. 0. W.

PANAON, or **PANAHON**, one of the Philippine Islands, 45 miles in circumference. Lat. 10. 7. N. Long. 125. 12. E.

PANARAGA, a to. on the S. of the island of Java, 60 miles E. of Mataran.

PANARIA, one of the Lipari islands, 5 miles in circumference, 8 miles N. of Lipari. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 15. 41. E.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the S. of the duchy of Modena, and runs into the Po, near Bondena, in the Ferrarese.

PANARUCAN, or **PANAROCAN**, a to. on the N. coast of Java. Lat. 8. 4. S. Long. 113. 25. E.

PANAUR, a river of Hindostan, which rises in Mysore, and enters the Bay of Bengal near Cuddalore.

PANAY, one of the Philippine islands, between Paragoa and Negro, 200 miles in circumference, the most populous and fertile of them all.

PANBRIDE, a pa., Forfarshire. Pop. 1268.

PANCALLERI, a to. of Piedmont, on the Po, 16 miles S. of Turin. Pop. 2500.

PANCRAWICK, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 526.

PANCsoVA, a to. of Hungary, at the confluence of the Temes and the Danube. Pop. 7000. 8 miles N.E. of Belgrade.

PANDOUR, a vil. of the N.W. of Hungary, remarkable chiefly for giving name to the Servian or Rascian foot soldiers.

PANGBOURN, a pa. of England, Berkshire. Pop. 692.

PANIANY, a seaport to. of the south of India, province of Malabar, on the Palicaud river. It consists of 1000 houses, irregularly built, and nearly 40 mosques or Hindoo temples. It has a good trade, and most of the inhabitants are rich. Lat. 10. 45. N. Long. 75. 38. E.

PANICOCOLO, a to. of Naples, 22 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. 2200.

PANIPUT, a considerable to. of Hindostan, province of Delhi. It had formerly a brick wall, and round towers at the angles. Lat. 29. 22. N. Long. 76. 51. E.

PANISSIERE, a to. of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 3200.

PANLANG, a to. of the Birman empire, on the Irrawaddy river.

PANNAH, a to. of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Near it are celebrated diamond mines. Lat. 24. 45. N. Long. 80. 13. E.

PANNAL, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 1261.

PANNANICH, a vil. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, noted for its mineral springs.

PANTEAGUE, a pa., Monmouthshire. Pop. 1584.

PANTELARIA, the ancient *Cosyra*, a small island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily, and situated between that island and the coast of Africa. Lat. 36. 45. 40. N. Long. 8. 26. 25. E.

PANUCO, a small to. of Mexico, intendancy of Vera Cruz, on the river Panuco. Lat. 22. 48. N. Long. 98. 52. W.

PANWELL, a considerable to. of Hindostan, on the river Pan. It carries on a considerable trade. 27 miles E. of Bombay.

PANY ISLE, one of the Philippine isles, 110 miles in length by 38 in breadth.

PAO, SAN JUAN BAPTISTO DEL, a city of the Caraccas, province of Venezuela, on the river Pao. It is regularly built, and has a neat parish church. 150 miles S.W. of Caraccas. Lat. 9. 20. N.—The river Pao fall into the Apure.

PAO, CONCEPTION DEL, a to. of the Caraccas, province of Barcelona. Its inhabitants subsist by the extensive pasturages which they possess on the Orinoco.

PAOLA, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Pop. 4500.

PAOLI, a vil. of the United States, and capital of Orange county, Indiana.—The name of other two villages in Indiana.

PAPA, a to. of Hungary, 25 miles S. by W. of Raab. Pop. 4000.

PAPAGATO, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, 25 miles N. of Acapulco.—The name of a gulf on the North Pacific

ocean, and on the west side of the isthmus of Nicaragua.

PAPA-STOUR, PAPA-STRONSAY, and PAPA-WESTRAY, three small islands, one of Shetland, and two of Orkney.

PAPPENBURG, a to. of Hanover, on a large canal which joins the river Ems, 20 miles S.S. E. of Embden. Pop. 3300.

PAPPENHEIM, a to. of Bavaria, on the Altmühl, 15 miles N.E. of Donawert. Pop. 2000.

PAPS OF JURA, four mountains in the Hebrides, island of Jura, seen at a great distance.

PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA, a large island in the Eastern seas, extending from the south end of Gilolo, and the north coast of Ceram, in a south-west direction, about 1200 miles. It is not quite certain whether it is an island or a cluster of islands. It is indented by such deep bays, that it resembles a chain of peninsulas, so near does the sea approach on each side. The inhabitants are savages. No European nation has at present any commerce with this island.

PARA, GRAN, a province of the kingdom of Brazil, bounded N. by the kingdom of Granada, Guiana, and the great bay formed by the Atlantic at the entrance of the great river Amazons, E. by the province of Maranhon, S. by the provinces of Goias and Matto Grosso, and W. by the kingdom of Peru. The climate is extremely hot. The chief productions of the country are sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

PARA, GRAN, the capital of the above province. This city is handsome, and has some beautiful edifices. It is situated on the river Tocantines, the navigation of which is difficult. It has a citadel and castle at the entrance of the river, 60 miles from its mouth. Pop. 24,500. Lat. 1. 30. S. Long. 48. 33. W.

PARA, a river of the above province and kingdom, which is, properly speaking, one of the mouths of the Amazons, about 40 miles wide. Lat. 20. S.

PARAGONG, a to. of Northern Hindostan, province of Bootan, famous for its manufacture of swords, daggers, arrows, and molten images of Boodh. Lat. 27. 43. N. Long. 89. 21. E.

PARAGUAY, a republic of South America, situated nearly in the centre of that continent, between 20. and 27. 30. S. lat., and 55. and 62. W. long. It extends in length, from N. to S., 500 miles, and its average width is about 200 miles. The great natural features of this country are the numerous rivers, swamps, lakes, plains, and woods, which it contains. Its largest rivers are the Paraguay, the Parana, the Porudos, Mbotely, Tobati, Ipane, Piray, in the north parts, and in the south the Canabe and Tibiquari. These in the rainy season overflow their banks, and inundate the adjacent country. The climate is in general moist and temperate, though in some parts cold. The temperate parts abound with all kinds of grain, beans, peas, melons, cucum-

bers, and European vegetables and fruits. They produce, besides, various medicinal plants; also the Paraguay tea, or *matte*, a plant, an infusion of which supplies the inhabitants with a refreshing drink. The forests abound with a variety of plants and woods, medicinal and aromatic, and many of them yielding useful dyes. The feathered creation are in endless variety. The ostrich is remarkable for its immense size, fine plumage, and swift motion. The most ferocious animal is the jaguar or tiger. The other animals are the puma of cougar, the black bear, the ant bear, and the tapir or river cow. Mosquitoes, and an innumerable variety of insects, are the plague of this fine country, and infest both the waters and the land. Here are snakes, both large and small, vipers, scorpions, &c. The great boa constrictor is found in the moist places adjoining the rivers. Some parts are haunted by the vampire bat. The trade of Paraguay consists in the export of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, &c. The only towns of importance are the capital Assumption, Villa Rica, Curuguata, Conception, and Neembuca. Paraguay was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1526. In 1556, the Jesuits made their appearance, and by the effect of gentleness and policy, they succeeded in obtaining a great ascendancy over the minds of the natives, and in establishing settlements in different parts of the country. Paraguay belonged to Spain till 1810, when it declared its independence; and afterwards it became a republic under Doctor Francia. Pop. differently stated between 300,000 and 500,000.

PARAGUAY, a large river of South America, which has its source in Lat. 13. S., and enters the ocean under the name of the Rio de la Plata.—See Plata, Rio de la.

PARAIBA, the capital of a province of the same name in Brazil, on the Paraiba, about ten miles from the sea. It is a handsome town, defended by three forts. The cathedral is an elegant edifice. Pop 4000. Lat. 6. 57. 30. S. Long. 35. 10. 30. W.

PARAIBA, a large river of the province of Paraiba, which forms the great bay of Paraiba.—Also a large river of Brazil, province of Rio Janeiro, which enters the Atlantic in Lat. 21. 34. 30. S.—It is also the name of a river of Guiana, which joins the Orinoco.

PARAMARIBO, a well built to. of Guiana, and capital of the province of Surinam, on the Surinam river, about 18 miles from its mouth. All the streets, which are perfectly straight, are lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, which appear in everlasting bloom. The town-hall is an elegant building, covered with tiles. There is a Protestant church, a Lutheran chapel, and two elegant Jewish synagogues, the one German and the other Portuguese; also a large military hospital. There is a noble road for shipping, the river before the town being about a mile in breadth. The

town is protected by Fort Zelandia on the east. The citadel is separated from the town by a large esplanade, where the troops parade. Number of houses, 1400.

PARAMATTA, a to. of New Holland, at the head of Port Jackson harbour, at the distance of about eighteen miles by water, and fifteen by land, from Sydney. The river for the last seven or eight miles is only navigable for boats of twelve or fifteen tons burden. This town is built along a small fresh-water stream, which falls into the river. The principal street is about a mile in length. The public buildings are the church, government house, new orphan house, and a public observatory. Pop. 3600.

PARAMITHIA, a to. of Albania. Pop. 1500. 19 miles S.W. of Joannina.

PARANA, a large river of South America, which rises in Brazil, in the province of Matto Grosso, and falls into the Paraguay, in Lat. 27. 25. S., when both rivers assume the name of the Plata.

PARAVADI, a to. of Bulgaria. It has some trade, and a castle. 115 miles N.N.E. of Adrianople.

PARAY LE MONIAL, a to. of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Pop. 3000.

PARCE, a to. of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 2200.

PARCHIM, a to. of Germany, 20 miles S.E. of Schwerin. Pop. 3200.

PARAO, Rio, a river of Brazil, which joins the Anhaudery, and afterwards enters the Parana, in Lat. 21. S. Diamonds are found in its bed. The other river of this name joins Francisco.

PARDUBITZ, a to. of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 60 miles E. of Prague. Pop. 3000.

PARCCHIA, or **PAROS**, chief to. of the island of Paros, in the Grecian archipelago. It is small, and in appearance deserted.

ARENZO, a to. of Austrian Illyria, 30 miles S. of Trieste. Pop. 2100.

PARGA, a seaport on the coast of Albania, opposite to the southern point of the island of Corfu. It stands near the mouth of a river, (the Acheron of the ancients,) is surrounded with walls, and has a double harbour, defended by a battery. In 1814 Parga being independent of Ali Pacha, the tyrant of Albania, afforded an asylum to refugees from his violence. He accordingly marched against it. The Pargiots withstood the attack, and having applied to the British in Corfu, received a garrison from them. The town was afterwards, however, surrendered to Ali, on his agreeing to pay a pecuniary indemnity to those of the inhabitants who should refuse to remain after a change of government. * The evacuation took place in 1819, and most of the inhabitants removed to the Ionian Islands. Pop. 5000. 30 miles S.W. of Joannina.

PARI, an abundant river of Peru, which enters the Amazons.

PARIA, GULF OF, a gulf of South America, in the Caraccas, which has on the west the

province of Cumana, and on the east the island of Trinidad. From these two lands on the north, two points jut out, with two islands intervening, which leave four openings called the Mouths of the Dragon, by which the gulf communicates with the Carribbean sea. This gulf is 25 leagues from east to west, and 15 from north to south: there is anchorage in all that extent, varying from 8 to 30 fathoms.

PARIA, the capital of a province in Buenos Ayres, 210 miles N.W. of La Plata. Lat. 18. 50. S. Long. 68. 20. W.

PARIGNE L'EVEQUE, a to. of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 2850.

PARIMA, a lake of Guiana, in the interior, of which little is known.

PARIS, the metropolis of France, and one of the finest cities in the world, situated on a plain on the banks of the Seine. It is surrounded with a great circular wall erected in 1785, which is 17 miles in circuit. In the time of Julius Cæsar, Paris, under the name of Lutetia, was on an island in the Seine. In the course of ages, it extended on all sides; the Faubourg St Germain, on the left bank of the river, contained the university and numerous convents, which, in the 16th and 17th centuries, gave place to elegant streets, and became, towards the latter end of the reign of Louis XIV., the principal residences of the nobility. Other buildings arose on the right bank; and the city extended to the foot of Montmartre. The suburbs of Paris still preserve their names; but they are as closely joined to the main part of the city as Westminster and Southwark to London. All the streets of Paris are lighted by reflecting lamps, suspended at a great height in the middle of the street. The Boulevards, occupying the space appropriated to the defence of the town in former ages, when its circumference did not exceed seven miles, have been converted all along the north part of Paris into a spacious and magnificent street, above two miles in length, planted with trees, and from 200 to 300 feet wide. On the south side of the town the Boulevards extend a still greater length, and are planted with trees, but not yet lined with houses. Paris contains various squares, of which the finest are the Place Vendome, an octagonal space surrounded by elegant stone buildings, 500 feet in length, and 400 in breadth; and the Place Royal, which was the court end of the city until the palace of the Tuileries was built. The others are the Place de Victoires, a central and busy spot; the Place de Greve, the scene of the revolutionary executions; the Place du Carusel, a spacious oblong between the Tuileries and the Louvre; and the Place de Louis XV. which is situated to the west of the gardens of the Tuileries. The Champ de Mars is an oblong park on the south-west of Paris, extending from the Military School to the river, and bordered by rows of trees. The Palais Royal, situated towards the centre of Paris, forms a

large pile of building, entered in three distinct parts by as many portals or archways, bearing less the appearance of a princely residence than of a place of business. The façade fronting the rue St Honore was built in 1781, and is ornamented with Doric and Ionic pillars surmounted by a finely sculptured *fronton*. At the back of these courts, and at a distance from the main building, is the garden of the palace, a spacious oblong, nearly 250 yards in length, having in its central part a basin with *jets d'eau*, and at either end a shrubbery. The Seine, flowing from east to west, intersects Paris nearly in the middle. It is crossed by the Pont Neuf, built in the 17th century; the Pont Royal, of five arches, near the Tuileries, built by Louis XIV.; the Pont de Louis XVI., also of five arches, finished in 1790. Lower down the river, and opposite the Champ de Mars, is the Pont de Jena, or des Invalides, a stone bridge, and Pont de Grenelle, opposite the plain of that name; and at the other end of Paris, opposite the Jardin des Plantes, is the Pont d'Austerlitz, an iron bridge, erected under Bonaparte. Lastly comes the Pont des Arts, opposite to the Louvre, a neat but slight iron bridge, appropriated to foot passengers. The public buildings in Paris are numerous. The Tuileries, a royal residence, is a noble and venerable structure, and has, particularly when viewed through the shady avenues from the further extremity of the garden, an air of romantic grandeur. The Louvre is only a quarter of a mile to the east of the Tuileries, and on the same side of the Seine. Its form is square, with a large interior court, 400 feet by 400. It was nearly finished in the age of Louis XIV., and Napoleon completed it. The front towards the water is elegant: but the eastern front, called from the pillars the colonnade of the Louvre, is a model of symmetry. The Louvre is used not as a royal habitation, but as a museum for painting and sculpture, and the residence of some of the officers of state. The palace of the Luxembourg, situated in the south of Paris, is distinguished by the symmetry of its proportions. The Chamber of Peers holds its sittings here. The Palais Bourbon, situated on the left bank of the Seine, is a splendid building. Its front towards the river is a magnificent peristyle, composed of twelve Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a triangular *fronton* admirably sculptured; this part of the palace is devoted to the Chamber of Deputies. The other buildings worthy of note are the Garde Meuble, or depot of the jewels and valuable furniture of the crown, a stone building to the west of the Tuileries; the Hotel des Invalides, a large and elegant structure. The Military School, which forms one end of the Champ de Mars; the Palace of the Legion of Honour, nearly opposite to the Tuileries. On the same side of the Seine, but more towards the centre of Paris, stand the buildings of the Institute,

and the Mint, or Hotel des Monnaies. Among the old structures, the principal are the Hotel de Ville and the Palais de Justice. The granary for corn is a long range of stone buildings; and lastly, in the busy part of the town, near the street of Montmartre, there is an elegant and extensive exchange. Notre Dame, the metropolitan church, is a large Gothic building, situated in the Cité. The Pantheon, or new church of St Genevieve, is in the south part of the town, and has a front adorned with elegant sculpture, and with colossal pillars. There are, besides, the church of St Sulpice, and the church of St Eustache. The other churches of the city, such as St Paul, St Gervais, &c., are in general well built, but have nothing striking. The Protestants in Paris have three churches, one of considerable size. The mansions, or, as they are termed, the hotels of great families, are spread all along the west part of the town, particularly in the suburb of St Germain. As to private houses, the chief difference is in their being considerably higher than in London, having frequently five, six, and sometimes seven stories: they have also much less uniformity, adjoining buildings differing from each other in height, in length of front, in number of windows, and in the distribution of the interior. The most striking of the public monuments is the Column of the Place Vendome, erected by Bonaparte, to commemorate his successes in Germany in 1805. It is a great bronze pillar; the diameter is 12 feet; the height 133; its form an imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome. After this comes the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel, near the Tuileries, erected in 1806; the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, outside of the barrier of Neuilly, begun in 1806, and finished 1836; the Porte or gate of St Denis, a large triumphal arch, erected by Louis XIV.; and the Porte St Martin; also a fine bronze statue of Henry IV. erected in 1818, on the Pont Neuf; the Hall au Bled, where every baker is obliged to deposit nine sacks of flour; the Hall aux Vins, and four abattoirs, or slaughter-houses, at the extremities of Paris. Of the public fountains of Paris (in all no less than 80) several are much admired, particularly those of the Marché des Innocents and the rue de Grenelle. The hospitals of Paris are numerous, and, since the beginning of the present century, well managed. The largest is the Hotel Dieu; after it come the hospitals de la Charité, St Antoine, Beaujon, des Enfants Malades, and others, to the number in all of eleven. Distinct from these are the Hospices, or establishments where the aged, the infirm, the lunatics, are received and supported, on paying a small sum. The prisons of Paris also are much amended in their management, since the beginning of the present century. The catacombs are subterraneous quarries, excavated in the course of ages for the building of Paris, and converted, in the

latter part of the 18th century, into a great burying repository. They stretch along the south part of Paris, are of great extent, and being easily traversed with the aid of a guide, form a prominent, though certainly not an attractive, object of attention to travellers. The literary institutions are, the Institute, composed of nearly 200 members, and divided into four academies. Paris contains also various societies, viz., of medicine, of agriculture, horticulture, of sciences and arts, &c. The university is a very old establishment, and though suspended in the fervour of the revolution, has long been re-established on a very extensive plan. Paris contains also four colleges, or great public schools. The Athénée also has classes, but on a smaller scale. The School of Medicine, an elegant and capacious building, has halls for public lectures, large, and generally crowded. At the Jardin des Plantes are no less than 13 classes for botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, &c. To these are to be added the school for painting, sculpture, and architecture. There is also a number of schools for particular professions. The Military School is for the education of 500 youths, generally the sons of officers who have fallen in the service of their country. The Ecole Polytechnique is for the education of engineers. The Veterinary School at Alfort, near Paris, has classes on zoology, rural economy, the care of animals, &c. Paris is very rich in libraries; that of the king is the largest in Europe, containing 500,000 printed volumes, 80,000 manuscripts, 5000 volumes of engravings, and a rare and curious collection of antiquities and medals. There are, besides, the library of the Institute, which is select and valuable; the Bibliothèque Mazarine, containing 60,000 volumes; that of the Pantheon 80,000; the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, an old but good collection. Amidst the collections of interest to artists, those of the Louvre hold the first rank. Of the ground floor of that spacious building, a great part is appropriated to statues and other specimens of sculpture, ancient and modern, distributed in spacious halls, and arranged with much taste. From these a magnificent staircase leads to the gallery of paintings; a collection still so large and so valuable, that the spectator has difficulty in believing that it can ever have been more rich or more splendid. Next to these, the object of greatest interest in Paris is the museum of natural history, in the buildings belonging to the Jardin des Plantes. Next comes the Jardin des Plantes itself, exhibiting, in miniature, groups of plants of almost every region in the globe; also a collection of animals of the most different latitudes. The Conservatory of the Arts and Trades is appropriated to mechanical improvements, and contains models of almost all ingenious machines. The chief theatres are the French and Italian Operas, the Theatre Français, and the Odeon. Public rooms, with

music and singing, and gardens, such as Tivoli, miniatures of Vauxhall, are more numerous in Paris than in London. Of the public gardens and walks, the finest and most frequented are those of the Tuileries, which extend, in a beautiful oblong, to the westward of the palace. On the south side of Paris are the gardens of the Luxembourg, less regular, but not less attractive. The Champs Elysees afford very pleasant walks; and the Boulevards in the summer evenings present an animated scene. The manufactures of Paris consist chiefly of articles of taste or nice workmanship, such as jewellery, watches, clocks, porcelain, cabinet ware, mathematical instruments, silks, artificial flowers, and plate glass. To these are to be added ornamental articles in bronze; also cotton, carpets, &c. The well known manufactory of the Gobelins exhibits imitations of beautiful pictures, in webs of the finest silk and worsted. That of Sevres, two leagues from the city, is equally noted for the richness of its porcelain. Paris is almost exclusively the seat of the wholesale bookselling and printing business of France. It was originally a Roman station, and in the year 360 was the winter quarters of Julian. In 508, it was constituted the capital of their kingdom. It was surrounded with walls in the end of the 12th century. After the revolution it received many embellishments. The dead were no longer suffered to be interred in Paris, and four cemeteries were formed outside the city for interment; of these the most celebrated is that of Pere la Chaise. In 1841 it was determined to fortify the city by surrounding it with a chain of fortifications, and the works are in progress. In 1791, the inhabitants were computed at 610,000; in 1836, they were found by actual survey to amount to 909,126. 260 miles S. by E. of London, 270 S. by W. of Amsterdam, 700 W. of Vienna, 750 N.W. of Rome, and 1400 S.W. of St Petersburg. Lat. 48. 50. 14. N. Long. 2. 20. 15. E.

PARIS, a township and vil. of the United States, in Oneida county, New York.—The name of various other townships.

PARISHVILLE, a post vil. of the United States, in Lawrence county, New York.

PARK QUARTER, a to. in the county of Durham. Pop. 1873. -

PARKER, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts.

PARKER'S BAY, a bay on the south coast of Jamaica, a little south of Palmetto point.

PARKER'S CREEK, a river of Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake.

PARKHAM, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 923.

PARKINSON'S FERRY, a post vil. of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

PARMA, DUCHY OF, a sovereign state in the north of Italy, extending from 44. 14. to 44. 59. of N. lat., and from 9. 28. to 10. 56. of E. long. It is bounded N. by Lombardy, E. by Modena, and S. and W. by Tuscany. Its

surface is partly mountainous, partly level. The principal rivers are the Po, the Taro, the Trebia, the Lenza, and a number of smaller streams, all taking their rise in the Apennines. and discharging themselves into the Po. Conformably to an arrangement made at the Congress of Vienna, in 1814, after the fall of Napoleon, the duchy of Parma and Piacenza forms the appanage of his widow, Maria Louisa of Austria. The government of this princess is well administered, and is adapted to secure the welfare of the people. Area 2300 square miles. Pop. 465,650.

PARMA, the capital of the duchy of the same name, divided by the Parma into two unequal parts, connected by bridges. Its circumference is about four miles. It is still surrounded by a ditch and mound. The streets are broad, straight, and tolerably clean. In the centre of the town is a handsome square, surrounded with arcades or piazzas. The cathedral, built in the Gothic style, is remarkable chiefly for its dome, painted by Correggio. In point of architecture, the church called the Steccata is the finest; it is built in the modern style, in the form of a Greek cross. The ducal palace is not a separate edifice, but a great range of buildings, extending without plan or taste along a square and adjoining streets. Connected with it is the great theatre, an edifice on the plan of the ancients. The buildings of the University are large and elegant. The famous gallery of paintings of the Farnese family is no longer at Parma. The present museum, however, contains several masterpieces of Correggio, Parmegiano, Schidone, and others. Its manufactures are limited, consisting chiefly of silk, and in a small degree of hats; also of fustian. Parma was founded by the ancient Etrurians, and has never changed its name. Pop. 36,000. 70 miles S.E. of Milan.

PARMA, a river of Italy, which joins the Po.

PARNASSUS, a famous mountain of Greece, in Phocis (now part of Livadia,) to the north-west of Mount Helicon, and on the northern shore of the Corinthian Gulf.

PAROS, an island in the central part of the Grecian archipelago, to the west of Naxos, between 25. 12. and 25. 26. E. Long., and 36. 57. and 37. 13. of N. Lat. Its circumference is about 36 miles; its surface is mountainous, but tolerably fertile, and in some places well cultivated. The principal product is cotton; but corn, wine, fruits and vegetables, are likewise raised. There are several harbours. In ancient times Paros owed its chief celebrity to its marble, so famed for its whiteness and solidity. Pop. 4000.

PARR, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1942.

PARRAS, a to. of Mexico, near a lake of the same name, intendency of New Biscay, or Durango. Pop. 7000. 230 miles N. of Durango. Lat. 26. 35. N. Long. 105. 12. W.

PARRET, a river of England, which runs into the Bristol Channel, at Bridgewater bay.

PARSONSTOWN, or BIRR, a to. of Ireland, in the King's county. Pop. 5406. 86 miles W. by S. of Dublin.

PARTANICO, a to. in the north-west of Sicily, Val di Mazzara. Pop. 5000.

PARTHENAY, a to. of France, department of the Two Sevrès, on the Thoue. Pop. 4050. 25 miles N.W. Poitiers.

PARTON, a pa., Kircudbrightshire. Pop. 827.

PARUPANADA, a to. of India, province of Malabar. Lat. 11. 2. N. Long. 75. 55. E.

PAS DE CALAIS, a department in the north-east of France, bounded by the department of Nord on the E. and the department of the Somme on the S; on the north it has the straits of Dover. Area, 2500 square miles. It is watered by several small streams, the Aa, the Leys, the Scarpe, the Canche, the Lianne, and the Authie. Pop. 664,654.

PASCAGOLA, a river of North America, which falls into the Gulf of Mexico.

PASCATAQUAS, a river of the United States, which runs into the Penobscot.

PASCO, a to. of Peru, province of Tarma. 167 miles S.W. of Guancavelica.

PASCUARO, a co. of Mexico, intendency of Valladolid. Pop. 6000. 125 miles W. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 29. 30. N. Long. 101. 21. W.

PASITANO, a to. of Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 4000. 18 miles S.S.E. of Naples.

PASQUA, a to. of Mexico, intendency of Guadalupe, 45 miles N. W. La Purification.

PASQUETANK, a river of North Carolina, which rises in Dismal Swamp, and runs into Albemarle Sound.

PASSA DEL NORTE, a flourishing to. of Mexico, situated on the Riol del Norte.

PASSAGE, a post to. of Ireland, in the co. of Waterford. 8 miles E. by S. of Waterford.

PASSAGE, GREAT and LITTLE, two of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies.

PASSAGE FORT, a small to. of Jamaica, between Port Royal and Spanish Town.

PASSAGE WEST, a to. of Ireland, in the county Cork. Pop. 1689. 7 miles S.E. of Cork.

PASSAGES, LOS, a seaport in the north of Spain, in Guipuscoa. Pop. 1700.

PASSAIC, a river of the United States, which rises in New Jersey, and flows into Newark Bay.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, a bay which forms part of the boundary between the British province of New Brunswick, and Maine, one of the United States of America. It is about 6 miles from north to south, and 12 from east to west.—The river of the same name flows into this bay.

PASSARGE, a navigable river of East Prussia, which falls into the Frische Haff.

PASSARO, a small barren island in the Mediterranean, 24 miles S. of Syracuse. The

cape of this name is on the S.E. coast of Sicily.

PASSAROUANG, a small to. and fort on the northern shore of the island of Java, 576 miles E. of Batavia.

PASSAROWITZ, a small to. of European Turkey, in Servia, near the Morrawa, 33 miles E.S.E. of Belgrade.

PASSASS, a to. of France, department of the Orne. Pop. 2350.

PASSAU, a to. of Bavaria, capital of the circle of the Lower Danube, at the confluence of the Inn and Danube. The fortifications are of considerable strength. Passau proper is well built, and contains several public edifices, such as the cathedral, the bishop's mansion, &c. It has large breweries, a tobacco manufactory, and some trade, from its command of river navigation. Pop. 10,500. 86 miles E.N.E. of Munich.

PASSEHENDALE, a vil. of West Flanders, 7 miles N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 2600.

PASSENHAM, a pa. in Northamptonshire. Pop. 828.

PASSEWALK, a to. of Prussia, in Pomerania, at the conflux of the Randow and the Ucker. Pop. 3200.

PASSIR, a to. and district of Borneo, on the sea-coast. The town was formerly a place of considerable trade.

PASSUMSIC, a river of the United States, in Vermont. It joins the Connecticut.

PASSY, a large vil. of France, on the Seine, 2½ miles W. of Paris. Pop. 2400.

PASTO, the capital of a district of New Granada, 80 miles S.S.W. of Popayan. Pop. 7000.

PASTON, a pa. in Northamptonshire. Pop. 836.

PATA ISLE, one of the smaller Sooloo islands lying due south from Sooloo.

PATAGONIA, a country of South America, comprehending the most southern portion of that continent, bounded N. by the province of La Plata, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Straits of Magellan, and W. by the Pacific Ocean; extending from Long. 63. to 75. W., and from Lat. 38. to 54. S. This country was first discovered in 1519, by Magellan. The people are above the ordinary stature, though the accounts as to their height seem to have been exaggerated.

PATAN, a to. of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, with a handsome temple. Lat. 25. 17. N. Long. 75. 50. E.

PATANY, a port of Asia, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Malacca. Lat. 7. N. Long. 101. 35. E.

PATAPSCO, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into Chesapeake bay.

PATCHOW ISLANDS, on the coast of China. The southernmost is in Lat. 24. 6. N. Long. 123. 52. E.

PATCOONA, a to. of Bengal, on the Curcuree river. Lat. 23. 3. N. Long. 87. 2. E.

PATELEY BRIDGE, a to. of England, in Yorkshire, 14 miles N. W. Harrogate.

PATERNE, St, a to. of France, department of the Indre and Loire. Pop. 2200.

PATH-HEAD, a vil. of Scotland, in Fifeshire. It has manufactures of checks. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Kirkealdy. Pop. 2090.—Also a vil. in Midlothian.

PATIENCE, an island of the United States, in Narraganset bay, Rhode Island.

PATIVILCA, a to. of Peru, province of Santa, with 60 houses.

PATMOS, a rocky island of the Grecian archipelago, near the coast of Asia-Minor, about 15 miles in circumference. It is now called Patino. Here the apostle St John is said to have written the Book of Revelation while in exile. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 26. 40. E.

PATNA, a celebrated city of Hindostan, and capital of the province of Bahar, supposed to be the Palibothra of the Greeks. It is situated on the Ganges, which during the rainy season is here five miles broad. The city is about four miles in length, by one in breadth, and is enclosed with a brick wall, having small round bastions. It contains some mosques and temples, but few of the houses exceed one or two stories in height. It also possesses a small citadel. Every article, either European or Asiatic, may be here procured in the bazars. It was at this city that the English first established a factory in the eastern provinces. Pop. 312,000. Lat. 25. 37. N. Long. 85. 15. E.

PATRAS, or **BALIABADRA**, a seaport of Greece, in the north-west of the Morea, at the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto. The town is built on the ascent of an eminence, and is commanded by a fort. The places of worship are a synagogue, and churches of the Greek faith. This is the ancient Patræ, and it has still some remains of antiquity. Pop. 8000. 65 miles W. by N. of Corinth. Lat. 38. 33. N. Long. 21. 43. E.

PATREE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, large and populous, and defended by three walls. Lat. 23. 7. N. Long. 71. 51. E.

PATRICK, a county of the United States, on the south side of Virginia.

PATRICK'S PURGATORY, St, a small island of Ireland, in Lough Derg.

PATRICKSVILLE, a post vil. of Guilford county, North Carolina.

PATRIMONIO DI S. PIETRO, the name of a province in the west of Italy, belonging to the States of the Church. It is in length about 45 miles; in breadth 35.

PATRINGTON, a m. t. of England, E. R. Y. about a mile north of the Humber. The church is a large building, with a lofty spire. Pop. 1298. 20 miles E.S.E. of Hull.

PATTAN, or **PUTN**, a to. of Hindostan, province of Nepaul, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Catmandoo, on the Bhagmatty river.

PATTEALAH, a city of Hindostan, province of Delhi, still the most flourishing town in the district of Sirhind. It has in the centre of it

a square citadel, which contains the palace of the rajah or chief. Lat. 30. 16. N. Long. 76. 22. E.

PATTI, a to. of Sicily, near the fine bay of Patti. The principal public building is the cathedral. Pop. 5000. 33 miles W. of Messina.

PATTINGHAM, a pa. in Staffordshire. Pop. 817.

PATTISHALL, a pa. in Northamptonshire. Pop. 742.

PATTISON'S CREEK, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomac.

PATURAGES, a to. of the Netherlands, in Hainaut. Pop. 3500.

PATUXENT, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into Chesapeake bay.

PATZAU, a to. of Bohemia, 49 miles S.S.E. Prague. Pop. 2200.

PAU, a well built to. of France, capital of the department of the Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave de Pau, which is crossed by a bridge, remarkable for its prodigious elevation. It has manufactures of table linens and carpets. It contains little interesting, with the exception of a public library, and an academy of arts and sciences. The old castle is now converted into a prison and barracks. Pop. 12,067. 110 miles S. Bourdeaux.

PAUCAROLLA, formerly the capital of a province of the same name in Peru. It is now decayed.

PAUCARTAMBO, the capital of a province of Peru, on the river of its name. Lat. 13. 28. S.

PAULLAC, a to. of France, on the Gironde. Pop. 2250.

PAUL, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 4191.

PAUL, a pa., E. R. Y. Pop. 739.

PAUKATUCK, a river of Rhode Island, which runs into the sea.

PAUL, St, a to. of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 1500.

PAUL, St, a fine bay of the island of Malta, about 8 miles W. of Valetta.

PAUL, St, a to. of Brazil, and capital of a district of the same name, to the west of Rio Janeiro, about 12 leagues from the sea. It is situated on the Tieti, over which are several bridges. The streets are in general remarkably clean. Here are several squares, and about 13 places of worship. The houses in the principal streets are two or three stories high, and stuccoed in various colours. The situation of the town was chosen from the gold which abounded in the neighbourhood. The country around, however, is now exhausted of this precious metal; and the inhabitants have been compelled to cultivate their fertile soil for a subsistence. 190 miles W. of Rio Janeiro, Lat. 23. 30. S. Long. 46. 56. W.

PAUL'S ISLAND, St, in the strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton islands.

PAUL EN JAREZ, a vil. of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2350.

PAUL EN JARREST, St. a to. of France, 18 miles S.S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 2300.

PAUL TROIS CHATRAUX, St. a to. of France, department of the Drome. Pop. 2100.

PAULERS PURY, a pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 1092.

PAULIEN, St. a to. of France, 6 miles N. N.W. of Le Puy. Pop. 2000.

PAULINSKILL, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware.

PAULOTSK, a small to. of Russia, 14 miles S.S.E. of St Petersburg.

PAULTON, a pa. in Somersetshire. Pop. 1784.

PAULUS HOOK, or JERSEY CITY, a to. of the United States, New Jersey.

PAWLETT, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 577.

PAVIA, a province of Austrian Italy, government of Milan. Area 320 square miles. Its surface is for the most part level, and it is very fertile. It is watered by the Po, the Ticino, and the Olona. Pop. 157,600.

PAVIA, the capital of the above province, on the Ticino, four miles above its discharge into the Po. It has a dull and deserted appearance. The streets are broad and straight, and many of the buildings are good. It contains several squares, the chief of which is surrounded with piazzas. Some ancient towers of extraordinary height, the remains of the Gothic ages, are still to be seen in different parts of the town. Pavia is surrounded with fortifications; but they are falling to decay. A marble bridge, built in the 14th century connects it with the suburb on the opposite side of the Ticino. The church and convent of the Carthusians are grand and striking. The church of the Augustinians contains the tomb of the well known Boethius. The cathedral, a Gothic building in decay, has been lately rebuilt, but in a bad taste. Pavia is chiefly known for its university, the first in Italy. Some trade in silk is carried on with Turin, Genoa, and Lyons. Wine is sent to Milan and Lodi, and rice to various parts of Italy. The excellent cheese made in the district is likewise exported in considerable quantities. Pavia is very ancient, having been founded by the Gauls. It has often suffered from war. Pop. 23,600. 80 miles W. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 10. 47. N. Long. 9. 9. 48. E.

PAVILLY, a to. of France, department of the Lower Seine. Pop. 2000.

PAYLOGRAD, a to. of European Russia, 32 miles E. of Ekaterinoslav.

PAYLOVA-SELO, a to. of European Russia, government of Niznei-Novgorod. Pop. 6000.

PAYLOVSK, a to. of European Russia, government of Voronez. Pop. 2000.

PAYOASSAN, a small to., capital of the island of St Thomas, coast of Africa.

PAWANGHUR, a to. and strong fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore.

PAWCATUCK, a river of the United States, between Rhode Island and Connecticut.

PAWLET, a to. and vil. of the United States, Vermont.

PAWTUCKET, a post village of the United States, on the falls of the Pawtucket.

PAWTUCKET, a river of the United States, in Rhode Island. It enters Narraganset bay.

PAXO, the smallest of the islands of the Ionian republic, near the entrance of the Adriatic, 6 miles S. of Corfu. It is 26 square miles in extent. Pop. 5264.

PAXTON, LOWER, MIDDLE, and UPPER, three townships of the United States, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

PAYNSVILLE, a vil. of the United States, in Ohio. It has about 40 houses.

PAZ, a to. of Mexico, intendancy of Valladolid, 120 miles N.N.W. of Mexico. Pop. about 3000. Lat. 20. 59. N. Long. 100. 28. W.

PAZ, LA, the most commercial to. in Bolivia. Besides the cathedral, it has four churches, five convents, and three nunneries. Pop. 20,000. 120 miles E.S.E. of Arequipa.

PE, St. a to. of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Pop. 3000.

PE, St. a to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 2100.

PEABODY, a river of the United States, New Hampshire. It joins the Androscoggin.

PEACE RIVER, otherwise called Unijah river, has its rise in the Rocky Mountains, in Lat. 54. 24. N. and Long. 121. W., and empties itself into the Frozen ocean, in 70. N. Lat., and about 135. W. Long.

PEAK, a mountain in Derbyshire, which gives name to a district.

PEAK FOREST, a vil. of England, in Derbyshire.—The name also of a tract of land.

PEARL, the river of the United States, in the Mississippi territory, which falls into Lake Borgne, east of Lake Ponchartrain.

PEARL ISLAND, in the Gulf of Mexico, towards the mouth of the Mississippi.

PEARL ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Panama, where there was formerly a pearl fishery.

PEASENHALL, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 773.

PEASMARSH, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 920.

PEAULE, a vil. of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 2250.

PEBWORTH, a pa. of Gloucestershire. Pop. 578.

PECCAIS, a fortress of France, surrounded by lagunes, which yield great quantities of bay salt. 21 miles S.E. of Montpellier.

PECKHAM, EAST, a pa., Kent. Pop. 2018.

PECKHAM, WEST, a pa., Kent. Pop. 536.

PEDEE, GREAT and LITTLE, two rivers in South Carolina.

PEDERNEG, a vil. of France, department of the Côtés du Nord. Pop. 2000.

PEDERNEIRA, a seaport of Portugal, with 1100 inhabitants.

PEDRO, St. a large river of Mexico, which enters the Rio del Norte.—Also rivers of Veragua, of New Granada, of Brazil, and of the Caraccas.

PEEBLES, COUNTY OF, OR TWEEDDALE, & CO. of Scotland, bounded E. and S.E. by Berwick and Selkirkshires, S. by Dumfries-shire, W. by Lanarkshire, and N. by the county of Mid-Lothian. It is from 20 to 30 miles in length, and from 13 to 22 broad. It consists of various chains of mountains, running in all directions, with well watered valleys intervening. The valley of the Tweed forms the great body of this shire; and thence many narrow vales branch off in different directions. In general the hills and dales in the north and north-west districts are the most fertile and agreeable. The variety of hill, and vale, and water, might furnish scenes of great natural beauty, and even grandeur, were it not for the almost total want of natural wood. Coal lime, white and red freestone, marl, fuller's earth, and slate, with veins of iron ore, are found in several districts. The county is watered by the Tweed, and its tributaries, the Lyne, Leithen, Eddleston, and Manor. Pop. 10,578.

PEEBLES, the county to. of the above shire, on the Tweed, over which there is a stone bridge of five arches. It is divided into the Old and New towns by the Eddleston, which here joins the Tweed. In the Old town are the ruins of a monastery. The High church is also an ancient edifice, in ruins, said to have been built in the 12th century. A new parish church was built in 1784. There are also places of worship of the Secession and Relief Synods, and an Episcopal Chapel. The New town has a hall for the sheriff and burgh courts and an elegant inn containing assembly-rooms. It has also a castle built on the site of the ancient church, and a good grammar school. Some woollen stuffs are manufactured; weaving is also carried on; and there is an extensive brewery. Pop. 2750. 22 miles S. of Edinburgh.

PEEKSKILL, a post vil. of the United States, in West Chester county, New York.

PEEL, or PEEL TOWN, a to. of England, on the western coast of the Isle of Man, at the mouth of Peel river, chiefly noted for the ruins of its castle and cathedral. It is a place of little trade. Pop. 1909. 12 miles W. of Douglas.

PEENE, a river of the north of Germany, which falls into the Baltic at Peenemunde.

PEGAU, a to. of Saxony, on the Elster, 14 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 2300.

PEGNITZ, a river of Germany, in Franco-nia, which joins the Rednitz at Furth.

PEGO, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, 41 miles S. by E. of Valencia. Pop. 5000.

PEGU, in the early part of the 18th century, a powerful empire in the peninsula without the Ganges, but now a province of the Birman empire. It is bounded N. by Arracan and Ava, E. by Siam, S. by Siam and the sea, and W. by the bay of Bengal. It contains several ranges of mountains; but, generally speaking, may be considered as a level

country; and the southern part of it is much intersected by rivers, which, before they join the sea, form a delta similar to those of the Nile and Ganges. The soil is naturally very fertile; but the country is overrun by wood and long rank grass, abounding with tigers, elephants, buffaloes, deer, and other animals. Its chief produce is rice. Pegu possesses mines of iron, tin, and lead; also rubies and sapphires, and rock crystal; but the most valuable produce of the country is the teak timber used for ship-building, which never decays in the salt water, nor is easily penetrated by worms.

PEGU, a very ancient city, and formerly the capital of the above mentioned kingdom, on the Setang river, now in a ruinous state. The destruction of this city was caused by its capture in 1757, by the Birman emperor Al-ompra, who caused part of the walls to be levelled, destroyed the houses, and dispersed or led into captivity all the inhabitants. The temples were the only buildings that escaped his fury; and the magnificent temple of Shoemadoo still exists as a monument of the greatness and devotion of its ancient monarchs. The population was supposed, in 1600, to amount to 150,000. It was captured by the British, in 1824, who found it in a ruined state. Lat. 17. 40. N. Long. 96. 12. E.

PEILA, a small river of Prussian Silesia, which flows into the Weistritz.

PEILAU, a vil. of Prussian Silesia, 3 miles S.E. of Reichenbach. Pop. 1700.

PEINA, a to. of Hanover, on the Fuse, 20 miles E. of Hanover. Pop. 3000.

PEIPUS, LAKE OF, a large lake of European Russia, 50 miles long and 35 broad.

PEIRE, ST., a to. of Piedmont, on the Braita, 40 miles S.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 5000.

PEISERN, a to. of Prussian Poland, on the Wartha. Pop. 2100.

PEKIANGHO, a considerable river of China, province of Quangtung.

PEKING, or PEKIN, a great inland city of Asia, capital of the empire of China. It has very little trade or manufactures, and derives its chief distinction from being the seat of government. Peking, like most other Chinese cities, is laid out by the square and line. A street four miles long, and 120 feet broad, reaches from one gate to the other, and is crossed by another of similar length and breadth. The other streets are narrow, and many of them can only be considered as lanes. They are all unpaved, and covered with sand and dust; but they are kept very clean, and frequently watered. The principal streets consist almost entirely of rows of shops, which are painted, gilded, and adorned with much magnificence. The streets are peculiarly crowded, in consequence of the number of trades that are carried on in the open air. The numerous moveable workshops of tinkers and barbers, cobblers, and blacksmiths the tents and booths where tea, fruit,

rice, and other eatables, are exposed to sale; the wares and merchandise arrayed before the doors; the troops of dromedaries laden with coals from Tartary; the wheel-barrows and hand-carts stuffed with vegetables, leave in this broad street only a narrow space unoccupied. Jugglers, conjurers, fortune-tellers, mountebanks, quack-doctors, comedians, and musicians, help to complete this motley scene. Peking is surrounded with walls about 30 feet high, and 25 feet thick at their base; but the breadth on the top, within the parapets, does not exceed 12 feet. There are no cannon on the walls. Of the ornamental buildings of Peking, the most conspicuous are those commonly called triumphal arches. They consist of a large central gateway, with a smaller one on each side, all covered with narrow roofs; and, like the houses, are very splendidly gilded, varnished, and painted. The imperial palace is an enclosure within the city, formed by what is called the Yellow Wall. The space contained within it, about a mile in length, is artificially formed into an imitation of rude and romantic nature. A number of lakes have been excavated, and eminences formed. On these eminences are placed the edifices destined for the accommodation of the emperor; while the loftiest summits are crowned with pavilions, kiosks, and other buildings, destined for pleasure and refreshment. The whole has almost the effect of enchantment. The imperial palace of Yuen-mien, situated without the city, presents the same scene on a much more extended scale. The buildings, however, have only an outward show of magnificence. The very dwelling of the emperor, and the grand hall of audience, when divested of their colours and gilding, are little superior to the barns of a substantial English farmer. The population is variously estimated at from two to three millions. Lat. 39. 55. N. Long. 116. 28. E.

PELANGY, a river in the island of Magindanao, on which the capital is situated.

PELEW ISLANDS, or PALAOS, a chain of small islands in the western part of the Pacific ocean, situated between the Philippine islands and the Caroline islands. They are about eighteen in number; the names of some of the principal are Oroorong, Emungs, Emillegue, Artingal, Cooroora, and Pelew. Captain Wilson, who was wrecked on these islands in 1783, found the inhabitants hospitably, friendly, and humane. At Pelew, the king appeared to be considered as the father of his people, and though divested of all external decorations of royalty, had every mark of distinction paid to his person. None of the islands the English visited had any kind of grain, nor any quadruped, except gray rats, and a few cats. Every part appeared populous. The king entertained so great an esteem for Captain Wilson, that he entrusted his second son, Prince Lee Boo, to his care, to accompany him to England. The prince was of a

most amiable disposition, desirous of information, and of capacity to receive it. He died of the small-pox at Captain Wilson's house in London, in 1784, at about twenty years of age. Several horned cattle, goats and sows, also hens, turtle-doves, &c., were sent to the king of the island by the East India Company, in 1791. The stock have thriven well, with the exception of the sheep, which the inhabitants, for some unknown reason, killed. Lat. between 6. 54. and 8. 12. N. Long. between 134. 5. and 134. 40. E.

PELHAM FURNEAUX, a pa., Herts. Pop. 619.

PELICAN ISLAND, on the south coast of West Florida.—2d, Near the north-east and south-west coasts of Antigua.

PELICAN KEY, GREAT and LITTLE, two small islands near the south coast of Jamaica.

PELING ISLE, an island near the east coast of Celebes, 50 miles long, by 15 in breadth. Lat. 38. 24. N. Long. 124. 28. E.

PELLEGRUE, a to. of France, 30 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 1500.

PELLERIN, a to. of France, 11 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 2000.

PELLEW'S, SIR EDWARD, GROUP, a cluster of islands on the north coast of New Holland. Lat. of centre island 15. 39. S.

PELLICE, a small river in the north of Italy, which falls into the Po.

PELLISANE, a to. of France, 15 miles W. S.W. of Aix. Pop. 2600.

PELLOW, a small island on the west coast of the duchy of Sleswick. Pop. 3000.

PELMARSH, a pa., Essex. Pop. 642.

PELTON, a to. co. of Durham. Pop. 550.

PELUSIN, a to. of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 3300.

PELYNT, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 804.

PEMAQUID, CAPE and BAY, on the coast of Maine. Lat. 43. 48. N. Long. 69. 27. W.

PEMBA, a to. of Congo, capital of the province of Pemba, 75 miles S. of St Salvador.

PEMBERTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 4276.

PEMBREY, a pa., Carmarthenshire. Pop. 2645.

PEMBRIDGE, a pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 1293.

PEMBROKE, one of the southern counties of Wales, bounded E. by Carmarthenshire, N.E. by Cardiganshire, N. and W. by the Irish sea, and S. by the Bristol channel. Its form is extremely irregular. Its greatest length may be estimated at about 36 miles; its greatest width at 27 miles. The face of the country is greatly diversified by alternate hills and dales; but none of the hills are of any considerable elevation. In some parts are seen remarkable masses of rock, which, when viewed from a distance, have the appearance of ruined castles, or other large buildings. The soil is various. The grains most commonly raised are wheat, barley, and oats; and rye is cultivated in some parts. On the best of farms turnips are cultivated, and peas more generally. The state of agriculture, though

it has been much improved of late, is still susceptible of amelioration. A considerable quantity of butter is made for home consumption, and for exportation. Coal and slate are the only minerals worked. Pembroke-shire cannot boast of being either a trading or manufacturing county. It abounds with objects of antiquarian curiosity and interest of almost every kind and era, such as Druidical circles and cromlechs. Single stone monuments are also numerous; but the most important antiquities are its castles, of which there are 19 mentioned as belonging to princes and great barons. The county returns one member to parliament. Pop. 81,425.

PEMBROKE, a bō. and m. to. of South Wales, in the above county, on a singular neck of land, dividing the small estuary of Down Pool, which flows from Milford Haven. The vast ruins of its magnificent castle still give it an appearance of grandeur. The houses are ranged principally in one long street, at the end of which is the castle. The public buildings are a town-hall, a free grammar school, and two parochial churches, dedicated to St Mary and St Michael. With other three small places it returns a member to parliament. Pop. 6511. 30 miles W.S.W. of Carmarthen.

PEMBROKE, a township of the United States, in New Hampshire.—2d, In Massachusetts.—3d, A post vil. of Genesee county, New York.

PEMBURY, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1070.

PENAFIEL, a to. of the north of Portugal, 21 miles E.N.E. of Oporto. Pop. 4000.

PENAFIEL, a to. of Spain, 36 miles E.S.E. of Valladolid. Pop. 3600.

PENAMAGOR, a to. of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 2500.

PENANG, or **PINANG**. See Prince of Wales' Island.

PENBOYE, a pa., Carmarthenshire. Pop. 1444.

PEN-BRYN, a pa., Cardiganshire. Pop. 1733.

PENCAITLAND, a pa., Haddingtonshire. Pop. 1166.

PENCAREG, a pa., Carmarthen. Pop. 1178.

PENDENNIS, a peninsula of England, in the county of Cornwall, at the mouth of Falmouth harbour, of which it forms the western side. On a rock here, upwards of 300 feet above the sea, stands the fortress of Pendennis castle, built in the reign of Henry VIII., entirely of granite.

PENDEYRN, LOWER, a pa., Breconshire. Pop. 1144.

PENDLEBURY, a to. of Lancashire. Pop. 1556.

PENDLETON, a large and populous suburb to the towns of Manchester and Salford.

PENDLETON, a township of England, in Lancashire.

PENDELTON, a co. of the United States, in Virginia.—2d, In South Carolina.—3d, In Kentucky.

PENEGOS, a pa., Montgomeryshire. Pop. 826.

PENELLA, a to. of Portugal, 15 miles S.E. of Coimbra. Pop. 2600.

PENICHE, a fortified to. of Portugal, on the Atlantic, 48 miles N.N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2800.

PENICK, a to. of Saxony, on the Mulda, 43 miles W. of Dresden. Pop. 3000.

PENISCOLA, a to. of Spain, 30 miles S. of Tortosa. Pop. 2200.

PENISTONE, a m. t. of England, in Yorkshire. Pop. 703.

PENKHULL, a to. Staffordshire. Pop. 5876.

PENKRIDGE, a m. t. of England, county of Stafford, on the Penk, 6 miles S. of Stafford. Pop. 2991.

PENMACHNO, a pa., Carnarvonshire. Pop. 984.

PENMAEN MAWR, a noted mountain in Wales, in the county of Carnarvon.

PEN-MORFA, a parish in Carnarvonshire. Pop. 982.

PENN, a pa., Bucks. Pop. 1103.—Also a pa. in Staffordshire. Pop. 863.

PENN, UPPER, a to., Staffordshire. Pop. 630.

PENN, a township of the United States, in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.—Also two other townships in Pennsylvania.

PENN'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna.

PENNANT, a pa. Montgomeryshire. Pop. 789.

PENNAFLOR, a to. of Spain, in Seville, on the Guadalquivir.

PENNAR, a river of the south of India. It falls into the bay of Bengal.

PENNARANDA, a to. of Spain, in Segovia. Pop. 3200.

PENNARD, EAST, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 726.—Also Pennard West, a pa. in Somersetshire. Pop. 920.

PENNE, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 6600.—Another in the department of the Tarn. Pop. 2000.

PENNINGHAM, with **NEWTON STUART**, a pa., Wigtownshire. Pop. 3461.

PENNINGTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 3165.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of North America, bounded N. by New York; E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from New Jersey; S. by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; and W. by Virginia and Ohio. The form of this state is nearly that of a parallelogram; in length 300 miles from east to west, and in breadth 158 from north to south. It contains an area of 41,000 square miles, and is divided into 57 counties. It is intersected by the different ridges of the Alleghany mountains, which cross the country from north-east to south-west. Some of these mountains, admit of cultivation almost to their summits; and between their numerous ridges there are delightful valleys, with a rich soil. The other

parts of the state are generally level, or agreeably diversified with hills and valleys. Every kind of soil is to be found in this state; but a great proportion of the land is of an excellent quality. Wheat is the most important article of produce. The next in value is Indian corn. Buck-wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, beans, pease, and potatoes, are extensively cultivated. Cherries, peaches, apples, and cider, are abundant. There are large dairies in many parts; and Pennsylvania has an excellent breed of horses. Sheep are abundant; and the Merino breeds have been introduced, and thrive well. Wood abounds: in the western parts are found the oak, chestnut, beech, sugar maple, ash, black walnut, bass wood, elm, hickory, white ash, butternut, hemlock, and locust. The wild animals are, the elk, deer, the brown bear, the wolf, wild cat, fox, racoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, hare, and minx. The musk rat is common in marshy place; the beaver and otter are nearly extinct; the cougar is rarely seen. Of birds the most useful is the wild turkey, which inhabits the hilly and mountainous parts. There are, besides, pheasants, partridges, pigeons, ducks, &c. The eastern creeks abound with a white fish called salmon, with trout, shad, and herring, carp, eels, rock-fish; the western waters with cat-fish, yellow perch, trout, rock-fish, and pike; and the ponds and smaller streams with excellent trout. There are mineral waters in different parts of the state; and also salt springs. Iron ore is distributed in large quantities in many of the districts; and in some places copper, lead, and alum are found. Here are also numerous limestone quarries, and various kinds of marble; and in the middle and western parts there is abundance of coal. The climate is changeable. The heat of summer is seldom oppressive, except in low situations. In the hilly parts the air is healthy; but near the sea-coast the temperature of winter is severe, varying in the months of January and February from 14 to 28 degrees. The principal rivers are the Delaware, the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna, Juniata, Alleghany, Monongahela, and Ohio. Pennsylvania contains three incorporated cities, viz., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Lancaster. Harrisburg is the seat of government. The inhabitants are principally descendants of the Welsh, English, Irish, Germans, some Scotch, French, Swedes, and a few Dutch. The Germans are numerous. Pennsylvania exceeds all the other states in the extent and variety of its manufactures, which consist chiefly of wool, linen, and cotton, iron lead, glass, marble, pottery, paper, gunpowder, bricks, paints, dyes, &c. Pop. in 1840, 1,724,022, of whom only 31 were slaves.

PENNYCUIK, a vil. and pa. of Scotland. Pop. 2255. $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Edinburgh.

PENOBSCOT, a co. of the United States, in Maine, bounded E. by Washington and Hancock counties, S. by Hancock county, and W.

by Kennebeck and Somerset counties. It is watered by the Penobscot. Chief town Bangor.—2d. A seaport to. of the United States, in Hancock county, Maine, on Penobscot bay. It has a considerable trade. 240 miles N.E. of Boston. Lat. 44. 27. N.

PENOBSCOT, a large river of the United States, in Maine, which flows into the head of Penobscot bay.

PENOBSCOT BAY, a large bay of the Atlantic, on the south coast of Maine, containing Long Island. Its entrance, between the isle of Holt and Owl's Head, is 18 miles wide, and its length from N. to S. is about 30.

PENPONT, a pa., Dumfries-shire. Pop. 1232.

PENRITH, an irregularly built m. to. of England, in Cumberland. The church is a plain but neat building. The body was rebuilt of red stone, in the year 1722, and connected with the ancient tower, which still remains. The interior and churchyard contain some ancient monuments and sculptured stones, the latter considered to be of great antiquity. Besides the church, there are in the town meetinghouses for Presbyterians, Quakers, Methodists, and Independents; a free grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and an endowed school for girls; a national school for boys, and a girls' school of industry, supported by voluntary contribution; also a public subscription library. Large markets are held here; and linen weaving is carried on. On an eminence west of the town are the ruins of a castle. Pop. 6059. 18 miles S. of Carlisle.

PENRYN, a bo. and town corporate of England, in the county of Cornwall, at the head of a branch of Falmouth harbour. It consists chiefly of one principal street, from which others diverge at right angles. The market-house, town-hall, and assembly-room, are in the principal street. Here are a good public quay, and several other quays and wharfs, and a considerable trade is carried on in shipping of granite, or moor-stone, and copper ore, raised in the neighbourhood. Manufactories of paper, paint, and arsenic, are established in its vicinity. It sends two members to parliament, Falmouth being united with it. Pop. 3521. 2 miles N.W. of Falmouth.

PENSA, the capital of a government of the same name in Russia, at the confluence of the Pensä and Sura, on a height. It contains 12 churches and 2 monasteries. Pop. 11,000. 460 miles S.E. of Moscow. Lat. 53. 20. N. Long. 45. 38. E.

PENSACOLA, a to. of West Florida, on the Gulf of Mexico, at the head of a delightful bay formed by the Escambia, and some other rivers in Pensacola bay. It is of an oblong form, about a mile long. Since the Spaniards conquered it from the English in 1781, it has gradually declined. In 1794, the population did not exceed 400, exclusive of the military and the retainers of the government. It was occupied in 1818 by an American force. Lat. 30. 28. N. Long. 87. 12. W.

PENSHURST, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1453.

PENTHIEVRE, FORT, a fort in the west of France, 15 miles S.E. Lorient.

PENTLAND FRITH, the strait which separates the mainland of Scotland from the Orkney isles. It is only 12 miles over, but in it the sea runs with impetuous force by the meeting of so many tides; and there are, besides, several whirlpools and islands which increase the danger, so that no wind is able to support a vessel against the current.

PENTLAND HILLS, a ridge of hills in Scotland, about 4 miles west of Edinburgh, and extending a considerable way towards the western borders of Mid-Lothian.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, certain small islands at the east end of the Pentland frith, on the largest of which is a light-house. 4 miles N.E. of Duncansby-head.

PENTRAETH, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 938.

PENTRE-VOELAS, a pa., Denbighshire. Pop. 616.

PENTRICH, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 2521.

PENTROBIN, a township, Flintshire. Pop. 931.

PENTYRCH, a pa., Glamorganshire. Pop. 926.

PENWORTHAM, a pa., Lancashire. Pop. 4679.

PENZANCE, a seaport and m. t. of England, in the county of Cornwall, delightfully situated on the north-west side of the Mount's-Bay. It consists chiefly of four streets, intersecting each other at right angles; but of late many new streets have been added. It was incorporated in 1614, by King James I. It is so celebrated for salubrity of air, and mildness of climate, that invalids resort hither from every part of the united kingdom. In the town is a chapel of ease to the mother church of Madron, which is nearly two miles to the north-west; here are also meeting-houses for Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and Methodists, and a synagogue for the Jews; also a grammar-school, which is endowed by the corporation, a public library, and a geological society. There are likewise hot and cold sea-water baths. In the reign of Charles II., this was, by Royal charter, made one of the coinage towns, where the tin is assayed and weighed for the Duke of Cornwall's duty. The trade of Penzance is very considerable, and consists chiefly in the exportation of pilchards, and in shipping tin and copper, which abound in the vicinity. The pier is upwards of 600 feet in length, and is capable of giving shelter to 100 sail of vessels. It produces a revenue of above £1000 a-year, which is vested in the corporation. In 1816, a small light-house was erected at the extremity of it. Pop. 6563. Penzance is 10 miles east of the Land's End, and 282 W.S.W. of London.

PENZING, a large village of Austria, to the west of Vienna. Pop. 3300.

PEQUANNOCK, a township of the United States, New Jersey. Pop. 3853.

PEQUANNOCK POINT and RIVER, a small stream and headland, in Connecticut.

PEQUIGNY, a to. of France, on the Somme. Pop. 1300. 9 miles W. Amiens, and 20 S.E. Abbeville.

PERA, a populous suburb of Constantinople.

PERALADA, a to. of Catalonia. Pop. 2300. 9 miles W. of Rosas.

PERAMBAUCAM, a to. of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, 14 miles N.E. of Conjeveram.

PERASTO, a to. of Austrian Dalmatia, 8 miles N. of Cattara. Pop. 2800.

PERAULT, a vil. of France, noted for its mineral waters. 3 miles S.E. of Montpelier.

PERCY, a to. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 3000.

PERCY ISLES, in the South Pacific Ocean, near the N.E. coast of New Holland. They extend from about 21. 32. to 21. 45. S. Lat.

PERDIDO RIVER, a river of the United States, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

PERE EN RETZ, St. a to. of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Pop. 2000.

PERECOP, a very ancient fortress of European Turkey, on the isthmus which joins the Crimea to the continent. Near it are most productive salt lakes. Pop. 1200. Lat. 46. 8. 57. N. Long. 33. 42. 9. E.

PEREJASLAVI, a to. of European Russia, government of Pultava, 55 miles S.S.E. of Kiev. Pop. 6000.

PERESLAVI-SALESKOE, a to. of European Russia, government of Vladimir. It has a considerable linen manufacture. Pop. 4000. 88 miles N.E. of Moscow.

PEREVOLOCZNA, a small to. of European Russia, on the Dnieper, 112 miles N.W. of Ekatarinoslav.

PERGAMO, a to. of Asiatic Turkey, once a great capital, but now of little importance. Lat. 39. 11. N. Long. 27. E.

PERGOLA, a to. of Italy. It has manufactures of woollen and leather. Pop. 3000. 32 miles W. of Ancona.

PERIAC, a vil. of France, noted for its salt-works. 6 miles S.W. of Narbonne.

PERIAPATAM, a to. of India, province of Mysore. Lat. 12. 21. N. Long. 76. 25. E.

PERIERS, a small to. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 2500.

PERIGEOUX, a to. of France, department of the Dordogne, on the Ile. The cathedral is the only public building worth notice. There are also several Roman antiquities. Pop. 11,576. 70 miles N.E. of Bourdeaux.

PERIGORD, a province of France, now forming the department of the Dordogne.

PERINALDO, a to. of Piedmont, province of Nice, 18 miles E.N.E. of Nice. Pop. 1300.

PERKINSONVILLE, a post vil. of the United States, in Amelia county, Virginia.

PERLEBERG, a to. of the Prussian province of Brandenburg. Pop. 3000.

PERM, an extensive government of Russia, situated chiefly in Europe, but partly in Asia,

and adjacent to the government of Viatka on the west, and Tobolsk on the east. It belongs to the north of Russia, extending from the 56th to the 62d degrees of N. Lat. Area 125,000 square miles. Pop. 1,500,000.

PERM, the capital of the preceding government, on the Kama. It has some neat public buildings, and carries on an active traffic in the metals wrought in the surrounding country. Pop. 1000. 910 miles E. by S. of St Petersburg.

PERMACOIL, a to. and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. Lat. 12. 13. N. Lon. 79. 52. E.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brazil, bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Bahia, and E. by the desert territory. It is about 470 miles in extent from north to south, and about 370 from east to west. It abounds in sugar-cane, cotton, and Brazil wood.

PERNAMBUCO, or ST ANTONIO DO RECIFE, a city and seaport of Brazil, and capital of the province of the same name. It consists of four towns, Recife, St Antonio, Boa Vista, and Olinda. The two first of these are situated on two flat sand banks, surrounded by the sea, and connected together by a bridge, partly of stone, and partly of wood, and lined with shops, which render it so narrow, that two carriages cannot pass each other on it. St Antonio is connected with Boa Vista, situated on the continent, by a wooden bridge, which is likewise narrow. The greatest part of the extent of sand between Olinda, which is about a league distant, on the same sandbank as Recife, and the latter, remains uncovered, is open to the sea, and the surf there is very violent. The tide enters between the bridges, and encircles the middle compartment. The first division of the town is composed of brick houses; most of the streets are narrow, and there are no public buildings that require notice. St Antonio is composed chiefly of large houses and broad streets. Here is the governor's palace; the treasury; the town-hall and prison; the barracks; the Franciscan, Carmelite, and Penha convents, and several churches, the interiors of which are handsomely ornamented. This, which is the principal division of the town, comprises several squares, and has, to a certain degree a gay and lively appearance. A long embankment has been made, which connects the sandbank and town of St Antonio with the mainland to the south and west of Boa Vista. The river Capibaribe discharges its waters into the channel between St Antonio and Boa Vista. The harbour belonging to Recife, called the Mosquito, situated on the outward bank, is formed by a reef of rocks, which runs parallel with the town, at a very small distance. The town is defended by several forts. Pernambuco is a thriving place, being, in point of commercial importance, inferior only to Rio Janeiro and Bahia. Pop. 62,000.

PERNAU, a seaport to. of Russia, on the gulf

of Riga, 105 miles N. by E. of Riga. Pop. 9000.

PERNES, a to. of France, on the Nesque, 14 miles E.N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 4200.

PERONNE, a fortified to. of France, department of the Somme, on the Somme. It has some manufactures of linen, cotton, and cambric. Pop. 4029, 30 miles S.W. of Cambray.

PEROSA, LA, a to. of Piedmont, on the Cluson, 24 miles W.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 2300.

PEROTE, a small to. of Mexico, intendency of Vera Cruz, about 60 miles from the eastern coast, 7719 feet above the sea.

PERPENAD, a to. on the seacoast of Malabar, 15 miles S. of Calicut. Lat. 11. 3. N. Long. 75. 54. E. In 1800 it had 700 houses.

PERPIGNAN, a to. of France, capital of the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, on the Tet. It is a place of strength, and accounted one of the keys of the kingdom on the side of Spain. There are barracks for 5000 men. The cathedral is the only other building worth notice. Perpignan has manufactures of woollen and silk; also of soap. Pop. 17,618. 110 miles S.W. of Montpellier.

PERQUIMANS, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina.

PERRAN ARWORTHAL, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1504.

PERRAN UTHNOE, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1033.

PERRANZABULOE, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 2793.

PERREUX, a to. of France, department of the Loire. Pop. 2600.

PERRY, a co. of the United States, in Indiana.—Another in Ohio.

PERRYSVILLE, a to. of the United States, and capital of Bond county, Illinois.—The name of several townships.

PERSAIM, a to. of the Birman empire, province of Pegu, on the Irrawaddy, here called the Persaim. Lat. 16. 50. N. Long 95. E.

PERSEPOLIS, the ancient capital of Persia, in an extensive plain near the union of the Araxes and Cyrus. The ruins may be numbered among the most remarkable monuments of antiquity.

PERSERIN, a to. of European Turkey, in Romania, 45 miles E. by N. of Scutari. Pop. 16,000.

PERSHORE, a well built m. t. of England, in Worcestershire, on the Avon, once famed for its abbey, of which there are now but few vestiges. A good part of the church still remains, known by the name of the Holy Cross. 9 miles E.S.E. of Worcester. Pop. 2536.

PERSIA, called Iran by the natives, an extensive empire of Asia, which may be considered as the most opulent and powerful of any to the west of India. This region which for nearly 2000 years has been united into one monarchy, is bounded W. by the Euphrates and Tigris, with the mountains of Armenia and Koordistan; N. by the Caspian and the mountains of Caucasus; S. by the Persian

gulf; E. by a vast desert, which partly extends as far as the Indus, partly rises into the lofty mountain ranges of Hindoo Coosh and Parapomitus. The Persians first rose into notice on the ruins of the great empires founded on the Euphrates. Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and the empire of the great king extended wider than any before established in the world. It included on one side the west of India; on the other, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt; and was only bounded by the prodigies of valour with which the Greeks defended their small territory. The Persian monarchy yielded, after a feeble struggle, to the brave and disciplined armies of Alexander; and Greeks and Greek sovereigns continued, during several centuries, to reign over Asia. About two centuries before Christ, Artaxerxes founded the monarchy of the Parthians, and in the third century arose the dynasty of the Sassanides, who restored the name, with the religion and laws of ancient Persia. They were overthrown by the Mahometan invaders, who suffered in their turn from the successive invasions by the descendants of Zinghis; by Timur, and by the race to whom we give the name of Turks, who changed entirely the aspect of Western Asia. At length, in 1506, a native dynasty again arose under Abbas, who raised himself to the throne from almost a private station. His posterity having sunk into voluptuousness, Persia, in the beginning of the last century, was overrun by the Afghans, who carried fire and sword through its remotest extremities, and reduced its proudest cities to ashes. The atrocities of the Afghans were avenged, and the independence of Persia vindicated, by Nadir Shah; but though the victories of this daring chief threw a lustre on his country, after his death the country was almost torn to pieces by civil war, till the fortune of arms gave a decided superiority to Kerim, or Kureem Khan. His death gave rise to another disputed succession, with civil wars as furious as before. At length Aga Mahommed raised himself, by crimes and daring, to the sovereignty; and not only swayed it during his lifetime, but transmitted it to his nephew, Futteh Ali, an accomplished prince. Persia is a mountainous country. It is intersected by the immense chain of Caucasus; which fills the intervals between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Southwards spread the mountains of Armenia and Kurdistan, which connect themselves with Mount Taurus. These mountains, which are very lofty, form the frontier and debatable ground between the Persian and Turkish empires. The rivers of Persia, like its mountains, belong most properly to its frontier. The Euphrates and Tigris are entirely included within the pale of Bagdad, an appendage loosely attached to the Turkish empire. The Cyrus and Araxes are at present comprehended within the Russian frontier; the Oxus belongs properly to Tartary, and the Hindmend to

Cabul. The interior of Persia consists of an immense dry, salt plain, traversed by many mountains, the streams descending from which are usually lost in the sands, or formed into lakes. They produce, however, all the fertility which the empire can boast; and when they are abundant, render the plains through which they flow beautiful and luxuriant. The plain of Schiras is considered the boast of Persia, and almost of the east. The plain of Ispahan is only second to it. The provinces on the Caspian, watered from the great chains of Caucasus and Elbruz, are of remarkable fertility. The centre and south of Persia are entirely destitute of trees, a defect arising from its aridity. It abounds, however, in fruits; and the vine also flourishes in several provinces. The mulberry in the northern provinces is so extremely abundant as to render silk the staple produce of the empire. The rich and well watered plains of Ghilan and Mazanderan yield the sugar cane in considerable plenty. The deficiency of water is in general the great want. A vast extent of the empire is occupied as pasture, and tenanted by wandering shepherds, like those of Tartary and Arabia, who frequently resort to robbery for a subsistence. Persia has no mineral productions of very peculiar value. Salt is abundant, the ground being more or less impregnated with it; also all the lakes. Iron, lead, and copper are wrought to a small extent. The most extraordinary mineral production of Persia is that of naphtha or bitumen, found in pits three feet in diameter, and 10 or 12 deep, which fill of themselves after a certain period. The mountains produce turquoises and other precious stones. There is an excellent breed of mules; and the camel and the ass are used in travelling. A valuable wool, similar, though inferior to that of Thibet, is yielded by the goats of Kerman. Its wild animals are lions, tigers, bears, wild boars, jackalls, wolves, and hyenas. The government of Persia is a complete despotism. There is scarcely any thing which can be called a standing army. The royal slaves, 3000 in number, have recently been disciplined after the European manner. The royal guards amount to 10,000. But the defence of Persia rests mainly upon the wandering tribes, which, by a great effort, may be raised to 150,000 or 200,000 men. They consist entirely of cavalry, and receive no regular pay. The Persians are gay, lively, and active. They are ostentatious and profuse in their dress, lavishing upon their persons jewels and gold ornaments of all descriptions. All the Orientals respect the beard; but there is no country where it is regarded with such veneration as in Persia, being repeatedly during the day washed, combed, and adjusted. The Persians are the most learned people of the east: poetry and the sciences may even be considered as their ruling passion. In the former, their fame is decidedly superior to that of any other Oriental nation. The

names of Hafiz, Ferdusi, and Sadi, are classic even in Europe. Their poetry, however, is chiefly confined to love songs, and is too sensual and hyperbolic for Europeans. Morality is much studied in Persia, though little practised. The whole Persian nation are now Mahometans, of the sect of Sunnites, or of the followers of Ali. In Persia the luxury and splendour of the great afford an extensive demand for the finer fabrics, and for works of ornament. In the brilliancy of their colours they surpass the Turks, and perhaps even Europeans. The wool of their flocks is manufactured into beautiful carpets and shawls. Silk is also a great staple, either by itself, or mixed with cotton and wool; and they excel particularly in brocade and embroidery. Arms are extensively fabricated. Leather, paper, and porcelain, nearly equal to that of China, are also enumerated among the manufactures of Persia. At the same time, while these finer manufactures flourish, the useful manufactures must be at a low ebb; as Sir R. K. Porter mentions, in his recent work, that he met with a surgeon, whom he overjoyed beyond measure by presenting him with a lancet, an instrument which was not to be procured in Persia. In 1821, the exports of Persia were estimated at under a million and a half sterling. Supposed population of the countries subject to the Shah, ten millions.

PERSIAN GULF, called also the sea of Ommon, and the Green sea, an extensive bay of the Indian ocean, which, stretching in a W. N.W. direction, divides the Persian from the Arabian shore, the two uniting at its head. It is about eight degrees, or nearly 600 miles in length, and 200 miles in its greatest breadth; but the entrance at Cape Mussledoon is not broader than 55 miles.

PERTH, one of the largest counties of Scotland, 70 miles long from east to west, and 66 from south to north. It is bounded E. by Forfar, S.E. by the Frith of Tay and the counties of Kinross and Fife, S. by the Forth and the counties of Clackmannan and Stirling, S. W. by Dumbarton, W. by Argyre, N.W. by Inverness, and N. by a part of the same county, and that of Aberdeen. Area 2538 square miles. The Grampian mountains, piled one upon another in huge masses, extend through this county. The southern front of these mountains has, in many places, a gradual and pleasing slope into a champaign country, of great extent and fertility; and they are intersected in a thousand directions by winding valleys, which are watered by rivers and brooks of the most limpid water, clad with the richest pastures, sheltered by thriving woods that fringe the lakes and run along the streams. These valleys, where there is such a rich variety of natural beauty, form a contrast to the ruggedness of the surrounding mountains, and present to the eye the most romantic and sublime scenery. To the south of, and parallel to, the Grampians,

there runs a range of green hills. They are distinguished, in different parts, by the appellations of the Sidlaw and Ochil hills. Along the south side of the Grampians, and between the Ochil and the Sidlaw hills, a large valley or strath runs in the direction, and along the whole length of the Grampian mountains. This valley is of unequal breadth, from 10 to 15 miles, and upwards of 100 miles in length. It is intersected by various beautiful rivers, and is eminently fertile in every species of grain. Along the banks of all the rivers of this county, after they descend from the northern hills into the champaign country, there are extensive tracts of rich land, under high cultivation, adorned with elegant mansions and extensive plantations, which exhibit a pleasing and plentiful appearance. The Carse of Gowrie, between the Sidlaw hills and the Tay, is a level tract of rich clay, or alluvial soil, deposited in the course of ages, highly cultivated, and abundantly fruitful. The two greatest rivers are the Tay and Forth, and their tributaries; namely, first, the Lyon, the Garry, the Bran, the Isla, the Almond and the Earn; and second, the Teath, the Allan, and the Devon. The principal lakes are lochs Tay, Rannoch, Erich, Earn, and Katrine. Horticulture has made rapid progress. There are upwards of 20 orchards in the Carse of Gowrie; and plantations have increased rapidly in every corner of the county, since the beginning of this century. Coal is found in the southern parts; limestone and freestone are pretty generally diffused. The mountains on the north and west are chiefly granite. In Monteth there is a ridge of steatites or soap rock; and a very valuable kind of clay has been discovered in great beds near Culross. Pop. 142,894.

PERTH, the capital of the above county, on the right bank of the Tay, over which is a fine stone bridge of nine arches, finished in 1772. It is regular and well built, having four streets from east to west, which are again crossed by others, at right angles from north to south. In addition to this, in the course of the present century, a new town has arisen, containing a number of streets, with many fine houses. On the north and south, the town has two beautiful green meadows, called "Inches," each of which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit. Adjoining the North Inch is a crescent, a place, and a terrace. Here is also an elegant new theatre, and a fine barrack. The public buildings are, the town-house; the new prison, adjoining which, facing the Tay, an elegant building, containing halls for the public offices, has been erected. Between the High Street and the South Street, stands the church of St John the Baptist, a building of great antiquity, with a high spire, but not otherwise remarkable, except for the bad taste of the modern repairs. There are chapels for dissenting congregations in almost every part of the town. That erected in Prince's Street

by the members of the Episcopal communion, though small, is a piece of beautiful architecture. In the High Street is the guild-hall, a plain building, and at the west end of it a new church, with a steeple 140 feet high. In George Street is the coffeeroom, a very handsome hall; the museum of the literary and antiquarian society. The two latter are included in a building raised to the memory of a late public-spirited magistrate. A little to the south and west of the new church is an old hospital, a considerable building, now used as warehouses, founded by James VI. At the extremity of the South Inch stands the depot, built by government for the reception of prisoners of war, now used as a depot for military stores. Perth is a town of great antiquity. In the year 1210, King William renewed its charter at Stirling; and therein it is expressly stated that he confirms the privileges which the burgh enjoyed in the time of his grandfather, King David, who died in 1153, and adds to it new privileges. Prior to the reign of the Stuart family, it was the usual residence of the Scottish monarchs; and the parliament-house, in a close on the north side of the High Street, for some time occupied as an Episcopal chapel, and many of the houses of the nobility, still remain, converted into modern dwelling-houses. Perth has been the scene of many important transactions recorded in Scottish history. The church in which John Knox preached a sermon against idolatry, May 15, 1559, is now divided into three, named the East, Middle, and West Kirks. The salmon fishery on the Tay, at and near Perth, is very extensive. The staple manufacture at Perth was linen; but of late the cotton manufacture has almost superseded it. Besides these, there are extensive manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, and gloves; and great quantities of grain and potatoes are exported to the London markets. It has a grammar school, besides an academy upon an excellent plan. In the neighbourhood are considerable bleachfields, printfields, and spinning machinery. Perth sends a member to parliament. Pop. 20,016. 39 miles N. of Edinburgh by Kinghorn, 42 by Queensferry, 22 W. of Dundee. Lat. 56. 22. N. Long. 3. 27. W.

PERTUIS, a to. of France, 40 miles S.E. of Avignon. Pop. 4000.

PERU, a country of South America, now much less than it was under the incas, having been diminished in 1718, by the separation of Quito on the north as far as the river Tumbez, which was annexed to New Granada, and in 1778 by the loss of Potosi and several other of its richest districts on the east, which were annexed to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. Its present extent is therefore from the Rio Tumbez, in 3. 30. S. Lat., to the chain of Vilcanota, in 15. S. Lat., or 690 geographical miles. Area, according to Humboldt, 30,000 square leagues. It is bounded

N. by the southern provinces of Quito, Mainas, Jaen de Bracamoros, and Guayaquil, W. by the Pacific Ocean, E. by the land of the Missions, the Pampas del Sacramento, and the vast plains which, spreading out from the eastern Andes, extend into the Portuguese territories. These plains are covered with a tall rushy grass, and are watered by the great river Amazons, with its tributary streams. The country is divided into Upper and Lower Peru. Between the Andes, which traverse the country from north to south, and the shore, lies the country of Lower Peru, forming an inclined plain from 10 to 20 leagues in breadth, and consisting for the most part of sandy deserts, without vegetation or inhabitants. The cause of this sterility is the total absence of rain. The only spots capable of cultivation are the banks of navigable rivers, or such as are within the reach of artificial irrigation. In this low tract the climate is sultry. In Lima the thermometer ranges commonly between 60 and 85 degrees. The country between the two cordilleras is called the Sierra, or Upper Peru, and now constitutes Bolivia. It consists of barren mountains and rocks, interspersed with fertile and cultivated valleys. On these uplands vegetation flourishes, and to the height of 10,000 feet the climate is mild and temperate, being a mixture of perpetual spring and autumn. Beyond this, and at the height of 14,000 feet, commences the limit of perpetual snow, where everlasting winter reigns. Here are also many volcanoes, which are flaming within, while their summits, chasms, and apertures, are involved in ice. The lama, the guanaco, the vicuña, and the alpaca, or the different species of American camel, find their native climate in the cold districts; the jaguar, the cougar or puma, and several other wild animals, inhabit the thick forests; while the elk, the antbear, deer, monkeys, the great black bear of the Andes, and armadillos are very numerous. The woods abound in beautiful birds, the rivers in fish and alligators, and numerous tribes of reptiles infest the warm districts of the coast, in which venomous insects are also common. Peru trades with Europe, the East Indies, coastwise with Mexico, Guatemala, and Chili, and overland with the provinces of the Rio de la Plata. Its exports are chiefly gold and silver, wine, brandy, sugar, pimento, Jesuit's bark, salt, vicuña wool, coarse wools, and some other manufactures of little value; and it receives in return European goods, live stock, provisions, tallow, cocoa, Paraguay tea, cocoa leaf, indigo, timber, cordage, pitch, and copper. The mountainous districts abound in metallic wealth. They are richly interspersed with veins of gold, and of heavy silver ores, in which pieces of pure silver, solid copper, and lead ore occur, frequently intermixed with white silver ore, and virgin silver in threads. In many parts there are rich veins of gold ore in quartz, and gold

is obtained by washing; and silver and other metallic ores occur, of which no use is made. Quicksilver also abounds. The ores are frequently extremely rich, producing from 5 to 50 lbs. of silver for every hundred-weight of ore. The number of gold mines and washings worked is about 70, and the number of silver mines 680, which includes all the different works on the same spot. Of quicksilver, four mines exist, with four of copper and twelve of lead. Emeralds and other precious stones are found in this country, with obsidian, and the stone of the incas, a marcasite capable of the highest polish. Peru was invaded by Pizarro in 1513, and finally conquered. At that time, the Peruvians knew the arts of architecture, sculpture, mining, working the precious metals and jewels, cultivated their land, were clothed, and had a regular system of government, and a code of civil and religious laws. They had no right idea, however, of property, as their land was cultivated for the common benefit. In the arts of architecture, they had advanced far beyond the other nations of America. The great temple of the sun at Pachacamac, with the palace of the incas, and the fortress, were so connected together as to form one great building, half a league in circuit; and many ruins of palaces and temples still existing, prove the extent of the knowledge and perseverance of these people. The immense obelisks of Tiahuacan, and the town of Chulunacus, with the mausoleums of Chachapoyas, which are conical stone buildings, supporting large rude busts, are among the most singular, though unfortunately the least known of the Peruvian remains, and are equally curious as the great military roads, with their accompanying palaces or posts. Peru, like all other provinces of South America, has revolted from the authority of the mother country. On 28th July 1821, the independence of Peru was proclaimed; and by the battle of Ayacucho, in December 1824, the authority of Spain in South America was annihilated. It is now divided into two republics, namely, North or Lower Peru, and Bolivia or Upper Peru.

PERUGIA, (an. geo., *Perusia*.) a to. of Italy, in the States of the Church, the capital of a province of the same name. It stands near the Tiber. It is a clean and well built town, but has in general an air of gloom, from the number of its churches and convents, which are by no means elegant. The cathedral is a very indifferent building, both in its architecture and decorations, though some of the churches are better. The most interesting objects are a number of valuable paintings. Perugia contains few ruins. The gate of the Piazza Grimana is, however, of the time of the Romans; and at the gate of St Angelo still stands a temple of Mars, adorned with pillars of oriental granite. The other objects of interest are the town-house, the theatre, which is large and handsome, and two public

fountains. Perugia has a university on a small scale: likewise several hospitals. It has some manufactures of velvet and other silk stuffs. Pop. 30,000. 85 miles N. of Rome.

PERUWELZ, a to. of the Netherlands, 12 miles N. by E. of Valenciennes. Pop. 5500.

PERWUTTUM, a to. of Hindostan, province of Golconda. Lat. 15. 57. N. Long. 78. 40. E.

PESARO, (an. geo., *Pisaurum*.) a fortified, well built town of Italy, in a province of the same name, in the States of the Church. Its streets are clean and airy. Its market-place is ornamented with a fountain, and a marble statue of Pope Urban VIII. Some of the churches are remarkable for their paintings, others for their architecture. Pop. 15,000. 34 miles N.W. of Ancona.

PESCARA, a to. of Naples, at the mouth of the river Pescara, 40 miles E. of Aquila.

PESCHIERA, a to. and a strong fortress of Austrian Italy, province of Verona, near where the Mincio issues from the lake of Garda, 18 miles N.N.W. of Mantua. Pop. 2500.

PESCO CONSTANZO, a to. of Naples, in Abbruzzo Citra. Pop. 2300.

PESENAS, a to. of France, at the confluence of the Peyre and the Herault. It has manufactures on a small scale, of cotton, woollen, silk, leather, and soap. Pop. 8300. 25 miles S.W. of Montpelier.

PESHAWUR, a very ancient city of Afghanistan, province of Cabul, and capital of a district of the same name. The city stands on an uneven surface, is upwards of five miles in circumference, and contains about 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are generally built of unburnt brick, in wooden frames, and are mostly three stories high. The streets are narrow, but paved, with a kennel in the middle. There are many mosques in the town, but none of them, or of the public buildings, are worthy of notice, except a fine caravanserai, and the citadel. Some other of the palaces are splendid, but few of the nobility have good houses. Lat. 34. 6. N. Long. 71. 13. E.

PESME, a to. of France, department of the Upper Saone. Pop. 1700.

PEST, a palatinate of Hungary, lying chiefly along the east bank of the Danube. Area 4050 square miles. Pop. 362,000.

PEST, or **PESTH**, the greatest commercial town, and the most populous city of Hungary, on the Danube, opposite to Buda, from which it is separated by a bridge of boats, three quarters of a mile in length. Pest consists of the Old and New towns, the latter the better built; but throughout the whole, the streets are tolerably spacious and regular, and the houses substantial, if not elegant. Of the public buildings, the principal are the hospital of invalids, the barracks, and a quadrangular edifice, begun in 1786 by Joseph II, and at present occupied by the military. Of the churches, the Catholics have four; the

Lutherans, the Calvinists, and the followers of the Greek faith, have one each. The university of Pest, the only one in Hungary, is richly endowed. Pest contains a botanical garden, and on the Buda side of the river, an observatory, and a museum and public library unconnected with the university. The manufactures are various, comprising silk, cotton, leather, jewellery, and musical instruments; also tobacco, which is here a government monopoly. Pop. 62,850. 130 miles E.S.E. of Vienna.

PETCHELEE, an important province of China, being that in which Pekin, the capital, is situated. Pop. 38,000,000.

PETER, St, a tributary of the Mississippi, in North America.

PETER, St, a river of Spain, which separates the isle of Leon (containing Cadiz) from the mainland.

PETER, St, one of the Virgin islands.

PETER'S LAKE, St, a lake of Canada, about 20 miles long, and 15 broad.

PETER LE PORT, St, a m. t. of England, in Guernsey, with a good harbour and pier, and defended by two castles.

PETERBOROUGH, a city of England, in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, which, being navigable for small craft, allows a considerable trade in iron, coals, and timber. It contains many buildings of great neatness, and the streets are mostly regular. Of the public buildings, the cathedral is the most remarkable. It was begun in 1117, and is a magnificent structure. It extends 476 feet in length, and about 203 in breadth. The style of architecture is Norman. It contains a monument to the memory of Catharine of Aragon, wife of Henry VIII.; and another to the memory of Mary, Queen of Scots, both of whom were buried here. The remains of the latter were subsequently removed by her son, King James. Besides the cathedral, there is a spacious parish church, which has been lately remodeled and repaired. The trade of Peterborough is chiefly in corn and malt, coal, timber, &c. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 5553; including the hamlets, 6313. 81 miles N. of London.

PETERBOROUGH, a post vil. of the United States, in Maddison county, New York.—Also a township in New Hampshire.

PETERCULTER, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1223.

PETERHEAD, a pa. and seaport to. of Scotland, county of Aberdeen. It is a pleasantly situated, well aired, and well built town, standing on a peninsula and small island, projecting into the German ocean, and forming the eastmost point of land in Scotland. The public buildings are an elegant and commodious town-house, with a spire built of granite, 125 feet high; the established church, a large, elegant, and commodious building, having a very fine spire built of granite; a *quoad sacra* church, and the Episcopal chapel, a handsome

modern building, finished with considerable taste. There are, besides these, Secession, Independent, and Methodist chapels; a coffee-room, and public rooms for the accommodation of those frequenting Peterhead during the summer season, for the benefit of the air and mineral waters, for which the place has long been celebrated. As a commercial town, Peterhead has made rapid advances. Its two harbours are naturally excellent, and have been much improved by art. In 1823 fifteen vessels belonging to this port were employed in the Greenland whale fishery, but it has since declined, and is now nearly extinct. This has been compensated by the extension of the herring fishery, which is prosecuted on a large scale. The cod or white fishery is also carried on to a considerable extent. There are but few manufactures, except rope-making and ship-building. The exports consist chiefly of provisions, such as grain, fish, butter, cheese, eggs, salted pork; granite is also exported. Pop., including parish, 6695. 132 miles N. of Edinburgh.

PETERSBURG, St, a government or province in the N. W. of European Russia, at the eastern extremity of the gulf of Finland. Area 15,000 square miles. Pop. 585,000.

PETERSBURG, St, a very large city, and the modern capital of the Russian empire, at the eastern extremity of the gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the river Neva, which divides it into two parts. Its streets are wide and regular. Previous to 1703, its site contained nothing but a couple of huts; and the spot on which Peter I. proposed to build a fortified seaport was a low marshy island, covered in summer with mud, and in winter a frozen pool. After the battle of Pultava (in 1709), and the permanent acquisition of Livonia, Peter enlarged his plan, and prosecuted it with great ardour: and the new city had made a surprising progress before his death in 1725. It has since been progressively extended and embellished, particularly by the Empress Catharine II., who first made it the permanent abode of the court. The form of Petersburg, like that of Paris, is nearly circular; its diameter about four miles. It is divided into four comprehensive divisions, viz., the Admiralty or central quarter; the quarter between the Admiralty and the country to the south and east; the original Petersburg quarter, occupying an insulated tract on the north side; and the Vasili-Ostrov, another insulated tract to the north of the river. On the land side, St Petersburg is almost entirely open; but the approach by sea is guarded by the fort of Cronstadt. Its site is completely level, and so low, that high tides cause considerable inundations. The Admiralty or central quarter is about two miles in length. The part adjacent to the river combines both fashion and business. Here are the winter palace of the czar, above 20 public buildings of magnitude, and the residences of the chief merchants.

The streets are elegant, and rents high. The second and third Admiralty quarters, less fashionable, but well built, extend in lines parallel to the first, but more distant from the river. They are inhabited chiefly by merchants and tradesmen. The quarter between the Admiralty and the country to the south and east is very extensive; and though termed the suburbs, is in general very well built. The original quarter, distinguished by the name of St Petersburg, comprises several islands, of which only the one adjoining the middle of the city is thickly inhabited. Its streets are straight and wide; but it contains no splendid edifices. The most striking object is the citadel, a regular hexagon, on the north bank of the Neva. Its tower, above 360 feet in height, is seen from many points of the city, and serves as a landmark to strangers. This quarter still contains the cottage occupied by Peter I. during the building of the city. The Vasil-Ostrov is the seat of commerce, containing on the bank of the river the quay for loading and unloading merchandise, and, towards the sea, the harbour for galleys. Here is the exchange, the custom-house, and the warehouses of entrepot. There are two bridges over the main stream of the Neva, and three over its branches; they are all of boats, and are removed whenever danger is apprehended from the ice rushing down the stream. The Neva, soon after entering St Petersburg, sends off a branch, and from the middle of the city another branch, both to the northward. These fall soon after into the sea, and form the insulated tracts on which the northern part of the city is built. The main stream flows through the middle of the city, and has along its south side a quay three miles in length, and embanked in all its extent with a wall, parapet, and pavement of granite. The southern part of the town is divided, not by branches of the river, but by canals, which give St Petersburg, in its water communications, a resemblance to Amsterdam. The finest of the canals is called the Fontanka. No city in Europe can stand a comparison with St Petersburg in the width and regularity of its streets; but the squares are less numerous than might have been expected. There are, however, four in the first Admiralty quarter, in the middle of the town; and to the eastward of these, near the marble palace, is an extensive public garden, with beautiful alleys. The streets are for the most part paved with stone. The houses, originally of wood, are now of brick; and real stone structures are very rare. The winter palace of the czar is a building of great extent, approaching to the form of a square, being 450 feet in length, 350 in breadth, and 70 in height. In the same part of the town (the first Admiralty quarter), stood the summer palace, now demolished. The Hermitage is a separate palace, built by the Empress Catherine. The marble palace is an elegant

structure, partly of marble, more of stone. The Taurida, a very large building, erected by Potemkin, and now belonging to the Crown, has extensive galleries and fine gardens. It is now used for barracks. In a suburb to the north is a wooden palace, belonging to the grand duke Constantine. In the Vasil-Ostrov is the imperial academy, a fine stone structure; also the academy of the fine arts, and the great building for the cadets, which contains a garden and an open space for military exercises. The Admiralty contains store-houses, and docks for the construction of eight or ten ships of war. At no great distance from it are the senate-house, the post-office, the pawn-bank, and the office for foreign affairs. Among the other public edifices are the royal stables, the police-office, the medical college, and the foundling hospital, all in the second quarter of the Admiralty. Petersburg contains two noble monuments: these are, the magnificent equestrian statue of Peter the Great, and the column erected in honour of the Emperor Alexander. There are several collections of books; but none were open to the public until 1812. There are about 40 booksellers' shops, and about half as many printing-houses. The St Petersburg university is of so late a date as 1819; but there are inferior institutions in considerable number, such as schools for medicine, surgery, navigation, mining; also several military colleges and charity schools. Here are also several academies, one of sciences, another of the fine arts, and a third for promoting a knowledge of the Russian history and language. The principal charitable institutions are the foundling hospital, the infirmary, the sailors' hospital, the lazaretto, the work-house, the house for inoculating, the asylum for the blind, the deaf and dumb, the medico-philanthropic institute, the humane society, and an association of widows who attend sick persons in the hospitals, or in their own houses. The manufacturing establishments are very various. There is on account of government, a grand tapestry work, a large manufacture of aquafortis, a mint, and assay office in the citadel, a bronze work, a foundry of metals, a foundry of cannon and powder-mills; also on account of individuals, manufactures of silk, cotton, woollen, paper, and cards, wax-cloth, snuff, tobacco, leather, watches, glass, and printing types. There are also mathematical and musical instrument makers, coach-makers, jewellers, and goldsmiths, shipwrights, potters, and soap-boilers. The exports are hemp and flax, leather and tallow, iron, and the skins of hares and foxes from the forests; also canvass and other coarse linen. The minor articles are bees wax, lintseed, lintseed oil, tar, potash, and tobacco. The imports are colonial produce and manufactures. The number of ships that enter the Neva annually varies from 1000 to 1700, of which nearly the half are British. Pop., in 1838, 469,720. 435 miles E. by N. of Stock-

holm, 1400 E.N.E. of London. Lat. 59. 56. 23. N. Long. 30. 18. 45. E.

PETERSBURG, a bo. and port of entry of the United States, in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, on the Appomatox, 12 miles above its junction with James river. It is one of the handsomest towns in the state, being the emporium of export and import to a large district. It contains a court-house, jail, an academy, and five churches for different denominations of Christians. 25 miles S. by E. of Richmond.—It is also the name of various townships.

PETERSFIELD, a m. t. of England, county of Hants. It sends one member to parliament. Pop. 1803. 18 miles N.E. of Portsmouth.

PETERSHAM, a vil. of England, in Surrey, on the Thames. Pop. 610. 10 miles W.S.W. of London.

PETERSHAM, a township of the United States, in Massachusetts.

PETERSTHALL, a vil. of Germany, 24 miles E.S.E. of Strasburg. Pop. 2000.

PETERSWALD, a vil. of Bohemia, 20 miles S. by E. of Dresden. Pop. 1500.

PETERSWALDAU, a to. of Prussian Silesia, 9 miles S. of Schweidnitz. Pop. 3000.

PETERWARDEIN, or PETER-VARA, a strong town of Slavonia, on the Danube. The works are extensive, and the garrison considerable. Pop. 3700.

PETHAM, a pa., Kent. Pop. 582.

PETHERWIN, South, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 988.

PETHERTON, NORTH, a m. t. and pa. of England, county of Somerset. Pop. 5800.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, a m. t. of England, county of Somerset. Pop. 2294.

PETITE RIVIERE, a river of Canada, which falls into the Ottawa.

PETLAND, a large to. in Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, 15 miles N. by E. from Cambay. Lat. 22. 32. N. Long. 72. 57. E.

PETRELLA, a to. of Naples. Pop. 3000.

PETRINIA, a to. of Croatia, 35 miles E. of Carlstadt. Pop. 2900.

PETROCKSTOW, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 581.

PETRONELL, a to. of Austria, 12 miles W by S. of Presburg. Pop. 2000.

PETROSAYODSK, a to. of European Russia, 65 miles N.E. of Olonetz. Pop. 3000.

PETROX, St, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1035.

PETSCHORA, a large river of European Russia, which falls into the Arctic Ocean.

PETTEN, a vil. of North Holland, on the German Ocean, 10 miles N. of Alkmaar.

PETTINENGO, a to. of Piedmont, province of Biella. Pop. 2300.

PETTY, a pa., Inverness-shire. Pop. 1826.

PETWORTH, a well built m. t. of England, in Sussex, on the Arun. The streets are irregular. The church has a square tower, and is the place of interment for the Percies, dukes of Northumberland. In the centre of

the town is a very handsome market-house of stone. It has a charity school, alms-houses, and an hospital; also a bridewell. Petworth house, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Egremont, stands close to the town. Pop. 3114. 12 miles N.E. Chichester.

PEVENSEY, a vil. of England, in Sussex, on a small river which falls into Pevensay bay. Its importance has declined, owing to the receding of the sea. Pop. 875. 14 miles S.W. Hastings.

PEVER, a small river of England, in Cheshire, which runs into the Weaver.

PEWSEY, a pa., Wiltshire. Pop. 1588.

PEYRAT, a to. of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 1600.

PEYREHOURADE, a to. France, 20 miles E. by N. of Bayonne. Pop. 2000.

PEYTONSBURG, a post vil. of the United States, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia.

PEZENAS, (anc. Piscenæ,) a to. of France, department of Herault. It has manufactures of woollens, cotton stuffs, &c. Pop. 7490. 39 miles W. of Montpelier.

PEAFFENDORF, a vil. of Prussian Silesia, 1 mile N. of Liegnitz.

PEAFFENHAUSEN, a to. of Bavaria, 5 miles N.N.W. of Mindelheim. Pop. 3000.

PEAFFENHOFEN, a to. of Tyrol, on the Inn, 14 miles W. Inspruck. Pop. 3000.

PFEDERSHEIM, a to. of Germany, 23 miles S. of Metz. Pop. 1700.

PFEFFENHEIM, a to. of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 1700.

PFEFFICON, a to. of the Swiss Canton of Zurich, 11 miles E. Zurich. Pop. 2700.

PRINZ AND ENZ, a circle or district of the grand duchy of Baden, in Germany. Pop. 132,000.

PFORTZHEIM, a to. of Germany, in Baden, at the junction of the Wurm and the Nagold. It has manufactures of linen, trinkets, and hardware articles. Pop. 6500. 22 miles W. N.W. Stutgard.

PFRONTEN, a vil. and pa. of Bavaria. Pop. 2200.

PFULLENDORF, a to. of Germany, 19 miles N. by E. of Constance. Pop. 1500.

PFULLINGEN, a to. of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Pop. 3200.

PFUNGSTADT, a vil. of Germany, on the Modan, 5 miles S.S.E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2100.

PFYN, a small but neat to. of Switzerland, canton of Thurgau.

PHALSBOURG, a to. of France, 30 miles N.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 3100.

PHARSALIA, the ancient Pharsalus, a to. of Thessaly, 18 miles S.E. of Larissa. Pop. 5000.

PHARSALIA, a post vil. of the United States, in Chenango county, New York.

PHELPS, a township of the United States, Ontario county, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, the second city, and formerly the capital of the United States, in

Pennsylvania, and county of the same name. It is 126 miles from the Atlantic, by the course of the river and bay, and is situated on the narrowest part of an isthmus, between the Delaware and the Schuylkill rivers, about six miles above their confluence. The buildings now occupy a space four miles long, from north to south; and they extend from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. The streets are regular and spacious. Broad Street is 113 feet wide; High, or Market Street, 100; Mulberry Street, 60 feet; and the other streets, in the original plan, are 50 feet wide. The squares are remarkably numerous. The public buildings are the late state-house and offices, two city court-houses, a county-house, a state penitentiary, a bridewell or jail, a university, the philosophical society's hall, the hall for the academy of natural sciences, the Washington hall, a public library, an hospital, the Friends' alms-house, three dispensaries, an alms-house, two dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, a laboratory, an amphitheatre, a masonic hall, ten incorporated banks, and about 100 churches and places of public worship. Several of the churches are spacious and elegant. The state-house was erected in 1753, and its architecture is much admired. The bank of Pennsylvania is a remarkably elegant edifice of marble. The masonic hall is an beautiful Gothic edifice, with a handsome steeple. The houses of the city are generally constructed of brick, without much ornament, but have a striking appearance of convenience, comfort, neatness, and opulence. The city contains five different markets, the principal of which is in Market or High Street, and extends from the Delaware through six squares. The United States bank is in this city; and here is the mint, in which the national money is coined. Philadelphia exceeds all other towns in the United States, in the variety and excellence of its manufactures. These are of cotton, nails, shot, leather, paper, ropes, glass, &c. with numerous printing offices, marble-works, breweries, distilleries, &c. In the extent of its commerce, it is inferior only to New York and Boston. Over the Delaware, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna, in the approaches to the city, there are 10 excellent bridges. The Delaware is navigable to this place for a 74 gun ship. The literary and benevolent institutions are numerous. The Philadelphia library originated with Dr Franklin. There is, besides, a museum, a philosophical apparatus, the Loganian library, and various other libraries, and literary and philosophical institutions. The library of the society of Friends contains about 2000 volumes. The oldest seminary of learning in Pennsylvania is that incorporated by William Penn, by the title of the Friends' Public Schools. It supports a number of schools. The Pennsylvania hospital was established in 1752. The university consists of four departments, of arts, medi-

cine, natural science, and law. Connected with it is the academy, in which youth are instructed in the learned languages, preparatory to college; and a charity school for the education of poor children. Population of the city and liberties in 1790, 43,525; in 1840, 258,832. 90 miles S.W. of New York, 321 S.W. of Boston. Lat. 39. 57. N. Long. 75. 10. W.

PHILIP, FORT ST, a celebrated fortress of the island of Minorca. The works were levelled by the Spaniards in 1805.

PHILIP, St, a vil. of Mexico, in South America, on the Rio del Norte.

PHILIP ISLAND, the name of various islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a to. of the Netherlands, 22 miles S. by W. of Namur. Pop. 1200.

PHILIPPI, a to. of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 80 E. by N. of Salonica.

PHILLACK, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 3053.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, an archipelago in the Eastern Seas, consisting of a great number of islands of various sizes, on many of which the Spaniards have establishments, while others are but little known. They extend from the 13th or 14th degree, as far as the 19th or 20th degree of N. Lat. By far the largest island is Luzon. All these islands are nominally subordinate to the Spanish government at Manilla. From their situation, they possess the peculiarities of a tropical climate, although not liable to intense heats. Their principal production is rice, which is the chief food of the natives. The other products are different sorts of pulse, bread fruit, beans, and the cacavata. The fruit trees are few in number, and of an indifferent quality, except the plantain, to which may be added the orange and mango. Manilla produces indigo of an inferior quality; but the tobacco is excellent. The islands contain mines of gold and iron. The mountains afford excellent timber, both for ship and house-building. Horses and horned cattle, introduced by the Spaniards, have thriven exceedingly. Among the curious birds found here are the swallows, which form the edible nests so highly esteemed by the Chinese; and the biche de mar, another Chinese delicacy, is also produced on the coast. These islands continue, notwithstanding their fertility, in a very desolate state, owing partly to the sloth of the native inhabitants, and partly to the illiberal and intolerant policy of the Spaniards, who will not allow the industrious Chinese to settle in them. All kinds of India piece goods may be imported here with advantage, and all kinds of European cutlery and iron. The exports are birds' nests, cassia, gold dust, pepper, rattans, sago, tortoise shell, wax, wild honey, amber, marble, tar, brimstone, and many other articles of inferior note. These islands were first discovered by Magellan in 1521; but it was not till the year 1565 that they were taken possession of. Manilla was

constituted the capital of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored in 1764. The aggregate area of these islands is 134,115 square miles; and in 1837, the population was estimated at three millions and a half.

PHILIPPOLI, a large to. of European Turkey, in Macedon, on a small island formed by the Marizza. Before the earthquake which took place here in 1818, by which the town was in a great measure destroyed, Philippopoli was a thriving place, containing 30,000 inhabitants. 95 miles W.N.W. of Adrianople.

PHILIPSBURG, a fortified to. of Germany, 5 miles S. of Spire. Pop. 1100.

PHILIPSTOWN, a to. of Ireland, in King's county, where the assizes are held. Pop. near 2000. 60 miles E. of Dublin.

PHILLIPSBURG, a post vil. of the United States, Orange county, New York.—The name of various townships.

PHILLIPSTON, a post vil. of the United States, Worcester county, Massachusetts.

PHILOKIA, a to. of European Turkey, 56 miles S. by E. of Joannina.

PHOSIDE, a township of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 504.

PIACENZA, or **PLACENTIA**, a to. of Italy, duchy of Parma, near the junction of the Po with the Trebia. It is defended by a castle. Of its streets, a few are broad and straight, but most of them are narrow and gloomy. Of the public squares, one contains two fine equestrian statues in bronze, representing individuals of the Farnese family. The town has two other squares of inferior interest, one of them containing the ducal palace, the other the cathedral, a handsome building which contains a number of fine paintings. The new theatre is also worthy of notice. The university is of no great note; but the town library contains 30,000 volumes; and there are several extensive private collections. It has manufactures of silk stuffs, woollen, fustian, stockings, and hats; also a great yearly fair, held in April. Pop. 25,000. 32 miles W.N.W. of Parma.—Piacenza is also the name of a duchy of Italy.

PIANA DE GRECI, a to. in the north of Sicily, 16 miles S.W. of Palermo.

PIANELLA, a to. of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the Pescara. Pop. 3200.

PIANEZZA, a to. of Piedmont, on the Dora Riparia, 9 miles W. of Turin. Pop. 2000.

PIANOZA, a small island of the Mediterranean, between Elba and Corsica.

PIAVE, a large river of Italy, which flows through the territory of Venice, and falls into the Adriatic, N.E. of Venice.

PIAZZA, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Noto. It is noted for the number of its churches and convents. Pop. 13,500. 80 miles S.E. of Palermo.

PICARDY, a large province in the north of France, bounded W. by the English Channel, and E. by the Netherlands. Since 1790, it

forms the department of the Somme, and part of those of the Oise, Aisne, and Pas de Calais.

PICCIANO, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. Pop. 3800.

PICHINCHA, a very lofty mountain and volcano of Quito. Lat. 0. 11. 32. S.

PICKAWAY, a co. of the United States, in the central part of the state of Ohio.

PICKERING, a m. t. of England, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. It has a large church, with a lofty spire. Here are also chapels for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Quakers. Pop. 3346. 26 miles N.E. of York.

PICKHILL, a pa. of England, N.R.Y. Pop. 758.

PICKMERE, a small river of England, in Cheshire, which runs into the Pever.

PICO, a mountainous island near the coast of Africa, one of the Azores, 7000 feet high.

PICTOU, a small isle, river, bay, and settlement, in Nova Scotia, at the southern extremity of the Gulf of St Lawrence.

PIDDINGTON, a pa., North Hampshire. Pop. 983.

PIDDLE, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Bristol Channel.

PIDDELTOWN, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 1223.

PIDDELTRENTSHIDE, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 680.

PIEDIMONTE, a to. of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It has manufactures of cloth and paper. Pop. 4700.

PIEDMONT, (*i.e.* Pie de Monte, a country at the Foot of Mountains,) the principal province of the continental states of the king of Sardinia, forming the north-west portion of Italy, having France on the west, and Lombardy on the east. Its area is 13,000 square miles. Its surface presents a succession of mountains and hills. It is of an oblong form, extending in length from north to west. It is watered in its whole breadth by the Po, which receives the two Doras, the Stura, the Orco, the Sesia, the Tanaro, the Borbio, the Balbo, the Bormida, and the Varo. The country of Piedmont, generally speaking, is one of the most healthy, fertile, and pleasant in Italy. The plains yield wheat, rye, barley, and maize; and the lower grounds rice. The hills are in general covered with vineyards. Olives, almonds, chestnuts, and in a smaller quantity, figs, oranges, and lemons, are raised. The pastures are extensive and rich. Silk is raised in immense quantities, and, on account of its fineness and strength, is preferred to all the silks of Italy. The country was subdivided in 1816 into 26 districts. Pop. nearly two millions and a half.

PIELIS-YERVI, a large lake in the east of Finland, in Carelia. It is 67 miles in length, and from 6 to 14 in breadth. It communicates with the Lake Oroviesi.

PIENZA, a to. of Italy, in Tuscany, 45 miles S. of Florence.

PIERRE, a to. of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Pop. 1500.

PIERRE, ST, a to. of France, 20 miles N.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 3800.—2d. A small island on the north-west coast of France.—3d. A river of Guadaloupe, which enters the sea.—4th. A seaport of Martinico, in the West Indies, on the W. coast of the island, five leagues S. of Fort Royal. It is the chief place of business in the island. Houses 2000.—5th. A river of North America, which joins the Mississippi in Lat. 44. 40. N.—6th. A small island near the coast of Newfoundland.

PIERRE DE MAILLE, a vil. of France, department of La Vienne. Pop. 2200.

PIERRE DU CHEMIN, ST, a to. of France, department of La Vendee. Pop. 1750.

PIERRE SUR DIVE, ST, a to. of France, 20 miles S.E. of Caen. Pop. 1800.

PERRE L'EGLISE, ST, a to. of France, 13 miles E. of Cherbourg. Pop. 2300.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, ST, a walled town of France, 20 miles N. by W. of Moulins. Pop. 2200.

PIERRE D'OLERON, a to. of France, on the island of Oleron. Pop. 4000.

PIERRELATTE, a to. of France, department of the Drome. Pop. 2800.

PIETRARAJA, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 1700.

PIETRA SANTA, a well built to. of Italy, with regular streets and a handsome church, 34 miles N. by W. of Leghorn.

PIETRO, ST, anciently Hieracum, a small island in the Mediterranean, on the south-west coast of Sardinia.

PIETRO A PATERNO, ST, a to. of the kingdom of Naples. Pop. 2500.

PIEVE DI SACCO, a to. of Austrian Italy. Pop. 5100. 10 miles S.E. of Padua.

PIGLESTHORNE, a pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 578.

PIGNA, a to. of Piedmont. Pop. 2300. 20 miles N. E. of Nice.

PIGNANS, a to. of France. Pop. 2300. 23 miles N.E. of Toulon.

PIGNEROL, or PINEROLO, a mountainous province of the Sardinian States, bounded on the E. by Turin, and on the W. by Mount Genevre, which divides it from France. Pop. 111,600.

PIGNEROL, the capital of the above province, was once considered a strong place, and is still a garrison town and a bishop's see. It has manufactures of silk, woollens, and leather. Pop. 11,500.

PIKE, a co. of the United States, in Ohio, on both sides of the Scioto river.—2d. A co. in the United States, in the Alabama territory.

PIKESVILLE, a po. vil. of the United States, in Baltimore county, Maryland.

PILAYA Y PASPAYA, or CINTI, a province of Peru, 40 leagues S. of La Plata.

PILCOMAYO, a large river, formerly of Peru, but now in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres,

province of Charcas. It falls into the Paraguay, by two branches.

PILGRAM, a to. of Bohemia, 57 miles S.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 2500.

PILIBEET, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the river Gowrah.

PILICA, a rapid river of Poland, which falls into the Vistula.

PILKINGTON, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 11,006.

PILLAR, a vil. of the island of Itamarca, on the coast of Pernambuco, Brazil.

PILLAR, CAPE, the south-west point of the Straits of Magellan from the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 52. 45. S. Long. 76. 40. W.

PILLAU, a well built seaport of East Prussia, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula, between the Baltic and the long maritime inlet called the Frische Haff, with a commodious harbour. Pop. 3000, besides 1000 in the fortress. 22 miles W.S.W. of Konigsberg.

PILLTOWN, a neat vil. of the county Kilkenny, Ireland. Pop. 590. Between Carrick and Waterford.

PILLNITZ, a vil. of Saxony, on the Elbe, 4 miles E.S.E. of Dresden. Here is a country seat of the kings of Saxony.

PILSEN, the chief to. of a circle of the same name in Bohemia, at the angle formed by the Misa and the Radbusa. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, and leather. Pop. 9000.

PILTON, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1819.

PILTON with WOTTON, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1118.

PINCBECK, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 2391.

PINCNEY, a co. of the United States, in South Carolina.

PINE, CAPE, on the south coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 46. 42. N. Long. 52. 20. W.

PINE CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehannah.

PINE GROVE MILLS, a post village of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

PINE HILL, a post village of the United States, in York district, South Carolina.

PINE RIVER, the name of various small rivers of North America.

PINEROLO. *See* Pignerol.

PINHEL, an inland to. of Portugal, 7 miles N.E. of Almeida. Pop. 1600.

PINNER, a pa. of England, in Middlesex. Pop. 1270.

PINOS, several islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

PINSK, a trading to. of Russian Lithuania, 100 miles S.S.E. of Grodno. Pop. 4500.

PINXTON, a pa. of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 868.

PIOLONE, a to. of France, department of the Vaucluse. Pop. 1700.

PIOMBA, a small river of the kingdom of Naples. It falls into the Adriatic.

PIOMBINO, a to. of Italy, the capital of a principality of the same name, on a rocky promontory opposite the island of Elba. Pop. 400.0 40 miles S. by E. of Leghorn.

PIONNAT, a vil. of France, department of La Creuse. Pop. 2300.

PIOSSASCO, a to. of Piedmont, 10 miles W.S.W. of Turin. Pop. 3200.

PIPERNO, a to. of Italy, States of the Church, 38 miles S.S.W. of Rome.

PIPLEY, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bengal, on the Subanreeka river. Lat. 21. 42 N. Long. 87. 25. E.

PQUA, a flourishing town of the United States, in Miami county, Ohio.

PIRANGA, a vil. of Brazil, province of Rio Grande. Near it are gold washings.

PIRANO, a to. of Austrian Illyria, in Istria, 14 miles S.S.W. of Trieste. Pop. 6200.

PIRISTINA, a to. of European Turkey, in Romania, 118 miles E. of Ragusa. Pop. 10,000.

PIRITU, the capital of a province of the same name in New Granada, 15 miles from the city of Barcelona. Pop. 1600.

PIRMASENZ, a well built fortified to. of the Bavarian province of the Rhine, 35 miles W. of Spire. Pop. 5000.

PIRNA, a fortified to. of Saxony, on the Elbe, 9 miles S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 5560.

PIRNITZ, a to. of Moravia, 43 miles W. of Brunn. Pop. 2300.

PIRTON, a pa., Hertfordshire. Pop. 758. —Also a pa., Oxfordshire. Pop. 661.

PISA, a city of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, on the Arno, which divides it into two parts. The quays which run along either bank are spacious, and are bordered by rows of good houses. The bridges are three in number, and the middle one is built of marble. The circuit of the town is more than six miles. Pisa contains a number of public edifices. The cathedral, with its attendant buildings, the baptistery, the cemetery, and the belfry, is perhaps the finest specimen that exists of the style of building called by the Italians the *Gotico Moresco*. It contains statues and paintings. The Campo Santo is a large oblong building, containing funeral monuments, sarcophagi, and other Greek and Roman antiquities. But of all the buildings of Pisa the most curious is the belfry, a cylindrical tower of 188 feet in height, graceful in its proportions, and constructed of successive rows of pillars, chiefly marble, but remarkable above all for its inclination about 15 feet out of the perpendicular, whence it is commonly called the leaning tower. Besides the cathedral, the city contains several other elegant churches. The square of the university likewise contains several marble buildings; and among the public establishments of the city, the hospital for 300 patients is conspicuous. The university of Pisa is one of the oldest in Italy, and has been the chief means of maintaining some life in the town. It has four colleges, with 40 professors; also a library,

a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. Pisa is a place of great antiquity, having been one of the twelve towns of Etruria, and afterwards augmented by a colony from Rome. Its trade has long been very limited. The mildness of the climate during winter attracts hither a number of invalids; and the celebrated baths in the neighbourhood are resorted to from a great distance. Pop., which once exceeded 100,000, is now hardly 20,000. 13 miles N. by E. of Leghorn.

PISCASICK, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, which joins the Lamprey.

PISCATAQUA, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, which flows into the Atlantic, below Portsmouth.

PISCATAQUIS, a river of the United States, in Maine, which joins the Penobscot.

PISCATAQUOG, a river of the United States, which runs E.S.E. into the Merrimack.

PISCATAWAY, a township of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey.

PISCATAWAY, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which joins the Potomack.

PISCIOTTA, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 2700.

PISCO, a seaport to. of Peru, in the province of Ica, with a good port. It now contains 300 families. 118 miles S. of Lima.

PISFORD, a pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 539.

PISOGNE, a to. of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Iseo. Pop. 2000.

PISOS, a to. of France, depart of the Landes. Pop. 1600.

PISTILL, a pa. of England, Carnarvonshire. Pop. 528.

PISTOIA, a to. of Italy, grand duchy of Tuscany, near the Ombrone. The streets are spacious, and the houses well built. It contains few public buildings of note: the cathedral, notwithstanding all the profusion of Carrara marble with which it is embellished, has the appearance of a village church. Here are, on a small scale, manufactures of hardwares, woollens, leather, and silk. Pop. 10,000. 20 miles N.N.W. of Florence.

PISUERGA, a river of the north of Spain, which falls into the Duero near Valladolid.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, an island in the south Pacific ocean, without a river or harbour, noted as the place of asylum for the mutineers of the Bounty, after they left Otaheite, in 1790. Lat. 25. 2 S. Long. 133. 21 W.

PITCAITHLY, a vil. of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its mineral waters.

PITCHLEY, a pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 558.

PITHEA, a small seaport of Sweden, in West Bothnia. Pop. 800. Lat. 65. 10. 30 N.

PITHEA LAPMARK, one of the divisions of Swedish Lapland, extending along the river Pithe, from Norway to West Bothnia.

PITHIVIERS, a to. of France department of the Loiret, on the Ouef, 21 miles E.N.E. of Orleans. Pop. 2500.

PITHYUSÆ ISLES, the name of a group of islands in the Mediterranean, of which the principal is Ivice. It produces corn, oil, and wine, and has good pasturage.

PITIGLIANO, an inland to. of Italy, in Tuscany. Pop. 2000.

PITLESSIE, a vil. of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 4 miles W. of Cupar.

PITMINSTER, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1426.

PITSLIGO, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1439.

PITT, a co. of the United States, in the east part of North Carolina.

PITTENCRIEFF, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Fifeshire, near Dunfermline.

PITTENWEEM, a royal burgh and seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the north side of the Frith of Forth, on an elevated situation above the harbour. The houses are in general old-fashioned. It joins with East and West Anstruther, Kilrenny, and Crail, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. 1317. 24 miles N.E. of Edinburgh.

PITTINGTON, a pa. of England, Durham. Pop. 2205.

PITTINAIN, a pa. of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. Pop. 460.

PITTSBOROUGH, a to. of the United States, and capital of Chatham county, North Carolina. Houses 50.

PITTSBURG, a flourishing commercial to. of the United States, and capital of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. It is situated on a beautiful plain, on a broad point of land, where the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela forms the Ohio. Pittsburg is a place of great domestic and foreign commerce, and is the principal point through which the traffic between the countries west of the Appalachian Mountains, and those along the Atlantic is carried on by land. The surrounding country is one great bed of fossil coal. It also abounds in iron ore, and various mineral and vegetable productions. These natural advantages have given rise to manufactures, which are every day growing more extensive. Steam-engines of great efficiency are made here, and applied to various purposes; and it contains iron founderies, glass-houses, air furnaces, breweries, flour mills, besides various other mills and manufactories. Vessels of 200 or 300 tons, at some seasons, descend the Ohio from Pittsburg. The distance to New Orleans, by the river, is 2000 miles. Pop., which in 1820 was only 7248, is now about 50,000. 230 miles W.N.W. of Baltimore, and 297 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

PITTSFIELD, a po. township of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

PITSTON, a township of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York.

PITTSYLVANIA, a co. of the United States, on the south side of Virginia.

PIURA, a province of Peru, bounded N.E. by the province of Loxa, E. by that of Jaen de Bracamoros, S.E. by the district of Huam-

bos, W. by the Pacific ocean, and N.W. by the bay of Guayaquil. It is 66 leagues from N. to S. and 14 wide. It abounds in maize, cotton, sugar, French beans, melons, quinces, and other European fruits.

PIURA, the capital of the above province on the river Piura, which falls into the Pacific ocean in lat. 5. 32. S. It has an hospital and church. Pop. 7000. 480 miles N.N.W. of Lima, and 7 from the ocean.

PIZZIGHITONE, a fortified to. of Austrian Italy, on the Adda, 30 miles S.E. of Milan. Pop. 3800.

PLABENNEC, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 3300.

PLACENTIA. See Piacenza.

PLACENTIA BAY, a spacious bay on the south coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47. to 47. 50. N. Long. 54. to 55. 10. W.

PLAINFIELD, a township of the United States, in Otsego county, New York. Pop. 2122.—The name of various other townships in the United States.

PLAQUEMINES, an outlet on the western bank of the Mississippi, which unites with the Chafalia, 15 miles from the Mississippi.

PLASENCIA, a to. of Spain, in Estremadura, 120 miles W. by S. of Madrid. Pop. 4800.

PLASSEY, a to. of Bengal, district of Nuddeah, on the Baggarutty or Hoogly river.

PLATA, RIO DE LA, a river of South America, one of the largest in the world. It is, properly speaking, a continuation of the Paraguay, which has its sources about the 13th degree of S. lat., and flowing through a flat country, is joined by the Parana, which robs it of its name, and by a variety of smaller streams, the Parana being joined by the Uruguay. They together expand into the sea-like Plata; and it is to this part of the stream that the appellation of the Rio de la Plata properly applies, namely, to the channel through which the great body of water formed by the confluence of the Parana, the Paraguay, and the Uruguay, flows into the ocean, which forms an estuary of fresh water without parallel in the rest of the world for width and magnificence, being 150 miles broad at its mouth, from Cape St Maria on one side, to Cape St Anthony on the other, and between Monte Video and the Punta de Piedras, or stony point, which some have considered as its proper limits, 80 miles broad. At Buenos Ayres, 200 miles from the mouth, it is about 30 miles broad; and the shores being little elevated, the eye can seldom reach from one side to the other. This wide and noble expanse is, notwithstanding its extent, deformed by rocks and sand-banks, and rendered of dangerous navigation not only by its shoals and shallows, but likewise by the impetuous torrents of wind which sweep, at intervals, over the vast plains of the Pampas, to the south-west of Buenos Ayres, whence they are called Pamperos, and rush down this wide opening with unequalled fury. The only safe port is that of Monte

Video, though those of Maldonado, Barragon, Buenos Ayres, and Colonia, afford different degrees of anchorage and security.

PLATA, LA, OF SEBASTIAN DEL ORO, a city of South America, in New Granada, 46 miles E. of Popayan.

PLATÆA, anciently a to. of Greece, in Bœotia; the scene of the famous battle with the Persians.

PLATAMONA, a to. of Thessaly, on a river of the same name. Pop. 2000.

PLATTE, LITTLE, RIVER, a small river of Louisiana, which falls into the Missouri.

PLATTE, LA, or SHOAL RIVER, a large river of Louisiana, which falls into the Missouri.

PLATTSBURG, a vil. of the United States, in Clinton county, New York, on the Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Saranac. It is handsomely laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a Presbyterian church, &c.

PLATZ, NEW, a township of the United States, in New York. Pop. 3999.

PLAUN, a to. of Saxony. It has large muslin manufactories and extensive cotton printing works. Pop. 6100. 75 miles W.S.W. of Dresden.—Also a vil. 1 mile from Dresden.

PLEASANT RIVER, a river of United America, in the district of Maine.

PLEASANT VALLEY, a flourishing vil. of the United States, Dutchess county, New York.—Also in Essex county, New York.

PLEASELEY, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 611.

PLEASINGTON, a to., Lancaster. Pop. 633.

PLEAUX, a to. of France, department of the Cantal. Pop. 2600.

PLEIBERCHRIST, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2800.

PLEIN RIVER, a river of the United States, which flows into Indiana.

PLEINE FOUGERE, a to. of France, 31 miles N. by E. of Rennes. Pop. 3150.

PLEISSE, a river of Saxony, which falls into the Saale.

PLELAN LE GRAND, a to. of France, department of the Ile and Vilaine. Pop. 3100.

PLEMET, a to. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2350.

PLEMONSTALL, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 737.

PLEMY, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. 2600.

PLERIN, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2800.

PLESSALLA, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 3000.

PLESSE, a vil. of France, department of the Lower Loire. Pop. 2700.

PLESSE, a to. of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles E.S.E. of Ratibor. Pop. 2300.

PLESTIN, a to. of France, 12 miles N.E. of Morlaix. 3500.

PLEUDEDEN, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 3500.

PLEUMEUR-GAULTIER, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2200.

PLEULE, a to. of European Turkey, in Bosnia. Pop. 3000.

PLEYBEN, a to. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 3600.

PLOCK, one of the eight palatinates into which the kingdom of Poland is divided.

PLOCK, or PLOTZK, a to. of Poland, 55 miles W.N.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 3000.

PLOEMUR, a vil. of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 5500.

PLOEN, a to. of Holstein, 22 miles N. by W. of Lubeck. Pop. 2000.

PLOERMEL, a to. of France, 34 miles W. by S. of Rennes. Pop. 4500.

PLOUAT, a to. of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 3700.

PLOUBERRE, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2400.

PLOUDALMEZEAU, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2700.

PLOUDANIEL, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2800.

PLOUENAU, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2500.

PLOUJAT, a to. of France, 20 miles N.W. Morlaix. Pop. 2400.

PLOUER, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2500.

PLougaznou, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 4000.

PLougouvert, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2900.

PLouguenat, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 3700.

PLouguernevel, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2700.

PLouha, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 3000.

PLouigneau, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 3600.

PLouneor-Menez, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 3325.

PLouneor-Trez, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2500.

PLouneventer, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2600.

PLounevez, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 3400.

PLouvoern, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2800.

PLouzane, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 3000.

PLouzevede, a to. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2400.

PLUCKLEY with PEVINGTON, a pa., Kent. Pop. 714.

PLUMB ISLAND, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Massachusetts.

PLUMBAND, a pa., Cumberland. Pop. 524.

PLUME, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2700.

PLUMELUN, a vil. of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 3500.

PLUMIEUX, a vil. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 3000.

PLUMSTEAD, a pa. of England, Kent. Pop. 2745.

PLUVIGNER, a to. of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 4500.

PLYMOUTH, a corporate to. of England, in Devonshire, and on account of its harbours and docks, one of the most important maritime places in the kingdom. It is situated at the head of the capacious haven of Plymouth sound, on the eastern side of a tongue of land formed by the estuaries of the Plym and Tamar, which here empty themselves into the sea. Plymouth stands at the mouth of the Plym, within about a mile and a half of the town of Devonport, formerly called Plymouth dock, to which, indeed, it is almost united by the intervening town of East Stonehouse; the line of houses from Plymouth to Devonport being interrupted only by a few rods of ground, partly unbuild and partly occupied by the buildings devoted to the use of military, naval, and other government establishments. The place having gradually risen from the condition of a small fishing town to its present great size and importance, the houses have been erected from time to time, as circumstances required, without any general design, and therefore most of the streets are irregular, and by no means elegant or commodious. Many handsome streets and squares have, however, of late years been erected, and much has been done for the improvement of the whole, by widening those old streets which form the principal avenues. The new parts of the town are very elegant, and are spreading rapidly. The public buildings are, the custom-house, the exchange, the atheneum, the public library, the theatre, and the Royal hotel, all elegant structures. Besides these there are the places of divine worship, the classical and mathematical school, the mechanics' institute, &c. The market-place, which covers three acres of ground, is both neat and commodious. Plymouth is divided into two parishes, St Andrew's and Charles's, which are both vicarages in the disposal of the corporation. Of the two parish churches the most ancient is that of St Andrew, built previously to 1291, which is a handsome building of the Gothic order. The interior underwent complete renovation in 1825. Charles's church was commenced in the reign of the first king of that name, and was finished in 1658. It is a Gothic structure, of light appearance, with a lofty steeple and spire. A handsome chapel of ease to the parish of St Andrew was erected and opened for public worship in the year 1823, and a similar establishment has since been built in the parish of Charles. There are, besides, chapels and meetinghouses for the various denominations of dissenters, and a synagogue for the Jews. Amongst the charitable institutions, which are about thirty in number, are a workhouse, a public dispensary, an eye infirmary, a lying-in charity, a public subscription school, alms-houses, Bible societies, &c. &c. Government has several military and naval establishments at this port, but which

come more properly under the heads of Devonport and Stonehouse:—See these articles. Of the fortifications, the most remarkable is the citadel, which was erected in the reign of Charles the Second, and is placed in a commanding situation on the eastern end of the height called the Hoe, (which shelters the town from the sea.) It contains the residence of the governor of Plymouth, and barracks for five or six hundred troops. Under the eastern walls of the citadel is the victualing-office, an extensive range of buildings, containing the granaries and ovens for supplying the bread, as also the cellars and storehouses for wine, spirits, meat, &c. for the use of ships of war in the harbour. The port of Plymouth is distinguished for its capacity, and the security which it affords in its several parts. It is capable of containing 2000 sail of shipping, and is altogether one of the finest harbours in the world. It consists of three divisions or harbours—Sutton Pool, immediately adjoining the town; Catwater, an extensive sheet, formed by the estuary of the Plym; and the harbour or bay of Hamoaze, which is more particularly noticed in the account of Devonport. At the mouth of these harbours the great bay of Plymouth Sound forms an excellent roadstead, which is now completely secure by the erection of the breakwater across its entrance. This work is an insulated mole, or vast heap of stones, stretching across the entrance of the sound, so far as to leave a passage for vessels at either end, and opposing a barrier to the heavy swell rolling in from the Atlantic. It was begun on the 12th of August 1812. The Eddystone light-house is an important appendage to the harbour; the entrance of which would, without this beacon, be extremely dangerous. Besides the importation of coals, culm, corn, wine, timber, and articles for home consumption, Plymouth carries on a considerable trade, which has been much promoted by the establishment of a chamber of commerce, in the year 1813. In the eighteenth year of King Henry VI., Plymouth was incorporated as a borough, and it now sends two members to parliament. Pop. 31,080. It is 218 miles from London, and 44 from Exeter. Lat. 50. 23. N. Long. 4. 7. W.

PLYMOUTH, a co. of the United States, in the east part of Massachusetts.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport to. of the United States, and capital of Plymouth county, Massachusetts. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, and four churches; and has iron works, and cotton and woollen manufactories. 36 miles S.S.E. of Boston.—2d, A township and vil. of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the Merrimack.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport of the United States, in Washington county, North Carolina.

PLYMOUTH, NEW, a settlement formed by the British in 1840, on the north-western coast of that one of the New Zealand Islands called

New Ulster. It is about 180 miles higher up the coast than Port Nicholson.

PLYMPTON, PLYMPTON EARLS, or PLYMPTON MAURICE, a m. to. of England, county of Devon, near the Plym. Sir Joshua Reynolds was born here in 1723, and his picture is in the guild-hall. On the north side of the town stand the ruins of the castle. Pop. 804. 5 miles E. of Plymouth.

PLYMPTON, ST MARY, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 2153.

PLYMSTOCK, a pa. of England, Devonshire. Pop. 3088.

PO, called Padus and Eridanus by the Romans, one of the great rivers of the north of Italy, which it traverses from west to east. It rises in the Cottian Alps, flows north-east to Turin, and holding an eastern course throughout the whole length of Lombardy, discharges itself by a number of mouths into the Adriatic, about 30 miles S. of Venice. Its course, with its windings, is above 500 miles.

POCKLINGTON, a m. t. of England, in Yorkshire, on a small stream which falls into the Derwent. It has no manufactures nor any considerable trade. Pop. 2048. 14 miles S.E. of York.

PODGORZA, a to. of the Austrian states in Galicia, on the Vistula, opposite to Cracow. Pop. 4000.

PODLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, bounded N. and E. by the Bug, S. by the palatinate of Lublin, W. by the Vistula. Area 5520 square miles. Pop. 438,000.

PODOLIA, a province or government of the south-west of European Russia, lying adjacent to the Austrian province of the Buckowine. Area 20,400 square miles. Pop. 1,500,000.

POE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, which runs into the Mourne.

POGGY, or NASSAU ISLES, on the west coast of Sumatra, at the distance of 20 or 30 leagues. They extend from lat. 2. 18. to 3. 16. S. Their inhabitants are savages.

POHL, an island of the Baltic, on the coast of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Pop. 1200.

POINT DE GALLE, a seaport on the south-west point of Ceylon. The harbour is good. It is in general the station of one or two ships of war, and the rendezvous of the fleets from the three presidencies. The fortress stands very high, but is much out of repair. The town is also enclosed with a wall; but is a place of no strength. Lat. 6. 1. N. Long. 80. 10. E.

POINT PEDRO, a to. of Ceylon, at its N. extremity. Lat. 9. 52. N. Long. 80. 25. E.

POINTE CLAIRE, a vil. of Lower Canada, in the island of Montreal. Houses 100.

POIRE SOUS LA ROCHE SUR YONNE, a to. of France, 42 miles N.W. Fontenay. Pop. 4200.

POIRINO, a to. of Piedmont, on the Bonna, 12 miles S.E. Turin. Pop. 5000.

POISSONS, a to. of France, on the Rongeaute, 14 miles S.E. Vassy. Pop. 1800.

POISSY, a to. of France, on the Seine, 9 miles N. W. Versailles. Pop. 3000.

POITIERS, a large to. of France, capital of the department of Vienne, near the river Clain. It is divided into four quarters, all built in a mean and antiquated style. The streets are for the most part steep, winding, and ill paved. It has several squares, the finest of which is the Place Royale. The cathedral is in the Gothic style, and wants only a little more elevation. Of the other churches, the most interesting is that of St Hilaire. The town has several Roman antiquities. Its manufactures consist of woollen stuffs, leather, and gloves. It is well known as the scene of the celebrated victory of the son of Edward III., surnamed the Black Prince. Pop. 22,000. 250 miles S.W. Paris.

POIRY, the name, before the revolution, of a large province of France, now divided into the three departments of La Vienne, the Deux Sevres, and La Vendée.

POL, Sr, a to. of France, department of the Pas de Calais, 22 miles N.W. Arras. Pop. 3500.

POL DE LEON, St, a to. of France, department of Finisterre. It has manufactures of leather and pottery. Pop. 5400. 34 miles N.E. of Brest.

POLAND, a large country of continental Europe, bounded W. by Germany, E. by Russia, S. by Hungary, Walachia, and Moldavia. The form of Poland, exclusive of Lithuania, is that of an oblong, extending in length from east to west. The principal towns are Warsaw, Dantzic, Lemberg, Cracow, Wilna, Brody, Kiev, Posen, Charkov, Mohilev, Vitepsk, Lissa, Rawitz, Lublin, Jaroslav, Dubno, Kalisch, and Kaminiac. The partition of Poland between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, took place at three distinct epochs, 1772, 1791, and 1795; and the result of the whole was in the last of these years, nearly as follows:—

	<i>Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
To Austria,	64,000	4,800,000
To Prussia,	52,000	3,500,000
To Russia,	168,000	6,700,000
	284,000	15,000,000

Some inconsiderable changes have since taken place. Of these territories, the Prussian part is in the north-west, the Austrian in the south, the new kingdom of Poland in the middle, while the Russian acquisitions, larger than all the rest collectively, occupy all the country to the east, extending in a vast oblong, from Lithuania in the north, to the Ukraine in the south. The face of the country is almost every where level, and in many places marshy. All the great rivers, except the Niemen, run in shallow channels, and overflow their banks. The only great mountains are the Carpathians, which form the boundary between Poland and Hungary. A range, far inferior in height and length, advances from Silesia into a part of the

south-west of Poland. All the rivers either flow into the Baltic or into the Euxine. Of the former, the chief are the Vistula, the Bug, the Niemen, the Pregel, the Dwina: of the latter, the Przypiec, the Dnieper, the Dniester. The winter is remarkably severe, owing to the east winds blowing off the frozen plains of Russia, and the south winds from the Carpathians. The humidity and cold of the climate, joined to the exhalations from the marshes and vast forests, render Poland an unhealthy abode for foreigners, and often for the natives. The most pleasant, and at the same time the most fertile part, is in the south-east, particularly the Ukraine. This country abounds in iron; but the quality is indifferent. The mines of lead are productive in particular districts; those of gold and silver are few and insignificant. There are salt mines on a very extensive scale at Bochnia and Wieliczka, both situated in Galicia. The state of cultivation is extremely backward throughout almost the whole of Poland. The use of manure is in a manner unknown, the common practice being to cultivate a field till it be exhausted, and then to abandon it. The export of corn is nevertheless computed to average 4,000,000 of English quarters. The export of cattle is also considerable. The peasantry live in a most degraded state, in cabins built of logs, the crevices of which are stopped up with the rudest materials. The German settlers present a striking contrast to the natives. They have the cheerful look of industry and opulence, and their houses are cleanly and comfortable. The inhabitants are partly Catholics, and partly of the Greek church. The latter are on the increase in the provinces acquired by Russia. The Jews occupy a conspicuous place in the population of Poland. They are the men of business for almost the whole country; the current money of the kingdom is chiefly in their hands; and a great proportion of the land is mortgaged to them. They are at liberty to exercise any trade or profession, and were formerly exempt from several of the taxes. Universities were established in Poland a considerable time before the partition, viz.:—at Cracow, Wilna, and Posen; but there were no schools till of late years. Additional universities have also been established at Lemberg and Warsaw. The Poles were for a long time governed by elective chiefs, bearing the title of Duke; nor was any dynasty established before the reign of Piast, or Piastus (in 840,) whose family swayed the sceptre for more than five centuries; but the crown became afterwards strictly elective, and party divisions prepared the decline of the state. The confusion occasioned by these contests, became the pretence for the neighbouring powers to interfere in the affairs of Poland; and the country was finally partitioned between the great powers of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. In 1772, Russia seized a large part of the eastern pro-

vinces, while Austria appropriated a fertile tract in the south-west, and Prussia a commercial district in the north-west, including the lower part of the Vistula. In 1791, Poland was anew invaded by the partitioning powers, particularly by Russia. In 1795, a final division was made of the remaining provinces among the three powers, Russia obtaining on each occasion by far the largest share. By the victories of Bonaparte the share of Poland possessed by Prussia was wrested from her, and various other changes were made. But after the destruction of the French Imperial power, a partial restitution was made to Prussia and Austria, of their late possessions, and the remainder of the kingdom given to Russia.

POLAND, KINGDOM OF, the only portion of the preceding country that still retains officially its ancient name, comprises the chief part of that which, from 1807 to 1813, formed the Duchy of Warsaw. It consists of the central provinces of Poland, bounded all along its frontier by the respective acquisitions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The form of the territory approaches to a square of 200 miles; in the middle stands the capital, Warsaw; but there is also a detached tract extending in a north-east direction towards Lithuania. Its area is 47,000 square miles, and its population 2,800,000. Though subject to the same sovereign as Russia, it is governed in every respect as a separate monarchy. In January 1831, Poland rose up in arms against Russia, but after a gallant struggle during nearly a year, which attracted the attention of all Europe, it was reduced to subjection.

POLCENIGO, a to. of Italy, 23 miles N. of Treviso. Pop. 3000.

POLESWORTH, a pa., Warwickshire. Pop. 1870.

POLGAR, a to. of Hungary, 32 miles N.N. W. of Debreczin. Pop. 4000.

POLGAVIE, a vil. of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the river Tay.

POLIGNAC, a to. of France, department of the Upper Loire. Pop. 2000.

POLIGNANO, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, 19 miles E.S.E. Bari. Pop. 6900.

POLIGNY, a to. of France, department of the Jura. It has manufactures of saltpetre, cobalt, and stoneware. Pop. 4400. 26 miles S.S.W. of Besançon.

POLIZZY, a to. of Sicily, 18 miles S.E. of Palermo. Pop. 4900.

POLLA, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, Principato Citra, with 3500 inhabitants.

POLLARDSVILLE, a po. vil. of Greenville district, South Carolina.

POLLOCKSHAW, a burgh of barony of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on the White Cart. It has extensive bleachfields and printfields, and a cotton mill. There are several hundreds of hand-loom weavers. Pop. 4627.

POLMONT, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. Pop. 3210.

POLNA, a to. of Bohemia, 70 miles E.S.E. Prague. Pop. 3800.

POLO, one of the Philippine islands, off the west coast of Luzon or Luconia.

POLOONSHAH, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, province of Hyderabad, above two miles in circumference. It has a manufacture of matchlocks and other weapons. Lat. 17. 35. N. Long. 81. 10. E.

POLSTEAD, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 960.

POLOTZK, a to. of European Russia, in the government of Vitepsk, at the confluence of the Polota and the Dwina. Pop. 3500. 73 miles W. by N. Vitepsk.

POLTAVA, an extensive province of European Russia, lying between the governments of Kherson and Charkov, and extending from $48\frac{1}{2}$ to $50\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of N. latitude. Area 16,000 square miles. Pop. about two millions.

POLTAVA, the capital of the above government, on the river Worskla. The houses are indifferently built, but the streets are wide and straight; and in the centre of the town is a very good square, with a fine monument of granite, in honour of Peter the Great. The Swedes were completely defeated here in 1709 by Peter I. Pop. 10,000. 737 miles S. by E. of Petersburg. Lat. 49. 30. N. Long. 34. 14. E.

POLTEN, ST, a town of Lower Austria, on the Trasen, with a manufacture of cottons and paper. Pop. 4300. 30 miles W. Vienna.

POLYNESIA, a term applied to the numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of Australasia and the Philippine islands.

POMABAMBA, a capital of a province of the same name in Peru, on the Parapeti. Lat. 19. 55. S. Long. 64. 8. W.

POMARES, a to. of France, department of the Landes. Pop. 1500.

POMBAL, a to. of Portugal, in Estremadura, 21 miles S. of Coimbra. Pop. 3800.

POMBEIRO, a to. of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 1700.

POMERANIA, a large province of the Prussian monarchy, lying along the south coast of the Baltic, and extending from Long. 12. 29. to 18. 2. E. and from Lat. 52. to 54. 44. N. Its form is oblong, its length (from east to west) being above 200 miles, while its breadth varies from 30 to 60, and in some places 80 miles. Area 12,000 square miles. It is divided into the governments of Stettin, Stralsund, and Coslin. The chief towns are Stettin, Stralsund, Stargard, Anklam, Colberg, Stolpe, Wolgast, and Coslin. Pomerania consists almost entirely of a tract of flat country, extending along the shore of the Baltic, nearly as the Dutch provinces or East Friesland extend along the German ocean. The largest river is the Oder; the others are the Leba, the Stolpe, the Reda, the Persante, Ucker, and the Ihna. The Haff is a large inland bay, or rather lake, of an oblong form, which communicates with the Baltic by the mouths of the Oder. The inhabitants have numerous

herds of cattle. Fishing is carried on along the sea-coast and in the rivers. The forests are extensive, and abound in game. The common fuel is wood and turf. Minerals are comparatively rare, and are almost confined to marsh-iron, alum, and salt. The chief manufacture is the woollen. The other fabrics, far inferior in quantity, are linen, leather, and iron; hardware and glass are made in small quantities; and amber is occasionally found on the coast. Pop., in 1838, 941,193.

POMERELIA, or **LITTLE POMERANIA**, a district of the Prussian states, bounded N. by the part of the Baltic called the Gulf of Dantzic, S. by Poland, and W. by Pomerania. It is 90 miles long, and 50 in breadth.

POMIGLIANO D'ARCO, a to. of Naples, near the capital. Pop. 4800.

POMMERIT LES BOIS, a to. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2400.

POMONA, or **MAINLAND**, the largest of the Orkney islands, from 10 to 25 miles in length; its breadth is in some places 16, in others 9, and at Kirkwall not exceeding 3 miles. It is so much intersected by arms of the sea, as to have 140 miles of coast. The whole extent may be 212 square miles, or 135,680 acres, of which about 14,000 are rudely cultivated. The general appearance of the country is bleak and barren. It is almost entirely covered with heath, destitute of trees, and encumbered with hills, marshy swamps, and fresh water lakes.

POMPADOUR, a to. of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 1000. It gave the title of Marchioness to the mistress of Louis XV.

POMPEII, or **POMPEIA**, an ancient city of Italy, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, which was buried by an eruption of that mountain in the year 79. Its ruins have been excavated since 1755, and many interesting memorials of its ancient inhabitants brought to light.

POMPEY, a township of the United States, in Onondago county, New York.

PONCIN, a to. of France, department of the Ain. Pop. 2000.

POND CREEK, two rives of the United States, one in Virginia, which runs into the Ohio; the other in Kentucky.

PONDAH, a to. and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore.

PONDICHERY, a city on the sea-coast of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. It was formerly a village, but being purchased by the French from the king of Bejapore, in the year 1672, it became a handsome and regular town, the houses in general two stories high, with flat roofs, and colonnades in front, and was the capital of all the French establishments in India. It has been repeatedly taken by the British; but was finally restored at the peace of 1814. Pop. 40,000. Lat. 11. 57. N. Long. 79. 54. E. Travelling distance from Madras, 100 miles; from Seringapatam, 260; from Calcutta, 1130.

PONDIMARKA, a seaport to. of Hindostan,

district of Cicacole. Lat. 17. 37. N. Long. 83. E.

PONERRADA, a to. of Spain, 23 miles W. Astorga. Pop. 2200.

PONS, a to. of France, department of the Lower Charente. Pop. 3900.

PONS DE THOMIERS, St, a to. of France, department of the Herault, 60 miles W. by S. Montpellier. Pop. 5550.

PONT A MOUSSON, a to. of France, department of the Meurthe, on the Moselle, 18 miles S. by W. of Metz. It has manufactures of coarse woollen, beet root, and potteries. Pop. 7000.

PONT AUDEMER, a to. of France, department of the Eure, on the Rille, 25 miles W. by S. of Rouen. Pop. 5450.

PONT CHATEAU, a to. of France, 28 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 2700.

PONT DE CE, a to. of France, on the Loire, 3 miles S. by E. of Angers. Pop. 2700.

PONT DE VAUX, a to. of France, in Burgundy, on the Reysouse. Pop. 3000.

PONT DE VEYLE, a small to. of France, department of the Ain. Pop. 3100.

PONT DU CHATEAU, a to. of France, on the Allier, 7 miles E. of Clermont. Pop. 3000.

PONT L'EVEQUE, a to. of France, department of Calvados, on the Toque. Pop. 2500.

PONT ST ESPRIT, a to. of France, department of the Gard, on the Rhone. It is ill built, with narrow, winding, and gloomy streets. It has a citadel; but the object of greatest interest is its bridge over the Rhone, remarkable for lightness and solidity of construction. Pop. 5100. 38 miles N.E. of Nismes.

PONT ST MAIXENCE, a to. of France, on the Oise, 24 miles E. by S. of Beauvais. Pop. 2400.

PONTA DELGADA, capital of St Michael's, one of the Azores. Pop. 8000.

PONTAC, a small to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 2800.

PONTARLIER, a to. of France, on the Doubs, 40 miles S.E. of Besançon. Pop. 4200.

PONTCHARRA, a to. of France, department of the Isere. Pop. 2800.

PONTCHARTRAIN, a lake of the United States, in Louisiana, about 35 miles long and 25 broad. It communicates with Lake Borgne, Lake Maurepas, and with the city of New Orleans, by Bayou St John on the south.

PONTE, a to. of Piedmont. Pop. 3600.

PONTE-CORVO, a to. of the States of the Church. It has a castle, a cathedral, and six churches. It gave the title of prince to Bernadotte. Pop. 5200. 50 miles N.W. of Naples.

PONTE DE LIMA, a to. of Portugal, on the Lima, 41 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. 2000.

PONTE D'ERA, a to. of Tuscany, near the Era, 16 miles E.N.E. of Leghorn. Pop. 3000.

PONTE STURA, a to. of Italy, at the junction of the Stura and the Po, 7 miles W. by N. of Casale. Pop. 1400.

PONTE VEDRA, a to. of Spain, in Galicia, 14 miles N. of Vigo. Pop. 2000.

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET, a m. t. of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near the river Aire, not far from its junction with the Calder. The streets are open, spacious and clean; and the houses are handsome. The parish church has no great pretensions to notice. The more ancient church of All Saints or All Hallows, which was formerly the parish church, is now a ruin. There are besides places of worship for the Methodists, Roman Catholics, and other dissenters; also a charity school and various charity hospitals, and the king's free grammar school. The town-hall is of modern erection, and the theatre is a neat building. But a small part of the ruins of Pontefract castle are now in existence. After three desperate sieges it was taken and demolished by the parliamentary army. Pontefract sends two members to parliament. Pop. 10,000. 23 miles S.S.W. of York.

PONTLAND, a pa., Northumberland. Pop.

PONTESBURY, a pa., Salop. Pop. 2936.

PONTEVICO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 18 miles S. of Brescia. Pop. 4700.

PONTIAN ISLANDS, small islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and situated opposite to the coast of Terra di Lavoro.

PONTINE MARSHES, THE, an extensive marshy tract of Italy, in the southern part of the Campagna di Roma, extending from Cisterna in the north, to Terracina in the south, a distance of 25 miles.

PONTIVY, or BOURBON-LA-VILLE, a to. of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Blavet, containing, with its parish, 3000 inhabitants.

PONTOISE, a to. of France, on the Oise, and traversed by the small river Viorne, 20 miles N.W. of Paris. Pop. 5100.

PONTEMOLI, a fortified to. of Italy, in Tuscany, 40 miles S.W. of Parma. Pop. 2500.

PONTRIEUX, a to. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 3100.

PONTYPOOL, a m. t. of England, in Monmouthshire. It consists of two principal streets. The parish church is an ancient building, with a square stone tower at one end. Pontypool owes its origin entirely to the mineral riches with which the neighbourhood abounds. Three forges are continually at work in the town and neighbourhood. Here is also a large manufactory of Japan ware. Pop., with parish, 10,280. 15 miles S.W. of Monmouth.

PONZA, or PONTIA, one of the Pontian islands, in the Mediterranean, opposite to Cape Circello. Pop. 800.

PONZONE, a to. of Italy, 20 miles W.N.W. of Genoa. Pop. 2200.

POOLE, a m. t. of England, and seaport, in the county of Dorset, on a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus.

The town consists of four principal streets, and a fifth crossing these, together with several minor streets or lanes. The church of St James has been rebuilt of Purbeck stone. Besides the church, there are meetinghouses for Presbyterians, Quakers, and Baptists; also several grammar and charity schools, and a well attended Sunday school. Poole harbour is one of the best in the English Channel for merchant ships. The quays have lately been greatly improved, and now almost encircle the town. The principal branch of business formerly consisted in the Newfoundland fishery, but this has declined, and the coasting trade has increased. A trade is also carried on to the Baltic, Norway, America, Portugal, Greenland, &c. Near the mouth of the harbour is a bank, on which are vast quantities of oysters. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 7000. 40 miles W.S.W. of Winchester.

POONAH, a city of Hindostan, in the province of Aurungabad, presidency of Bombay, formerly the seat of the Mahratta sovereignty. It is a modern town, and not fortified; but covers about two miles square of ground. The streets are long and narrow, and the houses very irregularly built. The better kind are raised with large blocks of granite, to the height of about 14 feet, after which the superstructure is composed of timber frames, with slight brick walls. The houses of the common people are only one story high, with tiled roofs. Pop. about 100,000. Lat. 18. 30. N. Long. 74. 2. E.

POORUNDER, a celebrated to. and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. It is a considerable emporium of trade. Lat. 21. 39. N. Long. 69. 45. E.

POOTE DES NIDS, a to. of France, 26 miles N.E. of Mayenne. Pop. 2900.

POPAYAN, a province and government of New Granada, bounded N. by the Llanos de Neiva, W. by Choco and the Pacific, E. by the government of Quixos, and S. by Atacames, 128 leagues long. N. to S., and nearly 100 wide. The central and loftiest branch of the three parallel chains of the Andes runs through the north of it; the highest parts are Barangan, Quindiu, and Guanacas.

POPAYAN, the capital of the above province, on an extensive plain, 5905 feet above the level of the sea, about a league from the Cauca. The buildings have mostly only one story; but are very handsome. It has some pretty small squares, and a beautiful grand square; a cathedral, and several convents and churches, with two nunneries. 195 miles S.S.W. of Sante Fe. Pop. 25,000. Lat. 2. 27. 30. N. Long. 76. 16. 15. W.

POPEDOM, THE, OR ECCLESIASTICAL STATES, PAPAL STATES, OR STATES OF THE CHURCH, the name given to the territory belonging to the see of Rome, of which the Pope is the monarch. It is in the centre of Italy, bounded N. by the Austrian states, N.E. by the gulf of Venice, S.E. by Naples, S.W. by the Me-

diterranean, and W. by Tuscany; 260 miles long, and 80 to 120 broad, divided into the provinces of the Campagna, the Patrimony of St Peter, Sabino, Spoleto, Ancona, Perugia, Urbino, Romagna, and Ferrara. Area 17,822 square miles. The Pope is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals; whose number was fixed by Sixtus V. at 70. In 1798, this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into a republic, styled the Roman republic, under the direction of five consuls. They obliged the pope, Pius VI., to remove from Rome, first into Tuscany, and afterwards into France, where he died in 1799. In December following, a conclave was held at Venice, and on March 13, 1800, cardinal Chiaromonte was elected to the papal chair, who took the title of Pius VII. But in 1807, having displeased Bonaparte, he was also removed into France, and his states transformed into a kingdom, under Napoleon's son. After the Allies invaded France, in 1814, Bonaparte set the pope at liberty, and he returned to his dominions. Pop., in 1833, 2,742,000. Rome is the capital.

POPERINGEN, a to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, with several churches, and manufactures of coarse woollens and of serge. 26 miles S.W. of Ostend. Pop. 9000.

PO-RIN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong, 15 miles N.N.E. of Tong-tchang.

POPLAR, a hamlet in Middlesex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of St Paul's. Pop., with Blackwall, 16,840.

POPLAR CREEK, two rivers of the United States, in Tennessee and Maryland.

POPLAR GROVE, a post vil. of Newbury district, South Carolina.

POPLAR ISLAND, an island of the United States, in Chesapeake bay, 10 miles in circumference.

POPLAR SPRINGS, a post vil. of Arundel county, Maryland, 27 miles W. of Baltimore.

POPO, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave coast. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, beside the king's village, which is on an island in the midst of a river. Lat. 6. 18. N. Long. 2. 33. E.

POPO, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, chief of which is 50 miles in circuit.

POPPI, a to. of Italy, on the Arno, 25 miles E.S.E. of Florence. Pop. 1800.

POPRAU, a river of the Austrian empire, which falls into the Dunajetz.

PORCA, a seaport of India, province of Travancore. Lat. 9. 23. N. Long. 76. 24. E.

PORCHESTER, a pa., South Hampshire. Pop. 739.

PORCO, OR TALAVERA DE PUNA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru. Lat. 19. 40. S. Long. 67. 56. W.

PORCOS, some small islands at the mouth of the Amazons.

PORCUNA, a to. of Spain, on the Salado, 20 miles W.N.W. of Jaen. Pop. 4800.

PORDENONE, a to. of Austrian Italy, 24 miles W.S.W. of Udina. Pop. 1800.

PORENTRI, a neat to. of Switzerland, 26 miles E.S.E. of Bale. Pop. 2100.

PORLOCK, or **PORTLOCK**, a seaport to. and pa. in Somersetshire, on the Bristol channel, with a market on Thursday. 167 miles W. of London. Pop. of to. 769; of pa. 830.

POROMUSHIR, the second of the Kurile islands, about 44 miles long and 12 broad.

POROS, the ancient Calauria, an island in the Saronic gulf, separated from the Morea by a narrow channel, with a ferry. It is between 7 and 8 miles in circuit. The ruins of the temple of Neptune are upon the highest part of the island, between 900 and 1000 feet above the sea level.

PORPOISE, CAPE, a cape of Maine, United States. Lat. 43. 22. N. Long. 10. 23. W.

PORSELOU, a rich and commercial to. of Siam, surrounded with 14 bastions, on a large river, 300 miles N. of its mouth in the gulf of Siam. Lat. 17. 48. N. Long. 100. 2. E.

PORT, a pa. of Scotland, Perthshire. Pop. 1664.

PORT ANTONIO, a harbour on the N.E. coast of Jamaica. Lat. 18. 5. N. Long. 76. 5. W.

PORT CORNWALLIS, a harbour and settlement belonging to the English, on the E. coast of the island of Andaman. Lat. 13. 20. N. Long. 93. 10. E.

PORT DALRYMPLE, a harbour or estuary on the N. of Van Diemen's Land, into which the Tamar runs. A British settlement was established here in 1804.

PORT DISCOVERY, a harbour on the W. coast of North America, in the gulf of Georgia. The entrance is in lat. 48. 7. N. Long. 122. 31. W. The inhabitants, in their persons, canoes, arms, implements, &c., resemble the inhabitants of Nootka, though less bedaubed with paint, and less filthy in their external appearance.

PORT DUNDAS, a vil. of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, a northern suburb of Glasgow, with a spacious basin and large warehouses.

PORT EGMONT, one of the finest harbours in the world, on the N.W. coast of Falkland, islands, discovered by commodore Byron, in 1765. Lat. 51. 27. S. Long. 55. W.

PORT ETCHES, a bay or harbour on the S.W. of Hinchinbrook island, at the entrance of Prince William's sound, where the Russians have a factory. Lat. 60. 21. N. Long. 146. 4. W.

PORT FRANCAIS, a harbour on the W. coast of America, discovered by Perouse in 1786. It is of a circular form, not to be fathomed in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an excessive height, covered with snow. The natives on this coast are the most complete thieves, possessed of an activity and obstinacy capable of executing the most difficult projects. Skins were found here in great abundance, particu-

larly those of the sea otter. Lat 58. 37. N. Long. 137. 30. W.

PORT GENESEE, a port of entry of the United States, in Genesee county, New York, on Lake Ontario.

PORT JACKSON, a bay and English settlement on the east coast of New Holland. The entrance is between two heads, which are distant from each other one mile and three quarters. Lat. of Cattle point, 33. 51. 45. S. Long, 151. 11. 49. E.

PORT LEUHEN, a fishing vil. of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, 6 miles S. of Aberdeen.

PORT LOUIS, a seaport of France, department of Morbihan, at the mouth of the Blavet, 4 miles S.E. of L'Orient. Pop. 2700.

PORT LOUIS, a seaport and capital of the island of Mauritius, now in possession of the British. It is situated on the W. of the island, in a low, flat valley. The quays are commodious, both for the loading and unloading of vessels. Lat. 20. 10. S. Long. 57. 32. E.

PORT MACQUARRIE, an inlet on the E. coast of New Holland, which receives the waters of the Hastings. Lat. 31. 25. S. Lon. 152. 53. E.

PORT MAHON, a seaport of Minorca, built chiefly on lofty rocks, and surrounded on the E. S. and W. by the sea. The houses are good. The Place d'Armes, on one side of which is the barracks, is large and handsome. The Almeyda, which is merely an alley of trees, is the only public walk. On one side of the harbour is a dock-yard, on the other a mole. Lat. 36. 17. N. Long. 4. 5. E.

PORT MORANT, a bay on the S. coast of Jamaica. Lat. 17. 54. N. Long. 76. 2. W.

PORT NA HAVEN, a fishing vil. of Scotland, in the island of Isla.

PORT PAIX, a to. on the N. coast of St Domingo, with a good harbour opposite the island of Tortue. Lat. 19. 58. N. Long. 73. 2. W.

PORT PENN, a to of Newcastle county, Delaware, with a secure harbour, opposite Reedy island, in the Delaware, 56 miles below Philadelphia.

PORT NICHOLSON, a settlement formed by the British in 1839, at a southern point of New Ulster, one of the New Zealand Islands. To this place many emigrants have proceeded, and it bids fair for success. Wellington, the capital, is situated here.

PORT PHILLIP, a thriving settlement formed by the British in 1837 on the southern shore of New Holland, between 144. and 146. E. long. Comparative vicinity to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, gives it a preference to Swan River settlement.

PORT AU PRINCE, a seaport on the W. coast of St Domingo. In 1790 it consisted of about 600 houses, and contained 2754 white inhabitants. Lat. 18. 35. N. Long. 73. 10. W.

PORT RAPHTI, a harbour on the N.E. coast of Attica, anciently the port of Prasæ. Near

its mouth are two islands or rocks: on the summit of one is a large colossal statue in a sitting posture, but much mutilated, and on the other is another representing a female. They are supposed to have been statues of Apollo and Diana, and were probably placed as guides to seamen. Lat. 37. 52. N. Long. 24. 1. E.

PORT ROYAL, a seaport on the south side of Jamaica, with an excellent harbour. It has been successively visited by a dreadful earthquake, fire, and hurricane, and is now reduced to three streets, a few lanes, and 200 houses. It has a royal navy yard, a navy hospital, and barracks. The fortifications are remarkably strong. 20 miles S.W. of Kingston.—Also a to. in Caroline county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock, 80 miles from Washington. Houses 50.—Also an island near the coast of South Carolina. Chief town, Beaufort. Lat. 32. 12. N. Long. 80. 54. W.

PORT ST JOHN, the port of Leon, in Mexico. Lat. 12. 10. N. Long. 87. 38. W.

PORT ST MARIE, a to. of France, department of Lot and Garonne, 10 miles W. of Agen. Pop. 3700.

PORT SEATON, a seaport vil. of Scotland, on the Frith of Forth, 8 miles E. of Edinburgh.

PORT SUR SAONE, a to. of France, 6 miles N.W. of Vesoul. Pop. 1900.

PORT TOBACCO, the capital of Charles county, Maryland, 30 miles S. of Washington. Pop. 500.

PORT VENDRE, a to. of France, department of East Pyrenees, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean defended by two forts. 25 miles S.S.E. of Perpignan. Pop. 2100.

PORT WILLIAM, a vil. in Wigtownshire.

PORT WILLIAM, a to. in Kentucky, at the confluence of the Kentucky with the Ohio.

PORTA, LA, a to. of Corsica, 15 miles N.E. of Corte.

PORTADOWN, a to. of Ireland, in Ulster, on the Bann, 65 miles from Dublin.

PORTAFERRY, a to. of Ireland, in Down, 80½ miles N.N.E. of Dublin. Pop. 1512.

PORTAGE, a co. of Ohio. Pop. 2995.

PORTAGE, a river which runs into lake Erie.

PORTALEGRE, a to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, 98 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 5600.

PORTARIA, a to. 42 miles S.E. of Larissa.

PORTARLINGTON, a populous to. of Ireland, on the Barrow, partly in King's co., and partly in Queen's co. 36 miles S.W. of Dublin.

PORTBURY, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 621.

PORTCHESTER, a vil. and pa. of England 4 miles N. of Portsmouth, noted for its castle. Pop. 757.

PORTEL, a to of Alentejo. Pop. 1800.

PORTENDICK, a seaport of W. Africa. Lat. 18. 6. N.

PORTEOLE, a to. of Austrian Illyria, 17 miles S.E. of Trieste. Pop. 2200.

PORTGLENONE, a neat vil. of Ireland, in Antrim, on the Bann, 97 miles N. of Dublin.

PORTICI, a to., 4 miles E.S.E. of Naples, on part of the site of ancient Herculaneum, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, with a palace. Pop. 5200.

PORTISHAM, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 663.

PORTISHEAD, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 800.

PORTLAND ISLE, a small island, or rather peninsula, of Dorsetshire, in the English Channel, opposite Weymouth, connected with the mainland by a singular ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, extending 7 miles along the S.W. coast. Between this bank and the mainland is a narrow arm of the sea, called the Fleet. Portland isle is 4 miles long and 2 broad, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, at the N.W. end, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. It is noted for its freestone, which is used for building the finest structures, and about 9000 tons of it are annually exported. It has 2 light-houses. Portland forms a parish. Pop. 2675. Lat. 50. 31. N. Long. 2. 27. W.

PORTLAND, a to. and port of entry of the United States, in Cumberland county, Maine, finely situated on a peninsula in Casco bay. It contains an elegant court-house, an almshouse, and a market-house; and has a good harbour, near the entrance of which is a light-house, 70 feet high; it is also defended by 2 fine forts on opposite sides of the ship channel. 54 miles N.N.E. of Portsmouth, and 115 N.N.E. of Boston. Pop. 9000.

PORTLAND ISLANDS, in the Eastern Ocean. The N.E. point of the most eastern isle is in Lat. 2. 36. S. Long. 147. 18. 45. E.—Also an island near the E. coast of New Zealand.—Also one of Queen Charlotte's Islands, in the South Pacific.

PORTLAND KAY, or **CAY**, a small rocky island near the S. coast of the island of Jamaica.

PORTLAND POINT, a Cape on the S. coast of the island of Jamaica.

PORTMOAK, a pa., Kinross-shire. Pop. 1554.

PORTNEUF, a river of Lower Canada, joins the St Lawrence, 35 miles above Quebec.

PORTO, a fortified to. of Austrian Italy, on the Adige, 20 miles S.S.E. of Verona.—Also a seaport of the Patrimonio, on the Tiber, 10 miles S.W. of Rome.—Also a to. of Sicily, Val di Mazzara, 2 miles E. of Palermo.—Also a to. of Spain, in Leon, 43 miles S.W. of Astorga.

PORTOBELLO, a modern to. of Scotland, 2 miles S.E. of Edinburgh, on the Frith of Forth. It is much resorted to for sea-bathing, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. Pop. about 4000.

PORTO-BELLO, a noted seaport on the N. coast of the isthmus of Darien, with an excellent harbour. It stands on the side of a mountain which embraces the harbour. It contains 2 squares, 2 churches, 2 convents, a

custom-house, and some other public buildings. During the time of the galleons, it had an annual fair, and was excessively crowded with people. The climate is bad in the extreme, for the heat is excessive; and there are almost continual and deluging rains. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a castle, called *Todo Hierro*, or *All Iron*. A small river enters the harbour near the town, called the *Cascajal*. It was taken in 1596 by Sir Francis Drake, who died in a subsequent voyage, in its harbour; it was afterwards taken and plundered by John Morgan; and in 1739, by Admiral Vernon. 65 miles N. of Panama, 238 W.S.W. of Carthage. Pop. inconsiderable, being chiefly negroes and mulattoes, with about 30 white families, and the garrison of the forts. Lat. 10, 27. N. Long. 79. 26. W.

PORTO CAILLO, or **PORTO KALLIO**, a seaport of Maina, on the Gulf of Laconia, opposite the N.W. point of the island of Cerigo, supposed to be the ancient *Pyrrhicus*.

PORTO CAVALIERI, the ancient *Cressa*, an excellent harbour on the S. coast of *Natolia*. Lat. 36. 40. N. Long. 27. 44. E.

PORTO ERCOLE, a small to. of Tuscany, 30 miles N.W. of *Civita Vecchia*.

PORTO FARINA, a seaport of Tunis, the ancient *Rusciconia*. Lat. 36. 30. N. Long. 10. 16. E.

PORTO FERRAJO, the chief place of the island of Elba, on a lofty point of land projecting into a bay. Pop. 3000. Lat. 42. 49. 6. N. Long. 10. 19. 35. E.

PORTO FINO, a seaport between two mountains, anciently called *Portus Delphini*, 12 miles E. of *Genoa*. Lat. 44. 19. N. Long. 9. 8. E.

PORTO GALETT, a to. of Spain, in *Biscay*, on a small bay, 12 miles N.W. of *Bilboa*.

PORTO GRECO, a to. of Naples, in *Capitanata*, near the Gulf of Venice. 9 miles S. of *Viesti*.

PORTO LEONE, the ancient *Piræus*, the port of Athens. Lat. 37. 55. N. Long. 23. 40. E.

PORTO LONGONE, a strongly fortified to. of Elba, 2 miles S.E. of *Porto Ferrajo*. Pop. 1500.

PORTO MADERA, a harbour on the E. coast of *St Jago*, one of the *Cape de Verd* islands.

PORTO MAURICIA, a to. of *Genoa*, 56 miles S. W. of *Genoa*. Pop. 3000.

PORTO DE NAOS, a harbour on the S. coast of *Lancerota*, one of the *Canaries*.

PORTO NOVO, a seaport of India, in the *Carnatic*. Lat. 11. 30. N. Long. 79. 52. E.

PORTO NOVO, a seaport of Spain, in *Galicia*, 54 miles W. of *Orense*.

PORTO PHANARI, a port, or harbour, belonging to Athens. Lat. 37. 56. N. Long. 23. 42. E.

PORTO PRAYA, a to. and bay of *St Jago*, one of the *Cape Verd* islands. The town stands on an elevated plain, and is the resi-

dence of the Portuguese governor of the islands. Lat. 14. 54. N. Long. 23. 29. W.

PORTO DEL PRINCIPE, a seaport on the N. of Cuba, with a good harbour. Lat. 21. 52. N. Long. 78. 15. W.

PORTO RICO, an island in the West Indies, belonging to Spain, 60 miles E. of *St Domingo*. It is 84 miles long E. to W., and 35 broad; area, 2940 square miles. It is extremely fertile, and enjoys all the benefits of the most temperate climate, being beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and valleys, and well watered with a variety of streams. The exports are sugar, ginger, hides, and cotton, both raw and manufactured; cassia, mastich, salt, oranges, lemons, and sweetmeats. Lat. 18. to 18. 35. N. Long. 65. 36. to 67. 45. W. Pop. in 1836, 357,086.

PORTO RICO, *St Juan de*, capital of *Porto Rico*, on a peninsula on the N. coast, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel and castle. Lat. 18. 30. N. Long. 66. 20. W.

PORTO SANTO, a small island, a sort of appendage to that of *Madeira*, 15 miles in circuit.

PORTO SEGURO, a province of Brazil, bounded N. by the province of *Los Ilheos*, S. by *Espiritu Santo*, E. by the Atlantic, and W. by the river *Francisco*.

PORTO SEGURO, the capital of the above province, on the sea-coast, on the top of a steep hill, formed by a reef of rocks that run about one mile out, in a direction parallel to the land, forming a natural mole. The houses appear dirty and wretched. The church is plain, and has glass windows. A new one has been erected. On the banks of the river below is a village full as large as the town, the whole containing 3000 inhabitants, including slaves and Indians, all employed in fishing. 286 miles N.N.E. of *Espiritu Santo*. Lat. 16. 7. S. Long. 39. 37. W.

PORTO VECCHIO, a to. of *Corsica*, with an excellent harbour, 70 miles S. of *Bastia*. Pop. 1300.

PORTO VENERO, a seaport of *Genoa*, at the entrance of the Gulf of *Spezia*, with a good harbour, commanded by a fort, 45 miles S.E. of *Genoa*. Lat. 44. 5. N. Long. 9. 38. E.

PORTOGUARO, a to. of Austrian Italy, at the confluence of the *Lemene* and *Reghe*, 20 miles S.W. of *Palma Nuova*. Pop. 4000.

PORTPATRICK, a seaport of Scotland, in *Wigtonshire*, having the sea on one side, and on the other overhanging rocks and hills. It is nearly opposite *Donaghadee*, in Ireland, and between which four packet-boats regularly sail. It is much frequented for bathing. The harbour is good, and has one of the finest quays in Great Britain, with a reflecting light-house. 23 miles W. of *Wigton*, and 133 S.W. of *Edinburgh*. Pop. 2239. Lat. 54. 58. N. Long. 5. 3. W.

PORTREE, a to. and pa. of the island of *Skye*. Pop. 3441. Lat. 57. 24. N. Long. 6. 7. W.

PORTSDOWN, a hamlet, 4 miles N. of Portsmouth.

PORTSLADE, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 615.

PORTSMOUTH, a to. in Hampshire, on the coast of the English Channel, and the principal station of the British navy. It is situated on the W. side of the island of Portsea, at the mouth of Portsmouth harbour, and consists of the old town of Portsmouth, included within its fortified walls, and the new town of Portsea, which was only begun about a century ago, and has already outgrown the mother town itself. Portsmouth is the seat of the civil and military establishments, and the residence of the port-admiral; and Portsea contains the vast establishments of the dock-yards and gun-wharf. Portsmouth harbour excels every other in Great Britain, in extent, depth, and security. Every where the anchorage is good, the depth sufficient for ships of any size, and it can contain almost the whole navy of England. It is completely defended by the number and strength of its batteries. The fortifications of the town were begun by Edward IV., and the works are so elevated as to command the whole of the adjacent country. They are considered impregnable; and in case of a siege it is said that a garrison of 13,500 men would be required to man the works and the forts. The dock-yard is by far the largest in the kingdom. The sea-wharf wall of the dock-yard extends 3500 feet along the W. shore of the harbour, and the mean breadth is about 2000 feet, the whole including an area of 100 acres. The great basin is 380 feet long by 260 broad. The principal buildings connected with the arsenal are—the porter's house, the mast-houses, the modern guard-house, the pay-office, the royal naval college which consists of a centre and 2 wings, the school of naval architecture, the residences of the principal officers of the yard, the immense ranges of storehouses, manufactories, &c. The gun-wharf is an immense arsenal, consisting of various ranges of building, for the reception of naval and military stores, artillery, &c. The small armoury is a spacious building, capable of containing 25,000 stand of arms. In the Portsmouth division of the town, the principal public buildings, connected with naval affairs, are—the victualling-office, the government-house, the houses of the lieutenant-governor and port-admiral, and the marine and military barracks. The church of Portsmouth is a spacious structure, and the tower forms a good mark to seamen. Portsea parish church is 2 miles from the town; but its place is supplied by several handsome chapels. Besides these churches, there are 10 or 12 meetinghouses in the town and neighbourhood, for dissenters. The town-hall of Portsmouth is a large building. A prison has been recently erected. In Broad Street, which forms part of the western suburb, Portsmouth point, is the custom-house, with an extensive establish-

ment, including fast-sailing cutters for the prevention of smuggling. There are various charitable institutions. Portsmouth sends 2 members to parliament. 72 miles S.W. of London. Pop. of Portsmouth and Portsea, 50,389. Lat 50. 47. N. Long. 1. 6. W.

PORTSMOUTH, a handsome to. and port of entry of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the Piscataqua, with a court-house, a jail, an alms-house, an academy, an atheneum, &c., and seven churches. The harbour is one of the best in the United States. The entrance is defended by two forts. There are three other forts built, but not garrisoned. There is also a light-house. In the Piscataqua, opposite the town, is Navy Island, on which there is an United States' navy yard. 275 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia, and 56 N.E. of Boston. Lat. 43. 39. N. Long. 70. 45. W.—Also a pleasant and regularly built town in Norfolk county, Virginia, on Elizabeth river. Pop. 1702.—Also a seaport in Carteret county, North Carolina.—Also a township in Newport county, Rhode Island. Pop. 1795.—Also a to. on the N.W. coast of Dominica. Lat. 15. 41. N. Long. 61. 18. W.

PORTSOY, a seaport of Scotland, in Banffshire, on a point of land projecting into the Moray Firth, which forms a safe harbour, 7½ miles W. of Banff. Pop. 2500. Lat. 57. 38. N. Long. 2. 36. W.

PORTUDAL, a seaport of West Africa, N. of the Gambia. Lat. 14. 36. N. Long. 16. 56. W.

PORTUGAL, the most westerly kingdom of Europe, bounded by Spain and the Atlantic, extending from 36. 56. to 42. 7. N. lat., and from 7. 34. to 9. 30. W. long.; 350 miles long N. to S., and 120 in average breadth. Area 37,900 square miles. It is divided into six provinces, Estremadura, Beira, Entre Minho e Duero, Tra los Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Several of the great mountain chains of Spain penetrate into this country, intersect it from east to west, and terminate in large promontories in the Atlantic. The most remarkable chains are the Serra de Estrella and the Serra de Monchique, the extremity of which, Cape St Vincent, is the S.W. point of Europe. Chief rivers, the Tagus, Duero or Douro, Minho, and Guadiana. The products are wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, vines, and maize in grounds of a warmer temperature; and rice in the low grounds. The chief fruits are olives, oranges, and lemons. Silk of very good quality is made. The mineral productions are considerable, though none but iron mines have as yet been wrought; the mountains abound in fine marble, and contain traces of gold and silver. Large quantities of salt are formed in bays along the coast, by natural evaporation. The manufactures are principally woollens, silk, and earthenware. Cotton has been attempted of late years; and paper, glass, and gunpowder,

are made in a few places. The exports consist almost entirely of wine, salt, and wool. The public revenue in 1837 was reckoned at little more than two millions sterling, and the expenditure exceeded it by nearly half a million. The public debt was above sixteen millions. The religion is the Roman Catholic. There are two universities, that of Coimbra, founded in 1308, and the smaller university of Evora, founded in 1533. In general, literature is at a low ebb, and education ill conducted. The higher classes are divided into *Titulados* or high nobility, and *Fidalgos* or gentry. In eating and drinking, the Portuguese are temperate. The country people are remarkably indolent; and want of cleanliness is complained of in the capital and provincial towns. Lisbon is the capital.

PORTUGALETE, a to. of Spain, at the mouth of the Ybaichaval, 12 miles N.W. of Bilbao. Pop. 1800.

PORTUGUESA, an important river of Venezuela, which joins the Apure.

PORTUMNA, a neat vil. of Ireland, county of Galway, 75 miles S.W. of Dublin.

POSADOS, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir, 19 miles S.W. of Cordova.

POSATA, a to. on the east coast of Sardinia, 45 miles E.S.E. of Castel Aragonese. Lat. 40. 36. N. Long. 9. 30. E.

POSCHEGA, a to. of Slavonia, on the Orlova, 11 miles E. of Gradisca. Pop. 4100.

POSEN, **GRAND DUCHY** of, a province of the Prussian states, comprising that part of Poland which was restored to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna in 1815. It is bounded E. by the kingdom of Poland, S. and W. by Silesia and Brandenburg. It lies between 51. 10. and 53. 32. N. lat. Area 12,000 square miles. Rivers, the Netz, Wartha, Obra, and Brahe. Pop. 1,169,706.—It is also the name of one of the governments into which the above is divided.

POSEN, the capital of Prussian Poland, at the confluence of the Proszna and the Wartha, surrounded by a mound and ditch. It has a cathedral, a council-house, a theatre, a theological seminary, a college, a school, &c. The manufactures are on a small scale, and consist chiefly of linen, leather, and watches; also fire-arms. 144 miles E. of Berlin. Pop. 32,456. Lat. 52. 22. N. Long. 17. E.

POSEY, a county of the United States, in the state of Indiana.

POSING, a to. of Hungary, 11 miles N.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 3700.

POSITANO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 4000.

POSSESSION BAY, a bay of the Polar sea, in lat. 73. 31. N., and long. 77. 22. W.

POSSESSION ISLAND, two islands in the South Pacific, one in lat. 46. 30. S., and in long. 41. 40. E.; and the other in lat. 10. 33. S., and in 141. 39. E.

POSSNECK, a to. of Germany, 53 miles S.S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 300.

POSTIGLIONE, a to. of Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 1900.

POTAMIA, a to. of the Morea, capital of a district called Bardounia, 5 miles from Marathonisi.—Also a very pretty village, six hours and ten minutes' journey from Pidaura.

POTENZA, a to. of Naples, in the Basilicata, 11 miles S.W. of Acerenza.—Also a river which enters the Adriatic. Lat. 43. 22. N. Long. 13. 45. E.

POTT, a to. in the west of the district of Caucasus, 80 miles W.S.W. of Cotatis.

POTOMAC, a river which rises, in two branches, from the Alleghany mountains, forms part of the boundary between Virginia and Maryland, and enters Chesapeake bay, between Point Lookout and Smith's Point. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at its mouth, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ at Alexandria, 290 miles from the sea.

POTOMAC CREEK, a tributary of the Potomac, in Virginia.

POTOSI, a to. in South America, in the republic of Bolivia and department of Potosi, on the south-western declivity of the Cerro de Potosi. Owing to its elevation, the climate is cold, and the sides of the mountain barren. It was founded in 1547; a royal mint was established in 1562; and so rapidly did its population increase, that in 1611 it contained 160,000 inhabitants. The population is now, however, reduced to 12,000. It contains a mint, six convents, two nunneries, a college, and an hospital. Its inhabitants are still chiefly employed in the working of the mines. The ores in the celebrated mines of Potosi were found by Helms, the German mineralogist, to contain from six to eight ounces of silver in 50 hundred-weight. There was also a solid silver ore, each caxon or 50 hundred-weight of which yielded about 26 pounds of silver. Above 300 mines or pits are worked, but all of them so irregularly, as if it were for plunder. Few of them, accordingly, penetrate to the depth of more than 70 yards. Nothing, according to Helms, could equal the ignorance with which the mining was here carried on: and at the smelting-houses and refining works they wasted the quicksilver, and did not succeed in extracting half the quantity of metal which the ore contained. The mint of Potosi coined in 1790, 299,246 piastres of gold, and 3,293,173 of silver, or £886,620 sterling. From the discovery of these mines till the year 1803, they have supplied 1,095,500,000 piastres, or £237,358,334 sterling, which has paid the royal duties; and this also only includes silver, consequently the gold and smuggled metals must have made the total furnished by the works much greater. In 1826 Temple estimated the annual produce at only £125,000. 45 miles S.W. of La Plata, 1617 N.W. of Buenos Ayres, and 1215 N.E. of Lima. Lat. 19. 47. S. Long. 67. 22. W.

POTOSI, SAN LUIS, an intendency of Mexico, which comprehends the whole of the north-

east part of the kingdom of Mexico. As the intendency of San Luis Potosi borders either on desert countries, or countries inhabited by wandering or independent Indians, its northern limits can hardly be determined; on the S. it is bounded by the intendancies of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Guanajuato, E. by the gulf of Mexico, and W. by Zacatecas and Durango. This immense country, though gifted by nature with the most precious productions, and situated under a serene sky in the temperate climate, is in general a wild desert, more thinly peopled than the governments of Asiatic Russia. Pop. 334,000.

POTOSI, SAN LUIS, a to. in the above intendency, on the east declivity of the table land west of the sources of the Rio de Panua. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 22. N. Long. 100. 41. W.

POTSCHINKI, a to. of Russia, government of Nischnei-Novgorod, 117 miles S. S. E. of Nischnei-Novgorod. Pop. 4000.

POTSDAM, one of the two governments which form the province of Brandenburg. It lies between Pomerania and West Prussia. N., and the province of Saxony S. and W.; towards the N.W. it is bounded by the Elbe and the Havel, and N.E. by the Oder. Area 8000 square miles. Pop. 1,169,706.

POTSDAM, the capital of the above government, on the Havel. Next to Berlin, it is the handsomest town in Prussia. It is indebted for its chief improvements to Frederick II. The streets are regular and spacious; but as yet they are not all paved. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has four gates towards the land, and four towards the river. The palace on the bank of the Havel is a magnificent structure; and connected with it are a theatre, a menagerie, and spacious stables. There are extensive barracks, a great hall for exercising the troops in bad weather, and in the garrison church are statues of Mars and Bellona. There are in the town six other churches and a synagogue. The market-place is ornamented by an obelisk, and by statues of the kings of Prussia. It has a lyceum, two public schools of inferior extent, and one belonging to the garrison; an infirmary, a poor-house, and an orphan-house. The palace of San Souci, the favourite retreat of Frederick II., is three quarters of a mile N.W. of Potsdam. 15 miles W.S.W. of Berlin, and 61 E.N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 25,560, exclusive of military, who are from 6000 to 10,000.

POTTENDORF, a to. of Lower Austria, 21 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 2000.

POTTENSTEIN, a to. of Lower Austria, 20 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1900.

POTTER, a co. of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1584.

POTTER NEWTON, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 863.

POTTER'S PURY, a pa., North Hampshire. Pop. 1544.

POTTERIES, THE, a district in Staffordshire.

POTTERNE, a pa., Wiltshire. Pop. 1647.

POTTON, a m. t. and pa. in Bedfordshire, 12 miles E. of Bedford. Pop. 1768.

POTTSGROVE, a to. of Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill, 35 miles N.W. of Philadelphia.

POU, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si, 435 miles S.W. of Pekin.

POUANCE, a to. of France, department of Main and Loire, district of Segré. Pop. 1300.

POUGET, a to. of the Sardinian states, county of Nice. Pop. 3000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a township and vil. of New York, capital of Dutchess county, with two churches, on the Hudson, 74 miles N. of New York.

POUGUES, a vil. of France, department of Nièvre, noted for its ferruginous mineral waters. 5 miles N.W. of Nevers.

POUILLION, a to. of France, department of the Landes, 6 miles N. of Dax. Pop. 2800.

POUILLY, a to. of France, department of Cote d'Or, 19 miles W.S.W. of Dijon. Pop. 660.—Also in the department of Nièvre, 7 miles N. of La Charité. Pop. 2400.

POU-KIANG-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen. Lat. 30. 14. N. Long. 103. 14. E.

POULTNEY, a to. in Rutland county, Vermont, near Skeensborough.—Also a river of Vermont, which falls into East bay.

POULTON, a to. and pa. in Lancashire, at the mouth of the Wyre, with a market on Monday, 21 miles W.S.W. of Lancaster. Pop. of pa. 4082; of to. 1025.

POULTON with SEACOMB, a to., Cheshire. Pop. 1212.

POU-NAAN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou. Lat. 25. 45. N. Long. 104. 19. E.

POUNDSTOCK, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 727.

POURCAIN, St. a to. of France, department of the Allier, on the Sioule. Pop. 3000.

POURCAIN DE BORD, a to. of France, Puy de Dome, 56 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 1700.

POURSEK-SU, the ancient Thymbrius, a river of Natalia, which rises in the mountains S. of Kutaja, and enters the Sangarius a short distance N.E. of Eski-Shehr.

POUTROY, LA. a to. of France, department of Upper Rhine, district of Colmar. Pop. 2064.

POVERTY BAY, a bay on the east of New Zealand. Lat. 38. 42. S. Long. 178. 24. E.

POVITCHA, a large river of Kamschatka, which joins the Kamschatka.

POVOA DO VAZIM, a to. of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho. Pop. 3000.

POVOCAO DO NORTE, a to. of Brazil, at the mouth of the Igauy, or Porto de S. Pedro, 10 miles N. of Porto de S. Pedro.

POWANGHUR, a noted fortress of Gujerat.

POWEL'S CREEK, a river of Tennessee, which joins the Clinch, 38 miles N.E. of Knoxville.—Also in Virginia, which joins James's river.—Also in Pennsylvania, which joins the Susquehannah.

POWELL'S VALLEY, a district of the United States, between Powel and Cumberland mountains, 80 or 90 miles long, and 10 to 18 wide, which is almost equally divided between Virginia and Tennessee. About the middle of the valley is a natural bridge over a small creek, formed by three regular arches 50 feet long, 40 high, and 20 wide.

POWERSCOURT, a vil. of Ireland, in Wicklow, 10 miles from Dublin.

POWHATAN, a co. of Virginia. Pop. 3073.

POWICK, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 1598.

POWNAI, a township in Bennington co., Vermont.

POWNAI FEE, a to., Chester. Pop. 1747.

POWNAI BOROUGH, a township in Lincoln county, Maine.

POWOW, a tributary of the Merrimac, in New Hampshire.

POYANG-HOU, a lake of China, in the north of Kiang-si, formed by the confluence of several rivers, which meet here from every point of the compass, 250 miles in circumference, and surrounded by a most desolate region.

POYAIS, a to. of Honduras, on Black river, 110 miles W.N.W. of Secklong. In 1824 a number of settlers from Britain, were induced by exaggerated representations of the country to proceed to this quarter, where they suffered great privations.

POYSDORF, a to. of Lower Austria, 33 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 3900.

POZZOL FORMIGARO, a to. of Italy, 2 miles N. of Novi. Pop. 2400.

POZZOLENGO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 8 miles W.N.W. of Verona. Pop. 2000.

PRABAT, a to. of Siam, 100 miles N. of Siam. Lat. 15. 40. N. Long. 101. 10. E.

PRACHATITZ, a to. of Bohemia, 76 miles S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2300.

PRACHIN, a circle in the S.W. corner of Bohemia, adjacent to Upper Austria and Bavaria. Area 1820 square miles. Pop. 210,000.

PRADELLES, a to. of France, department of Upper Loire, 17 miles S. of Le Puy. Pop. 1200.

PRADES, a to. of France, department of Eastern Pyrenees, on the Tet, 26 miles S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 2400.—Also a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, 39 miles N.W. of Barcelona.

PRAGA, a to. of Poland, on the Vistula, opposite Warsaw, of which it is considered as a suburb.

PRAGILAS, a to. 7 miles W. of Turin.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom. In size and beauty, it is the third city in Germany. It is surrounded with fortifications, and has eight gates, on the Moldau, over which is a bridge of 16 arches. The Old Town is the largest division, and contains the quarter of the Jews: the New Town has the best streets, and the Radschin, a detached quarter, has the best view, being built on a high precipitous

rock, at some distance from the river. In a low situation to the north and east of the Radschin, is the quarter called Kleinseite, or Little Prague, said to be the oldest part of the town; and at the river side is the only suburb, called Smichow. The principal public buildings are, the ruins of the palace of its ancient sovereigns; another palace, now used for public edifices, containing 150 rooms; and a hall, inferior only to that of Westminster; the fine Gothic cathedral, and the theatre. There are a great number of churches, convents, schools, family edifices, &c., but few of them good buildings. The university is the oldest in Germany, having been founded in 1348. The charitable institutions are three hospitals, two orphan-houses, a lying-in hospital, &c. The most extensive manufactures are linen, cotton, silk, and hats; on a smaller scale, paper, brass-ware, triukery, plated goods, glass, tobacco, and mathematical and musical instruments: 144 miles N.N.W. of Vienna, and 75 S.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 120,000, about 7000 being Jews. Lat. 50. 5. 23. N. Long. 14. 25. 10. E.

PRAIRIE DE LA MADELAINE, a small vil. in Lower Canada, containing 100 houses. Lat. 45. 32. N. Long. 73. 15. W.

PRAIBOINO, a to. of Austrian Italy, delegation of Brescia. Pop. 2500.

PRAELIN, a mountainous and woody island in the Indian sea. Lat. 4. 19. S. Long. 55. 47. E.

PRASTOE, or **PRÆSTOE**, a seaport of Denmark, with a good harbour, on the S.E. coast of the island of Zealand, 35 miles S. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 10. N. Long. 12. 6. E.

PRATAS, a cluster of islands in the Chinese Sea, about 69 miles in circumference. Lat. 19. 32. N. Long. 116. 43. E.

PRATO, a walled to. of Italy, with a fine cathedral built of fine marble. It has also 2 poor-houses, 4 hospitals, and an hospital for foundlings. Its manufactures are silks, woollens, hats, and soap. 9 miles N.N.W. of Florence. Pop. 10,500.

PRATS DE MOLO, a to. of France, department of Eastern Pyrenees, 29 miles S.W. of Perpignan. Pop. 3000.

PRAUSSNITZ, a to. of Prussian Silesia, 18 miles N. of Breslau. Pop. 1800.

PRATA, a seaport, capital of the island of Terceira, one of the Azores. Pop. 3000.—Also a to. on the slave coast.

PREBLE, a co. in Ohio. Pop. 3304.

PRECHAC, a to. of France, department of Gironde, 34 miles S.S.E. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 2700.

PRECIGNE, a to. of France, department of Sarthe, 8 miles S.W. of le Mans. Pop. 2100.

PRECOPIA, a to. of Servia, 16 miles W. of Nissa. Pop. 6000.

PREZ, a to. of Denmark, in Holstein, 9 miles N.E. of Kiel. Pop. 3100.

PREES, a pa. of England, in Salop. Pop. 3355.

PREESALL with **HACKERSALL**, to., Lancashire. Pop. 745.

PREGEL, a river of East Prussia, formed by the junction of the Angerap and Pissa, which enters the Frische Haff, 5 miles below Königsberg.

PREMERY, a to. of France, department of Nievre, 14 miles N.E. of Nevers. Pop. 1430.

PREMNAY, a pa. of Scotland, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 625.

PRENDERGAST, a pa., Pembrokeshire. Pop. 1105.

PRENZLOW, a well built to. and capital of the district of Brandenburg, called the Ucker Mark, on the lake and river Ucker, with 4 Lutheran, 1 Catholic, and 2 Calvinist churches; and several schools and hospitals. It has several breweries, and a considerable trade in corn. The chief manufactures are woollen and tobacco. 56 miles N.N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 8000.

PREPARIS, the most Northerly of the Andaman islands, in the east entrance of the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 14. 50. N. Long. 93. 40. E.

PRERAU, the capital of a circle of the same name, in Moravia, 140 miles E.S.E. of Prague. Pop. 2300.

PRESBURG, or **POSONYI-VAERMEGYE**, a palatinate of Hungary, in the angle formed by the March and the Danube, at their junction. Area, 1740 square miles. Pop. 200,000.

PRESBURG, a large to. of Hungary, of which it was once the capital, on the Danube, which is crossed by a bridge of boats, substituted in 1825 for a flying bridge. The Emperors of Austria are still crowned here, as kings of Hungary. The fortifications have been demolished; and no distinction is now made between the town and suburbs. There are 2 squares, each adorned with statues. The principal church is an old Gothic edifice. The other public buildings are—the mansion of the palatine of the county, the barracks, the corn market, and the town-house. The manufactures are woollens, silk, oil, tobacco, and snuff. The trade is in a great measure transit, particularly in corn and linen. This place is noted for the treaty concluded between France and Austria in 1805. 38 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 38,000. Lat. 48. 9. N. Long. 17. 7. E.

PRESBURY, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 1231.

PRESCOT, a m. t. in Lancashire. The church is a large and spacious building, with a lofty steeple. It has also a meetinghouse for dissenters, a free school, and several almshouses. The manufacture of cotton, sailcloth, and earthenware, have been introduced; but the chief trade consists in the making of watch tools, and of watch movements. Near this town is an extensive manufacture of plate-glass; also one for smelting and refining copper ore. 8 miles E. of Liverpool. Pop. of the town and parish, 28,084.

PRESENZANO, a to. of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, which appears, by an inscription, to

be the ancient **Rufrae**, and its territory the **Costa Rufriaria**. 28 miles N. of Naples.

PRESHUTE, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 760.

PRESIDIU, **STATO DELLI**, a small territory of Italy, on the coast of the Siennese, including 5 fortresses, reserved by Spain when it ceded the territory of Sienna to the Duke of Tuscany in 1557; and, in 1735, they were ceded to the king of the two Sicilies. Their names are—Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San Stephano, and Monte Philipppo.

PRESQUE ISLE, an island in lake Huron. Lat. 45. 4. N. Long. 83. 40. W.

PRESSAS, a to. of France, department of Lot and Garonne, district of Agen. Pop. 1413.

PRESSNITZ, a to. of Bohemia, on the borders of Saxony. Pop. 230.

PRESTBURY, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 47,257.

PRESTEIGN, a borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, on the Lug, with a market on Saturday. It may be deemed the modern capital of the county, for the assizes are held in it, and it contains the county jail. The site of its castle is now laid out in public walks. 23 miles N.N.W. of Hereford. Pop. 1941.

PRESTEIGN, a m. t. and pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 3282.

PRESTON, a borough in Lancashire, on a gentle elevation above the Ribble, about 15 miles from its confluence with the Irish Sea. Toward the close of the last century, the cotton manufacture was introduced, and it is now the staple of the place. The Roman catholics possess two large chapels; the Methodists have also a large meetinghouse; and there are congregations of Independents, Quakers, and Unitarians. It has a house of correction, built on the plan of Howard. Most of the public offices belonging to the county palatine and duchy of Lancaster, as well as the county court, are kept in this town. It has a dispensary, a national school, a catholic school, a free grammar school, an extensive public library, and several less institutions. Preston has two representatives in parliament. Pop. of to. and pa. 36,336. 22 miles S. of Lancaster.

PRESTON, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 552.

—Also a to., Northumberland. Pop. 765.—Also a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 957.

PRESTON next **FAVERSHAM**, a pa., Kent. Pop. 673.

PRESTON QUARTER, a to., Cumberland. Pop. 4323.

PRESTON, a decayed vil. of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire.

PRESTON, a county in the N. of Virginia.—Also a township in New London county, Connecticut.

PRESTON CREEK, or **WOOD CREEK**, a tributary of the Ohio, in Kentucky.

PRESTONKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, in East Lothian. Pop. 1765.

PRESTONPANS, a to. of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a small harbour, called

Morison's Haven, on the Frith of Forth. It has manufactures of salt, stone, and earthenware, and bricks, and tiles. A little above this place the royal army was defeated by the rebels in 1745. 8 miles N.E. of Edinburgh. Pop. of the parish 2322.

PRESTWICK, a to., Lancastr. Pop. 2941.

PRETSCH, a to. of Saxony, on the Elbe, 10 miles S. of Wittenberg.

PRETTIN, a to. of Saxony, on the Elbe, 18 miles S.E. of Wittenberg.

PREVESA, a decayed seaport of Albania, built out of the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, which are at a small distance to the N. 45 miles S.W. of Joannina. Pop. from 3000 to 4000.

PREUILLY, a to. of France, department of Indre and Loire, 18 miles S. of Loches. Pop. 1700.

PREUSCHMARK, a to. of Prussia, in Oberland, 75 miles S.W. of Königsberg.

PREZ EN PAIL, a to. of France, department of Mayenne, 8 miles N.N.E. of Vilaine. Pop. 2300.

PRIAMAN, a to. on the W. coast of Sumatra. The environs produce but little pepper; but the air is healthy, and it stands on a small river, in which gold is found. Lat. 1. S. Long. 98. E.

PRIBODA, a to. of Sweden, province of Smaland, 16 miles S.W. of Carlserona.

PRIDDLE, a river in Dorsetshire, which falls into Pool harbour.

PRIEBUS, a to. of Silesia, on the Neiss, 20 miles S.W. of Sagan.

PRIEGO, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, 28 miles N.N.W. of Cuenca. Pop. 2500.

PRIESTHOLM, a small island near the N.E. coast of Anglesey, 5 miles N. E. of Beaumaris.

PRIMKENU, a to. of Silesia, with an iron forge, and a manufacture of paper. 18 miles S.W. of Glogau.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the Tide Waters.—Also in Canada, on the N. side of Lake Ontario.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, in the Gulf of St Lawrence. See John, St.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLANDS, 2 islands in the Indian sea. The most S. and largest, which Captain Cook judged to be about 45 miles in circuit, is in Lat. 46. 53. S. Long. 37. 46. E. The most N. is about 27 miles in circuit, Lat. 46. 40. S. Long. 38. 8. E.

PRINCE FREDERICK, the capital of Calvert county, Maryland, on Chesapeake bay, 35 miles S.E. of Washington.—Also a township in Georgetown district, S. Carolina. Pop. 8135.

PRINCE FREDERICK'S SOUND, on the W. coast of N. America. Lat. 56. 52. to 57. 12. N. Long. 132. 40. to 134. 18. W.

PRINCE GEORGE, a co. of Maryland. Pop. 20,589. Slaves, 9189. Chief to., Upper Marlborough.—Also in Virginia. Pop. 8050. Slaves 4486.

PRINCE REGENT'S INLET, an extensive inlet between Prince Leopold's Isles and Maxwell Bay, discovered and explored by Captain Parry in 1819.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ARCHIPELAGO, a large island in the N. Pacific, 110 miles long, and 30 to 40 broad, with a number of small ones round it. Lat. 54. 42. to 56. 21. N. Long. 131. 34. to 133. 40. W.

PRINCE OF WALES'S CAPE, the N.W. extremity of the continent of America, forming, with East Cape, on the coast of Asia, Behring's Straits, which separate the two continents of Asia and America. Lat. 65. 46. N. Long. 191. 45. E.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FORT, the most N. settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, on the W. side of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Churchill River. Lat. 58. 47. N. Long. 94. 7. W.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, about 60 miles long. Lat. 15. S. Long. 151. 53. E.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLANDS, supposed to extend from New Holland to New Guinea.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, PULO PENANG, or BETEL NUT ISLAND, an island 16 miles long and 7 or 8 miles broad, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait, about two miles broad, which forms the harbour, and affords excellent anchorage. Area, 130 square miles. Throughout the centre of the island there is a range of lofty hills, from which flow several fine streams. The principal productions are, pepper, betel-nut, betel-leaf, cocoa-nuts, coffee, sugar, paddy, ginger, yams, sweet potatoes, and a great variety of vegetables. The fruits are, the mangosteen, rambosteen, pine apples, guavas, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, &c. It was transferred to the East India Company in 1786; and in 1805 it was constituted a regular government, subordinate only to the Governor-general of India. The fort, called Fort Cornwallis, is on the N.E. point. The town, called George Town by the English, and Pangjang Panaique by the Malays, is of considerable extent. Pop. 50,000, consisting of British, Dutch, Portuguese, Americans, Arabs, Parsees, Chinese, Chulias, Malays, Buggesses, Birmanes, Siamese, Javanese, &c. Long. of the N.E. point 100. 19. E. Lat. 5. 25. N.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a co. in the N.E. of Virginia. Pop. 11,311, slaves 5220.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY'S ISLAND, an island in the East Seas, W.N.W. of Tench island. It is pretty high, well wooded, and 70 miles in circuit. The natives seem to be the same sort of people as those on Tench island. A high mountain in the centre is called Mount Philip. Lat. 1. 32. S. Long. 140. 30. E.—Also an island in the South Pacific. Lat. 17. S. Long. 141. 6. W.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S SOUND, a great inlet on the N.W. coast of America, discovered by

Captain Cook in 1778. Lat. 60. to 61. N. Long. 147. 21. W

PRINCE'S ISLAND, near the W. coast of Guinea, 90 miles in circumference, discovered by the Portuguese in 1471. It is elevated and fertile, and has a town on the north part, with a good harbour. Lat. 1. 40. N. Long. 7. 40. E.—Also a small island in the Indian Ocean, near the W. entrance of the strait of Sunda, subject to the king of Bautam, and visited by European ships for wood and water. Lat. 6. 15. S. Long. 104. 30. E.

PRINCE'S ISLANDS, 4 small islands in the sea of Marmora, near the strait of Constantinople, called Prinkipo, Proté, Kalke, and Antigone.

PRINCESS ANNE, a co. in the S.E. corner of Virginia.—Also a to. in Somerset co., Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay.

PRINCESS ROYAL'S ISLANDS lie on the West coast of North America, east of Queen Charlotte's islands.

PRINCETON, a to. of New Jersey, 40 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.—Also in North Carolina and Massachusetts.

PRINCIPATO CITRA, or CITERIORE, a province of Naples, having the Mediterranean on the W., 90 miles long, N.W. to S.E., and 45 at its greatest breadth. Area, 2400 square miles. Its surface is for the most part mountainous, though it is traversed by a great plain, and watered by the rivers Silaro, Sarno, Calore, and Negro. Pop. 245,000. Chief town, Salerno.

PRINCIPATO ULTRA, or ULTERIORE, a province of Naples, south of the former. Area, 1800 square miles. It is traversed by the Apennines, and the rivers Sabato, Tammaro, Calore, and Ofanto. Pop. 358,000. Chief town, Avellino.

PRINCE, a to. of the island of Cuba, on the North coast, with a good port.

PRINKIPO, the largest and most easterly of the Prince's Islands, in the sea of Marmora, with a town containing 2000 or 3000 inhabitants. Lat. 40. 51. N. Long. 28. 56. E.

PRIOR'S, MARSTON, a pa., Warwickshire. Pop. 655.

PRISRENDI, a to. of Servia, 43 miles north of Alessio.

PRISTINA, a to. of Servia. 115 miles west of Sophia.

PRITTLEWELL and MILTON, a pa. in Essex, 39 miles from London. Pop. 2266.

PRITZWALK, a to. of Prussia, 63 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 1800.

PRIVAS, a to. of France, department of Ardèche, on three rivulets near the Rhone, 16 miles north of Viviers. Pop. 3000.

PROBOLINGO, the capital of a district of Java, of the same name.

PROBSTHETDE, a vil. of Saxony, east of Leipsic, the scene of the most sanguinary part of the great battle of Leipsic, on 18th October 1813.

PROBUS, a vil. and pa. in Cornwall, noted

for the beautiful tower of its church. 3 miles W. of Grampound. Pop. 1353.

PROCIDA, an island on the coast of Naples. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 40. 50. N. Long. 13. 48. E.

PRODANO, an island near the W. coast of the Morea, formerly called Sphacteria, 36 miles S.S.E. of Zante. Lat. 37. 15. N. Long. 21. 24. E.

PROME, or PRONE, a city of the Birman empire, province of Ava, on the Irawaddy. It was taken by the British in 1825. Lat. 18. 50. N. Long. 95. E.

PROSEG, or PROSECO, a to. of Istria, the ancient Peucinum, 7 miles N.W. of Trieste.

PROSPECT, a to. and vil. of the United States, on the west side of the Penobscot. Pop. 1300.

PROSPEROUS, a vil. of Ireland, co. of Kildare, 5 miles N.N.W. of Naas.

PROSSNITZ, a to. of Moravia, 9 miles S.S.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 7000.

PROSZNA, a river in the west of Poland, which falls into the Wartha at Peisern.

PROTE, one of the Prince's Islands, in the sea of Marmora, 3 miles in circumference.

PROVENCE, a province in the S.E. of France, bounded E. by Italy, S. by the Mediterranean, W. by Languedoc, N. by Dauphiny. Since the Revolution it has formed the departments of Lower Alps, Var, Mouths of the Rhone, and part of that of Vaucluse. Area, 7937 square miles. Provence is commonly divided into Upper and Lower, correspondent to N. and S. The former consists of the valley of the Durance, and other valleys opening into it, comprising a part of the Alps; while the name of Lower Provence is given to the comparatively level country extending to the Mediterranean. The climate on the mountains is cold and wet; but in Lower Provence it is uncommonly dry, and the heat would be intense, were it not moderated by a keen north wind. In the north are found extensive pastures, fine corn fields, and such fruits as apples, pears, and plums; but little wine: the middle produces chesnut, walnut, peach, and apricot trees; and the south all the products of Italy and Spain. Pop. 750,000.

PROVIDENCE, a co. of the United States, in Rhode island.—Also a port of entry, and chief town of the same county, on both sides of Providence river, and connected by a very elegant bridge, 90 feet broad. It contains a court-house, a jail, a university, a public library of about 2000 volumes, a friends' boarding school, five public schools, seven banks, including a branch of the United States bank, six insurance offices, and eight places of public worship. Among the manufacturing establishments are four cotton manufactories, a large woollen manufactory, a paper-mill, a bleaching, dyeing, and calendering company. 40 miles S.S.W. of Boston. Lat. 41. 51. N. Long. 71. 26. W.—This is also the name of several townships in the United States.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama islands, 25 miles long and 9 broad, narrowing towards the E. and W. extremities, with a good harbour. A small lighthouse was erected in 1804, upon Fort Fincastle. In general its surface is rocky and barren; but along the north side there are fertile and well cultivated spots. The town of Nassau is situated along the south side of the harbour. This island, after it came into the possession of the British government, was made the seat of government in the Bahamas. Lat. 25. 3. N. Long. between 77. 10. and 77. 38. W.—Also an island near the coast of Honduras, 11 miles long and 4 wide.

PROVIDENCE CAPE, a headland in the Polar sea, discovered by Capt. Parry in 1819.

PROVIDENCE RIVER, in Rhode island, enters Narraganset bay, 6 miles below Providence.

PROVINCE ISLAND, a fertile island in the Delaware, 6 miles below Philadelphia.

PROVINCETOWN, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the hook of cape Cod, with a good harbour, 116 miles S.E. of Boston.

PROVINS, a to. of France, department of Seine and Marne, on the Vouzie, 60 miles S.E. of Paris. Pop. 5500.

PRUCK, a to. of Styria, on the Muhr, 20 miles N.N.W. of Graz.

PRUDENCE, an island in Narraganset bay.

PRUM, a to. of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine, 24 miles N. of Treves. Pop. 1100.

PRUSSIA, or the **PRUSSIAN STATES**, a kingdom of Europe, occupying the N. of Poland, and great part of the N. of Germany, 800 miles long, and from 70 to 300 broad. Area, 107,937 square miles. The Prussian monarchy is divided into 8 provinces, and these again into 25 regencies, which are further subdivided into 335 circles. For military purposes it is divided into five great parts—Prussia Proper, Brandenburg and Pomerania, Silesia and Prussian Poland, Saxony and Westphalia, and the Duchy of Lower Rhine. The face of the country is, generally speaking, level and far from fertile, the soil in many parts being sandy and covered with heath. Prussia is extremely well watered. Principal rivers, the Rhine, the Vistula, the Oder, the Elbe, the Weser, the Pregel, and the Niemen. Iron, copper, lead, vitriol, alum, saltpetre, and, in a small degree, silver, are all found in the high grounds of the Westphalian and Rhenish provinces, particularly in the Hartz district. Salt from brine springs is abundant in Prussian Saxony, also coal. The principal products are wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, flax, and wool. The manufactures are linens, woollens, cotton, leather, earthenware, glass, paper, tobacco, starch, potash, vitriol, &c. The prevailing religion is the Protestant. There are four universities, Berlin, Halle, Breslau, Königsberg; and in these, and at Dantzic, Magdeburg, and a number of other towns, there are academies (under the name

of gymnasia, colleges, or high schools,) in which are taught partly the classics and mathematics, but more the modern languages, drawing, &c. No country possesses so perfectly organized and complete a system of national education. Military organization is also very complete. The government is monarchical, the exercise of the royal prerogative being modified by the privileges of the different ranks, and still more by their intelligence, and the power resulting from their military organization. The house of Brandenburg succeeded in obtaining from the emperor the royal dignity, in 1700. The king died in 1713; his successor availed himself of the distress of the Swedes, to seize the chief part of Pomerania. Frederick the Great ascended the throne in 1740, and in 1756, a new war burst forth, which, notwithstanding the great military talents of the king and his fine army, brought the Prussian monarchy to the brink of ruin; the king died in 1786, and was succeeded by Frederick William II., a weak voluptuous prince. His son, Frederick William III., came to the crown in 1797, and having taken up arms against France, lost the battle of Jena; and the peace of Tilsit restored little more than half the Prussian States. The peace of Paris in 1814, after Bonaparte's fall, confirmed by that of 1815, gave them not the same extent of territory in Poland, but an ample equivalent in Saxony and the lower Rhine; and restored Prussia to all her former importance. Pop., in 1837, 14,157,573.

PRUSSIA PROPER, a great division of the Prussian dominions, bounded on the one side by the N. frontier of Poland, on the other by the coast of the Baltic. It is composed of the provinces of East and West Prussia, divided formerly by the Vistula, but now by a line a few miles E. of that river. Area, 24,974 square miles. Pop., in 1837, 2,125,535.

PRUTH, a large river which rises in the palatinate of Marmarosch, in Hungary, and falls into the Danube below Galatz.

PRZELAUTSCH, a to. of Bohemia, on the Elbe, 12 miles N.W. of Chrudim.

PRZEMYSL, the chief to. of a circle of the same name in Austrian Poland, on the San. 122 miles E. of Cracow. Pop. 7400.

PRZEWAŁ, a to. of Poland, 36 miles N.E. of Chelm.

PRZEWORSK, a to. of Austrian Poland, 9 miles W.N.W. of Jaroslaw. Pop. 2200.

PRZIBRAM, a to. of Bohemia, 33 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2300.

PRZPIEC, a large river of Poland, which joins the Dnieper, 40 miles above Kiev.

PSKOF, a large government or province of the N.W. of European Russia, between Livonia and Smolensko. Area, 22,000 square miles. Pop. 700,000.—Also the capital, with a number of churches, 2 convents, and a high school. 534 miles W.N.W. of Moscow. Pop. 8000.

PUBLOW, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 839.
PUBNA, a populous to. of Bengal, district of Bettooria, on the Gauges. Lat. 24. N. Long. 89. 12. E.

PUC, a lake of Mexico, in the S. of Yucatan, 30 miles long and 10 broad.

PUGGULOE, a to. of Bengal, 94 miles E. of Moorshedabad. Lat. 24. 10. N. Long. 90. 7. E.

PUCHACAY, a province of Chili, bounded N. by Itata, E. by Huilquilemu, S. by the Biobio, and W. by the Pacific. 12 leagues from N. to S. and 23 E. to W. Pop. 13,000.

PUCKO, a to. of Hungary, on the Waag, 22 miles N.E. of Trentschin. Pop. 3000.

PUCKLE CHURCH, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 796.

PUDDA, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the S.W. of Agimere, divides the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and runs into the Gulf of Cutch.

PUDDINGTON, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 563.

PUDLEIN, a to. of Hungary, on the Poper, 9 miles N.N.E. of Kesmark. Pop. 2100.

PUDOGA, a to. of Russia, government of Olonetz, on the lake of Onezko, 108 miles E. of Olonetz. Lat. 61. 36. N. Long. 36. 30. E.

PUDSEY, a township in Yorkshire, 4 miles E. of Bradford. Pop. 6229.

PUEBLA, a to. of Spain, in Galicia, near the Atlantic, 29 miles S.S.W. of Compostella.

PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES, a state of Mexico, with a coast of about 78 miles towards the Pacific; it extends from 16. 57. to 20. 40. N. Lat. and is bounded N.E. by Vera Cruz, E. by Oaxaca, S. by the ocean, and W. by the intendency of Mexico. Greatest length, 118 leagues; greatest breadth, 150 miles. The greater part of it is traversed by high cordilleras. Beyond 18 E. lat. the whole country is a plain, fertile in wheat, maize, agave, and fruit trees. This plain is from 5900 to 6560 feet above the level of the sea. In this intendency is also the most elevated mountain of all New Spain, the Popocatepetl, a volcano continually burning, 17,716 feet high above the sea level. Pop. 813,300.

PUEBLA, LA, a city of Mexico, capital of the above state. Its temples are sumptuous, and its streets are wide. The principal square in the centre of the city is adorned on three sides with uniform porticoes, where are shops filled with all kinds of commodities; and on the other is its grand cathedral, which has a very beautiful front, and two lofty towers. Besides the cathedral, there are many other churches, convents, nunneries, and several colleges and charity schools. Its manufactures are hard soap, and iron, and steel, particularly swords, bayonets, &c. The plain on which it is built is 7381 feet above the sea level. 70 miles E.S.E. of Mexico. Pop. 50,000. Lat. 19. 30. N. Long. 99. 22. W.

PUEBLA NUEVA, a seaport of Mexico, on the bay of the S. Pacific. Lat. 8. 34. N. Long. 83. W.

PUEBLA DE SANABRIA, a to. of Spain, province of Leon, 45 miles S.W. of Astorga.

PUENTE, a to. of Spain, in Navarre, on the Agra, 8 miles S.S.W. of Pamplona.

PUENTE, ALTO DEL, (the Height of the Bridge,) a tolerably elevated height among the Chilian Andes, through the middle of which a very narrow and perpendicular fissure has been cut by the river, to the depth of 400 or 500 feet. The cleft is called El Alto del Soldado, (the Soldier's Leap,) from a tradition that a deserter being followed, jumped over it, and thus saved himself from his pursuers. "We descend from the height of the barrier to a more moderate elevation, at a spot two miles distant from the Punta de las Quillays, from which we have an admirable view of the Salto del Soldado, and the road of the Alto del Puente, together with the river flowing through the bottom of the cliff. The prospect is closed by the more distant mountains forming the ravine of Las Gualtatas, which are distinctly stratified, apparently composed of syenitic porphyries."—Miers' Chile and La Plata, vol. i. p. 331.

PUENTE DE DON GONZALVO, a to. of Spain, province of Cordova. Pop. 4800.

PUERS, a to. of the Netherlands, 12 miles S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 4000.

PUERTO CABELLO, a to. and port in the republic of Venezuela, South America, in the department of the same name. The port is considered the best on the south coast of the Carribbean sea. It is formed by an island and a peninsula, and is deep and spacious. The town consists of the city and the harbour. Pop. of both at the beginning of this century, 9000. Later accounts are wanting. Lat. 10. 20. N. Long. 69. 10. W.

PUERTO MAGNO, a seaport of Spain, in the island of Iviça.

PUERTO REAL, a to. of Spain, province of Cadiz, near the mouth of the Guadalete, 5 miles E. of Cadiz. Pop. 12,000.

PUERTO RICO. See Porto Rico.

PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, a seaport of Spain, province of Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalete. The church and monasteries are remarkable only for their profusion of tasteless ornaments. It has a fine public walk. The quay is good, but large ships cannot come up, on account of the sandbanks before the mouth of the river. 5 miles N.E. of Cadiz. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 36. 38. N. Long. 6. 25. W.

PUGANTZ, or BAKA BANYA, a free to. of Hungary, 73 miles E.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 2400.

PUGET THENIERS, a to. of France, department of Maritime Alps. Pop. 914.

PUGLIA, the ancient APULIA, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, in Naples.

PUICELEY, a to. of France, department of Tarn, 10 miles N.W. of Gaillac. Pop. 1500.

PUISEAUX, a to. of France, department of Loiret, 9 miles E. of Pithiviers. Pop. 2000.

PUIVERT, a to. of France, department of Aude, on the Blan. Pop. 1400.

PUJOLS, a to. of France, department of Gironde, 12 miles N.E. of Libourne. Pop. 2000.—Also department of Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2100.

PULARUM ISLE, one of the smallest of the Banda isles. Lat. 5. 35. N. Long. 129. 45. E.

PULASKI, a co. of Kentucky. Pop. 6897, slaves 468.—Also of the S.W. of Georgia. Pop. 2093, slaves 528.

PULBOROUGH, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 1979.

PULLICAT, a seaport of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, on a salt-water lake, 33 miles long, and 11 broad. Lat. 13. 26. N. Long. 80. 25. E.

PULO BANIAC, a small island, 25 miles in circumference, on the W. coast of Sumatra.

PULO BRASSE, an island, 20 miles in circumference, near the N.W. coast of Sumatra.

PULO CANNIBAZ, a small island on the S. coast of Java, 20 miles long, and 6 broad.

PULO DAMMER, an island near the S. coast of Gilolo, 30 miles in circumference.

PULO LANT, an island at the S. entrance of the Straits of Macassar, near the S.E. coast of Borneo, 100 miles in circumference. Lat. 3. 45. S. Long. 116. 24. E.

PULO NAKO NAKO, a cluster of small islands near the W. coast of the island of Nias.

PULO NANCY, an island near the N. coast of Sumatra, 20 miles in circumference.

PULO PADAM, an island in the Straits of Malacca, 30 miles in circumference.

PULO PANTJOOR, an island near the coast of Sumatra, 150 miles in circumference. Lat. 1. 6. N. Long. 102. 28. E.

PULO PENANG. See Prince of Wales's Island.

PULO PISANG, one of the Banda islands, 2 miles N.E. of Banda Neira.

PULO PRAMPTON, one of the Banda islands.

PULO RON, a small island S.E. of Gilolo.

PULO RONDO, a cluster N. of Sumatra.

PULO ROOPAT, an island near Sumatra, 120 miles in circumference. Lat. 1. 58. N. Long. 101. 9. E.

PULO SAMBOLONG, (*i. e.* Nine Islands,) a cluster on the coast of Malacca, at the mouth of the Pera.

PULO SANDING, or **SANDIANG**, two small islands, near the extremity of the Nassau N. Pogy islands.

PULO TIMOAN, an island in the E. seas, inhabited by Malays. Lat. 3. N. Long. 104. 25. E.

PULO VARELLA, an island, 20 miles off the N.E. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 3. 47. N. Long. 99. 36. E.

PULO WAY, a small island in the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 10. 8. N. Long. 103. E.—Also an island 30 miles in circumference, near the

N. coast of Sumatra.—Also one of the Spice islands.

PULTNEYVILLE, a post vil. in Williamson county, New York.

PULTUSK, a to. of Poland, on the Narew, 34 miles N.N.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 2100.

PUNA, a rich and beautiful city of Peru, province of Pancarolla, on lake Chucuito, with two beautiful churches. Near it are rich silver mines, but they are filled with water. 14 miles N.W. of Chucuito. Lat. 16. 20. S. Long. 70. 58. W.—Also an island, district, and city at the mouth of the Guayaquil, with a port. Lat. 2. 50. S. Long. 70. 58. W.

PUNDERPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. Lat. 17. 56. N. Long. 75. 12. E.

PUNGANORE, a to. of Hindostan, in Mysore. Lat. 13. 12. N. Long. 78. 32. E.

PUNGO ISLANDS, a cluster at the mouth of the Gabon, near the coast of Benin.

PUNHETE, a to. of Portugal, in Estremadura, 8 miles W.N.W. of Abrantes. Pop. 1100.

PUNITZ, a to. of Prussian Poland, 45 miles south of Posen. Pop. 1400.

PUNJAB, THE, (country of the Five Rivers,) or **LAHORE**, a nominally independent territory of North-west Hindostan, consisting of most part of the region, watered by the five great arms of the Indus. It extends principally between the 29th and 34th degrees of North lat., and the 70th and 77th East long. Area, 60,000 square miles. Pop. probably four millions.

PUNTA DEL GUDA, the capital of St Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle. The streets are regular, and of convenient width; and the churches, religious houses, and public edifices may be deemed elegant. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 37. 47. N. Long. 25. 42. W.

PUNTA DE PIEDRA, a modern to. on the coast of Columbia, opposite Spanish Harbour, in the isle of Trinidad.

PUNTO DI SALVOR, a cape on the coast of Istria, 4 miles north of Umago.

PUR, a river of Russia, which runs into the Gulf of Tazovskaia. Lat. 67. 40. N.

PURACE, a vil. of New Granada, province of Popayan, on a great plain among the Andes, 10,000 feet high.

PURBECK, ISLE OF, a peninsular district in Dorsetshire, nearly surrounded by the sea and the river Frome, comprehending the whole of the S.E. corner of the county, from Luckford Lake eastwards. Greatest length about 12 miles, average breadth 7. Purbeck has been long famous for its stone, which is in great demand both for building and paving.

PURBRIGHT, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 594.

PURCHENA, a to. of Spain, in Granada, 73 miles E. of Granada. Pop. 3000.

PURFLEET, a vil. of Essex, on the Thames, 20 miles S.E. of London.

PURGATURO, a small island near Naples, which serves for performing quarantine.

PURLEIGH, a pa., Essex. Pop. 1044.

PURMEREND, a to. of N. Holland, 10 miles N.E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 2400.

PURNEAH, an extensive district of Bengal, forming the N.W. division of that province, watered by several rivers. It is extremely fertile, and abounds with luxuriant pastures. Pop. 1,500,000.

PURNEAH, the capital of the above, on the Seraw, with a good trade. Lat. 25. 45. N. Long. 88. 23. E.

PURRUAH, a to. and circar of Bengal. Lat. 22. 4. N. Long. 88. 35. E.

PURTON, a pa., Wiltshire. Pop. 1778.

PURUZ, a river of S. America, which rises in Lat. 17. 20. S. and (being first called Rio Beni, and in another part of its course Amaru Mayu, or the Serpent,) runs into the Amazons, Lat. 3. 44. S. Long. 45. 6. W., after a course of 800 miles.

PURYBURG, a to. of S. Carolina, on the Savannah, 20 miles from Savannah. Houses 50.

PUSCHIAVO, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, 3 miles N. from a lake to which it gives name, 17 miles W.S.W. of Bormio.

PUSTERTHAL, a district of the Tyrol, on the borders of Carinthia, 50 miles long and 18 broad.

PUTALA, a mountain of Thibet, near the banks of the Brahmapootra, 7 miles E. of Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Thibet, and the ordinary place of his residence.

PUTALLOM, a to. on the W. coast of Ceylon, near Calpenteen.

PUTAWATAMES, Indians between St Joseph's and Detroit.

PUTLITZ, a to. Brandenburg, 11 miles N.N.E. of Perleberg.

PUTIWIL, a to. of Russia, government of Koursk, on the Sem, with numerous churches and chapels, a monastery, and several public buildings. 72 miles W.S.W. of Koursk. Pop. 9000.

PUTNAM, a co. of the west of Georgia.—Also of New York.—Also a flourishing town in Muskingum county, Ohio.

PUTNEY, a pleasant vil. and pa. of Surrey, on the Thames, separated from Fulham, on the opposite side, by a wooden bridge. The church is an old Gothic building. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a small chapel, the roof of which is adorned with rich Gothic tracery. On Putney Heath are numerous villas of merchants and other opulent citizens of the metropolis. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of London. Pop. of vil. 3394; of pa. 3811.

PUTNEY, a thriving to. in Windham county, Vermont. Pop. 1848.

PUTTAN SUNMANT, a to. of Hindostan, in Gujerat. Lat. 21. 1. N. Long. 69. 40. E.

PUTTEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, 23 miles N.W. of Utrecht. Pop. 2300.

PUTUMAYO, or Iça, a river of S. America,

which joins the Amazons. Lat. 3. 30. S. Long. 50. 40. W.

PUX, LE, a to. of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire, on the Borne, with a large cathedral, noted for an image of the Virgin. It has manufactures of blankets, linen, lace, silk, and stoneware. 70 miles S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 14,738.

PUY EN ANJOU, a to. of France, department of Maine and Loire, 10 miles S.S.W. of Saumur.

PUY DE DOME, a mountain of France, department of Puy de Dome, near Clermont en Ferrand, 4844 feet high.

PUY DE DOME, a department of France, formerly a part of Auvergne, surrounded by the departments of Allier, Rhone and Loire, Cantal, Upper Loire, Correze, and Creuse. Its surface is mountainous; its soil in the high grounds is dry and stony; but in the valley of Limagne it is a fertile vegetable mould. Rivers, the Allier, Dore, Sioule, Couze, Dolore, and Veyre. Area 3400 square miles. Pop. 573,106.

PUY L'ÉVÊQUE, a to. of France, department of Lot, 16 miles N.W. of Cahors.

PUY LAURENS, a to. of France, department of Tarn, 26 miles E. of Toulouse, with manufactures of woollens. Pop. 5100.

PUY MIROL, a to. of France, department of Lot and Garonne, in the district of Agen. Pop. 1300.

PUY MOISSON, a to. of France, department of Lower Alps, 15 miles S. of Digne.

PUY LA ROQUE, a to. of France, department of Lot, 18 miles S.E. of Cahors. Pop. 2000.

PUYCERDA, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, 53 miles W.N.W. of Gerona. Pop. 1500.

PUZZUOLO, or **POZZUOLI**, anciently **PUTEOLI**, once a celebrated town of Italy, delightfully situated on a point projecting into the sea, nearly in the centre of the fine bay of Puzzuolo: commerce, however, has long since forsaken it, and the devastations of war and earthquakes have greatly reduced it. The remains of a temple of Jupiter Serapis, which is an interesting monument of antiquity, being built in the manner of the Asiatics, probably by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzuolo, which was once the great emporium of Italy, is now changed into a cathedral, and many other remains of temples, amphitheatres, and other public buildings in this city, afford convincing proofs of its former magnificence. The ruins of Cicero's villa, near Puzzuolo, are of very great extent. 7 miles W. of Naples. Pop. 1000.

PWLLHELL, a seaport of Wales, county of Carnarvon, on Cardigan bay, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It joins with Carnarvon in sending a member to parliament. 27 miles S. of Carnarvon.

PYE'S ISLANDS, in the N. Pacific, near the W. coast of N. America. Lat. 59. 19. N.

PYLA, CAPE, a cape on the S. of Cyprus,

anciently called Dades. Lat. 35. 59. N. Long. 34. 17. E.

PYNACKER, a to. of the Netherlands, 7 miles N.N.W. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1200.

PYRAMIDS, a range of ancient and stupendous Egyptian monuments, extending N. from Cairo, on the opposite side of the river, for about 20 leagues. The two largest are 500 feet in perpendicular height.

PYRBAUM, a to. of Bavaria, on the frontiers of Franconia, 13 miles S.E. of Nuremberg.

PYRENEE, a range of lofty mountains which divide France from Spain, and extend, almost in a straight line, from St Sebastian on the Bay of Biscay to Port Vendres on the Mediterranean, about 270 miles. They have been divided into two chains, nearly continuous; and from them proceed, under various names, a number of inferior ridges along the French territory to the north, and the Spanish to the south. The acclivity on the side of Spain is much more rugged and steep than on that of France. The Pyrenees are highest towards Mount Perdu, about 100 miles from the Bay of Biscay, where they attain an elevation of between 10,000 and 12,000 feet, and contain glaciers, as in the Alps, but much less extensive: the highest summits have presented to the research of the naturalist not only calcareous appearances, but even shells. There are in all, including footpaths, upwards of 50 passes, but the carriage roads hardly exceed five; the most frequented are from Jonquera to Perpignan on the east, from St Sebastian to St Jean de Luz on the west, and at some distance inland, from Pampluna to St Jean de Pied de Port. The passes in the interior are very high, that of Pineda is 8248 feet above the sea; Gavarnie, 7640; Lavareze, 7350; and Tourmalet, 7195.

PYRENEES, EASTERN, a department of France, comprising the late Roussillon, Cer-

tagne, a part of Languedoc, bounded south by Spain, and east by the Mediterranean. Area 1650 square miles. The surface is mountainous, but on the coast there is an extensive plain. Chief rivers, the Tet, Tech, and Gly. Chief town, Perpignan. Pop. 157,052.

PYRENEES, LOWER, a department of France, including the ancient province of Bearn and Navarre. Area, 3100 square miles. It includes the N.W. part of the Pyrenees and the country between them and the Bay of Biscay, and the scenery is extremely diversified and romantic. Chief river, the Adour. Chief town, Pau. Pop. 428,400.

PYRENEES, UPPER, a department of France, formed of a portion of the Pyrenees, about 70 miles from the Bay of Biscay, and of the tract of country to the north. Area, 1800 square miles. It is very picturesque, but among the mountains the soil is far from fertile. Chief rivers, the Garonne, Gimone, Louzon, Save, and Gers. Chief town, Tarbes. Pop. 233,031.

PYRGO, a considerable to. on the west coast of the Morea, pleasantly situated amid gardens, on a moderate eminence, commanding a rich and extensive view. It contains a good church, and the cathedral of the bishop of Gastouni. Houses 600. It is situated north of the Alpheus.—Also a seaport on the S.E. coast of Santorin.

PYRITZ, a to. of Prussian Pomerania, 15 miles S.W. of Stargard. Pop. 1700.

PYRMONT, the chief to. of a district of the same name in Germany, noted for its mineral waters. 33 miles S.S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 2000.

PYRSTEIN, a to. of Bavaria, 10 miles N.W. of Lintz.

PYWORTHY, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 700.

Q.

QUABES, a people of Central Africa, between Rio Sestos and Sierra Leone, inhabiting the south banks of the Sestos.

QUACKENBRUCK, a to. of Hanover, on the Hase, 26 miles N. of Osnaburg.

QUADIN, a to. in Upper Egypt, on the Nile, between Esseny and Dender.

QUADRA and **VANCOUVER ISLAND**, on the N.W. coast of America, between Queen Charlotte's sound and de Fuca's straits, about 300 miles long and 80 broad.

QUADRING, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 858.

QUADRELLA, a to. of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 20 miles E.N.E. of Naples.

QUADROL, a fertile island in the East In-

dies, 9 miles W. of Cambodia. Lat. 10. 13. N. Long. 103. 25. E.

QUAINTON, a vil. and pa. of England, in Buckinghamshire, with an ancient church. Pop. 1017.

QUAKER HILL, a vil. of the United States, in Pawling county, New York.

QUALATCHE, a to. of the United States, in Georgia, 40 miles W.N.W. of Tugelvo.

QUALLA MOORBA, a river and port on the west coast of Malacca, 18 miles S. of Queda.

QUANAMORA, a to. of Guinea, on the Scherbro. Pop. 5000 families. Lat. 7. 45. N. Long. 10. 15. W.

QUANG-PING, a city of China, of the first

rank, in Pe-tche-h, 212 miles S.S.E. of Pekin. Lat. 36. 47. N. Long. 114. 30. E.

QUANG-SI, an inland province in the south of China. It is watered by several large rivers. The south is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the north is full of woody mountains. It contains many mines, and among others a gold mine. They have a particular tree, of whose pith they make bread; and there are little insects which produce white wax. Among other animals are the porcupine and rhinoceros. Pop., according to Sir George Staunton, 10,000,000. Quei-ling is the capital.

QUANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded E. by Kiang-si and Fo-kien, S. by the ocean, and W. by Tonquin. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, sugar, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruits of all sorts. They have lemons of the size of a man's head; and another sort which grows out at the trunk of the tree, whose rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells full of an excellent yellow pulp; also a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens; and a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called *iron wood*. Pop. estimated by Sir G. Staunton at 21,000,000. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao-king.

QUANTICO, a tributary of the Potomac, in Virginia.

QUANTICO MILLS, a vil. in Somerset co., Maryland.

QUANTONG, a to. of the Birman empire, province of Ava, on the E. side of the Irrawaddy. Lat. 24. 2. N. Long. 96. 55. E.

QUARANTANIA, mountains, according to Pococke, the highest in all Judea, near Jericho, said to be the scene of our Lord's temptation.

QUARESVILLE, a post vil. of the United States, in Brunswick co., Virginia.

QUARMOORE, a pa., Lancashire. Pop. 605.

QUARNARO, GOLFO DEL, the ancient Sinus Flanaticus, in the Adriatic, between Istria and Dalmatia, containing 4 islands, (Arbe, Veglia, Pago, and the united isles Cherso and Ozero,) which are called Quarnaro isles.

QUARNITZ, a to. of Prussian Silesia, 8 miles S.W. of Glogau. Pop. 1200.

QUARRE LES TOMBES, a to. of France, department of Yonne, district of Avallon. Pop. 1800.

QUARBRELTON, a vil. of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, where there is a coal-field of singular formation, 4 miles W. of Paisley.

QUARTEN, a to. of Switzerland, near Wallenstadt lake, 5 miles E. of Glaris.

QUARTO, two to. of Naples, in Capitanata, one 6 miles W., the other 12 miles S.W. of Salpes.

QUATRE BRAS, a hamlet of the Netherlands,

7 miles W. of Ligny, noted for the obstinate conflict between the British and French, June 16, 1815.

QUATRE VALLEES, LES, a small district of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, comprehending four valleys, from whence the name is derived.

QUEBEC, a city and river-port of Canada, on the river St Lawrence, about 400 miles from its mouth, and at that part where it suddenly contracts in breadth. It stands on a promontory formed by the confluence of the St Charles with the St Lawrence. This ridge of land is from one to two miles broad. It has Cape Diamond, a bold promontory which rises 345 feet above the level of the water, on the north; and across it, at the north-east or lower end, the town of Quebec is built. The fortifications extending across the breadth of the peninsula, shut in the ground on which the city stands, the circuit of which is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The town is divided into two parts, namely, the Upper and Lower. The Upper town may be said to be situated on Cape Diamond, at least upon the side of it which slopes towards the St Charles. The Lower town is situated immediately under Cape Diamond. The ground on which it is situated is gained from the tide. The streets run from the upper side of Cape Diamond down to the river St Charles, a distance of about half a mile; they are of considerable breadth, and the houses are large and commodious. The communication from the Lower to the Upper town is by a winding street, at the top of which is a fortified gate. The peculiar situation of the city occasions great irregularity and unevenness in the streets. These have been lately greatly improved, as also the houses, which are now built in the modern style. The principal public buildings are the castle of St Louis, on the summit of the rock, a handsome stone building, seated near the edge of a precipice, something more than 200 feet high; the court-house, on the north side of St Louis Street, a large modern stone structure, 136 feet long, and 44 broad; the Protestant cathedral, situated near the court-house, 136 feet long, by 75 broad, with a lofty spire, light and elegant, and covered with tin; the Catholic cathedral, a lofty, spacious, plain freestone edifice, 216 feet in length, by 108 in breadth; the Ursuline convent, a substantial heavy freestone edifice; the new jail, a very handsome building of fine grey stone, 160 feet in length, by 68 in breadth; the artillery barracks, a range of stone buildings two stories high, 527 feet in length, by 40 in breadth. Besides sufficient room for quartering the artillery soldiers of the garrison, there is an Ordnance office, armoury, storehouses, and workshops. There are two market-places, a *place d'armes*, a parade, and an esplanade. Quebec may rank as a fortress of the first consequence, and has been styled

the Gibraltar of America. The basin is very spacious, being sufficient to contain a hundred sail of the line. The depth of water is 28 fathoms, with a tide rising from 17 to 18, and at the springs, from 23 to 24 feet. Quebec was begun by the French in 1608. In 1629, it was taken by the English, but afterwards restored. It was again taken in 1759, by the English, under the command of General Wolfe, who fell in the engagement; and by the peace in 1763, it was ceded, with the rest of Canada, to the conquerors. The climate of Quebec is intensely cold during the winter; but it is not always that the river is frozen over. Quebec exports grain, flour, timber, lumber, ashes, &c. In return, all the manufactured articles of Europe are imported. Pop. in 1831, 27,562. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 71. 10. W.

Comparative statement of arrivals at Quebec in the years 1840 and 1841.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Passengers.
1841, Aug. 27,	866	278,473	25,362
1840, Aug. 27,	735	249,496	20,311

More in 1841, 131 28,977 5,051

QUEDA, a country of Asia, situated on the western coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It extends about 150 miles along the coast, between 5.10. and 7.30. N. Lat., and stretches inland from 20 to 25 miles.

QUEDLINBURG, a to. of Prussian Saxony, on the Bude. Its abbey church is handsome; but the others are remarkable only for antiquities. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen and linen, and in some large distilleries and breweries. Pop. 12,903. 30 miles S.S.W. of Magdeburg.

QUEECHY, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which joins the Connecticut.

QUEEN ANNE, a co. of the United States, in Maryland.

QUEEN CAMEL, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 664.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific, 6 miles long and 1 broad, discovered by Capt. Wallis, in 1767. Lat. 19. 18. S. Long. 138. 4. W.

QUEENBOROUGH, a pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 518.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, a group in the N. Pacific, off the W. coast of N. America. The largest is 170 miles long, and in some places 60 broad. Their inhabitants are savages. Lat. 52. to 54. 22. N. Long. from 131. to 133. 7. W. Also a group of islands discovered by Capt. Carteret, in 1767, consisting of Egmont's Island or New Guernsey, Lord Howe's island or New Jersey, and several others. Lat. 9. 50. to 11. 20. S. Long. 163. 30. to 165. 10. E.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, at the N. extremity of the S. island of New Zealand. Lat. 41. 6. S. Long. 174. 14. E. Also, an

inlet of the N. Pacific, between the continent of America and the island of Quadra and Vancouver. Lat. 50. 32. to 51. 12. N. Long. 132. to 133. 20. W.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S ISLAND, in the Straits of Magellan, 36 miles in circumference. Lat. 52. 54. S. Long. 71. 13. W.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a co. of Ireland, bounded N. and W. by King's county, E. by Kildare and part of Carlow, S. by Kilkenny, and S.W. by Tipperary. It is 37 miles in length, and nearly as many in breadth. Area, 744 square miles. Along the western boundary runs a range of high and steep mountains. In the eastern division, the Dysart hills form a prominent and picturesque object. These heights command the view of a fine and beautiful country, adorned with rich plantations and splendid demesnes. The principal rivers are the Barrow and the Nore. There are no lakes deserving of notice. The chief towns are Maryborough, the county town; Portlinton, and Stradbally. Almost every description of soil is found in this county, from a very stiff clay to a light but fertile sandy loam. The principal mineral productions are coal and limestone. The county sends two members to the British parliament. Pop. 145,851.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a co. of the United States, in New York, in the west part of Long Island.

QUEENBOROUGH, a m. t. and bo. of England, in Kent, isle of Sheppey. The church is an ancient building; and the new guildhall, lately finished, is very neat. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. Pop. 786. 1½ mile S. of Sheerness.

QUEENSFERRY, SOUTH, a royal bo. of Scotland, county of Linlithgow, on the coast of the frith of Forth. It consists of one regular street. It has an old chapel, still pretty entire, with a stone roof. The town derives its chief consequence from the ferry over the frith of Forth. It unites with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Culross, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. 684. 9 miles W. of Edinburgh.

QUEENSFERRY, NORTH, a vil. and ferry on the N. side of the Forth, opposite the above.

QUEENSTOWN, a neat and well built place of Upper Canada, on the Niagara. It is the depot for all the merchandise and stores brought from Montreal and Quebec. Queens-town suffered much during the late war between Great Britain and the United States.

QUEICH, a river of Germany, which joins the Rhine near Gernersheim.

QUEIS, a river of the Prussian States, which falls into the Bober.

QUELUS, a vil. of Portugal, about 10 miles to the north-west of Lisbon.

QUENNY, a river of England, in Salop, which falls into the Ony.

QUENTIN, St. a tolerably well built town of France, department of the Aisne, or the

Somme. It has a public square, in which is situated the town-hall. This and the ancient cathedral, both in the Gothic style, are the only buildings of interest in the town. It has long been noted for its thread, linen, cambric, lawn, gauze, and more recently for its cottons. The Spaniards defeated the French here in 1557. Pop. 20,570. 22 miles S. of Cambrai.

QUERETARO, a city of Mexico, in the intendancy of Mexico. From north to south it is sheltered by a mountain; and from thence begins its celebrated valley, where the delightful fields and shady groves are irrigated by a large river, the waters of which are introduced by means of hidden aqueducts. It has three grand squares, from which extend all the streets, running to the four cardinal points. Here is also one celebrated channel for carrying the water to the city, upon more than 40 arches of 35 yards high. The parish church is magnificent and rich. In this city are many workshops, in which are fabricated fine cloths, baizes, serges, &c.; a great number of shops and stalls, furnished with all sorts of provisions; and also tanneries, in which they dress leather and make belts. Humboldt also visited a great manufactory of cigars. It is 6374 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 35,000. 95 miles N.W. Mexico. Lat. 20. 38. N. Long. 100. 11. W.

QUERFURT, a walled to. of Saxony. Pop. 2500. 29 miles W. Leipsic.

QUERIMBA, the name given to a range of islands, extending along the eastern coast of Africa, to the south of Cape Delgado. Lat. 12. 20. S. Long. 40. 58. E.

QUEBADA, a to. of Spain, province of Jaen. Pop. 2800.

QUESNOY, a fortified to. of French Flanders, 20 miles E. by N. of Cambrai. Pop. 4000.—It is the name of another to. on the Deule, 6 miles N.W. of Lille. Pop. 3700.

QUESTEMBERT, a to. of France, department of Morbihan. Pop., with its parish, 3500.

QUETHIOO, a pa. of England, in Cornwall. Pop. 692.

QUIBERON, a small to. of France, department of the Morbihan, on a long and narrow peninsula of the same name, which, with some islands, forms one of the largest bays in Europe. In 1795 a body of French emigrants landed here; but were overpowered by the republican troops, and dispersed. Pop. 2000. 24 miles S.S.E. of L'Orient.

QUIECH, NORTH and SOUTH, two small rivers of Scotland, in Kinross-shire, which fall into Loch Leven.

QUIEVRAIN, a to. of the Netherlands, 9 miles E.N.E. Valenciennes. Pop. 1500.

QUILLERQUE, a to. of France, department of the Eure, on the Lower Seine. Pop. 1200.

QUILLIMANE, a small to., with a fort, of

Mosambique, in Eastern Africa, at the mouth of the Zambeze. Lat. 17. 37. S.

QUILLOTA, a province of Chili, on the Pacific Ocean. It is 25 leagues in length, and 13 in breadth. Pop. 14,000.

QUILOTA, the capital of the above province, pleasantly situated on the Aconcagua. Lat. 32. 50. S. Long. 71. 18. W.

QUILOA, a to. and seaport of Eastern Africa, once the capital of the Portuguese settlements in Eastern Africa. It now consists of a few scattered huts. Lat. 8. 41. S. Long. 39. 47. E.

QUIMPER, or more fully **QUIMPER CORENTIN**, a city of France, department of Finistère, at the confluence of two navigable rivers. The only objects of interest are the cathedral, the exchange, the public library, and the botanical garden. Pop. 9715. 34 miles S.E. of Brest.

QUIMPERLE, a to. of France, department of Finistère, 12 miles N.W. L'Orient. Pop. 4000.

QUINCE ISLAND, an island near the southwest coast of Ireland, county of Cork.

QUINEBAUG, formerly Mohegan, a river of the United States, in Connecticut.

QUINTIN, a to. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord, on the Goy. Pop. 4000.

QUINTIN, St, a to. of France, 14 miles N. by E. of Nismes. Pop. 1600.

QUINTON, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 609.

QUINZANO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 11 miles N. of Cremona. Pop. 3000.

QUISPICANCHI, a province of Peru, 35 leagues long. Pop. 7200.

QUISSAC, a to. of France, 20 miles W. by N. of Nismes. Pop. 1400.

QUISTELLO, a small to. of Austrian Italy, 12 miles S.S.W. of Mantua.

QUITO, the capital of the republic of Ecuador. (Equator,) in South America, on the eastern slope of the western branch of the equatorial Andes, 35 leagues from the coast of the Pacific ocean. The volcanic mountain of Pichincha is the basis on which this celebrated city rests; and owing to the inequalities of the ground, the streets are very irregular and uneven. The principal square has four sides, in one of which stands the cathedral, and in the opposite the Episcopal palace; the third side is taken up with the town-house, and the fourth by the palace of the audience. It is very spacious, and has in the centre an elegant fountain. Four streets, terminating at the angles of the square, are straight, broad, and handsome. All the streets, except the four above mentioned, are crooked, and destitute both of symmetry and order. The principal streets are paved; but the others not, by which means they are almost impassable after rain, which is here very common. Besides the principal square, there are two others, both very spacious, together with several smaller ones. In these the greatest

part of the convents are situated, and make a handsome appearance. The great danger of Quito is from earthquakes and from the vicinity of burning mountains, which often break out into the most tremendous eruptions. On the 4th February 1797, the country was shaken by a most dreadful concussion; the face of the whole district was changed; and in the space of a second, 40,000 persons were hurled into eternity. During this tremendous scene the ground opened in all directions, and vomited out sulphur, mud, and water. Since this period violent shocks of earthquakes have been frequently experienced. The height of Quito above the level of the sea is 9534 feet. The commonalty may be divided into four classes, Spaniards or whites,

mestizoes, Indians or natives, and negroes. Pop. variously estimated at from 46,000 to 70,000. Lat. 0. 13. 27. S. Long. 78. 10. 15. W.

QUIVOX, ST or ST KEBBUCK's, a pa., Ayrshire. Pop. 5289.

QUIXOS AND MACAS, the last and most easterly province of the audience of Quito, and kingdom of New Granada.

QUOJA, a country of Africa, in the interior from Sierra Leone, between the 8th and 10th degrees of W. Long. and between the 7th and 9th degrees of N. Lat.

QUORORUPA, a small river of Brazil, which falls into the Atlantic.

QUORRA, a name by which the large African river, the Niger, is called by the natives.

R.

RAAB, or GYORI VARMEGYE, a co. of Hungary, on both sides of the Danube, and of the river Raab. Area, 600 square miles. Pop. 78,000.

RAAB, GYOR, or NAGY-GYOR, the capital of the above county, nearly surrounded by the Danube, the Raab, and the Rabneza. It is fortified both by nature and art, is regularly built, and has several handsome houses. The manufactures of woollen cloth, cutlery, and vinegar, are considerable; and the culture of silk is every year extending. Raab is the seat of a larger trade in corn than any other city of Hungary. An academy was erected here in 1750. Here also the Lutherans have a college. Pop. 13,000. 38 miles S.S.E. of Presburg.

RAAB, a large river of the Austrian states, which falls into the Danube.

RAAMSDONK, a vil. of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Pop. 1800.

RAASAY, a considerable island of the Hebrides, between the mainland of Scotland and the Isle of Skye, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. It is a rough, rocky, and indifferently fruitful island, with bold and dangerous shores, 16 miles long by about 2 broad. Pop. 1000. Lat. 57. 25. N. Long. 6. W.

RAASE, a town of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles W. Troppau. Pop. 1800.

RABASTEINS, an ill built town of France, department of the Tarn, on the Tarn, 18 miles N.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 6000.

RABNABAD, a low island in the bay of Bengal, 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. Lat. 22. N. Long. 90. 26. E.

RABNABAD, a to. of Bengal, on the eastern bank of one of the numerous branches of the Delta of the Ganges.

RACANELLO, a small river of Naples. It falls into the gulf of Tarento.

RACCA, a town of Diarbekir, pachalic of Ourfa, on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, at the mouth of a small river named Beles. Lat. 36. 5. N. Long. 38. 50. E.

RACCOON, an island of the United States, near the coast of South Carolina.

RACCOON CREEK, two rivers of the United States, in Ohio, which run into the Ohio.

RACCOON KEYS, small islands near the coast of South Carolina.

RACE, CAPE, a cape on the south-east coast of Newfoundland.

RACE OF ALDERNEY, a narrow strait of the English channel, between the isle of Alderney and Cape La Hogue.

RACKET, a river of the United States, in New York. It flows N. into the St Lawrence.

RACKETON, a village of the United States, in Louisville, New York.

RACKIBIRN ISLAND, a small island of the Atlantic, near the west coast of Ireland.

RACONIGI, a to. of Piedmont, province of Saluzzo, on the Grana. Pop. 10,500. 20 miles S. of Turin.

RADACK and RALICK, two chains or groups of coral islands, situated in the Pacific, between 5. 30. and 12. N. lat., and between 167 and 173 E. long. The inhabitants seem to belong to the Malay race.

RADAUNE, a small river of West Prussia. It falls into the Mottlau near Dantzic.

RADCLIFFE, a pa. of England, Lancashire. Pop. 3904.

RADCLIFFE-UPON-TRENT, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1125.

RADE VOR DEM WALDE, a to. of Germany, 24 miles E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2700.

RADEBERG, a town of Saxony, on the Roder, 8 miles N.E. Dresden. Pop. 1800.

RADEN, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, 16 miles N.W. Minden. Pop. 1500.

RADFORD, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 9806.

RADKERSBURG, a to. of Styria, 107 miles S. by W. Vienna. Pop. 2400.

RADMORE, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire, 5 miles from Lichfield.

RADNOR, a county of South Wales, bounded N. by Montgomeryshire and Shropshire, E. by Hereford, and S. and W. by Brecknock and part of Cardigan. It extends about 26 miles from north to south, and 31 from east to west. Area, 426 square miles. It contains one borough, New Radnor, two other market towns, Knighton and Presteign, and 52 parishes. It sends a member to parliament. The face of the country is throughout extremely wild, bleak, and mountainous, except towards the eastern and southern borders, and also where it is intersected by several valleys, which are watered by the principal rivers of the county. These are the Wye, the Ithon, the Teme, the Lug, and the Elan. The valleys afford a considerable extent both of meadow and of arable land, especially the vale of Wye-side, and the vale of Radnor. Pop. 24,651.

RADNOR, New, a m. t. and bo. of Wales, in Radnorshire, on the Somergill. It was formerly a place of great importance; but it has now dwindled into poverty and insignificance. It had a strong castle, a small part of which still remains. The public buildings are the town-hall, the prison, and the church. It joins with other boroughs in sending a member to parliament. The population of the parish is 2544; but the town does not contain above 400.

RADOVISTE, a to. of European Turkey, in Romania. Pop. 2000.

RADSTOCK, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1165.

RADWINTER, a pa., Essex. Pop. 819.

RADYMO, a to. of Poland, on the San, 7 miles E.S.E. Jaroslav. Pop. 1500.

RADZIVILOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Volhynia, 7 miles N.W. of Brody.

RAFFORD, a pa., Elginshire. Pop. 992.

RAGATZ, a neat to. of Switzerland, canton of St Gall, on the Tamin, near Sargans.

RAGLAND, a small vil. of England, in the county of Monmouth, noted for its castle. 8 miles W. of Monmouth.—Also a pa. in the same place. Pop. of pa. 681.

RAGNIT, a to. of East Prussia, on the Memel, 6 miles S.E. Tilsit. Pop. 2100.

RAGOOHUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwah, which in 1820 contained 4000 inhabitants. 15 miles from Tilloor.

RAGUSA, a circle or district of Austrian Dalmatia, containing the territory of the republic, with the islands of Curzola, Lagosta or Agosta, Mileda, Guipana, Mezzo, Calamata, and a few others. Area 700 square miles. Pop. 60,000. The rivers are the Narenta, Drino, Gliuta, and Ombla.

RAGUSA, the chief town of the above dis-

trict, on a peninsula on the Adriatic, which forms two large and commodious harbours, protected by works of considerable strength. The streets are narrow, with the exception of one which traverses the town from N. to S. The mansion where the chief magistrate formerly resided, the cathedral, and some of the churches, are good buildings. The inhabitants weave silk and woollen stuffs, and build some shipping. This petty republic did not lose its independence till the successes of Bonaparte, who conferred on Marshal Marmont the title of duke of Ragusa. Pop., at one time about 30,000, was only 3039 in 1837. 278 miles E. by N. of Rome.

RAGUSA, a populous to. of Sicily, Val di Noto, on the Ragusa. Pop. 21,466. 28 miles W. by S. Syracuse. The vicinity of Ragusa produces vines, olives, and other fruit; it is noted also for its breed of horses and mules.

RAHDUNPORE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, on the Puddar river. It possesses a respectable citadel. In 1826, it contained 4000 houses. Lat. 23. 40. N. Long. 71. 31. E.

RAHMANIE, a considerable to. of Lower Egypt, situated at the junction of the Nile with the canal of Alexandria. The French, during their occupation of Egypt, made it a fortified station. 42 miles E.S.E. Alexandria.

RAHOON, a to. of Hindostan, province of Lahore, belonging to the Seiks.

RAINHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, in Kent. Pop. of pa. 1222.

RAINHAM, a pa., Essex. Pop. 671.

RAINHILL, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 679.

RAINOW, a township of England, 3 miles N.E. by E. Macclesfield. Pop. 1530.

RAINSCLIFF, a to. of England, Staffordshire. Pop. 835.

RAINTON, EAST and WEST, two vils. of England, near Durham. Pop. 1600; 1184.

RAINY LAKE, a lake of North America, divided by an isthmus into two parts. The broadest part is not more than 20 miles; its length, including both, about 300 miles.

RAINY RIVER, a river of the United States, which joins the Illinois.

RAISIN, two rivers of America, which run into Lake Erie and Lake Michigan.

RAISMES, a vil. in French Flanders, 3 miles N. Valenciennes. Pop. 2000.

RAJABARY, a considerable trading to. of Bengal, district of Dacca, on the majestic river Megna. Lat. 23. 25. N. Long. 96. 21. E.

RAJAHNAGUR, a to. of Bengal, district of Dacca, on the Ganges. Lat. 23. 22. N. Long. 99. 14. E.

RAJAMUNDROOG, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. It commands the entrance into the valuable estuary and navigable river of Mirjee. Lat. 14. 30. N. Long. 73. 30. E.

RAJAMUNDREY, a to. of Hindostan, in the

Northern circle on the Godavery. Lat. 16. 59. N. Long. 81. 53. E.

RAJEMAHAL, (the Royal Residence,) an ancient city of Bengal, on the Ganges. It has fallen into decay, but still contains 30,000 inhabitants. Lat. 25. 2. N. Long. 87. 43. E.

RAJETZ, a to. of Hungary, 116 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 4400.

RAJKA, a to. of Hungary, 11 miles S.S.E. Presburg. Pop. 2300.

RAJPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. It is the residence of a rajah. Lat. 24. 37. N. Long. 82. 50. E.—There are several other places of this name.

RAJPOOTANA, an extensive territory of Hindostan, so called, because the greater part of it belongs to the Rajpoot princes. It is situated between 24. and 31. N. Lat., and 70. and 77. E. Long. Area 80,000 square miles. Pop. about 3,000,000.

RAKAN, a river on the north-east coast of Sumatra, and the largest in the island.

RAKONITZ, the chief place of a circle of the same name, on the Rakonitz, 26 miles W. of Prague. Pop. 2000.

RALEIGH, a to. of the United States, and metropolis of North Carolina, in Wake county, 60 miles N. of Fayetteville.

RALSHOFEN, a to. of Prussia, province of the Lower Rhine, near Juliers. Pop. 1600.

RAM ISLAND, an island of the United States, in Long Island sound.

RAMALLOS, a river of the province of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Parana.

RAMAPO WORKS, a vil. of the United States, in New York, on Ramapo river.

RAMBERT, SANTA, a to. of France, on the Loire, 9 miles N.W. St Etienne. Pop. 2400.

RAMBERT LE JOUG, St, a to. of France, department of the Ain. Pop. 2300.

RAMBERVILLERS, a to. of France, department of the Vosges. Pop. 5000.

RAMBLA, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, 17 miles S. by W. Cordova. Pop. 5000.

RAMBOUILLET, a to. of France, 30 miles S.W. of Paris. Pop. 2900.

RAME, a vil. of England, in Cornwall, near Mount Edgecumb. Pop. 896.

RAMELTON, or RATHMELTON, a to. of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. Pop. 1247. 156 miles N.W. of Dublin.

RAMETTA, a to. of Sicily, 6 miles W. Messina. Pop. 2000.

RAMGUR, the capital of a district of the same name in India, on the Dummoodah river. Lat. 20. 26. N. Long. 84. 26. E.

RAMILLIES, a vil. of the Netherlands, in South Brabant, noted for a victory gained here in 1706 by the Duke of Marlborough, over the French. 26 miles S.E. of Brussels.

RAMMISERAM ISLE, an island situated in the straits between the continent of Hindostan and Ceylon, 11 miles long, by 6 broad, noted for a magnificent Hindoo temple.

RAMNAGUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges.

RAMONCHAMP, a to. of France, on the Moselle, 11 miles S.E. Remiremont. Pop. 2300.

RAMPOOR, a city of Hindostan, and capital of an extensive district of the same name, province of Delhi, on the Cossila river. It contains the palace of the nabob Fyzoola Khan, and some other good houses; but is chiefly composed of sun-burnt brick houses, with thatched or tiled roofs. Lat. 28. 50. N. Long. 78. 54. E.—*Ram* being the name of one of the Hindoo demigods, there are innumerable places called by his name.

RAMPTON, two vils. of England, in Cambridgeshire and Nottinghamshire.

RAMREE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Arracan, which was taken by the British in 1825. Pop., in 1837, 8000.

RAMSBURY, a vil. of England, in Wiltshire. The church is a large and spacious structure. Pop. 3336.

RAMSEAN and RAMSDEN, two vils. of England, in Hampshire and Oxfordshire.

RAMSDEN BELLHOUSE, and RAMSDEN CRAYS, vils. of England, in Essex.

RAMSEY, a to. of England, in the Isle of Man, in a spacious bay, which affords good anchorage, though the harbour is bad. Pop. 1523. 16 miles N. Douglas.

RAMSEY, a m. t. of England, Huntingdonshire, formerly noted for a wealthy Benedictine abbey, of which there are now scarcely any remains. Pop. 3006. 11 miles N.N.E. Huntingdon.

RAMSEY, an island of Wales, coast of Pembrokeshire, 4 miles S.S.W. of St David's.

RAMSGATE, a seaport town and watering place of England, in Kent, on the eastern coast of the Isle of Thanet. The streets are well paved and lighted; the old houses have been much improved, and many new streets and buildings of handsome appearance have been added, for the use of its numerous visitors. Of the public buildings, the parish church of St Lawrence stands about half a mile from the town. The chapel of ease, erected in 1785, is a plain but handsome building; and there are, besides, three places of worship, for Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. But the harbour is the most striking feature in the town. It consists of two immense piers, extending from the coast about 800 feet into the sea, and bending towards each other, so as nearly to approach and enclose a circular area of 46 acres, which forms the harbour. The width of the entrance is 240 feet. The general breadth of the piers is 26 feet, including a strong parapet, which defends the outer sides next the sea. An advanced pier was begun in 1787, the utility of which became apparent as the work advanced, and greatly facilitated the entrance of shipping in tempestuous weather. Between the years 1792 and 1802, several additional buildings were made; viz. a new stone lighthouse on the head of the west

pier, a handsome house for the business of the trustees, another for the residence of the harbour-master, a watch-house, &c. The harbour is secured at its entrance by two batteries. The rooms for the accommodation of bathers are commodious. The pier forms a delightful promenade, and is accordingly the favourite walk of visitors. The sea views are very fine; and in good weather the cliffs of Calais may be seen, though at the distance of 30 miles. The walks along the shore towards East Cliff are also extremely agreeable. The assembly-room is situated near the harbour, and is a neat building, with annexed coffee, tea, billiard and card rooms. The amusements are under the direction of the master of the ceremonies of Margate. There are several valuable and extensive libraries. Here are several excellent boarding schools; also several good day schools for boys, and a charity school for boys and girls. Since the completion of the harbour, the trade of the town has been greatly increased. Boat-building and the repairing of ships are carried on sometimes to a considerable extent. Ramsgate is a member of the Cinque Port of Sandwich. Pop. 7985. 5 miles S. Margate.

RAMSGRAVE, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 515.

RAMSOLT, a vil. of England, in Suffolk, near Woodbridge.

RAMSIDE, two vils. of England, in Durham and Lancashire.

RAMSILL, a vil. of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Netherdale.

RAMSOR, a vil. of England, in Staffordshire, near Wotton Wawen.

RANAI, or ORANAI, one of the Sandwich islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. Pop. 24,400. Lat. 20. 51. N. Long. 185. 23. E.

RANAKBUEN POINT, a cape of Scotland, on the west coast of Kintyre. Lat. 55. 41. N. Long. 5. 46. W.

RANBY, two villages of England, in Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire.

RANCAGUA, a province of Chili, enclosed between the rivers Maypo and Cachapuel, and extending from the Andes to the sea.—The capital is of the same name, on the river Cachapuel, 53 miles S. of Santiago.

RANCON, a to. of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 2000.

RANDALSTOWN, a to. of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 5 miles W.N.W. of Antrim. Pop. above 1000.

RANDAZZO, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the Alcantara. Pop. 12,000. 23 miles N. of Catania.

RANDERADT, a to. of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, on the Worm, 10 miles N.W. of Juliers. Pop. 2600.

RANDERS, a thriving to. of Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Guden. It has a considerable trade in corn. Pop. about 5600. 20 miles N. by W. of Aarhus.

RANDOLPH, a co. of the United States, in

the north-west part of Virginia.—2d, In the central part of North Carolina.—3d, Of Illinois.—4th, Of Georgia.—The name also of several townships.

RANDWICK, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire.—Also a pa. Pop. of ham. 984; of pa. 1031.

RANEAH, a to. of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer. Pop. in 1810, 5000.

RANGAMUTTY, the capital of a district of the same name in Bengal, between two rivers which fall into the Brahmapootra, now greatly decayed. Lat. 26. 9. N. Long. 90. E.

RANGEWORTHY, a vil. of England, in Gloucestershire, 10 miles from Dursley.

RANGOON, a city and principal port of the Birman empire, province of Pegu, on the Irrawaddy river, about 26 miles from the sea. It has a citadel, surrounded by a stockade 14 feet high. The streets are rather narrow, but straight, and paved with brick. The houses are constructed of timber, and raised several feet from the ground. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent. There is both a Portuguese and Armenian church in the town, which serve for Christians of all denominations. It was captured by the British in 1824, by whom it was retained until 1826. Pop. about 18,000. Lat. 16. 47. N. Long. 96. 9. E.

RANOW, a vil. of England, in Cheshire.

RANSTON, a vil. of England, in Dorsetshire, near Shroton.

RAON L'ETAPE, a to. of France, 34 miles S.E. of Nancy. Pop. 2600.

RAPALLO, a to. of the Sardinian States, 18 miles E.S.E. of Genoa. Pop. 2500.

RAPHOE, a city of Ireland, co. of Donegal. It is a bishop's see. The cathedral is a plain cruciform building of uncertain date. Pop. 6227. 142 miles N.W. of Dublin.

RAPID, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which falls into White river.—Another which falls into the Missouri.

RAPIDE, a co. of the United States, in Louisiana, on Red river. Pop. 2200.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a navigable river of Virginia, which flows into the Chesapeake.

RAPPERSWILL, a to. of Switzerland, canton of St Gall. Pop. 3000.

RARITAN, a river of the United States, in New Jersey, formed by two branches, which unite about 20 miles above New Brunswick. It flows by New Brunswick; and gradually becoming broader and deeper, it passes Amboy, and then widens into Raritan bay, which is immediately connected with the ocean.

RAS EL KHUMA, a to. of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, the capital of the Pirate coast. It stands on a sandy peninsula, and is defended by batteries. This place, in consequence of the depredations of the pirates, was twice taken by the British. Lat. 25. 49. N. Long. 55. 30. E.

RASEN, MARKET, a m. t. and pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 1428.

RASEN MIDDLE, with DRAKES, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 865.

RASGILL, a vil. of England, in Westmoreland, near Shap.

RASHLAY and RASHTON, two villages of England, in Devonshire and Shropshire.

RASNES, a to. of France, department of the Orne. Pop. 2300.

RASTADT, a to. of Germany, in Baden, on the river Murg. Here is a fine palace, formerly occupied by the princes of Baden. It has manufactures of carriages, fire-arms, mathematical and philosophical instruments; also silver and plated wares; and has been the scene of repeated diplomatic conferences. Pop. 5680. 20 miles N.N.E. of Strasburg.

RASTENBURG, a to. of East Prussia, on the Guber. Pop. 2200.

RASTHOPP, a vil. of England, E.R.Y., near York Wolds.

RASTRICK, a to. of England, W.R.Y.

RATAN, a harbour of the north of Sweden, government of Umea. Lat. 63. 58. 43. N.

RATBY, a vil. of England, in Leicestershire, 4 miles from Leicester.—Also a pa. in same place. Pop. 996.

RATCUFF, five villages of England, one in Lancashire, two in Nottinghamshire, one in Middlesex, and one in Leicestershire.

RATHANGAN, a to. of Ireland, co. of Kildare. Pop. 834. 38 miles S.W. of Dublin.

RATHBY, a vil. and pa. of England, in Lincolnshire, S.W. of Louth.

RATHCOOLE, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Dublin. Pop. 744. 10 miles from Dublin.

RATHCORMACK, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Cork. Pop. 1560. 15 miles N. by E. of Cork.

RATHDOWNY, a to. of Ireland, in the Queen's county. Pop. 998. 75 miles S.W. of Dublin.

RATHDRUM, a to. of Ireland, co. of Wicklow. Pop. of townland, 848. 38 miles S. of Dublin.

RATHEN, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 2100.

RATHENAU, a to. of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Havel. Here are manufactures of woollen, linen, leather, and gloves. Pop. 4100. 42 miles W. of Berlin.

RATHER, a river of England, in Yorkshire. It joins the Dent.

RATHFARNHAM, a vil. near Dublin, Ireland. Pop. 1480.

RATHFRILAND, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Down. Pop. 1178. 72 miles N. by E. of Dublin.

RATHKEALE, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Limerick. Pop. (including the commons) above 5000. 137 miles S.W. of Dublin.

RATHLIN ISLAND, an island about 7 miles from the north coast of Ireland, six miles long and scarcely a mile wide. Pop. 1000.

RATHMILL, a vil. of England, in Yorkshire, 2 miles from Long Preston.

RATHMINES, a vil. of Ireland, about 1½ mile from Dublin castle. Pop. 1108.

RATHO, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, 8 miles W. by S. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1813.

RATHOWEN, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Westmeath. Pop. 526. 61 miles N. by W. of Dublin.

RATHVEN, a pa., Banffshire. Pop. 6484.

RATIBOR, a to. of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 87 miles S.E. of Breslau. Pop. 3500.

RATISBON, an ancient city of Germany, capital of the circle of the Regén, and long known as the place of meeting for the diet of the empire. It is in Bavaria, on the Danube, opposite to the influx of the Regén. It is built of stone, but has all the defects of an old town, the streets being narrow and crooked, and the houses high and old fashioned. The town-house is gloomy. The best edifices are the cathedral and the church of St Emmeran, the former a venerable Gothic pile, the latter containing a number of good paintings. After these come the episcopal residence; a building formerly the Jesuits' college; the arsenal and the Haidplatz, where tournaments were given in the days of chivalry. Here is a public drawing school, and two public libraries; also several hospitals. The town has a number of breweries and distilleries; also extensive dockyards for the building of boats and lighters, but few manufactures. It has also a considerable trade on the Danube. In the river is an island, crossed by a bridge of great length, extending across the Danube, and connecting Ratisbon with its northern suburb, called Stadt am Hof. Pop. 22,000. 63 miles N.N.E. of Munich.

RATHPRI, a to. of Siam. Pop.; in 1826, 10,000.

RATLEY, two villages of England, in Buckinghamshire and Warwickshire.

RATLINGCOURT, a vil. of England, in Kent, near Nonington.

RATOATH, a to. of Ireland, co. of Meath, 15 miles N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 500.

RATSEY and RATTEN, two villages of England, in Yorkshire and Sussex.

RATTENDON, a vil. of England, in Essex, near Bellericay.

RATTENROW, two villages of England, in Northumberland and Cumberland.

RATTINGEN, a to. of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, 4 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3800.

RATTLESDEN, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 1113.

RATTRAY, a pa. and straggling vil. of Scotland, Perthshire. Pop. 1362. 4 miles W. of Alyth.

RATTRAY HEAD, a dangerous promontory of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 7 miles E. of Kinnaird's Head.

RATYB, a vil. of England, 3 miles from Leicester.

RATZEBURG, a to. of Denmark, duchy of Lauenburg, 11 miles S. by E. of Lubeck. Pop. 2000.

RATZKEVE, a small to. of Hungary, on the Danube, 17 miles S.W. of Buda.

RAUCEBY, North and South, two villages of England, in Lincolnshire.

RAUDNITZ, a to. of Bohemia on the Elbe, 23 miles N.N.W. of Prague. Pop. 1100.

RAUGHTON, a vil. of England, in Nottinghamshire, near Higham Ferrers.

RAUMO, a seaport of European Russia, in Finland, 53 miles N. by W. of Abo. Pop. 1700.

RAUNDS, a pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 1370.

RAYA, a to. of Bulgaria, on the Danube. Pop. 2000.

RAVEL WATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Mayne.

RAVELLO, a to. of Italy, 22 miles S.E. of Naples. Pop. 1700.

RAVELY, GREAT and LITTLE, villages of England, in Huntingdonshire.

RAVENDALE, **RAVENFIELD**, and **RAVENINGHAM**, three villages of England, in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Norfolk.

RAVENNA, an ancient city of Italy, in the States of the Church, near the mouth of the Montone. The situation is pleasant, but the air is unhealthy, from the marshy nature of the ground. The ruins of the palace of Theodoric, and the Porta Aurea, a splendid gate of marble, built by the Romans, are of great interest; as is also the tomb of Dante, who died and was buried here in 1321. The cathedral is a fine modern edifice, having its nave supported by four ranges of columns of Grecian marble. The church of St Vitale is likewise supported by pillars of Grecian marble, brought from Constantinople. Another church, called the Rotonda, is very ancient. Ravenna was made a Roman colony by Augustus, was the seat of the Emperor Honorius, and was successively occupied by the barbarians who invaded Italy. Its manufactures, chiefly of silk, are inconsiderable. Pop. 18,000. 70 miles N.E. of Florence.

RAVENNA, a to. of the United States, Portage county, Ohio, on the Cuyahoga.

RAVENSBURG, a to. of Germany, 21 miles E.N.E. of Constance. Pop. 3300.

RAVENSBURN, a river of England, in Kent, which runs into the Thames.

RAVENSCROFT, **RAVENS DEN**, **RAVENSFIELD**, three villages of England, in Cheshire, Bedfordshire, and Yorkshire.

RAVENSTHORPE, a pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 612.

RAVENGLASS, a m. t. of England, in Cumberland, at the mouths of the rivers Irt and Esk. Pop. not separately returned. 284 miles N.N.W. of London.

RAVENSTEIN, a to. of the Netherlands, North Brabant. Pop. 1500.

RAVENSTONDALE, a vil. and pa. of England, in Westmoreland. Pop. 1036.

RAVENTON and **RAVESTON**, two villages of England, in Lancashire and Buckinghamshire.

RAVNY, the Hydraotes of the Greeks, a

celebrated river of Hindostan. It joins the Indus, after a course of 500 miles.

RAVILPANDY, a large and populous to. of Hindostan, province of the Punjab.

RAVITZ, or **RAWITCH**, a to. of Prussian Poland, near the confines of Silesia. It is fortified by a wall and ditch, and has four gates, is regularly built, and the streets generally paved. Pop. 8000. 55 miles S. of Posen.

RAW, a vil. of England, on the coast, near Hartlepool, Durham.

RAWA, a to. of Poland, 40 miles S.W. of Warsaw. Pop. 1800.

RAWAK, a small island in the Pacific Ocean, off the north coast of Waygiou.

RAWAY, or **BRIDGETOWN**, a lively commercial village of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. Houses 60.

RAWCLIFFE, a to. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 1450.

RAWCLIFFE, NETHER and UPPER, two hamlets of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 575 and 565.

RAWDON, a to. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 2057.

RAWEL PINDEE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Lahore. Lat. 33. 36. N. Long. 73. 45. E.

RAWMARSH, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 1538.

RAWNWATE, a vil. of England, in Essex, S.E. of Bellericay.

RAWSTON, two villages of England, in Derbyshire and Dorsetshire.

RAWTHWATE, a vil. of England, in Cumberland, S. of Ireby.

RAYLEIGH, a vil. and pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 1339.

RAYNE, a pa. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1018. In this parish is the little post town of Old Rayne. 24 miles W.N.W. of Aberdeen.

RE, a small island near the west coast of France, opposite to La Rochelle, 12 miles long and 3 broad. Pop. 17,000.

REA, a vil. of England, in Cornwall, near Truro.

REA, a river of England, in Worcester and Stafford shires. It joins the Tame.

READING, the chief to. of the co. of Berks, in England, on the angle formed by the junction of the Kennet with the Thames. The principal streets are spacious, and well paved or macadamized. There are three churches: St Mary's, regarded as the most ancient, and generally admired for its tessellated tower; St Giles's, which was much damaged in the reign of Charles I. by the cannon of the parliamentary army, the spire of which has been rebuilt; and St Lawrence's. Besides these churches there are meetinghouses for dissenters of almost all denominations, nearly one-half of the population being either Quakers, Baptists, Independents, or Methodists. The town-hall is a very neat building. A new county jail has recently been erected.

The bridewell was formerly a priory. Of the once celebrated abbey of Reading, which occupied a circumference of nearly half a mile, nothing now remains but fragments of massive walls, composed of flint and gravel. Various charitable institutions have been founded at different times at Reading. The principal is a workhouse, founded by a legacy left for that purpose. The trade is considerable. Reading had formerly woollen manufactures, which have now entirely declined. There is, however, an extensive gauze and ribbon manufactory, and also manufactories of sail cloth, sacking, and pins. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 15,595. 39 miles W. of London.

READING, a to. of the United States, and capital of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill. 54 miles N.W. of Philadelphia. —Also various townships.

REALEJO, a to. of Spanish America, in Nicaragua, on the Pacific Ocean. The harbour, which is formed by a bay, is spacious and safe. Ship-building is carried on. Pop., including the neighbouring village of Chinandego, about 15,000. 18 miles N.W. of Leon. Lat. 12. 45. N. Long. 87. 50. W.

REALMONT, a to. of France, department of the Tarn. Pop. 2500.

REALVILLE, a to. of France, 9 miles N.E. Montaban. Pop. 2400.

REAY, a pa., Caithness-shire. Pop. 1868. —Also a pa., Sutherlandshire. Pop. 1013.

REBEQUE, a to. of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Pop. 1200.

RECANATI, a to. of Italy, 13 miles S. of Ancona. Pop. 4000.

RECCO, a to. of Italy, 10 miles E.S.E. Genoa. Pop. 2000.

RECHE, a little m. t. of England, in Cambridgeshire.

RECHNITZ, a to. of Hungary, 7 miles S.S.W. of Guntz. Pop. 2200.

RECULVER, a vil. and pa. of England, in the county of Kent. Pop. 266.

RED DEER RIVER, a river of North America, which empties itself into Red Deer lake.

RED ISLAND, two islands, one near the east coast of Labrador; the other near the west coast of Newfoundland.

RED LAKE, a lake of North America. Lat. 47. 40. N. Long. 95. 10. W.

RED RIVER, a river of the United States. It joins Lake Winnipeg.—Also other two rivers of the United States, in Kentucky.—Also two in Canada.

RED RIVER, or NATCHITOCHES, a large river, in Louisiana, which rises about Lat. 35. N. Long. 105. W., and flows into the Mississippi, 240 miles above New Orleans, in Lat. 31. 15. N. Long. 91. 48. W., after a winding course of nearly 2000 miles.

RED SEA, an extensive gulf of the Indian ocean, dividing Arabia from the opposite coast of Africa. It extends in a north-north-west direction, from the straits of Babelmandel to

Suez, where it is only 60 miles distant from the Mediterranean; and the isthmus between these seas forms the only connecting point of the long continents of Asia and Africa. Its length cannot be estimated at less than 1400 miles, lying between the 12th and 30th degrees of north latitude. Its breadth does not exceed 200 miles in any part. It is of great depth. In form it resembles those large inlets of the ocean, called in Scotland firths, and in Norway fiords.

REDBOURN, a vil. and pa. of England, in Hertfordshire. Pop. 2047.

REDDICH, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire.

REDCAR, a to., N.R.Y. Pop. 720.

REDDENHALL with HARLESTON, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 1784.

REDDISH, a township in Lancashire. Pop. 860. 4½ miles S.E. by E. of Manchester.

REDENE, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2610.

REDGORTON, a pa., Perthshire. Pop. 1866.

REDGRAVE, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 712.

REDINHA, a to. of Portugal, 15 miles S. by E. Coimbra. Pop. 2000.

REDLINCH and REDMANE, two villages of England, in Somerset and Cumberland.

REDMARLEY D'ARITOT, a pa., Worcester-shire. Pop. 1028.

REDMARSHALL, a vil. of England, co. of Durham, 6 miles W.N.W. Stockton.

REDMILE, a vil. of England, in Leicestershire, 12 miles N. by E. Melton Mowbray.

REDNITZ, a river of Franconia. It falls into the Maine below Bamberg.

REDON, a to. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 40 miles S.W. of Rennes. Pop. 4000.

REDONDO, a to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, 14 miles E.N.E. of Evora. Pop. 2700.

REDRUTH, an unincorporated m. t. of England, in Cornwall. It consists chiefly of one long street. The parish church is a neat modern building; but being nearly a mile from the town, a chapel of ease has been erected, more conveniently situated. There are, besides, meetinghouses for the Methodists, Baptists, and Quakers. Some remains of a chapel, dedicated to St Rumon, are still to be seen. It has a public classical and grammar school, and Sunday schools. This town has lately very much increased, owing to the flourishing state of the mines in its neighbourhood. The greater part of the sales or ticketings of copper and tin ores procured in the mining districts, are held here, which have lately amounted to nearly a million sterling per annum. Railways have been formed to Deveron and Hayle. Pop. 8191. 9 miles W. of Truro.

REDSHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, two adjoining villages of England, in Suffolk.

REDSTONE, a flourishing to. of the United States, in Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela.

REDWOOD RIVER, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash.

REDWORTH and REED, two villages of England, in Durham and Suffolk.

REEDHAM, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 535.

REEDNESS, a township of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 644.

REEDY CREEK, a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic.

REEDY ISLAND, an island of the United States, in the river Delaware.

REEPHAM, a m. t. and pa. of England, co. of Norfolk. Pop. 452.

REES, a to. of the Prussian states, 11 miles E. Cleves. Pop. 2300.

REETH, a m. t. of England, N.R.Y. Pop. 1456.

REGA, a river of Germany, which falls into the Baltic, near Treptow.

REGEN, a considerable river of Germany, which falls into the Danube.

REGEN, CIRCLE OF THE, a province of Bavaria, adjacent to Bohemia, with the circle of the Upper Maine on the north-west, and that of the Lower Danube on the south-west. Area 4170 square miles. Pop. 449,600.

REGGIO, *Regium Julii*, a considerable to. of Naples, and capital of Calabria Ultra, on a strait which separates Sicily from the mainland. It was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1783, and has since been rebuilt on a regular plan. Pop. 20,000. 6 miles S.E. of Messina. Lat. 38. 6. N. Long. 16. 53. E.

REGGIO, a city of Italy, capital of a district of the same name, on the river Tessone, surrounded with a rampart. The streets are regular, and bordered with arcades or piazzas. The only public edifices of interest are the cathedral with its paintings, the church of St Prospero, that of the Augustine friars, the town-house, the theatre, the Porta Nuova. Pop. 18,000. 16 miles W.N.W. of Modena.

REGIS, ST, ISLE OF, an island of the St Lawrence, in Lower Canada.

REGNITZ, a river of Bavarian Franconia, which falls into the Main, below Bamberg.

REICHENAU, an island of the Lake of Constance. Pop. 1400.

REICHENAU, a to. of Upper Lusatia, near the confines of Bohemia. Pop. 3200.

REICHENAU, a to. of Bohemia, 18 miles E.N.E. Koniggratz. Pop. 3300.

REICHENBACH, now the chief to. of a circle in the government of Breslau in Silesia, was the capital of a government of the same name which was abolished and annexed to Breslau in 1820. It is surrounded by a double wall and moat, and has four gates, and four suburbs. There are manufactures of linen, woollen, cotton, &c. Pop. 5000.

REICHENBERG, a to. of Bohemia, circle of Buntzlau, on the Neisse. It has four great manufacturing establishments for woollens, with fulling mills and dye-houses, and is the most flourishing town in Bohemia, next to Prague. Pop. 15,000. 52 miles N.N.E. of Prague.

REICHENHALL, a to. of Bavaria, on the Saale, 65 miles E.S.E. of Munich. Pop. 2500.

REICHENWEYER, a to. of France, 6 miles N.N.W. of Colmar. Pop. 1750.

REICHOFFEN, a to. of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2700.

REICHSSTADT, a to. of Bohemia, 40 miles N.N.E. Prague. Pop. 1200.

REIGATE, a bo., m. t., and pa. of England, in Surrey, in the valley of Holmsdale. The town is small, though remarkably neat. The church is a large structure, with an embattled stone tower. Reigate has no trade. It returns a member to Parliament. Pop. 3397. 18 miles S.S.W. of London.

REIKIAVIC, a vil. on the south-west coast of Iceland. Pop. 500.

REINERZ, a to. of Prussian Silesia, co. of Glatz. Pop. 1600.

REINSBERG, a to. of Prussia on the Rhyn, 45 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 1700.

REMBANG, a large and populous to. of Java, on the north coast.

REMEDIOS, a city of New Granada, 89 miles N.W. Santa Fe. Housekeepers 500.—Another city of New Granada.

REMICH, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Moselle. Pop. 1600.

REMIREMONT, a to. of France, on the Moselle, 14 miles S.E. of Epinal. Pop. 3400.

REMNEY, a river of Wales, which falls into the Severn a little below Cardiff.

REMO, ST, a seaport of the Sardinian States, in Genoa. Pop. 7500. 66 miles S.E. Genoa.

REMY, ST, a to. of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, remarkable for nothing but its circular promenade. Pop. 5100. 42 miles N.W. of Marseilles.

REMY, ST, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 3500.

RENAISON, a to. of France, on the Renaison, 6 miles W. Roanne. Pop. 1700.

RENAIX, a to. of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 10,000. 7 miles S. of Oudenarde.

RENCHEN, a to. of Germany, on the Rensch. Pop. 2000.

RENDALL, a pa., Orkney Isles. Pop. 542.

RENDOMBE, RENDHAM, RENDHOLD, three villages of England, in Gloucestershire, Suffolk, and Bedfordshire.

RENDELSHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 249.

RENSBURG, a to. of Denmark, 50 miles N. of Hamburg, on the Eyder. Its chief manufacture is of pottery. Pop. 4500.

RENEREW, a co. of Scotland, which extends in length from S.E. to N.W. 31 miles, and 13 in breadth. It is bounded E. by Lanarkshire, S. by Ayr, and on the N. and W. by the river and frith of Clyde, except a portion of about 1200 acres on the right or north bank of the Clyde, by which it is separated from the rest of the county. Area, 241 square miles, two-thirds of which are under cultivation. The face of the country is diversified with hill

and dale, wood and water. The hilly or elevated district forms the south and west parts of the county. There is, besides, a part formed of gently rising eminences, which, being interspersed with various coloured copses, and often watered at the bottom by winding rivulets, present prospects at once rich and varied. The flat lands lie along the Clyde, the White Cart, Black Cart, and Gryfe, which constitute the chief rivers. This county abounds in coal, lime, free-stone, and iron-stone. The inhabitants are much devoted to trade, particularly to the different branches of the weaving manufacture. Pop. 133,443.

RENFREW, an ancient royal bo. and pa. of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the Clyde, six miles below Glasgow. The Stuart family had their earliest known patrimonial inheritance in this parish, and here they resided before they ascended the throne of Scotland, and also occasionally afterwards. At a place still called Castlehill, stood their mansion, of which not a vestige now remains. The town has an antiquated appearance, and consists of one main street, and several lanes. There is a canal about half a mile long which connects it with the Clyde. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the weaving of silks and muslins. Renfrew is the county town of the shire to which it gives name. It belongs to the Kilmarnock district of parliamentary burghs. Pop. 2833.

RENINGHE, a to. of West Flanders, 8 miles N. by W. of Ypres. Pop. 2000.

RENNES, a large to. of France, capital of the department of the Ille and Vilaine, situated at the confluence of these two rivers, the latter dividing the town into two parts, connected by bridges. The part built on the left bank is called the Lower town; that on the right, called the Upper town, stands on an eminence, and forms the finest and most considerable part of the city. It has several fine squares, and promenades. The principal public edifices are the cathedral, dedicated to St Peter, with its lofty towers and its relics; the building, formerly the house of meeting for the parliament of Brittany; the town-hall, the arsenal, and college formerly belonging to the Jesuits. Rennes is the seat of a small university. The manufactures consist of sailcloth, blankets, hats, thread, stockings, gloves, hardware, all of which are exported. Pop. 35,000. 80 miles N. of Nantes. Lat. 48. 7. N. Long. 1. 38. W.

RENO, a river of Italy, which joins the Po.

RENSSELAER, a co. of the United States, in New York. Chief towns, Troy and Lansingburgh.

RENTON, a vil. of Scotland, in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, 3 miles N.W. of Dumbarton.

RENEWICK, a vil. of England, in Cumberland, on the Raven.

RENY, a small but trading to. of European Turkey, 35 miles W.S.W. of Ismail.

REOLLE, a to. of France, on the Garonne. Pop. 4000. 34 miles S.E. Bordeaux.

REPPEN, a to. of Prussia, in Brandenburg. 10 miles E. of Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 2300.

REPTON, once a considerable to., now a vil. and pa. of England, in Derbyshire. The church is a handsome Gothic building, with a high spire. Pop. 2083.

REQUENA, a to. of Spain, province of Cuenca. It has straight streets, houses tolerably built, and a neat square. Pop. 6000. 41 miles W. of Valencia.

REQUISTA, a to. of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop. 3000

RERWICK, a pa., Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. 1635.

RESCOBIE, a pa., Forfarshire. Pop. 808.

RESHD, the capital of Ghilan, in Persia. Houses 2000. Lat. 37. 20. N. Long. 49. 50. E.

RESINA, a to. of Italy, and built partly on the site of the ancient Herculaneum, 5 miles E. of Naples. Pop. 7800.

RESOLIS, a pa., Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 1470.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, 4 miles long.

RETFORD, EAST, a bo. of England, in Nottinghamshire, divided by the river Idle, but communicating by a good stone bridge. It is well built, and has a large and handsome market-place, which is ornamented by a good and commodious town-hall. The church of East Retford (of which little more than one-half is supposed to be remaining) is a handsome Gothic building, dedicated to St Swithin. There is a free grammar school, founded by King Edward VI., an hospital for men, and an alms-house for women.—West Retford is a considerable village, and has a church dedicated to St Michael, ornamented with a neat spire. There is a large incorporated hospital and estate, called the Trinity Hospital, founded in 1666, of which the subdean of Lincoln for the time being is the master and governor. East Retford sent two members to parliament till the year 1826, when, in consequence of gross bribery, it was incorporated with the adjoining hundred of Bassetlaw. Pop. of parliamentary boundaries, 5999. 30 miles N. of Nottingham.

RETHEL, a to. of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Aisne. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, linen, hats, and leather. Pop. 6771. 24 miles N.E. Rheims.

RETHIERS, a vil. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 2900.

RETIMO, a seaport of European Turkey, on the N. coast of the Island of Candia. Pop. 6000.

RETTENDON, a pa., Essex. Pop. 671.

RETZ, a to. of Prussia, province of Brandenburg. Pop. 1400.

RETZ, a well built to. of Lower Austria,

on the Theya. It contains, with its surrounding parish, 2200 inhabitants.

REUILLY, a to. of France, department of the Indre. Pop. 1700.

REUS, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, about 6 miles from the sea. It has manufactures of silk, cottons, leather, and hats, as well as of brandy and liquors. Pop. 20,000. 8 miles W. of Tarragona.

REUS, a principality of the interior of Germany, in Upper Saxony, divided into two parts, of which the one adjoins the Prussian, the other the Bavarian territories. Area, 580 square miles. Pop. 101,800.

REUSS, one of the largest rivers of Switzerland, which issues from the lake Luzendro, and falls into the Aar near Bruck.

REUTLINGEN, a to. of Germany, in Württemberg, on the Echatz. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, cotton, &c. The church is in the Gothic style, and the town-house is also of old date. Pop. 12,000.

REVAL, or REVEL, the capital of Esthonia, a province in the north-west of European Russia, on a small bay of the Gulf of Finland. The harbour is excellent and well defended. The town is divided into three parts, called the town, the suburb, and the Domberg. The streets are narrow and irregular. The churches are 13 in number, of which six are for the Greek faith, one Roman Catholic, and five Lutheran. Here is a public library, a military academy, a theatre, and several schools, infirmaries, and poor's houses. Pop. 15,000. 2000 miles. W. of Petersburg.

REVEL, a to. of France, in Upper Garonne. It has manufactures of linen, woollens, stockings, and caps. Pop. 5200. 30 miles N.E. Toulouse.

REVELLO, a to. of Piedmont, 9 miles N.W. of Saluzzo. Pop. 5000.

REVERE, a to. of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on the Po. Pop. 3200.

REVESBY, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 646.

REVIGNY AUX VACHES, a to. of France. Pop. 1700. 9 miles N. W. Bar sur Ornain.

REVILLA GIGEDO, ISLAND OF, a large island on the broken coast of North-west America, 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Lat. 55. 6. to 55. 55. N. Long. 228, 27. to 229. 15. E.

REVIN, a to. of France, department of the Ardennes. Pop. 1800.

REY, a river of England, in Wilts, which joins the Thames at Cricklade.

REYES, a city of the Caracas, in Venezuela, 40 miles S.S.W. Caraccas.

REYNOSA, a to. of Spain, 35 miles N.W. of Frias. Pop. 1500.

REZAT, one of the circles into which the kingdom of Bavaria was divided in 1808, to the north of the Danube. Area, 3000 square miles. Pop. 550,000.

RIAYADER, a m. t. of Wales, in the county of Radnor. It derived its chief importance

from its castle, of which no vestige remains except the fosse. Pop. 669. 18 miles N.W. of Radnor.

RHEA, a co. of the United States, in East Tennessee.

RHEDEN, a to. of the Netherlands, 6 miles E.N.E. Arnheim. Pop. 3400.

RHEENEN, or RHEEN, a to. of the Netherlands, 22 miles S.E. Utrecht. Pop. 2200.

RHEIDT, a to. of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Niers. Pop. 3600.

RHEIMS, a large and ancient city of France, department of the Marne, on the Vele, in a fine plain. It is surrounded with a ditch and earthen mound. A considerable part of the space enclosed within the walls is occupied by gardens and walks. The closely built part, not one-half of the space enclosed, is a regular oval, of which the square called the Royal Square may be considered the centre. The streets are in general wide and straight; in some quarters, however, they are winding and narrow. One of the finest is the very long street, which leads, in a straight line, across the whole width of the town, from the eastern to the western gate, passing through the centre of the Royal square. The town has six gates, all of a fine appearance, from the spacious and shady avenues leading to the city. The most remarkable public building is the cathedral, a vast edifice of the 13th century, and one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France. The church of St Remy is worth notice, both for its architecture, and as having been the depository of the famous phial of oil with which the kings were anointed. The episcopal palace, near the cathedral, is a fine building. The town-hall is remarkable for its vast size, and the beauty of its front. Rheims contains three hospitals, and presents to the antiquary a considerable field for research. A university, founded here in 1547, is now replaced by a royal college, or high school. The chief manufactures are woollens, or fabrics of wool, combined with other materials, in which 15,000 persons in and round the town are employed. Pop. 38,359.

RHEINA, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, on the Ems. Pop. 2100.

RHEINBERGEN, a to. of the Prussian States, government of Cleves. Pop. 1700.

RHEINECK, a small to. of Switzerland, canton of St Gall, 24 miles E.S.E. of Constance.

RHEINFELDEN, a to. of Switzerland, on the Rhine, 9 miles E. Bale. Pop. 1200.

RHEINFELS, a fortress of the Prussian Grand Duchy of the Lower Rhine, on an island in the Lower Rhine, at St Goar.

RHEINHEIM, a to. of Germany, 7 miles E.S.E. Darmstadt. Pop. 1600.

RHEINMAGEN, a to. of Prussia, government of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. 800.

REINTHAL, *i. e.* the Valley of the Rhine, a district of the Swiss canton of St Gall, lying along the Rhine, from the lake of Constance

to the lordship of Sax. It is above 16 miles long, and 4 broad. Pop. 15,000.

RHINE, the greatest river after the Danube, Wolga, and Dnieper, but, as a channel of commerce, the first river, of continental Europe. It has its source in the central and highest part of Switzerland, on the north-east side of Mount St Gothard, and is joined, almost at the outset of its course, by a surprising number of rivulets. It passes through the lake of Constance, receiving a great addition to its volume, by the junction of the Aar, the Reuss, and the Limmat; and lower down in its course, by the Neckar and Maine on the side of Germany, and the Moselle on that of France. Continuing its course to the north, it enters the kingdom of the Netherlands, and turning to the west, divides into two great branches, of which the southern takes the name of the Waal, receives the Maese, becomes like an arm of the sea, and flows into the German ocean by Dort, Rotterdam, and Williamstadt. The northern or less considerable branch, is further divided, first above, and afterwards below Arnheim; and the name of Rhine is finally retained by a small slow-flowing water, which passes Utrecht and Leyden in its way to the sea; or rather to the sands near Catwyk. From its source to Mentz it is called the Upper Rhine; and from Mentz to Holland, the Lower Rhine. The course of the Rhine is about 950 miles in length.

RHINE, CIRCLE OF THE, a province subject to Bavaria, to the west of the Rhine, between Weissenburg in the south, and Worms in the north. It was ceded to Bavaria in 1814. Area, 2100 square miles. Pop. 565,345.

RHINE, is also the name of a province of the grand Duchy of Hesse, to the north of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Area, 1000 square miles. Pop. 175,000.

RHINE, LOWER, GRAND DUCHY OF, a province of the Prussian states, composed of territories taken, in 1814, from France and the Grand Duchy of Berg, and assigned to Prussia by the congress of Vienna. It is bounded north by the province of Cleves and Berg, E. by Nassau and Hesse Darmstadt, S. by the French, and W. by the Dutch frontier. Area, 5700 square miles. Pop. about one million. The capital of the whole is Aix-la-Chapelle.

RHINE, CIRCLES OF THE LOWER AND UPPER, two divisions of the German empire, abolished in 1806.

RHINE, LOWER, a department in the north-east of France, consisting of the north part of Alsace, and forming an oblong tract. Area, 1900 square miles. Pop. 600,000.

RHINE, UPPER, another department in the N.E. of France, of an oblong form, the Rhine flowing along its eastern limit, and the long chain of the Vosges extending on its western side, in a course nearly parallel to that river. Area, 1700 square miles. Pop. 300,000.

RHO, a small but populous to. of Italy, on the Olona, 8 miles W. of Milan.

RHODE ISLAND, including Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one of the United States, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by the Connecticut. It is the smallest state in the Union, the area being only 1350 square miles. The face of the country is mostly level, except in the N.W. part, which is hilly and rocky. The soil is generally better adapted to grazing than tillage. Here are found some of the finest cattle in New England. Corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some places wheat, are produced. Iron ore is found; also copper ore and coal. The manufactures consist chiefly of iron, cotton, woollen, paper, oils, spirits, and straw bonnets. The imports are West India produce, logwood from Honduras bay, and the manufactures of Europe and of India. The climate of this state is somewhat milder than that of Massachusetts, the cold of winter being less intense, and the heat of summer less oppressive. There are numerous dairies, and the butter and cheese is of an excellent quality. Fruit thrives here extremely, especially the apple, of which more cider is made than is required for home consumption. The wild animals, deprived of their cover, have disappeared. The shores and rivers abound with fish. The rivers are Pawtucket, Providence, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Wood river. There are also Narraganset and Providence bays, in which are numerous islands. The principal towns are Providence and Newport. Pop., in 1840, 103,830.

RHODE ISLAND, the island from which the above state takes its name, is situated in Narraganset bay, near the coast of Massachusetts. It is about 15 miles from N. to S., and $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown. Lat. 41. 32. N. Long. 71. 15. W.

RHODES, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Asia Minor, opposite to Cape Volpe. Length 36 miles, breadth 18 miles. In ancient times, it was one of the most celebrated of the states of Greece, and distinguished by its wealth, commerce, and naval power. It was among the last states which yielded to the Roman arms; and was allowed even to enjoy the form of liberty, till the reign of Vespasian. The island became one of the last retreats to the knights of St John of Jerusalem, who baffled the efforts of Mahomet II., the conqueror of Constantinople, and were not reduced by Solymann the Great till after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in history. Rhodes, which occupies so great a place in history, is reduced, by the oppression of the Porte, and the exactions of its governors, to a state of poverty, notwithstanding its great natural advantages. In the centre rises Mount Artemira, which forms the pinnacle of a range of mountains, on which grow those forests of pine which supplied the

ancient navies of the Rhodians, and are still sent in great quantities to the arsenal at Constantinople. Beneath this range rises a tract of lower hills, which produce some of that perfumed wine so much prized by the ancients. The tract below, forming the greater portion of the island, slopes down to the sea, and being watered by numerous streams descending from the higher regions, is capable, under proper cultivation, of producing luxuriant crops. The insecurity of property has rendered these gifts of nature of no avail. A great part of the island is entirely waste, though the natural fertility of the soil is great. Corn and olives are raised, but not in sufficient quantity for the wants of the inhabitants. The quantity of cotton raised is barely sufficient for the supply of this island. The exportation of wine, figs, and other fruit, is, however, considerable. The climate of Rhodes is delightful. Pop. variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000.

RHODES, a city, and capital of the island of the same name. From a distance, Rhodes presents some vestiges of its ancient grandeur. On entering it, however, scarcely any thing is found to correspond with the expectations thus excited. The streets are narrow and winding, devoid at once of regularity and elegance. One-half of the houses in the city are in ruins, and one-half of those in the suburbs uninhabited. The principal public buildings which remain are the church of St John; the palace of the grand masters; and a convent—all large massy buildings, in the Gothic style. The churches are converted into mosques; and a large hospital is used by the Turks for a granary. The suburbs, occupied by the Greek inhabitants, are very beautiful, consisting of good stone houses, with gardens well stocked with all the fruits of the climate. Rhodes has two good harbours, which are separated only by a mole, running obliquely out into the sea. The two extremities are defended by towers, distant 800 feet from each other; while in the centre of the mole there is a square tower, 120 feet high. Pop. about 6000. Lat. 36. 26. N. Long. 22. 18. E.

RHODEZ, or **RODEZ**, a to. of France, capital of the department of Aveyron. It is a gloomy place, with narrow and dark streets. It has two squares, and the cathedral is a striking edifice. It has also a lycee or academy, a public library, a neat school, and a small exchange. Pop. 9685. 70 miles N.E. of Toulouse.

RHOE, **MEIKLE**, one of the Shetland isles, on the south of the Mainland, 24 miles in circumference, containing about 70 inhabitants. Little Rhoe adjoins it.

RHONE, a great river in the south of Europe, which rises in the central and highest part of Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Furca, only five miles from the source of the Rhine. It flows in a westerly direction, through a long and wide valley of the Swiss canton of

the Valais, and being swelled by a variety of mountain streams, it passes through the lake of Geneva. Flowing southward, and being joined by the Saone and other streams, such as the Isere and Durance, it discharges itself, after a course of nearly 500 miles, by three mouths, into the part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Lyons.

RHONE, a department of the S.E. of France, bounded by the departments of Saone and Loire, Ain, Isere, and Loire. Area, 1080 square miles. Pop. 482,024.

RHONE, MOUTHS OF THE, a department in the S.E. of France, formed of a part of Provence, and bounded by the Mediterranean and the departments of the Gard, the Vaucluse, and the Var. Area, 2000 square miles. Pop. 310,000.

RHOSCOLYN, a pa. of England, Anglesey. Pop. 967.

RHUABEN, a vil. of Wales, in Denbighshire, 6 miles from Wrexham.

RHUDDLAN, a vil. of Wales, in Flintshire, anciently of considerable importance. Its castle, of which some detached towers still remain, was once a place of great strength. Pop. 1506.

RHYNIE and **ESSIE**, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1018.

RHYNS, or **RINNS OF GALLOWAY**, is a term applied to that peninsula of Wigtonshire, Scotland, formed by the approximation of the bays of Lochryan and Glenluce.

RIACA, a river of Spain, which runs into the Douro, at Roa.

RIANS, a to. of France, 36 miles N.W. Toulon. Pop. 3200.

RIASAN, the capital of a government of the same name in European Russia, on a branch of the Oka, 123 miles S.S.E. Moscow. It has an unusual number of churches. Pop. 9000.

RIEA, a small to. of Spain, on the Tormes, 6 miles E.S.E. of Salamanca.

RIBADAVIA, a to. of Spain, 45 miles S.S.E. of Santiago. Pop. 2400.

RIBADEO, a to. of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Eo. Pop. 2000.

RIBATUA, a to. of Portugal, province of Entre Minho e Douro. Pop. 2000.

RIBCHESTER, a to. and pa., Lancashire. Pop. of to. 1880; of pa. 4283.

RIBBESFORD and **RIBBEY**, two villages of England, in Worcestershire and Lancashire. Pop. of former, 4003.

RIBBLE, a considerable river of England, which falls into the Irish sea below Preston.

RIBBLETON and **RIBCHESTER**, villages of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 151-1760.

RIBE, or **RIPEN**, an ancient but decayed to. of Denmark, on the west coast of Jutland. Pop. 2600. 120 miles N. of Hamburg.

RIBEAUVILLER, a to. of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 4700. 9 miles N. by W. Colmar.

RIBEMONT, a to. of France, 21 miles N.W. Laon. Pop. 2600.

RIBERAC, a to. France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 2800.

RIBNITZ, a to. of Germany, 12 miles N.E. of Rostock. Pop. 1900.

RIBSTON, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire.

RIBTON and **RIBY**, two villages of England, in Cumberland and Lincolnshire.

RICA, **VILLA**, a to. of Brazil, at the source of the Rio Francisco.

RICCALL, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 705.

RICCARTON, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, adjoining Kilmarnock. Pop. 499.—Also a small vil. in West Lothian, 3 miles S. of Linlithgow.

RICCIA, a to. of Naples, in the province of Molise, with 4300 inhabitants.

RICEBOROUGH, a to. of the United States, in Liberty county, Georgia.

RICEYS, **LES**, a to. of France, department of the Aube, 26 miles S.E. of Troyes. Pop. 4000.

RICHBOROUGH, a small vil. of England, in the county of Kent, supposed to have been the first and principal station of the Romans. No traces of the town are now to be found. The remains of the castle, by their immense mass, have alone withstood the ravages of time. 2 miles N.N.W. of Sandwich.

RICHELIEU, a to. of France, on the Amable, 35 miles S.W. Tours. Pop. 3200.

RICHELIEU, **CHAMBLEY**, or **SOREL RIVER**, a river of Lower Canada, which flows from Lake Champlain into the St Lawrence.

RICHELIEU ISLANDS, a cluster of Islands in the river St Lawrence, at the S.W. entrance of Lake St Peter, nearly 100 in number.

RICH-HILL, a to. of Ireland, in co. of Armagh. Pop. 846. 84 miles N. Dublin.

RICHLAND, a co. of the United States, in the north part of Ohio.

RICHLAND, a district in the central part of South Carolina.

RICHLAND, a river of the United States, in Tennessee, which joins Elk river.

RICHLAND, a post vil. of the United States, in Giles county, Tennessee.—Also the name of various townships.

RICHMOND, a vil. of England, in the county of Surrey, seated on an eminence on the south bank of the Thames. It is a place of great celebrity, both for the beauty of its scenery and from its having been the seat of a royal palace during several centuries. The palace is now demolished, and its site occupied by several houses. Richmond Park is first mentioned in the reign of Edward I. Several ornamental buildings were erected here by Caroline, George II.'s queen. George III. frequently resided here in the early part of his reign, and practised farming on a large scale. An observatory was erected here from designs by Sir William Chambers, and amply provided with the finest astronomical instruments. Part of the park is occupied by the beautiful royal gardens, which in summer are opened to the public. The Great Park,

formed by Charles I., is preserved in its proper state, and well stocked with deer; it is 8 miles in compass. The rich scenery of Richmond and its vicinity have been the theme of general admiration, and have attracted a number of families of distinction, whose seats render the village and neighbourhood remarkably gay and splendid. The view from Richmond hill is particularly celebrated. The church consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, built of brick, with a square embattled tower at the west end. Among the monuments is one to Dr Moore, author of "Zeluco," and another to Thomson the poet, who resided here. In the village there are several alms-houses, and a charity school. There is a stone bridge of five arches over the river. Pop. 7243. 9 miles W.S.W. London.

RICHMOND, a m. and bo. to. of England, in the N.R.Y. on the N. declivity of a lofty eminence, rising from the bank of the Swale. The castle crowns the summit, and still bears marks of its former importance. Richmond contains two churches, one of which is both parochial and collegiate. It sends two members to parliament. The chief manufactory is an extensive paper mill. Well attended races are held here in September. Pop. 3900. 40 miles N.W. York.

RICHMOND, a co. of the United States, in the north part of Georgia.—2d. In New York, occupying all Staten island.—3d. In the south part of North Carolina.—4th. In Virginia.

RICHMOND, a city and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Virginia, in Henrico county, on the north side of James river, 150 miles from its mouth. It is situated immediately below the falls, at the head of the tide water, and opposite Manchester, with which it is connected by two bridges. It is one of the most flourishing commercial cities of the Union. It has manufactures of glass, sugar, iron, cotton, &c. Its public buildings are, a capitol or state-house, a house for the governor, an armoury, a penitentiary, a court-house, a jail, an alms house, and many churches for different sects of Christians. The falls extend nearly 6 miles. A canal, with three locks, is cut on the north side of the river, terminating at the town, in a basin of about two acres. Richmond has an extensive inland trade, and its foreign commerce is considerable. Including the suburb of Manchester, the population in 1840, was about 25,000. 105 miles S.S.W. Washington.

RICHTENSCHWEIL, a m. t. of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich. Pop. 2400.

RICKERBY, a hamlet of England, Cumberland, in the vicinity of Carlisle.

RICKERGATE, a to., Cumberland. Pop. 1448.

RICKINGHALL SUPERIOR, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 774.

RICKMANSWORTH, a m. t. of England, Hertfordshire. The church is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel. There are several flour and paper

mills in the vicinity. The females manufacture straw plait. Pop. 4574. 18 miles N.W. of London.

RIDALE, a small river of England, in Yorkshire. It joins the Swale.

RIDDERKERK, a vil. of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Pop. 2600.

RIDE, a vil. of England, in the Isle of Wight, on an eminence opposite Portsmouth. 9 miles N.E. of Newport.

RIDEAU RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into the Ottawa river.

RIDGMONT, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 992.

RIDGWELL, a pa., Essex. Pop. 713.

RIEC, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2520.

RIED, a neat m. t. of Upper Austria, 18 miles E. Braunau. Pop. 3000.

RIEDLINGEN, a to. of Germany, on the Danube, 28 miles W.S.W. Ulm. Pop. 1500.

RIEGL, a to. of Germany, in Baden, on the river Elz, with 1700 inhabitants.

RIESENBERG, a to. of West Prussia, 12 miles E. Marienwerder. Pop. 2400.

RIETI, anc. **REATE**, a to. of Italy, States of the Church. It has some manufactures of woollens, &c. Pop. 9000. 37 miles N.N.E. of Rome.

RIEUPEIROUX, a to. of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop. 1800.

RIEUX, a to. of France, on the Reze, 28 miles S. by W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1700.

RIEUX, a to. of France, department of the Morbihan, on the Vilaine. Pop. 2200.

RIEZ, a to. of France, department of the Lower Alps, on the Colostre, 40 miles N.E. of Aix. Pop. 2900.

RIGA, a city and river-port of European Russia, and capital of Livonia, situated about seven miles from the Dwina or Duna, which is crossed by a bridge of pontoons 40 feet broad, and 2600 feet long. During the winter the river is crossed on the ice. The town stands on the right, the suburbs on the left bank of the river. Riga has a strong citadel, and is otherwise well fortified. The entrance of the river is guarded from maritime attacks by the fortress of Dunamunde. The town on the whole is unhandsome, the streets being narrow and crooked. Of the public buildings, the principal are the town-house, the exchange, the house of assembly for the states or representatives of Livonia, the arsenal, the hospital of St George, and the Catharinenhof. The church of St Peter is remarkable for its fine tower, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour. Of the inhabitants, the majority are Germans and Livonians, the Russians being comparatively few. The export trade is chiefly managed by English and Scotch houses: the principal articles are timber, flax, hemp, and corn. The manufactures of Riga are insignificant, being confined to starch, a sugar refinery, and other small articles. There is here a lyceum or academy, and a high school, with a provision for maintaining and educating

poor children; also a public library, a cabinet of natural history, and a literary society. Population in 1835, including the garrison of 10,000 men, 67,338. 285 miles W.S.W. of St Petersburg. Lat. 56. 5. 1. N. Long. 24. 7. 45. E.

RIGA, GULF OF, a bay of the Baltic, between the coasts of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia.

RIGNAC, a to. of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop., 2000.

RIGNANO, a to. of Naples, 18 miles W.N.W. of Manfredonia. Pop. 2000.

RIGTON and **RIHALL**, two villages of England, in Yorkshire and Rutlandshire.

RILLE, a river of France, in Normandy, which falls into the Seine.

RILLINGTON, a vil. of England, in Yorkshire, 5 miles N.E. of New Malton. Pop. 955.

RIMINI, a to. of Italy, in the Papal States, on the Marecchia, 2 miles from its influx into the Adriatic. The town is well built, but dull. It contains several churches and family mansions of Istrian marble. The cathedral, and several of the churches, are ornamented with beautiful marble. The church of St Francis, a fine edifice of the 15th century, has a profusion of sculptures, statues, and bas reliefs. There are manufactures of silk, glass, and earthenware. Pop. 12,500, exclusive of the suburbs. Rimini, called formerly Ariminum, from the river Ariminus, which washed its walls, is very ancient, and formed at one time a small independent republic. 50 miles N.W. of Ancona.

RIMMINGTON, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 701.

RIMONT, a to. of France department of the Arriege. Pop. 1800.

RIMSWELL, a hamlet of England, E.R.Y.

RING ISLAND, a small island of the United States, on the Massachusetts coast.

RINGAT, a river of England, in Cheshire.

RINGPIPING, a small to. of Denmark, in North Jutland, 45 miles S.W. of Wiborg.

RINGMER, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 1271.

RINGSTEAD, two villages of England, in Norfolk and Dorsetshire.—Also a pa., North Hampshire. Pop. 620.

RINGSTEDT, a petty to. of Denmark, in the island of Zealand. Pop. 700.

RINGWOOD, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Hampshire, on the Avon. It is noted for its breweries of strong beer and ale. Pop. 4382. 30 miles S.W. of Winchester.

RINTELN, a to. of Germany, on the Weser, 30 miles W.S.W. Hanover. Pop. 2700.

RIO, a to. of Tuscany, in the island of Elba. Near it are iron mines. Pop. 1800.

RIOBAMBA, the capital of a province of the same name in Quito, at the extremity of an extensive valley. It was almost ruined by the irruptions of the volcano of Cotopaxi, in 1698 and 1746; and in 1797 it was destroyed by an earthquake. It has been rebuilt in a more convenient spot. It is large and handsome, with two churches, four convents, two nun-

neries, and an hospital. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 1. 42. S.

RIO BUENO, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs into the sea.

RIO COBRE, a river of Jamaica. It passes Spanish Town, and runs into the sea.

RIO GRANDE, a province of Brazil, of considerable extent, and bounded N. by the capitania of St Paul's, W. by Matto Grosso, and S. by the territories between it and the Rio de la Plata. The climate is very fine, and the soil so productive, that this district may be called the granary of Brazil. The wheat grown here is shipped to all the ports on the coast where bread is used. The principal occupations of the inhabitants are, the breeding of cattle; the drying and preparing of hides, and the making of charque, *i. e.* beef salted and dried in a particular manner. The quantity of hides exported is almost incredible. Tallow forms another considerable article of commerce. Horns and horse-hair form an inferior branch of the commerce, and are shipped in great quantities. Of European merchandise, they bring wine, oil, olives, glass, and all sorts of English manufactures.

RIO MINO, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea in Carlisle bay.

RIO DEL REY, a river of Western Africa, the most southerly of that succession of large estuaries which fall into the Gulf of Benin. Long. of its mouth, 8. 5. E. Lat. 4. 30. N.

RIOM, a regularly built to. of France, capital of an arrondissement, department of the Puy de Dome. The dark colour of its houses, built of basalt, gives it a dull and gloomy appearance. It was once a place of some strength, and has still a small arsenal; but its earthen mound is now planted with trees, and serves as a promenade. Its chief structures are its theatre and public fountains. Pop., in 1836, 11,473. 50 miles S. by W. Moulins.

RIOPAR, a to. of Spain, 17 miles S. by W. of Alcaraz. Pop. 4600.

RIPABATTONI, a to. of Naples, province of Molise. Pop. 2500.

RIPA LIMOSANI, a to. of Italy, in Naples, 9 miles E. of Molise. Pop. 3100.

RIPLEY, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Yorkshire, on the Nyd. Population of the parish, 1219.—2d. A township in Derbyshire. Pop. 1997.—3d. A vil. in Kent, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Sandwich.

RIPON, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ter. Pop. 2400.

RIPON, or **RIPPON**, an ancient m. t. and bo. of England, in Yorkshire, near the confluence of the Ure and the Skell; over the former of which is a stone bridge of 17 arches. The church, called the Minster, is one of the best proportioned in the kingdom. Trinity church was built and endowed in 1826. In 1836, Rippon was made the seat of a bishopric. The market-place is a handsome and spacious square, ornamented with an obelisk 90 feet high. There is also an elegant town-

hall, a free grammar school, a public dispensary, Sunday schools, besides four hospitals. Here is also a theatre. Ripon was once celebrated for its manufacture of spurs. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 5080.

RIPPINGALE, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 658.

RIPPLE, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 972.

RISANO, a to. of Austrian Dalmatia, 8 miles N. of Cattaro. Pop. 1300.

RISBOROUGH MONKS, a m. t. of England, Buckinghamshire. Pop. 1018.

RISBOROUGH PRINCES, a pa., Bucks. Pop. 2122.

RISCA, a pa., Monmouthshire. Pop. 742.

RISHTON, a township of England, in Lancashire.

RISHWORTH, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Pop. 1536.

RISLEY, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 871.

RITTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles N.W. of Morpeth.

RITTON UPON-DUNSMORE, a vil. of England, near Stoneley abbey.

RIUDORM, a to. of Spain, 11 miles W. by N. of Tarragona. Pop. 5200.

RIVA a small to. of Austrian Italy, on the lake of Como, 6 miles S. of Chiavenna.

RIVA, or **REIFF**, a to. of Tyrol, on the lake Garda, 17 miles S.W. of Trent. Pop. 3100.

RIVA DI CHERI, a to. of Italy, 10 miles E. by S. of Turin. Pop. 2300.

RIVAROLO, a well built to. of Piedmont, 18 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2200.

RIVAROSSA, a to. of Piedmont, province of Turin. Pop. 1400.

RIVE DE GIER, a rapidly increasing to. of France, department of the Loire, on the Gier, 23 miles S.S.W. Lyons. It has manufactures of glass and hardware, and there are extensive coal mines. Pop. 10,000.

RIVELLO, a to. of Naples, province of Basilicata. Population, with the adjacent village of Bosco, 5400.

RIVENHALL, a pa., Essex. Pop. 653.

RIVER, a pa., Kent. Pop. 690.

RIVER HAUTE, a to. of Savoy, near Chambery. Pop. 5000.

RIVERHEAD, a vil. of England, in the co. of Kent.

RIVESALTES, a to. of France, on the Cali, 6 miles N. by W. of Perpignan. Pop. 3000.

RIVIERE DES PRAIRIES, a river of Lower Canada, which joins the St Lawrence.

RIVIERE ROUGE, a river of the United States. It enters Lake Michigan in Green bay.

RIVINGTON, a vil. of England, in the co. of Lancaster, 5 miles from Bolton.

RIVOLI, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont. It has manufactures of linen, woollens, and silk. Pop. 5100. 9 miles W. of Turin.

RIVOLI, a small place in Lombardy, on the Adige, 12 miles N.W. of Verona.

RIXE, a river of France, joins the Adour.

RIXTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 906.

ROA, a to. of Spain, province of Burgos, on the Douro. Pop. 2500.

ROACH, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1360.

ROAD, a pa. of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 954.

ROADE, a pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 553.

ROANNE, a to. of France, on the Loire. It has the appearance of a village, the streets stretching out in various directions into the open country, and the most remote houses being intermixed with trees. Pop. 10,000.

ROANOKE, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of North Carolina.—2d. a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which enters Albemarle Sound, Lat. 35. 58. N. Long. 76. 56. W.—3d. A river in Virginia.—4th. A channel on the coast of North Carolina, which leads into Albemarle sound.

ROARING RIVER, a river of the United States, in Tennessee.—Also one in the North-west Territory.

ROARING WATER, a river of Ireland, which runs into Roaring Water bay, on the south coast of Ireland.

ROBE, a river of Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib.

ROBECQ, a vil. of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 2300.

ROBEL, a to. of Germany, 28 miles W.S.W. New Brandenburg. Pop. 1800.

ROBERINDALE, a vil. of England, in Lancashire, 8½ miles E.N.E. Lancaster.

ROBERTON, a pa. of Scotland, lying partly in the shire of Roxburgh and partly in that of Selkirk. Pop. 730.

ROBERTSON, a co. of the United States, in West Tennessee.

ROBESON, a co. of North Carolina.

ROBINHOOD'S BAY, a vil. of England, in Yorkshire, on a bay of the same name, 6 miles S.E. Whitby.

ROBLEDO, a to. of Spain, New Castile, 33 miles S. by E. of Ciudad Real. Pop. 6400.

ROBOROUGH, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 584.

ROCA, a small river of the island of Martinique, which enters the sea.

ROCCA, a vil. of Italy, in Piedmont, province of Turin. Pop. 2200.

ROCCA D'ARRAZZO, a to. of Italy, 6 miles E. Asti. Pop. 2000.

ROCCA D'ASPIDE, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 2900.

ROCCA DE BALDI, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Pesio. Pop. 2200.

ROCCA, CABO DA, in Portugal, the most westerly point of land in Europe. Lat. 38. 46. 6. N. Long. 9. 29. 21. W.

ROCCA MANDOLFI, a to. of Naples, 40 miles N. Naples. Pop. 3400.

ROCCA MONFIORA, a to. of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 2900.

ROCCA S. FELICE, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Pop. 2100.

ROCCA SECCA, a to. of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 2500.

ROCCABRUNA, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 1700.

ROCCAFORTE, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 2500.

ROCCAVIONE, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 2700.

ROCESTER, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 1040.

ROCH, a small river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Irwell.

ROCH, a pa., Pembrokeshire. Pop. 791.

ROCHDALE, a to. of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Roch. The church, an ancient building, stands on an eminence, to which there is an ascent by a flight of 126 steps. Another church, of the Gothic order, was erected in 1814. Besides these, the town contains many places of worship; a free grammar school; an English free school; several Sunday schools; a national school; two assembly rooms; a commodious town-hall, or public news-room; likewise a new market-place. It has extensive manufactures of baizes, flannels, kerseys, &c. Cotton-spinning, and manufacturing into calicoes, fustians, &c., have been extensively introduced. Since about the year 1825, great improvements have taken place upon the town. It returns a member to parliament. Pop. of parish, including chapelry of Saddleworth, 74,427. 12½ miles N.W. of Manchester.

ROCHE, a to. of Switzerland, with extensive salt-works, 40 miles E. by N. Geneva.

ROCHE, a to. of Savoy, 12 miles S. by E. Geneva. 2300.

ROCHE, LA, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Liege. Pop. 1400.

ROCHE-CHOUART, a to. of France, department of the Upper Vienne. 22 miles W. Limoges. Pop. 4000.

ROCHEFORT, a to. and port of France, department of the Lower Charente, on the Charente, about 12 miles, by water, from its mouth. The streets are broad, straight, and laid out on a plan of perfect regularity. Nearly in the centre of the town is a spacious square. The principal objects of interest are the arsenal, the cannon foundry, the barracks, the extensive magazines of naval stores, and the docks; likewise the civil and marine hospital, and the navigation school. The harbour, one of the great naval stations of the kingdom, is protected by five forts. It is formed by the Charente, which, if not wide, is secure, and capable, from its depth, of admitting vessels of great size. Here are several manufactures, viz. cordage, stoneware, and oil; also sugar refining. Pop. 15,441. 20 miles S.E. of La Rochelle.—Another to. of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 2400.

ROCHEFOUCAULT, a to. of France, on the Tardoire, 58 miles S. of Poitiers. Pop. 2500.

ROCHELLE, LA, a to. of France, capital of the department of the Lower Charente, at the bottom of a small inlet of the Atlantic. Its form is nearly oval. Its fortifications, the

work of the famous Vauban, are in good condition. The town is well built, the streets broad, and in general straight. There are several squares; one, called the Place d'Armes, consists of a spacious area, planted with trees, and commanding a view of the roadstead, and shipping. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the hospital, the orphan-house, and the exchange. Rochelle has long been an interesting place in a commercial point of view; its port stretches into the interior of the town, like that of Marseilles, and, if not large, is secure. It has along its sides a mole, of which the total length is three quarters of a mile; it is capable, at high water, of admitting vessels of great burden. The entrance is defended by two old Gothic towers of great height, and is crossed by a ponderous iron chain. The roadstead, formed by two projecting points of land, is spacious, and tolerably secure. The trade, both to the colonies and to European ports, is considerable. La Rochelle was for some time in possession of the English, prior to 1224, when the French retook it. In 1637, after being frequently besieged by the Catholics, it was taken by Louis XIII. after a memorable siege of 13 months. Pop. 14,857. 78 miles S. of Nantes.

ROCHESTER, an ancient but inconsiderable city of England, in the county of Kent, on the Medway. On the east it is connected by a continued range of buildings, with the town of Chatham, and on the west, by the bridge over the water, with the village of Stroud. It consists chiefly of one main and spacious street. The principal public buildings are the castle, the cathedral, the churches, the town-hall, the bridge, and Watt's charity-house and dormitories. The castle stands on an eminence rising abruptly from the Medway on the west. The outward walls, which formed an irregular oblong, 3000 feet in length, were strengthened by several square and round towers, all of which are now verging to decay. It was founded by William the Conqueror. The cathedral is on the east of the castle. It is in the form of a cross, and is divided into a nave, aisles, two transepts, and a choir, with a low tower, and a spire rising at the intersection of the nave and great transept. The cathedral extends in length 306 feet from east to west. Several of the monuments in it are curious, both for their antiquity and workmanship. Adjoining are the remains of the chapter-house and cloister belonging to the priory, which exhibit a beautiful series of Norman arches and ornaments, but in a state of great dilapidation. Rochester had formerly four churches, besides the cathedral:—St Nicholas' church, built in 1421, consisting of a nave, aisles, and a chancel, with an embattled tower; and St Margaret's church, St Clement's church, and St Mary's; the last is entirely demolished; and St Clement's forms part of some dwelling houses. The town-hall is a handsome brick building, supported

by stone columns of the Doric order. The bridge over the Medway was built in the reign of Richard II. It consists of 11 arches, three of which have been rebuilt, and otherwise beautified and improved. Rochester has various charitable institutions, a grammar school, and a free school. It sends two members to parliament. It was a Roman station, but did not attain any celebrity until more than a century after the arrival of the Saxons. Pop. of parliamentary borough, 12,058. 27 miles N.W. of Canterbury, and 29 S.E. of London.

ROCHESTER, a vil. of England, Northumberland, 25 miles N.N.W. of Hexham.

ROCHESTER, a flourishing to. of the United States, in Genesee county, New York.—The name also of several townships.

ROCHETTA, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Pop. 4000.—2d, Of the Sardinian States in Montferrat. Pop. 2600.

ROCHFORD, a m. t. and pa. of England, eo. of Essex, on the Broomhill, over which it has two small bridges. Pop. 1256. 16 miles S.E. of Chelmsford.

ROCHFORD, a vil. of England, in Worcestershire, 3 miles E. of Tenbury.

ROCHLIFFE CASTLE, and ROCHLIFFE CHURCH, 2 villages of England, Cumberland. ROCHLITZ, a to. of Saxony, 28 miles S.E. of Leipsic, on the Mulda. Pop. 2100.

ROCK, a vil. of England, in Northumberland, 5 miles N.N.E. of Alnwick.

ROCK, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 1307.

ROCK FISH CREEK, a river of the United States, in Virginia.

ROCK HALL, a post vil. of the United States, in Kent county, Maryland.

ROCK LANDING, a post vil. of the United States, in North Carolina.

ROCKBRIDGE, a co. of the United States, in Virginia.

ROCKCASTLE, a co. of the United States, in Kentucky.

ROCKINGHAM, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Northampton, 84 miles N. by W. of London. Pop. 296.

ROCKINGHAM, a co. of the United States, in the south-east part of New Hampshire.—2d, In the central part of Virginia.—3d, On the north side of North Carolina.—The name also of several townships.

ROCKLAND, a co. of the United States, in New York.

ROCKLIFF, a pa., Cumberland. Pop. 885.

ROCKSAVAGE, a vil. of England, in Cheshire, on the Weaver, near Halton.

ROCKVILLE, two post villages of the United States, in Maryland and Virginia.

ROCKY BRIDGE, a post vil. of the United States, Christian county, Kentucky.

ROCKY HILL, a post vil. and pa. of the United States, Connecticut.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, a great ridge of mountains in North America. They run the whole length of the continent, from its southern to

its northern extremity, where they terminate in the icy sea, in the lat. of 70.

ROCKY RIVER, two tributaries of the Mississippi, in Louisiana.—2d, Two of Lake Erie, in the Michigan territory.—3d, One of the Wabash.—4th, Of Lake Michigan.

ROCKY RIVER and **ROCKY SPRINGS**, two post villages of Ohio and North Carolina.

ROCKROY, a fortified to. of France, department of the Ardennes, 44 miles S.E. of Mons. Pop. 3682.

RODA, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, 6 miles N.N.E. of Vich. Pop. 2400.

RODA LA, a to. of Spain, in La Mancha. Pop. 2400.

RODBOURNE, two villages of England, in Wiltshire and Warwickshire.—Also a parish in former place. Pop. 574.

RODDEN, a small river of England, in Salop.—Also a hamlet in Wiltshire.

RODDERLOO, an inland to. of the Netherlands, province of Guelderland. Pop. 1700.

RODEROISCH, a vil. of Germany, in Saxony, on the Gorisch. Pop. 2000.

RODI, a to. of Naples, in the Capitanata. Pop. 3000.

RODING, a small river of England in Essex, which falls into the Thames.—Also the name of eight parishes of England, in Essex.

RODOSTO, a to. of European Turkey, in Rumania, near the sea of Marmora. It has good streets, and several good public buildings. It has a good harbour. Pop. 16,000. 68 miles W. of Constantinople.

RODZ, a to. of France, in Alsace. Pop. 2700.

ROE, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Foyle.

ROEHAMPTON, a pleasant hamlet of England, in Surrey.

ROER, the name of two rivers in the Prussian states. The one falls into the Maese; the other into the Rhine.

ROEULX, a to. of the Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. Pop. 2000.

ROFRANO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 2000.

ROGART, a pa., Sutherlandshire. Pop. 1805.

ROGATE, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 901.

ROGERSTONE, a hamlet, Monmouthshire. Pop. 870.

ROGASEN, a to. of Prussian Poland, 24 miles N. by E. of Posen. Pop. 3500.

ROGIATE, a vil. of England, on the Severn, in Monmouthshire.

ROGLIANO, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Pop. 3400.

ROGNESS, a to. of France, 12 miles N.W. of Aix. Pop. 2000.

ROHAN-ROHAN, a to. of France, department of the Two Seves. Pop. 1900.

ROHILCUND, properly **KUTTAHER**, an extensive and valuable district of Hindostan, formerly belonging to the province of Delhi, but now included in the district of Bareilly. It

stands between the Ganges and Gogra, between lat. 28. and 30. N. It is extremely well watered by several rivers, and the soil is remarkably fertile.

ROHR, a m. t. of Germany, in Bavaria, near the river Labor.

ROHRSDORF BOBER, a vil. of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober. Pop. 1600.

ROHUR, a seaport of Hindostan, province of Cutch.

ROHRSDORF GROSS, a vil. of Saxony, 11 miles N.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2000.

ROIBON, a to. of France, department of the Isere, on the Galaure. Pop. 2300.

ROITSCH, a vil. of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg. Pop. 2700.

ROKEBY and **ROKELY**, two villages of England, in Yorkshire and Wiltshire.

ROKITZAN, a to. of Bohemia, 42 miles W. S.W. of Prague. Pop. 2300.

ROLEIA, a small to. of Portugal, on the coast road leading from the north to Lisbon.

ROLLE, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, 18 miles N.N.E. of Geneva. Pop. 2400.

ROLLESBY, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 717.

ROLLESTON, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 866.

ROLVENDEN, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1507.

ROM, a vil. of France, department of the Two Seves. Pop. 1300.

ROMAGNESE, a to. of the Sardinian states, province of Bobbio. Pop. 3200.

ROMALD KIRK, a vil. and pa. of England, N.R.Y., on the Tees. Pop. of pa. 2507.

ROMANBY, a vil. of England, N.R.Y., near Northallerton.

ROMANIA, **RUMELIA**, or **RUM-ILI**, a very extensive province, or rather portion of European Turkey, comprising, with the exception of Bosnia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, all the Turkish possessions on the continent of Europe. It is bounded N. by the Danube, E. by the Black sea, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Adriatic, Dalmatia, and Bosnia. This comprises, however, Bulgaria and Servia, which are by some considered distinct provinces. But without these Rumelia has an extent of nearly 120,000 square miles, with a population of about 6,000,000.

ROMANO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 26 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 3200.

ROMANO, a to. of Piedmont, 5 miles S. of Ivrea. Pop. 2000.

ROMANOV, two towns of Russia, government of Jaroslav, on the Wolga. Pop. 4200.—2100.

ROMANS, a to. of France, department of the Drome, on the Isere, with a bridge over that river. It has manufactures of woollen and silk. Pop., with the Bourg-de-Peage, on the opposite side of the river, 11,345.

ROMBROOK, **ROMBROUGH**, and **ROMDEN**, three villages of England, in Hertfordshire, Suffolk, and Kent.

ROME, anc. **ROMA**, a city of Italy, the head

town of the Papal States, formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and the capital of the western world, situated chiefly on the left bank of the Tiber. The space inclosed by walls approaches to the form of a square of about three miles each way, the circuit of the walls being in all about 13 miles. This is equal to the circumference of Rome in its greatest splendour: but of the seven eminences on which the city anciently stood, several, viz., the Aventine, Palatine, Cælian, and in some degree the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal Mounts were at that period covered with buildings; now they are covered with vineyards, cornfields, or villas, the close population being confined to the level tract between the eminences and the river, and occupying little more than a third of the space included within the walls. The most regularly built part of Rome is that which is adjacent to the northern gate, called Porta del Popolo, and the quarter of Borgo, on the right of the river. The great drawback on its beauty as a city, is the mixed nature of its buildings, a mansion entitled to the name of a palace, being too often placed amidst a group of hovels. The points from which Rome can best be viewed, are the Pincian hill, Mount Janiculum, the tower of the Capitol, and the tops of the Trajan or Antonine columns. The streets have seldom any foot pavement; they are in general narrower than those of London, and wider than those of Paris. Three of the finest streets are those which diverge from the Piazza di Popolo, near the northern gate, viz. the Corso, extending to the foot of the Capitol; the Strada del Babuina, ending in the Piazza di Spagna, and the Strada di Ripetta, leading to the Tiber. The Corso is the great public walk of Rome, and the scene of carnival festivities. The other fine streets are the Strada Felice, the Strada Langara, the Strada Maggiore, and the Strada Pia. The squares are small, but numerous, and in general adorned with obelisks, fountains, or other monuments. The space in front of St Peter's church is a large area of an oval form, surrounded with a magnificent colonnade, the work of Bernini. In the middle, between two elegant fountains, stands an Egyptian obelisk, of a single piece of granite, 78 feet in height. The Piazza Navona, a square in the centre of the town, the next in size to that of St Peter, stands on the ruins of the Circus Agonalis. The Roman forum was anciently bordered with temples, and lined with statues: it was bounded on one side by the Palatine hill, with the imperial residences; on the other by the Capitol. All these monuments have disappeared from the modern Piazza; and a few scattered porticoes, with here and there an insulated column standing in the midst of broken shafts, fragments of marble, capitals, and cornices, are now the only memorials of the forum. The Piazza di Campo Marzio is small, and takes its name

from the ancient Campus Martius, which is now in a great measure covered with buildings. The Piazza di Monte Cavallo is one of the finest squares in the city, both for its situation and its buildings. The wall that surrounded Rome in the time of the emperors, is in many places in good preservation. Among the ancient edifices is conspicuous the Pantheon or Rotonda, a structure distinguished equally for solidity and elegance. A still more imposing object is the Coliseo or amphitheatre of Vespasian, a structure of an oval form, 581 feet in length, 481 in breadth, and 1616 in circumference, being the largest amphitheatre ever known. At a short distance from this, near the Viminal and Quirinal hills, stands another monument of ancient grandeur, a portion of the vast baths of Dioclesian, now converted into a convent. The mausoleum of the emperor Adrian has been converted into a fort. Of the triumphal arches of ancient Rome, the only one remaining entire is the arch of Constantine, with its pillars, statues, and bas reliefs, all of the finest marble. The arch of Septimius Severus is also of marble, but its bas reliefs are much damaged. The arch of Titus has also suffered greatly. The Colonna Trajana, or Trajan's pillar, still stands on the spot where it was erected by that emperor, and is still covered by admirable bas reliefs. The pillar erected in honour of Marcus Aurelius, is of equal, or somewhat greater height, but of inferior execution. Of the ancient aqueducts, there remain only three; yet their supply of water is copious. As to public baths, those great objects of Roman luxury, there remain of those of Caracalla little but the walls; but the baths of Titus are in better preservation. No city in Europe is superior to Rome in the number and magnificence of its churches. The oldest, called the church of St Clement, is one of the best models now extant of Christian churches in their original form. The church of St Pietro di Vincoli is a noble hall, supported by 20 pillars of Parian marble, and adorned with elegant tombs. That of St Martin and St Silvester is built of part of the materials of the baths of Titus, and is a beautiful edifice. The church of St Andrea, on Monte Cavallo, though small, is highly finished. That of St Cecilia, in Trastevere, as well as those of St Maria in the same quarter, St Sebastiano and St Pietro in Montorio, are all of great antiquity. The last contains the famous picture of the Transfiguration, by Raphael. The churches of St Grisogono and St Giovanni e Paolo are splendidly decorated with pillars. Santa Maria Egizinea, a building of the Ionic order, is supposed to be the ancient temple of Fortuna Virilis, and Santa Maria Sopra Minerva, a temple of that goddess; while the church of Ava Cœli is considered as occupying the site of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The Pantheon, and the seven patriarchal basilicæ, or ca-

thedrals, are all remarkable for their architecture. The Pantheon, built in the reign of Augustus, and called, from its circular form, the Rotonda, contains the busts of a number of eminent characters. Of the cathedrals :— Santa Maria Maggiore, a noble structure, is situated on the Esquiline mount, and has two fronts, each of modern architecture. St Giovanni in Laterano, is the regular cathedral of the bishop of Rome. Another cathedral, that of Santa Croce in Gierusalemme, was erected by Constantine on the ruins of a temple of Venus. A third church, begun by Constantine, but much extended since his reign, is that of St Paoli, outside of the city wall, near the gate of Ostia. The cathedral of St Lorenzo is also outside of the city, and situated on the Tiburtine Way. In the church of St Peter's, the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting, are all displayed in the highest perfection. The original structure was erected by Constantine, and was repaired and improved in after ages. The most celebrated architects of modern times, Bramante, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Vignola, Maderno, and Bernini, have displayed their talents on this vast undertaking, the total expense of which must have amounted to at least £12,000,000 sterling. Entering a circular court formed by a vast colonnade, the spectator is struck by the majestic front of the building, extending 400 feet in length, and rising to the height of 180. The interior of the church corresponds with its outward grandeur. On entering either of the fine portals, the spectator beholds the most spacious hall ever constructed by human art, expanding in magnificent perspective, its length being above 600 English feet; the aisles and the altars adorned with ancient pillars; the walls with ancient festoons, wreaths, tiaras, and other ornaments of marble. The patriarchal chair of St Peter is a throne, elevated to the height of 70 feet. The high altar has below it St Peter's tomb; above it a magnificent canopy of brass, towering to the height of 132 feet. But of all the objects in this admirable edifice, the most surprising is the dome, the vault of which rises to the height of 400 feet, and extends over the spectator like a firmament. In Rome there are three palaces of the pope, viz., the Lateran, the Quirinal, and the Vatican. The first, situated close to the patriarchal church of that name, presents three fronts of great extent and simplicity, and is striking by its size and height. The Quirinal palace has become, from the height and salubrity of its situation, the summer residence of the popes. Its exterior presents two long fronts, plain and unadorned. Lastly comes the great palace of the Vatican, situated on an eminence to the north-west of the city, near St Peter's. Its exterior presents neither magnificence nor symmetry, having been erected by different architects at different eras, and

forming, not one, but an assemblage of edifices. Its extent is immense, and the number of its rooms, great and small, is estimated at 10,000. Part of it is built with grandeur, and its walls are adorned with the cartoons of Raphael and Michael Angelo. Here also are collections of medals and other antiques; and the celebrated statues of Apollo Belvedere, the Laocoon, and the Antinous; as also apartments cased with marble, or paved with mosaic, containing vases, candelabras, and altars. The family mansions, here termed palaces, are in great numbers; but the far greater part of them are less remarkable for their outward architecture, than for their size and internal decorations. The Palazzo Doria is one of the most beautiful in the city, presenting three large fronts, enclosing a spacious court surrounded with a piazza. It has a fine staircase, which leads to a magnificent gallery filled with pictures. The Palazzo Ruspoli has a still finer staircase, consisting of four flights, of 30 steps each, each step of a single piece of marble, nearly ten feet long, and two broad. The Corsini palace is remarkable for its size, its furniture, and its gardens. The Palazzo Orsini, that of Giustiniani, of Attieri, and of Cicciaporci, are all distinguished buildings. The Palazzo Farnese is of great size, and occupies one side of a handsome square. There are various others, some of which are rich in the paintings of the first masters. Rome is well supplied with hospitals; but they are conducted on an antiquated plan, and deficient in interior order and arrangement. The Tiber, though deep, is only about 200 feet wide. It is crossed here by four bridges. Rome is the seat of several seminaries; a university, a Greek, a German, and a Jesuits' college. The Propaganda, or college for the diffusion of the Christian faith, is on an extensive scale, containing a number of youths of different nations, and a press for printing books in more than thirty languages. Rome contains likewise several literary associations. Of the libraries, by far the largest is that of the Vatican. The other libraries are those of the Augustines, of the Dominicans, of the Barberini, Chigi, Colonna, and Corsini families; also that of the Collegio Romano, with its museum of antiquities and cabinet of natural history. The university library is called, from its founder, Pope Alexander VII., the Alexandrine library; and the library del Emo contains a collection of medals and mathematical instruments, along with a museum of natural history. Rome has manufactures of woollens, silks, velvets, hats, gloves, stockings, mosaics, jewellery, liquors, pommade, and artificial flowers. In 1837 the population amounted to 156,552; but owing to cholera and other causes, it had decreased in 1838 to 148,903.

ROME, a flourishing township of the United States, Oneida county, New York. 108 miles

W.N.W. of Albany, and 13 miles W.N.W. of Utica.

ROMFORD, a m. t. of England, in Essex. Near the middle of the town stand the market-house and town-hall. The church is an ancient building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower at the west end. Here is, besides, one dissenting meeting-house, an alms-house, and a work-house. Adjoining the town are cavalry barracks. Pop. 4294. 17 miles S.W. of Chelmsford.

ROMILLY, a to., Cheshire. Pop. 1290.

ROMILLY, a to. of France, department of the Aube. Pop. 2600.

ROMNEY, NEW, a m. t. and bo. of England, in the county of Kent, one of the Cinque Ports. It has an ancient church, and the hall or Brotherhood house, where the mayors, jurats, and commons of the Cinque Ports, and of the two towns of Rye and Winchelsea, usually keep their court, called the Brotherhood. The town was formerly a considerable seaport, but the haven has for many years been completely filled up. Old Romney stands about two miles westward. Pop. of both, 1096. 71 miles S.E. of London.

ROMORANTIN, a to. of France, department of the Loir and Cher, on the Seudre. Pop. 6503.

ROMNEY, a small river of Wales, in Glamorganshire.

ROMSEY, or **RUMSEY**, a m. t. of England, co. of Hants, on the Test. The church is an ancient spacious building, in the form of a cross, with a low tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transept. It appears to date from the beginning of the 12th century, and is one of the most complete Anglo-Norman monuments in the kingdom. There is, besides, a large meetinghouse for Presbyterians, an alms-house for 6 widows, a charity-school for 30 boys, and a free-school for 10. The town-hall is a small old building. Pop. 5432. 8 miles N.N.W. Southampton.

ROMSLEY, a vil. of England, in Salop, 8½ miles S.E. of Bridgenorth.

ROMULUS, a township of the United States, Seneca county, New York.

RONA, a small island in the Northern ocean, supposed to be the north-westernmost of any part of Europe, 48 miles N.W. of the Butt of Lewis.—2d. A small island of the Hebrides, on the west of Skye, near the island of Raasay. Lat. 57. 32. N. Long. 6. W.

RONALDSBAY, NORTH and SOUTH, two small islands of the Orkneys. Pop. 522; 2354.

RONCQ, a to. of France, 8 miles N. Lisle. Pop. 3000.

RONDA, a city of Spain, in Granada, on the Guadiaro. It consists of the town and large suburb called El Mercadello, on the other side of the river. It has 6 churches, 4 monasteries, and 2 convents. The society of Ronda is particularly good. Few towns can be more romantically situated: it stands on the summit of a rocky mountain, divided by a deep ra-

vine or fissure, over which there are two bridges, each of a single arch, the one at the height of 120 feet above the water, but the other at the almost unparalleled height of 280 feet. The public walk is extremely romantic and beautiful. The chief manufactures are woollen and leather stuffs. Pop. 18,678. 38 miles W. by N. of Malaga.

RONDIZONE, a to. of Piedmont, 20 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2500.

RONNE, a to. of Denmark, in Bornholm, 93 miles E.S.E. of Copenhagen. Pop. 2200.

RONNEBURG, a to. of Germany, 60 miles W. of Dresden. Pop. 2600.

RONSDORF, a to. of Germany, 14 miles S.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3400.

ROOSEBECKE, a to. of West Flanders, 20 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 4000.

ROOZENDAEL, a to. of North Brabant, 7 miles E.N.E. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Pop. 4600.

ROPLEY, a pa., Southamptonsire. Pop. 779.

ROPSLEY, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 578.

ROQUE, ST, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, on an eminence about a mile north of the rock of Gibraltar.

ROQUEBRUNE, a to. of France, department of the Var. Pop. 1700.

ROQUELAURE, a to. of France, department of the Gers. Pop. 1800.

ROQUEMAURE, a to. of France, department of the Gard. Pop. 3800.

ROQUEVAIRE, a to. of France, on the Veauue, 14 miles N.E. of Marseilles. Pop. 3000.

ROBAAS, a to. of Norway, 67 miles S.S.E. Drontheim. It is noted for its copper mines. Pop. 3000.

ROBGEN, a to. of the province of the Lower Rhine, near Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 3000.

ROBSCHACH, a to. of Switzerland, on the lake of Constance, 6 miles N.E. of St. Gall. Pop. 2800.

ROSA, MOUNT, a mountain of the Alps, next to Mount Blanc the highest in Europe, being 15,600 feet high.

ROSANNA, a to. of European Russia, 56 miles S. by W. of Novogrodeck.

ROSARNO, a to. of Italy, in Naples, 30 miles N. by E. of Reggio. Pop. 2500.

ROSAS, a to. of Spain, on the coast of Catalonia, 22 miles N.E. of Gerona. Pop. 2200.

ROSBACH, a to. of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles W. of Lutzen, noted for the victory gained near it by Frederick the Great, over the French and Imperialists in 1757. Pop. 500.

ROSBACH, UFFER, a to. of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt. Pop. 1000.

ROSCOR, a to. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2500.

ROSCOMMON, an inland co. of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, separated from the counties of Longford and Westmeath, by the river Shannon on the east. It is bounded S. by Galway, W. by Mayo, N. by Sligo, and N.E. by Leitrim. Its greatest extent is 60 English miles, and its breadth 40 English

miles. Its area is 952 square miles. Roscommon is a flat open country, in some places sprinkled with rocks, in many interrupted by extensive bogs, and but little diversified with hills. The Shannon beautifully delineates the eastern confines, branching in a course of 70 miles into several fine lakes. The Suck divides it from Galway. The county has long been famed for its pastures; but with the increase of population, pasture has given way to tillage. The manufacture of linen and woollen stuffs has been diffused. Sends one member to parliament. The chief towns are Roscommon, Boyle, Strokestown, and Elphin. Pop. 249,613.

ROSCOMMON, the capital to. of the above county. Pop. 3306. 95 miles W.N.W. of Dublin.

ROSCOMMON, a post vil. of the United States, in Steuben county, New York.

ROSCREA, a considerable to. of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary. Pop. 5512—and if the manor is included, about 7000. 75 miles S.W. of Dublin.

ROSE MILLS, a post vil. of the United States, in Amherst county, Virginia.

ROSEAU, or CHARLOTTE TOWN, the capital of Dominica, in the West Indies, seven leagues from Prince Rupert's bay. Houses 500, besides cottages occupied by negroes.

ROSEBURG, a post to. of the United States, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania.

ROSEDALE, EAST and WEST, two villages of England, in Yorkshire.

ROSEMARKET, a vil. of Wales, in the county of Pembroke.

ROSEMARKIE, a pa., Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 1799.

ROSENAU, a to. in the north of Hungary, 9 miles N.E. of Gomer. Pop. 3200.

ROSENBERG, a to. of Hungary, on the Waag. Pop. 2100.

ROSENEATH, a peninsular parish of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, containing a succession of varied and magnificent landscapes. Pop. 825.

ROSENHEIM, a to. of Bavaria, on the Inn. Pop. 1700.

ROSETA, a to. of the kingdom of Naples. Pop. 2800.

ROSETTA, a to. of Egypt, near the mouth of that branch of the Nile which now forms one of the two great channels by which it enters the sea. It was built by one of the caliphs; but the precise time is not recorded. In the 13th century it was an inconsiderable place. Rosetta is better built than Alexandria. The streets, however, are very narrow; and each successive story projects over that beneath, till at the top the opposite houses almost meet. It is distinguished by the beauty of its environs, being completely embosomed in a grove of date, banana, sycamore, and other trees. The people are more employed in agriculture, and contain a smaller proportion of the rude Bedouins, or wandering Arabs,

than in any other parts of Egypt. Their manufactures are red cotton yarn, dressed flax, linen, and silk dyes, for the dresses common in the East. Of late years Rosetta has sunk into comparative insignificance, the population, which was once 25,000, being now only about 4000. Lat. 31. 24. 34. N. Long. 30. 28. 35. E.

ROSEVILLE, a post vil. of the United States, in Delaware county, New York.

ROSEWAY PORT, a populous seaport on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia.

ROSHEIM, a to. of France, in Alsace, 14 miles W. by S. of Strasburg. Pop. 3600.

ROSIERES, a to. of France, 17 miles E. by S. of Amiens. Pop. 2350.

ROSIERES AUX SALINS, a to. of France, on the Meurthe, 12 miles S.E. of Nancy. Pop. 2200.

ROSIIERS, a to. of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 3800.

ROSIERS, CAPE, the south limit of the mouth of the river St Lawrence.

ROSIGNANO, a to. of Italy, 6 miles S. of Casale. Pop. 2000.

ROSLAVL, a to. of European Russia, 60 miles S.S.E. of Smolensk. Pop. 4000.

ROSLY with WOODSIDE, two villages, Cumberland. Pop. 650.

ROSLIN, a vil. of Scotland, in the county of Mid Lothian, remarkable for an ancient chapel and castle. The chapel, built A.D. 1446, is in a beautiful and rich style of architecture. Pop. 1805. 7 miles S. by W. of Edinburgh.

ROSS, one of the most extensive counties in Scotland, reaching from the eastern to the western seas, taking in the whole breadth of the island, and having the insular district of Lewis politically annexed to it. It is bounded N. by Sutherland, E. by Cromarty and the Moray frith, S. by Inverness-shire, and W. by the ocean. Extent from E. to W. 67 miles, and from N. to S. 58 miles. Area, 2774 square miles. The form of this county is very irregular, being much indented by numerous lakes and friths, particularly the friths of Cromarty and Dornoch on the east coast, and on the west coast by Loch Carron, Loch Broom, and various other inlets of the sea. The eastern coast, to a short distance from the sea, is well improved, fertile, and ornamented with country seats. Beyond this tract, the inland districts become rude, lofty, and terrific. There are many pleasant valleys, which afford pasture for black cattle and sheep. Some of the mountains are of great height. Ben Wyvis is 3720 feet above the sea level. There are many lakes, the chief of which are Lochs Maree, Fannich, Morrar, Lichart, &c., giving rise to numerous rivers, which, while they fertilize the valleys, afford plenty of salmon and other fish to the inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Conon, the Orrin, the Beaully, which forms the boundary with Inverness-shire, and the Oicel the boundary with Sutherland. Pop. of this

county, and of the small county of Cromarty, with which it is connected, locally and otherwise, 74,820. They send a member to Parliament.

ROSS, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Herefordshire, on the Wye. Its streets are rough and narrow. The church is a handsome building, having a tower and well proportioned spire, rising from the west end. There are in the town two charity schools and an almshouse. It is noted for its cider. Pop. 3438. 12 miles S.E. of Hereford.

ROSS, a co. of the United States, in Ohio. Chief town, Chillicothe.

ROSS, NEW, a seaport to. of Ireland, co. of Wexford, on a large navigable stream, formed by the Nore and the Barrow. A severe battle was fought here in 1798, between the King's troops and the Irish insurgents. New Ross sends one member to the imperial parliament. Pop. about 5000. 21 miles W. of Wexford. Old Ross is 3 miles E. of New Ross.

ROSSALL, a vil. of England, in Yorkshire, on the banks of the Derwent.

ROSSANO, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra. Pop. 7000. 110 miles N.N.E. of Reggio.

ROSSCABBERRY, a seaport to. of Ireland, co. of Cork, on a bay to which it gives name. The cathedral is a small Gothic structure. 41 miles S.W. of Cork. Pop. 1557.

ROSSEL, a to. of East Prussia, 51 miles S.S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 2300.

ROSSKEEN, a pa., Ross and Cromarty. Pop. 2916.

ROSSLEBEN, a to. of Saxony, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1100.

ROSSTREVOR, a beautiful vil. of Ireland in the co. of Down, on Carlingford Lough, much frequented for sea-bathing. Pop. 776. 74 miles N. of Dublin.

ROSSVILLE, a post vil. of the United States, in York county, Pennsylvania.

ROSSWEIN, a to. of Saxony, 24 miles W. of Dresden. Pop. 2700.

ROSTAC, a city of Ommen, in Arabia, 70 miles W. of Maskat.

ROSTERN, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 3730.

ROSTOCK, a city and river-port of Germany, the largest town, though not the capital, of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 miles above its mouth, in the Baltic. It is surrounded with old fortifications, and is divided into three parts, the old, middle, and new towns. It contains a grand ducal mansion, and a university, which is poorly attended, but has an extensive library. Here is also a poor-house and a Lutheran convent. Rostock has manufactures of canvass, linen, ships' anchors, soap, vinegar; also some breweries, distilleries, and sugar refineries. Pop. 18,067. 40 miles W.S.W. of Stralsund.

ROSTOFF, or ROSTOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Jaroslavl. It contains a richly ornamented cathedral, an archiepiscop-

opal mansion, a seminary, and five churches. Pop. 8000. 40 miles S.S.W. of Jaroslavl.

ROTA, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, on Cadiz bay. It has a castle and a monastery, and is noted for its wine. Pop. 6000. 7 miles N.N.W. of Cadiz.

ROTHBURY, a pa. and m. t. of England, in Northumberland, on the Coquet. Pop. of parish, 2869. 11 miles S.W. by W. of Alnwick.

ROTHENBURG, near the Tauber, an old and irregularly built town of Bavarian Franconia. It contains a square and several public buildings. Pop. 5700. 28 miles S.S.E. of Würzburg.

ROTHENBURG, a to. of Germany, on the river Fulda. Pop. 3000. 23 miles S.S.E. of Cassel.

ROTHER, a river of England, which falls into the English Channel at Rye.—Also one in Derbyshire and Yorkshire.

ROTHERFIELD, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 3085.

ROTHERFIELD GRAYS, a pa., Oxfordshire. Pop. 1145.

ROTHERHAM, a m. t. of England, W.R.Y., near the confluence of the rivers Rother and Don, over the latter of which is a neat bridge of stone. The parish church is a handsome Gothic building, erected in the 15th century. Here are also meetinghouses for Dissenters and Methodists. Rotherham has extensive iron and steel works, and an excellent weekly market for corn, cattle, and butcher meat. Pop. of town, 4083. 6 miles N.E. of Sheffield.

ROTHERHITHE, a vil. and pa. of England, in Surrey, on the Thames, about a mile and a half east of London bridge. It is noted for its numerous dockyards. Pop. of the parish, 12,875.

ROTHER, a pa., Elginshire. Pop. 1709.

ROTHERSAY, a pa. and small well built royal burgh of Scotland, in the island of Bute, at the bottom of a bay, in which there is safe anchorage. In the middle of the town are the ruins of a castle, once a royal residence of the Stuarts. Adjacent to it are the town-hall and county buildings, (a handsome structure,) and the prison. The inhabitants have prosecuted the herring fishery with great success. The cotton manufacture is also carried on. Rothersay is a noted watering-place, for which purpose it is frequented by crowds of summer visitors. Pop. of town, 4817.

ROTHERWISCH, a large vil. of Germany, in Saxony. Pop. 2000.

ROTHIEMAX, a pa., Banffshire. Pop. 1228.

ROTHIEMURCUS, a to., Inverness. Pop. 586.

ROTHLEY, a hamlet of England, Northumberland, 11 miles W.N.W. of Morpeth.

ROTHLEY, a pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 1342.

ROTHWELL, a vil. of England, W.R.Y. near Settle.—Also a pa., same place. Pop. 6635.

ROTHSCHEN-SALM, a seaport of Finland, on the gulf of Finland, 11 miles W.S.W. of Fredericksham, with a spacious harbour.

ROTHWASSER, a to. of Moravia, circle of Prerau. Pop. 2200.

ROTHWELL, a vil. and pa. of England, in Northamptonshire. Pop. 2002.

ROTHWELL, a township of England, W.R. Y. Pop. 6635.

ROTTENBURG, a to. of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Pop. 4700.

ROTTERDAM, a large commercial city of Holland, being the second in the kingdom. It is in the province of South Holland, on the north bank of the Maese, which here resembles an arm of the sea, although nearly 20 miles from its mouth. The form of Rotterdam is triangular, its longest side (above a mile and a half in extent) stretching along the bank of the Maese. The town is surrounded by a moat, and entered by six gates towards the land, and four towards the water. It is traversed by the Rotte, which here joins the Maese, and is intersected, even more than other Dutch towns, by canals, which divide the half of the town near the river into several insulated spots connected by draw-bridges. These canals are almost all bordered with trees. Therow called the Boomtjes is the finest, as well in regard to buildings as for its pleasant prospect across the Maese. Next to it comes the Haring-vliet. The other streets are in general long, but narrow. The houses of Rotterdam are rather convenient than elegant. Their height is of four, five, or six stories. Of the public buildings, the principal are the exchange, finished in 1736; the great church of St Lawrence, from the top of which there is an extensive prospect. After these come several other churches, the town-house—an old edifice, the admiralty, the academy, the theatre, and the extensive buildings of the East India Company. Here are several commodious market-places. Rotterdam contains both an English Episcopal, and a Scotch Presbyterian church. It became a privileged town, and was surrounded with walls, in the 13th century. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world, and embraces almost every kind of produce and manufacture. Pop. in 1840, 78,098, having increased 10,000 during the previous ten years. 14 miles S.E. of the Hague.

ROTTINGDEAN, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 880.

ROTTWEIL, a to. of Germany, 42 miles N. W. of Constance. Pop. 2900.

ROUANS, a to. of France, 20 miles W. of Nantes. Pop. 2200.

ROUBAIX, a to. of France, department of the North. The staple business is the cotton manufacture. Pop. 12,443. 6 miles N. of Lisle.

ROUEN, a large and populous city in the north of France, the capital of the department of the Lower Seine, and formerly of Normandy. It is situated on the right bank of the Seine, in a fertile and varied country. The streets, though in general straight, are narrow and dirty. A number of the houses

are of wood. The most agreeable part of the town is that which adjoins the Seine. The squares are small and insignificant. The ramparts, being levelled and lined with trees, contain pleasant walks. Rouen contains several public buildings of interest. The principal is the cathedral, one of the noblest religious structures in France; the church of St Ouen, likewise a fine building, situated nearly in the centre of the town; and that of St Maclou, considered a masterpiece of its kind. The other churches and convents are of little note in point of architecture. The town-house is a handsome edifice; and the barracks, situated near the esplanade, are large and commodious. The old castle, the prisons, the exchange, and some of the buildings appropriated to the different manufactories, are worth the attention of the traveller. The great hospital is a handsome modern building; and in public markets, Rouen is not inferior to any city in France. Of the curiosities of the place, the most interesting is the bridge of boats over the Seine. Rouen has been long celebrated for its cotton manufactures, of which it is the principal seat in France, also for manufactures of woollens, linens, and, in a smaller degree, of iron-ware, paper, hats, pottery, wax-cloth, and sugar refineries. Dyeing, both of woollen and cotton, is conducted with care and success in this town. Rouen has various literary societies and schools. Its Academy of Belles Lettres dates from 1744; its Society of Agriculture and the Arts, from 1791. Here is a central school, classes for medicine and surgery; also a navigation and a drawing school, together with a public library, a collection of paintings and natural history, and a botanical garden. Rouen is a place of great antiquity. Pop. in 1836, 92,083. 80 miles W.N.W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 26. 27. N. Long. 1. 5. 59. E.

ROUFFACH, a to. of France, department of the Upper Rhine, on the Ombach. It has leather manufactures. Pop. 3300. 25 miles N. of Altkirch.

ROUFFIGNAC, a vil. of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 2300.

ROUGE, a to. of France, department of the Lower Loire, on the Loire, 4 miles N.W. of Nantes. Pop. 2100.

ROUGH LEE BOOTH, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 949.

ROUGHAM, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 868.

ROUGHY, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Kenmare.

ROULERS, a to. of Belgium, in West Flanders, on a branch of the Lys. It has linen manufactures. Pop. 9000. 18 miles S. of Bruges.

ROUNCESTON, EAST and WEST, two villages of England, in Yorkshire.

ROUNDSTONE BAY, a harbour on the west coast of Ireland.

ROUNDWAX, a vil. of England, in Wiltshire, east of Devizes.

ROUSAY, one of the Orkney islands, about 9 miles long, and 4 broad. Pop. 921.

ROUSSELLAR, a to. of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 3100.

ROUSSES, a vil. of France, department of the Jura. Pop. 2500.

ROUSILLON, a to. of France, department of the Isere. Pop. 1500.

ROVADO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 10 miles W.N.W. of Brescia. Pop. 5000.

ROVASIO, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 2500.

ROVEREDO, a to. of the Austrian states, in the Tyrol, near the Adige, noted for its silk manufacture. Pop. 7300. 25 miles N. of Verona.

ROVIGNO, a to. of Austrian Illyria, on the coast of Istria, built on a rock which projects into the sea, and forms two good harbours. Pop. 10,000, who are employed in the pilchard fishery, ship-building, and the sale of wood. 40 miles S. of Trieste.

ROVIGO, a to. of Austrian Italy, capital of a province of the same name, on a branch of the Adige. It is surrounded with a wall and moat, and has to the east a fortified castle. Pop. 7000. 35 miles S.S.W. of Venice.

ROVNO, a to. of Russia, government of Volhynia. Pop. 3300.

ROW, a pa., Dumbartonshire. Pop. 2032.

ROWAN, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina.

ROWCESTER and ROWLEY, two villages of England, in Staffordshire and Yorkshire.

ROWDE, a pa., Wiltshire. Pop. 1016.

ROWINGTON, a pa., Warwickshire. Pop. 933.

ROXBURGH, a frontier county of Scotland, comprising the districts of Teviotdale and Liddesdale. It is of a very irregular form, bounded E. by Northumberland, S. by Northumberland and Cumberland, W. by the counties of Dumfries and Selkirk, and N. by Berwickshire, and a small portion of Mid-Lothian. Area 715 square miles. The whole surface is undulating. About one-third is under tillage. Chief rivers, the Tweed, Teviot, and Gala. There is abundance of freestone, marl, and lime. In many parts are cairns, or sepulchral tumuli, in which have been found stone coffin sand urns containing human bones and ashes; there are also Druidical circles and other antiquities. The county sends a member to parliament. Pop. 43,663.

ROXBURGH, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, on the river Teviot. Pop. 962.

ROXBURY, a to. in Norfolk co., Massachusetts, 2 miles S.W. of Boston. Pop. 5249.—2d. In Orange county, Vermont.—3d. In Morris county, New Jersey, 45 miles N. of Trenton.—4th. In Litchfield county, Connecticut.—5th. In Washington county, Ohio.

ROXTON, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 575.

ROXWELL, a pa., Essex. Pop. 847.

ROYALSTON, a to. of Worcester county, Massachusetts.

ROYALTON, a township of Windsor county, Vermont.

ROYAN, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente, 30 miles S. of Rochelle. Pop. 2700.

ROYBON, a to. of France, department of Isere, 7 miles N.N.W. of S. Marcellin. Pop. 2412.

ROYDON, a pa. in Essex. Pop. 796.

ROYE, a to. of France, department of Somme, 15 miles S.S.W. of Peronne. Pop. 3200.

ROYERE, a to. of France, department of Creuse, 9 miles N.E. of Bourgueuf. Pop. 1500.

ROYSTON, a to., partly in Hertfordshire, and partly in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Wednesday. In a cave under the marketplace is an ancient subterraneous chapel, supposed to be Saxon. Pop. 1474, of the parish 3126. 37 miles N. of London.

ROYTON, a township in Lancashire, 2 miles N. of Oldham. Pop. 4933.

ROZOR, a to. of France, department of Seine and Marne, district of Coulommiers. Pop. 1500.

RSHEV-VOLODIMIROE, a to. Russia, government of Tver, on the Volga, with 12 churches, 2 schools, and an hospital. 144 miles W.N.W. of Moscow. Pop. 7400.

RUABON, a neat vil. of North Wales, in Denbighshire, with a handsome church, 6 miles S. of Wrexham. Pop. 1352, of the parish 7262.

RUAD, a small rocky island, near the coast of Syria, anciently called Aradus, and in Scripture Arpad, Arpad, or Arvad. Lat. 34. 51. N. Long. 35. 57. E.

RUARDEAN, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 858.

RUATAN, an island in the Bay of Honduras, 30 miles long, and 9 wide. Lat. 16. 24. N. Long. 87. 10. W.

RUBIANA, a to. of Piedmont. Pop. 2800.

RUCHIL, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Earn.

RUCKINGEN, a small to. of Hesse Cassel, on the Kinzig, 5 miles E. of Hanau.

RUDAW, a to. of Prussia, 12 miles N.N.W. of Königsberg.

RUDBAXTON, a pa., Pembrokeshire. Pop. 621.

RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 1397.

RUDDINGTON, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1428.

RUDELSTADT, a to. of Saxony, with a fine castle on a mountain, on the Saal, 22 miles S.E. of Erfurt.—Also, a to. of Silesia, with a mine-office and copper works, on the Bober, 16 miles W. Schweidnitz.

RUDESHEIM, a to. of Germany, 15 miles W. of Metz. Pop. 2000.

RUDGELEY, a to. in Staffordshire, near the

Trent. The church is an ancient building. The chief manufactures are hats and felts. 9½ miles E.S.E. of Stafford. Pop. 3161.

RUDGWICK, a pa. of England, Sussex. Pop. 950.

RUDHAM, EAST, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 950.

RUDKIOPIG, a seaport of Denmark, island of Langeland.

RUDLAND, a river of Northumberland, which joins the Coquet.

RUDOLFSWERD, a to. of Carniola, with a large collegiate church, on the Gurck, 45 miles S.E. of Laybach.

RUDOLSTADT, a to. of Germany, on the Saale, with a manufacture of flannel and other woollens. 24 miles S.E. of Erfurt. Pop. 4000.

RUE, a small river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn.

RUE, a to. of France, department of Somme, 12 miles N.W. of Abbeville. Pop. 1346.

RUEDOCK, a small river of Wales, in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dee.

RUEIL, a to. of France, 9 miles N.W. of Paris. Pop. 2500.

RUFASA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, bordering on New Castile. Pop. 5000.

RUFFACH, a to. of France, 27 miles N.N.W. of Bale. Pop. 3300.

RUFEC, a to. of France department of Charente, 34 miles S. of Poitiers. Pop. 2100.

RUFFORD, a pa., Lancashire. Pop. 869.

RUFISCO, a to. of Africa, in Kayer, on the coast, 60 miles W.N.W. of Amboul.

RUGBY, a m. t. in Warwickshire, on the Avon. It has a grammar school, now called the college. 19 miles E.N.E. of Warwick. Pop. 2501.

RUGELEY, a m. t. and pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 3165.

RUGEN, an island in the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, separated from Pomerania by a channel one mile broad. It is about 30 miles long, and 15 to 25 broad. Area, 340 square miles. Pop. 30,000. Its capital is Bergen.

RUGENWALD, a to. of Prussian Pomerania, on the Wipper, 38 miles E.N.E. of Colberg. Pop. 2500.

RUGGA, the ancient Carago, a to. of Tunis, 40 miles S. of Cairoan.

RUHLA, a to. of Germany, 5 miles S.E. of Eisenach. Pop. 2500.

RUHLAND, a to. of Upper Lusatia, on the Elster, 25 miles N.E. of Dresden.

RUINERWOLD, an inland vil. of the Netherlands. Pop. 1000.

RUISLIP, a pa., Middlesex. Pop. 1197.

RULE, a river of Scotland, which joins the Teviot, 4 miles S.W. of Jedburgh.

RUM, one of the Hebrides, 7 miles W. of the S. extremity of Skye, 8 miles long and 5 to 7 broad, the surface hilly and rocky. The only harbour is loch Seresort, on the E. coast. Pop. 600. Lat. 57. 11. N. Long. 6. 24. W.

RUMBEKE, a to. of W. Flanders, 20 miles S.S.W. of Bruges. Pop. 6000.

RUMBURG, a to. of Bohemia, 58 miles N. of Prague. Pop. 2700.

RUMFORD, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts, which joins Taunton river.

RUMILLY, a to. in Savoy, 19 miles N. of Chamberry. Pop. 3100.

RUMMELSBURG, a to. of Prussian Pomerania, 14 miles N. of New Stettin. Pop. 1500.

RUMNEY, or RHYNEY, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and enters the Bristol Channel, S.E. of Cardiff.

RUMNEY, a vil. of Monmouthshire, on the Rumney, 3 miles from Cardiff.

RUMNEY, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 8 miles N.W. of Plymouth.

RUMWORTH, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 1164.

RUMPT, a to. of the Netherlands, 7 miles S.E. of Antwerp. Pop. 2000.

RUNCORN, a to. and pa. in Cheshire, 4 miles N.W. of Frodsham. Pop. of to. 5035; of pa. 10,326.

RUNGPOUR, the capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal, on the Goggot river. Lat. 25. 47. N. Long. 89. 5. E.

RUNKEL, a to. of Westphalia, with a citadel, on a high hill, on the Lahn, 14 miles E.N.E. of Nassau.

RUNKHORN, a vil. in Cheshire, near the mouth of the Mersey.

RUNNYMEDE, 5 miles E. of Windsor, in Surrey, the spot where the celebrated conference was held, June 1215, between king John and the barons of England.

RUNSWICK, a fishing to. in Yorkshire.

RUNTHWATE, a vil. in Westmoreland.

RUNWELL, 2 villages in Somersetshire and Essex.

RUNWICH, a vil. in Gloucestershire, N.W. of Stroud.

RUPELMONDE, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt, 8 miles S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 2000.

RUPERT, a township of Bennington county, Vermont.—Also a river of North America, which issues from the lake Mistassin, and flows W. into James's bay.

RUPPIN, NEW, a to. of Brandenburg, with a church, school, council-house, barracks, hospital, &c. 35 miles N.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 4600.—Pop. of Old Ruppın, a little further north, 1000.

RUREMONDE, a to. of the Netherlands, at the conflux of the Roer and Maese, with a manufacture of woollen and other stuffs. 27 miles N.E. of Maestricht. Pop. 4300.

RUSA, a to. of European Russia, 68 miles W. of Moscow. Pop. 2400.

RUSCEK, a to. of Bulgaria, defended by a castle, with 20 mosques, 3 churches, and a synagogue, on the Danube. 135 miles N.E. of Adrianople.

RUSHALL, a pa. of England, Staffordshire. Pop. 693.

RUSHBURY, a pa., Salop. Pop. 507.

RUSHDEN, a pa., Northamptonshire. Pop. 1245.

RUSHMERE, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 568.

RUSHTON, 2 villages in Cheshire, and one in Dorsetshire.

RUSHTON, SPENCER, a vil. in Staffordshire.

RUSHULME, a pa., Lancashire. Pop. 1078.

RUSKINGTON and HAVERHOLME PRIORY, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 782.

RUSPER, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 531.

RUSS, a to. of Lithuania, at the mouth of the Russ, the chief branch of the Niemen, 20 miles N.W. of Tilsit.

RUSSBACH, GREAT, a to. of Lower Austria, 20 miles N. of Vienna. Pop. 1900.

RUSSELL, a co. of Virginia.—Also a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts.—Another in Leeds county, Upper Canada.

RUSSELLVILLE, a to. and capital of Logan county, Kentucky, with a court-house, a jail, a bank, and an academy. 200 miles S.W. of Lexington.

RUSSELSHEIM, a to. of Hesse Darmstadt, on the Maine, 13 miles N.W. of Darmstadt.

RUSSEY, LE, a to. of France, department of Doubs, 34 miles S.E. of Besançon.

RUSSIA, the most extensive empire of modern times, stretches all along the N. of the E. hemisphere, from the Baltic in the W. to the Pacific in the E., a distance of above 9000 English miles, being from 18 to 192 E. Long. and 1500 miles broad, and from 38 to 70, and in some places 78. N. Lat. Area 7,700,000 square miles. Russia is, generally speaking, a level country, with the exception of Lapland and the Crimea. It is separated, however, from Asiatic Russia, by the immense range of the Urals, which rise to the height of nearly 7000 feet. Its great natural feature is the steppes, which are vast plains formed in great part of sand, with little wood except stunted birches. The climate is much colder than in the W. of Europe; corn crops not being at all to be depended on above Lat. 60., and the fruits of temperate climates not being generally raised till Lat. 50. On the other hand, the summer heat is equally great. The warmest climate is that of the Crimea; the most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; the N. is not only cold but very marshy, and over-run with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Russia has few lakes, except in the N.W. angle, where are the large ones of Ladoga, and Onega, with others smaller. The principal rivers are the Volga, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dwina, Duna, Neva, Volchov, Msta, and Pechora. In the mountain ridges between Europe and Asia are extensive mines of iron and copper; the most productive iron-mines, however, are 60 miles from Moscow. Salt is found in great abundance. The home commodities are chiefly sables, black furs, the skins of various wild animals, red and black juchte, or Russian leather, copper, iron, talc, tallow, wax, honey, potash, tar, linseed,

and train oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, sail-cloth, calimanco, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these may be added almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. The chief seaports are St Petersburg, Riga, Odessa, and Archangel. The established religion is that of the Greek church, with a free toleration, however, of all sects, even Mahometans, since the beginning of the 18th century. In 1802 universities were established at St Petersburg, Moscow, Wilna, Dorpat (in Livonia), Charkov, and Kasan. Each of the great provinces has a gymnasium; each of the circles or lesser divisions a high school; while an elementary school is or ought to be established in every two parishes, according to their population. Newspapers and periodical publications are of late introduction. The manners of the Russians are by no means refined. They are far from cleanly; drinking is a general vice, and gambling is also very prevalent. The nation principally consists of only two classes—the nobility and the bondsmen, with an intermediate body, consisting of freemen and clergy. The nobility are the owners of the land, and live in the most sumptuous style, and support a numerous establishment of servants. The peasantry are in an abject condition, being bought and sold along with the estate which they cultivate, and sometimes even separately. The nobles are ignorant, proud, sensual, and often devoid of principle. The lower orders are equally coarse in their appetites, and equally open to charges of deceit and falsehood. The government is an absolute monarchy. The Emperor Alexander, however, gave the senate the right of remonstrating against any ukase or edict contrary to law. Each of the provinces has a civil and military governor, and each circle or division of a province has a court of justice of the second rank, exclusive of local jurisdictions. The army consists of 712,000 men including 100,000 cossacks. The navy comprises 45 ships of the line, 30 frigates, besides sloops and galleys. The chief naval stations are Cronstadt, Revel, Svenborg in the Baltic, and Cherson with Sevastopol in the Euxine. In 1682, Peter the Great ascended the throne, and laid the first foundation of Russian greatness. He died in 1725, and was succeeded by his wife, Catharine I., who reigned only two years, and her son, Peter II., reigned only three. Anne, a niece of Peter, came to the throne in 1730, and reigned until 1740. Ivan III., a child, bore the name of sovereign hardly two years; but the reign of Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I., who came to the throne in 1742, lasted 20 years, and proved a period of considerable splendour. Peter III. succeeded, and concluded a peace; he lost both his throne and his life in the first year of his reign, and the imperial power was vested in his widow, the well known Catharine II.,

under whose reign Russia was greatly aggrandised. Catharine died in the end of 1796, leaving her throne to her son, Paul I, who interfered in the affairs of Europe as an enemy of France; and, under Suwarrow, the Russian arms gained great fame. Paul, however, owing to his intolerable tyranny, was soon murdered; and his son Alexander succeeded him. Alexander died in 1825, and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas, the present emperor. In 1842, the total pop. is estimated at 62,000,000.—For an account of Asiatic Russia, see Siberia.

RUSSIA, RED, formerly an independent duchy, which belonged to Poland after 1396.

RUSSIA, WHITE, once a part of Lithuania, now the governments of Smolensk, Mohilev, and Vitepsk.

RUSTCHUK, a to. of Bulgaria, at the influx of the Cara Lom into the Danube, with a strong castle, and several mosques and other buildings. Its manufactures are cotton, silk, linen, woollen, and tobacco. 40 miles east of Nicopoli. Pop. 24,000.

RUSTGADEN, a to. of Sweden, province of Dalecarlia, 23 miles S.S.W. of Fahlun.

RUSTON, EAST, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 730.

RUSWARP, a to., N.R.Y. Pop. 1980.

RUTCHESTER, a vil. in Northumberland, 6 miles north of Hexham, the Vindobala of the Romans. The fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it are remarkable. Severus's wall runs on the middle of the east rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes about the distance of a chain south of it.

RUTHERFORD, a co. in North Carolina. —Also in West Tennessee.

RUTHERFORDTON, the capital of Rutherford county, North Carolina.

RUTHERGLEN, a pa. and small royal burgh of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. The town lays claim to great antiquity, and was at one time a place of considerable importance. It was erected into a royal borough in 1126 by King David I. 2 miles S.E. of Glasgow. Pop. 5503.

RUTHIN, a to. of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the Clwyd, with a market on Monday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins. Its church is a fine ancient building. It joins with Denbigh in sending a member to parliament. 15 miles S.W. of Holywell. Pop. 3376.

RUTHVEN, a pa. of Scotland, Forfarshire. Pop. 363.

RUTHWELL, a pa., Dumfries-shire. Pop. 1216.

RUTIGLIANO, a to. of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 miles S.E. of Bari. Pop. 4300.

RUTLAM, a to. of Hindostan, in Malwa. 48 miles W. of Ougein.

RUTLAND, the smallest county of England, both in size and population, bounded W. by Leicestershire, N. and E. by Lincolnshire, and S.E. and S. by Northamptonshire. Area, 149 square miles. It is divided into 50 parishes, has two market-towns, and sends two

members to parliament. The soil varies much; but, in general, is fertile, particularly the rich vale of Catmoss, which runs from the west side to the centre of the county. Chief rivers, the Welland, the Guash or Wash, and the Chater. Limestone is found in different parts, and chalybeate springs abound. Pop. 19,385. Chief town, Oakham.

RUTLAND, a small island near the west coast of Ireland.

RUTLAND, a co. of the United States, in the west of Vermont.—Also the capital of Rutland county, Vermont, on Otter creek. Pop. 2753.—Also a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts.

RUTTUNPOUR, a city of Hindostan, district of Gundwaneh, and the capital of one of the W. Mahratta chiefs. Houses, 1000. 210 miles S.W. of Benares. Lat. 22. 16. N. Long. 82. 36. E.

RUTZEN, a to. of Silesia, 20 miles north of Wolau.

RUVO, a to. of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles west of Bari. Pop. 3300.

RUYSBEKE, a vil. of South Brabant. Pop. 2100.

RUSSELEDE, a to. of West Flanders, 15 miles west of Ghent. Pop. 5400.

RUTTON-IN-THE-ELEVEN-TOWNS, a pa., Salop. Pop. 933.

RUZA, a to. of Russia, government of Moscow, 48 miles W.N.W. of Moscow.

RYACOTTA, a to. of Hindostan, in Mysore. Lat. 12. 26. N. Long. 78. 6. E.

RYADER, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, and Montgomeryshire.

RYALL, a pa., Rutlandshire. Pop. 569.

RYAN, LOCH, a bay of Scotland, in the N.W. angle of Wigtonshire, which affords excellent anchorage. It is 10 miles in length and from 2 to 4 in breadth.

RIBINSK, a to. of European Russia, in the government of Jaroslav, at the confluence of the Rybinka and the Volga. Much of the inland trade and navigation of Russia centres here. Pop. 3200.

RYBURGH, GREAT, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 598.

RYDAL, a vil. of Westmorland, 2 miles from Ambleside.

RYDAL-WATER, a lake in Westmoreland, a little west of Ambleside, 1 mile long, with several little islands. It communicates, by a narrow channel, with Grasmere water to the west, and by the Rothay, with Windermere water, to the south.

RYDROOG, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, in Mysore. Lat. 14. 40. N. Long. 76. 52. E.

RYE, a bo. and seaport of England, in the county of Sussex, with markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a member of the Cinque Ports. The church is very large. The town-hall is a neat brick building, with a marketplace underneath. On the edge of the cliff is a small battery, and behind it Ipres tower, a square building, now a jail. The harbour

has been much improved. The exports are hops, bark, and wool; and considerable supplies of fish are sent to the London markets. Rye, in conjunction with Winchelsea and six rural parishes, returns one member to Parliament. 28 miles S.S.E. of Maidstone. Pop. of parish, 3715.

RYE, a small stream of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which joins the Garnock.

RYE, a to. of Denmark, in North Jutland, 18 miles west of Aarhus.

RYE, a township and vil. of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 8 miles south of Portsmouth.—Also of New York, in West Chester county, Long Island sound, 36 miles N.E. of New York.—Also in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

RYEHILL, two villages in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire.

RYLE, GREAT AND LITTLE, two villages in Northumberland.

RYLE, a vil. in Dorsetshire, near Whitchurch.

RYLSK, a to. of Russia, government of

Kursk, 52 miles W.S.W. of Kursk. Pop. 4600.

RYMENAUT, a to. of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the Dyle, 5 miles E. of Mechlin.

RYSSEN, a to. of the Netherlands, in Overysse, 16 miles E.N.E. of Deventer. Pop. 1500.

RYSWICK, or **RYSWYK**, a vil. of Holland, 2 miles S.E. of the Hague. Here there is an old castle, where a general peace was concluded in 1697. Pop. 2000.

RYTON, a vil. in Durham, on the Tyne, 7 miles W.N.W. of Gateshead. Pop. 951.—Also a pa. in same place. Pop. 6568.

RZECZICA, a to. of Lithuania, at the conflux of the Wyedzwek with the Dnieper, 38 miles S.S.E. of Rohaczow.

RZEMEIN, a to. of Poland, 36 miles S.S.W. of Sandomir.

RZESZOW, a to. of Austrian Poland, on the Wisloka, chief place of a circle of the same name. Pop. 5000, of whom a half are Jews.

RZEVA, a to. of Russia, on the Volga, near its source.

S.

SA, a vil. on the ruins of Sais, formerly the metropolis of Lower Egypt.

SAADE, a to. of Arabia, the most important in the Sahan, or mountainous district of Yemen. 368 miles N.N.E. Mocha.

SAALFELD, a principality of Germany, now belonging to Meiningen. Extent 170 square miles. Pop. 23,000.—The capital, which has the same name, is situated on the Saale. Pop. 5000.

SAANE, a river of Switzerland, which falls into the Aar, 7 miles W. Bern.

SAANEN, a well built to. of the Swiss canton of Berne. 25 miles E.S.E. of Lausanne.

SAARBRUCK or **SAARBRUCKEN**, the capital of a circle in the government of Trier (Treves), in the Prussian province of the Rhine, on the navigable river Saar. It is a neat pleasant town. Pop. 5000, and including garrison 7160. 18 miles E. of Luxemburg.

SAAR-LOUIS, or **SABRE-LOUIS**, a fortified to. of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, the extreme fortress of Prussia on the French frontier. Pop., including garrison, 7000. 34 miles E. of Thionville.

SAAR-UNION, a to. of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Saar, 45 miles N.E. of Nancy. Pop. 2800.

SAARWERDEN, a to. of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 3500.

SAATZ, the chief to. of a circle of the same name in Bohemia, on the Eger, over which there is a chain bridge, 204 feet long and 18

broad. Pop. 5000. 39 miles W. by N. of Prague.

SABA, an island in the West Indies, belonging to the Dutch, about nine miles in circumference. Pop. 1500. 13 miles N.W. of St Eustatius, and 24 S.W. of St Bartholomew.

SABINE, a river of North America. It rises in about the 33d degree of N. Lat., and flows into the gulf of Mexico, Lat. 29. 50. N. Long. 93. 57. W.

SABIONETTA, a to. of Austrian Italy, 19 miles S.S.W. of Mantua. Pop. 6000.

SABLE, a to. of France, department of the Sarthe, at the junction of the rivers Sarthe and Eure. Pop. 3450.

SABLE, a river of the United States, in New York, which runs into Lake Champlain.

SABLE, an island in the North Atlantic ocean, 30 miles in circumference. 90 miles S.E. of Cape Breton.

SABLE, a river of Canada, which runs into St John's Lake. 2d, Also of America, which into Lake Erie.

SABLES D'OLONNE, LES, a seaport to. of France, in La Vendee, 45 miles S. of Nantes. Pop. 5200.

SABLES, a small to. of France, department of the Landes. Pop. 1800.

SABUGAL, a to. of Portugal, province of Beira. Pop. 1400.

SACALA, a district of Abyssinia, famous for its excellent honey.

SACANDAGUA, a river of the United States, in New York. It joins the Hudson.

SACKET'S HARBOUR, a to. and port of entry of the United States, in Jefferson county, New York, at the mouth of Black river, on Hungry bay, at the east end of Lake Ontario. The harbour is the best on the lake. There is a dockyard, with large storehouses, and the place is strongly defended by forts and batteries, and has barracks capable of accommodating 2000 men. This town is rapidly increasing in population and importance. Pop. about 7000. 176 miles N.W. of Albany.

SACO, a post to. and port of entry of the United States, in York county, Maine, on the Saco, opposite Biddeford, with which it is connected by three bridges. It is a considerable town, favourably situated for trade and manufactures. 100 miles N.N.E. of Boston.

SACO, a river of the United States, which rises in New Hampshire, and runs into the sea, below the town of Saco.

SACRAMENT, **St.** or **COLONIA**, a city and colony held by the Portuguese, opposite the city of Buenos Ayres, on the river Plata.

SACUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat on the Nerbuddah, containing 1500 houses.

SADAO, a river of Portugal, in Alentejo. It falls into the Atlantic at Setubal.

SADDLE, a pa., Argyleshire. Pop. 926.

SADDLEWORTH, a vil. of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

SAENS, a to. of France, department of the Lower Seine. Pop. 2400.

SAFELAER, a to. of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 2300.

SAFFI, a seaport of Morocco, capital of the province of Abda, near Cape Cantin. It has a very fine road, affording safe anchorage in every season, except in winter, when the winds blow from the S. or S.W. It was long the centre of European commerce; but the emperor having given to Mogador the monopoly of the trade with Europe, obliged the merchants to transfer their warehouses thither. Pop. stated by Mr Jackson at 12,000. Lat. 32. 20. N. Long. 9. 5. W.

SAFFRAY, a vil. of France, department of the Lower Loire. Pop. 2300.

SAFFRON WALDEN, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Essex, so named from the great quantities of saffron formerly cultivated in the vicinity. The church is a spacious and elegant pile, chiefly of the age of Henry VII. and VIII. Besides the church, there are meetinghouses for Independents, Baptists, and Quakers. It has some alms-houses and a free school. The keep of the ancient castle is still to be seen. The town has a considerable trade in malting, and manufactures of bolting cloths, checks, fustians, fine yarn, and sacks. Pop. of bo. 4350; of pa. 4765. 27 miles N.W. of Chelmsford.

SAGAN, a principality in Lower Silesia, 450 square miles in extent. Pop. 42,000. The capital of the same name is strongly fortified, and stands on the Bober. The chief manufactures are woollens and linen. Pop. 6000. 83 miles N.W. of Breslau.

SAGATUK, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which runs into Long island sound.

SAGHALIEN, called also **OKU JESSO**, or **UPPER TESSO**, and by the natives *Tchoka*, a large island or peninsula, situated at the eastern extremity of Asia, immediately opposite to the north of the large island of Jesso or Matsmai. It is about 450 miles in length from north to south, and from 40 to 130 in breadth from east to west. It is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, called the channel of Tartary.

SAGNE, a vil. and commune of Switzerland, canton of Neuchatel. Pop. 1300.

SAGONA, a to. on a bay of the same name, in Corsica.

SAGOR, or **GANGA SAGOR**, a small island of Bengal, at the entrance of the Hoogly or Bagarutty river. From time immemorial it has been a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage.

SAGRES, a petty to. of Portugal, pro. of Algarva, 116 miles S. of Lisbon.

SAGUENAY, a large and deep river of Canada, which, after a course of about 100 miles, flows into the St Lawrence.

SAGY, a to. of France, department of Saone and Loire. Pop. 2100.

SAHAGUN, a to. of Spain, province of Leon, on the Cea. Pop. 4000.

SAHAM TONEY, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 1060.

SAHARA, or the **GREAT DESERT**, an immense tract of territory in Northern and Central Africa, 3000 miles in its greatest length, and 1000 miles broad. It is interposed between the states of Barbary and Soudan, or the countries watered by the Niger, and extends more than 1200 miles along the Atlantic. It presents, almost throughout, the spectacle of a plain of burning sand. A number of independent tribes are dispersed over the Sahara, which supply only three commercial products, salt, gum-arabic, and ostrich feathers.

SAHARUNPORE, the capital of a district of Hindostan, province of Delhi, situated chiefly between the Jumna and the Ganges. It is an open town, and suffered much from the Maharrattas; but is now recovering. Long. 77. 32. E. Lat. 29. 57. N.

SAID, or **SAHID**, a name applied to Upper Egypt, comprehending the territory extending along the Nile, from the vicinity of Cairo, to the frontier of Nubia.

SAIDE, or **SEIDA**, a seaport to. of Syria, built on the site of the ancient Sidon, celebrated as the most ancient of the Phœnician cities, preceding even Tyre. It is now dirty, ill built, and full of modern ruins. The magni-

ficent harbour, which was composed of vast moles stretching out into the sea, is entirely destroyed. The trade of Saide is still considerable, as being the emporium not only of Damascus, but of the surrounding country. The exports consist of corn, silk, raw and spun cotton, particularly the last. Pop. 7000 to 8000. 55 miles W. of Damascus. Lat. 33. 25. N. Long. 35. 14. E.

SAIGHTON, or SAUGHTON ON THE HILL, a township of England, in Cheshire.

SAIGONG, a to. in the Cochinchinese empire, of which it is a great commercial emporium. It has a strong fortress, and immense magazines for naval and military stores. It is situated on the Donnai river. Pop. 200,000. Lat. 10. 47. N. Long. 107. 5. E.

SAIMA, a lake, or rather a succession of lakes, in European Russia, government of Finland, said to be 250 miles in length.

SAINS, a vil. of France, department of the Aisne. Pop. 2600.

SAINT, a small river of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, which runs into the Menai strait at Carnarvon.

ST ALBANS, a to. of the United States, Vermont. Pop. 2375.

ST ANTONIO, the most northerly of the Cape de Verd islands. It is 9 leagues long and 4 broad, and is very fertile. Pop. 2500. Lat. of N.W. point, 17. 10. N. Long. 25. 3. W.

ST DENIS, a wooden-built to. of the island of Bourbon, and residence of the governor. Lat. 21. 50. S. Long. 55. 29. E.

ST GEORGE, a small island forming part of the group of the Azores, near the western coast of Africa. It forms a long narrow ridge, about 10 leagues in length and 2 in breadth. Lat. 38. 39. N. Long. 28. W.

ST JAGO. *See* Jago, St.

ST LUCIA. *See* Lucia, St.

ST MARY, a small island, one of the Azores, Lat. 37. N. Long. 25. 6. W.

ST MATTHEW, a small island in the Atlantic ocean, 300 miles N. of Ascension.

ST MAWES. *See* Mawes, St.

ST MICHAEL'S. *See* Michael's, St.

ST NICHOLAS, one of the Cape de Verd islands, near the coast of Africa. Pop. 6000.

ST PETER and ST PAUL, a seaport vil. situated in the bay of Awatska, on the south-eastern coast of Kamschatka.

SAINTES, a to. of France, capital of an arrondissement, department of the Lower Charente, near the Charente. Its streets are narrow and winding, and its houses ill built. This place was known to the Romans by the name of Mediolanum; and it contains several of their remains, such as an amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and a triumphal arch of white marble. Here is likewise an ancient cathedral. Pop. 10,000. 84 miles N. of Bourdeaux.

SAINTFIELD, a small to. of Ireland, in a very populous parish of the county of Down. Pop. of town, 941. 100 miles N. by E. of Down.

SAINTONGE, the former name of a province in the west of France, lying along the Atlantic, to the north of Guienne.

SAKARA, a vil. of Upper Egypt, about 20 miles above Cairo.

SAKIT, a vil. of Upper Egypt, on the western side of the Nile.

SAL, a neat to. of Sweden, government of Westeras. Pop. 2100.

SAL, an island, forming part of the group of the Cape de Verd islands, about 16 miles long, and 6 or 7 broad.

SALA, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 18 miles N. of Policastro. Pop. 5500.

SALADILLO, a river in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the sea near the mouth of the river Plata.

SALADO, an abundant river of South America, in the province of Tucuman, which rises in Lat. 24 S. and joins the Parana at Santa Fe, in Lat. 31. 40. S.—It is the name of various rivers in South America.

SALAGNAC, a to. of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 2650.

SALARIAH, a fortress on the eastern frontier of Egypt. Pop. 6000.

SALAIGNAC, a to. of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 1650.

SALAMANCA, a province in the west of Spain forming the south part of the kingdom of Leon, and bordering on Portugal. It has a superficial extent of 1500 square miles, with 210,000 inhabitants; consists of mountains and plains; and is watered by the Douro, the Agueda, the Yeltes, the Tormes, and the Alagon. The mountains are rich in minerals. The more favourable exposures produce vines, and those fruits which require a warm climate. The wool is good.

SALAMANCA, an ancient city of Spain, capital of the province of that name, on the ascent of three hills, with the river Tormes flowing at their base. The town is surrounded by a wall, has 13 gates, several squares and fountains, and a number of massy buildings; but the streets are all on uneven ground. The principal square is extensive, with piazzas all around. The houses are uniform, and of a good height, with balconies in front; and one of the sides of the square is occupied by the town-house. The other public buildings are the cathedral, the university, the churches, and the convents. The cathedral is a majestic Gothic edifice, entered by a fine gate, and admired in the interior for the boldness of the vaults, and the finish of the sculpture. The churches, great and small, are in number 25. The university of Salamanca, founded in 1200, and extended in 1239, was formerly of great celebrity. In the sixteenth century the number of students was 8000, but it is now reduced to 1500. Salamanca is noted for the defeat of the French under Marmont, by the British under Wellington, in 1812. Pop. 20,000. 153 miles W.N.W. of Madrid.

SALAMANCA, a pretty little to. of Mexico,

in the intendency of Guanajuato, 7075 feet above the level of the sea. 150 miles N.W. of Mexico.

SALAMANCA DE BALCÁLAR, a city of the province of Yucatan, in New Spain, 160 miles S. of Merida.

SALAMBRIA, the ancient Peneus, a considerable river in Thessaly, which discharges itself into the gulf of Salonica.

SALAMIA DE LA SERENA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 27 miles N.E. of Llerena.

SALAMIS, now **KOLURI**, an island adjacent to the coast of Attica. Area about 50 square miles. The soil, though scanty, is productive. Off this island the Persian fleet under Xerxes was completely defeated by the Greeks, in the year B.C. 480.

SALANCHIE, a to. of Savoy, 28 miles S.E. of Geneva. Pop. 1400.

SALAQUICHE, a river of South America, which falls into the gulf of Darien.

SALAT, a river of France, which falls into the Garonne.

SALAYER ISLANDS, a small group in the Indian Archipelago between 120 and 121 E. Long.—Salayer, the principal island, is 30 miles long, and on an average 8 broad. Cotton is grown on it to a great extent, and manufactured into coarse cloth. Pop. 60,000.

SALDANHA BAY, a spacious bay of the Atlantic, on the southern coast of Africa, to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope.

SALDANNA, a town of Spain, province of Leon, on the Carrion. Pop. 4000.

SALF, a to., Cheshire. Pop. 1104.

SALHURST, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 2204.

SALEM, a well built seaport of the United States, and capital of Essex county, Massachusetts. It is chiefly built on a tongue of land, formed by two inlets from the sea, called North and South rivers; over the former of which is a bridge, upwards of 1500 feet long, connecting Salem with Beverly; and the latter forms the harbour. It contains a court-house, a jail, an alms-house, a market-house, a custom-house, an extensive museum, a grammar-school, an orphan asylum, and many churches for different sects. Salem has a fine common, containing about 10 acres, surrounded by a handsome public walk, which is planted with rows of trees. The inhabitants are employed in trade and navigation. The East India trade has, for several years, been carried on here with great spirit and advantage. The chief manufactures are leather and ropes. Pop., in 1840, 15,162. 14 miles N.N.E. of Boston.—The name also of numerous towns and villages in the United States; of a county in New Jersey, and another in South Carolina.

SALEM CROSS-ROADS, a post vil. of the United States, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania.

SALEMI, an elegant to. of Sicily. It has a number of churches and convents. Pop. 8000. 38 miles S.W. of Palermo.

SALERNES, a to. of France, department of the Var. Pop. 2300.

SALERNO, the Province of, called also **PRINCIPATO CITRA**, one of the divisions of Naples, bounded north by Principato Ultra, and south by the Gulf of Policastro. Length, 80 miles; breadth, 30. Pop. 513,000.

SALERNO, the capital of the province, and an Archbishop's see, is finely situated on the sea coast. The streets are narrow and irregular, and have a gloomy appearance. There are in front of the cathedral 28 ancient granite columns, with Corinthian capitals, of good workmanship. The town contains a number of other churches and convents. Pop. 11,000. 28 miles E.S.E. of Naples.

SALESBURY, two villages of England, in Hertfordshire and Lancashire.

SALFORD, one of the six hundreds into which the English county of Lancaster is divided.

SALFORD, a to. in the parish of Manchester, and hundred of Salford, divided from Manchester by the river Irwell. It sends a member to parliament. Pop. 40,786. See Manchester.

SALFORD, a vil. of England, in Somersetshire, on the Avon.

SALFORD ABBOTS, or **LITTLE**, a vil. of England, in Warwickshire. Pop. of pa., of same name, 899.

SALHOUSE, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 539.

SALIBABO, an island in the eastern seas, divided from Toulour by a narrow strait, about 1 mile wide, 8 or 10 miles in circumference, and admirably cultivated. It contains twelve villages. Pop. 3000.

SALICETTO, a to. of Piedmont, 16 miles E. of Mondovi. Pop. 3000.

SALINA, or **SALINI**, anciently Didyma, one of the Lipari islands, in the Tuscan sea, belonging to Naples, 15 miles in circuit.

SALINA, a post township and vil. of the United States, in Onondago county, New York. It has a manufacture of salt, from salt springs.

SALINAS, the name of various capes, points, and bays, in South America and West Indies.

SALINE, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Fifeshire. Pop. 1139.

SALINE, a river of the United States, in Illinois, which flows into the Ohio.—Also a tributary of Black Lake river, in Louisiana.

SALINES, a vil. of the United States, in the Missouri territory, on the Mississippi, noted for salt-works.

SALINO, a river of Naples, which falls into the Gulf of Venice.

SALINS, a tolerably well built and fortified to. of France, department of the Jura, on the Furieuse. It has a trade in wine and brandy; but the principal article of export is salt. Pop. 7300. 22 miles S. of Besançon.

SALISBURY, or **NEW SARUM**, a city of England, in Wiltshire, in a vale of the Avon. It consists of two parts, the Close and City; and adjoining the latter is the suburb of Fishers.

ton. The Close comprises an area of nearly half a mile square, and is occupied entirely by the cathedral, the bishop's palace, the deanery, prebendal houses, and some handsome private dwellings, held chiefly under the bishop and chapter. It is entirely ecclesiastical property, and is separated from the City, which is occupied by the civil and trading part of the community, by a lofty wall on the east and south sides. The principal streets of the city are laid out with great regularity. Five of them run from north to south, and other five cross these at right angles. This arrangement gives great airiness and cleanliness to the town. Many of the streets also have a channel, through which runs a perpetual stream of water, supplied from the river Avon. Numerous small bridges have been thrown over these rivulets. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the college of matrons, in the Close; in the City, the parish churches, and the new council-house; and in the suburbs of Fisherton, the infirmary and county jail. The cathedral is a highly interesting specimen of the architecture of the 13th century, and the most uniform, regular, and systematic structure of the kind in England. The whole building may be viewed as composed of four distinct portions, viz. the church, the tower and spire, the cloister, and the chapter-house. The church consists of a nave, with two lateral aisles, a bold and lofty porch projecting on the north side near the west end, a large transept with an eastern aisle, a choir with lateral aisles, and a second or small transept with an aisle, a Lady chapel at the east end, with an intermediate vestibule or double aisle terminating the choir. On the south side of the church are a cloister, chapter-house, consistory court, and a vestry. The tower, which is built on four massive pillars in the centre of the church, consists of two divisions, is decorated with pilasters, columns, canopies, and is surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 400 feet. The bishop's palace, which stands near the south-east corner of the cathedral, is a large irregular building, the work of different and distant periods, the earliest part being evidently of the same age as the cathedral. The college of matrons, erected by Bishop Ward, is a regular building, with small but commodious gardens. The parish churches in the city are St Thomas's, St Edmund's, and St Martin's, none of which are particularly distinguished. The council-house, built in 1795, is of brick, with the angles of each front ornamented with rustic work in stone. Courts of law occupy the left, and the council chamber the right wing. There are, besides, the infirmary, a county jail (erected in 1818), assembly and concert rooms, a theatre, and reading society. The free grammar school, at which Addison was educated, is sunk into insignificance. There is also a school attached to the cathedral establishment, where the choristers are

educated, a charity school, and a national school, conducted on the system of Dr Bell. In Catholic times, Salisbury appears to have contained a great variety of religious establishments, the remains of a few of which may be traced; and the hospital of St Nicholas continues still to maintain a master and twelve poor persons. The other hospitals in the city, which are of more recent foundation, are Trinity Hospital, Brickets, Eyre's Bleekedon's, Taylor's, and Frowd's, besides which there are various alms-houses. Formerly, Salisbury was remarkable for its manufacture of flannels, fancy woollens, serges, kerseymeres, &c.; but that branch of trade has now greatly declined, as has the manufacture of fine cutlery; but the silk manufacture has been introduced with some success. The market-place is a spacious open square near the centre of the city. Salisbury sends two members to parliament. A parliament was summoned to meet here in the reign of Edward I.; another was held in 1328. Pop. 9876. 21 miles N.E. of Southampton.

SALISBURY, a post vil. of the United States, in Orange county, New York.—2d, A post to. and port of entry of Somerset county, Maryland.—3d, A post to. and capital of Rowan county, North Carolina.—4th, A post township and vil. of Essex county, Massachusetts.—The name of various other townships.

SALKELD, LITTLE, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland.

SALLE, LA, a to. of France, department of the Gard. Pop. 2000.

SALLEE, a large seaport on the western coast of Morocco, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It was formerly the great hold of Moorish piracy, and extensive depredations were committed from it upon European commerce. It has still an immense and dreary dungeon, formed under ground, for the reception of captives. The river, which formerly admitted large vessels, is now choked up with sand. Sallee is a walled town, and has a battery of 24 pieces of cannon, which commands the road, and a redoubt that defends the entrance of the river. On the opposite side of the river stands Rabat, called often New Sallee, which is properly to be considered as another quarter of the same town. It has been chiefly frequented by Europeans, and once contained numerous factories belonging to them; but by the arbitrary fiat of the emperor, the trade has been transferred to Mogador. Near the mouth of the river are the remains of a very large and strong castle. Lat. 34. 3. N. Long. 6. 40. W.

SALLIEZ, a to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 6200.

SALM, the name of several principalities or domains in Germany.

SALM, a small river of Germany, which falls into the Moselle.

of the Lower Rhine, 45 miles N. of Luxemburg. Pop. 2500.

SALMON, a river of the United States, in Connecticut, which joins the Connecticut.—2d, Another which flows into Lake Ontario.—The name of various other small rivers.

SALO, a to. of Austrian Italy, in the Brescian. It has manufactures of linen, yarn, and thread. Pop. 4600. 28 miles N.W. of Verona.

SALON, a to. of France, in Provence, 19 miles E. of Arles. Pop. 6000.

SALONA, a to. of European Turkey, in Livadia, at the foot of Mount Parnassus. The modern town contains several well built mosques and churches, as well as spacious and commodious baths. Pop. 8000. 48 miles N.E. of Lepanto.

SALONICA, a large and handsome city of European Turkey, in Macedon, at the northern extremity of a great bay or gulf. It is built on the acclivity of a steep hill, which rises from the bay at its north-east extremity. The circumference of the walls is about five miles. The domes and minarets of mosques are seen rising from among the other buildings, environed, as usual in Turkey, by cypresses, and giving a general air of splendour to the place, which is more comfortable and cleanly than most Turkish towns. It trades in cotton, tobacco, corn, and wool. Pop. 70,000. 272 miles W. of Constantinople.

SALOP. See Shropshire.

SALSAS, a fortress in the south of France, 9 miles N. of Perpignan.

SALSETTE, an island on the western coast of Hindostan, formerly separated from Bombay by a strait 200 yards wide, across which, in the year 1805, a causey was carried. It is 16 miles long by 10 broad, and is well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, hemp, indigo, &c.; but it has hitherto been kept in a state of nature, for the purpose of supplying Bombay with wood, charcoal, and sea salt, of which there is a considerable manufactory. Salsette is remarkably rich in mythological antiquities; and the remains of reservoirs, with flights of stone steps round them, and the ruins of temples, &c., indicate a former state of prosperity. Pop. 50,000.

SALSTON and **SALT**, two villages of England, in Cambridgeshire and Staffordshire.

SALT, a river of the United States, in Kentucky, which enters the Ohio.—2d, Another tributary to the Scioto.—The name of various islands and rivers in the West Indies and United States.

SALT, or **SALINE RIVER**, two rivers of Louisiana, which fall into the Missouri and Mississippi.

SALTA, a river of South America, which runs east, and enters the Vermeijo.

SALTA, or **SAN MIGUEL DE SALTA**, a city and district of Tucuman, in South America, in the beautiful valley of Lerma, through

which passes a river, on whose banks the city stands, having a fine bridge over it. It contains 400 houses, and 500 men capable of bearing arms. Lat. 24. 17. S. Long. 64. 1. 30. W.

SALTASH, a m. t. and bo. of England, in Cornwall, on the Tamar, from which the main street rises with a direct and steep ascent. The houses rise above each other to the summit of the hill, near which stand the chapel dedicated to St Nicholas, and the mayoralty-hall. Here are meetinghouses for Baptists and Methodists, and a small school. A considerable traffic is carried on in malt and beer, &c. Pop. 1637. 219 miles S.W. of London.

SALTCOATS, a seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, originally a natural harbour, which has been improved so as to admit of vessels of 200 tons burden. It has pans for the manufacture of salt; exports great quantities of coals; and imports grain. Hand-loom weaving is carried on to a considerable extent. Saltcoats is a cheerful place, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Pop. 4000. 22 miles S. of Greenock.

SALTCOTE, a vil. of England, in Cumberland.

SALTEES, two rocky islets in St George's channel, near the Irish coast.

SALTERFORD, a hamlet of England, co. of Nottingham.

SALTERFORTH, a township of England, in W.R.Y.

SALTERGATE, a hamlet of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SALTERNESSE, a seaport vil. of Scotland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

SALTFLEET, a seaport to. of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 490.

SALTILLO, a to. of Mexico, province of Cohahuila. Pop. 6000.

SALTMARSH, a vil. of England, E.R.Y., on the Ouse.

SALTON, a vil. of England, N.R.Y.

SALTON, a pa. of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, containing two small villages, East and West Salton. Pop. 786.

SALTWARP, a vil. of England, in Worcestershire. Pop. 462.

SALTWATER, a vil. of England, in Sussex, S.W. of Chichester.

SALTWICH, a vil. of England, in Northumberland, near Stannington.

SALTWOOD, a pa., Kent. Pop. 534.

SALVADOR, **SAN**, the name given by the Portuguese missionaries to the capital of the kingdom of Congo, in Western Africa. The Portuguese had a quarter assigned to them, which they built partly of stone, and enclosed. The British expedition under Captain Tuckey, though they found no Portuguese on any part of the Zaire, were yet informed that a few still remained in the capital.

SALVADOR, **SAN**, **DE BAHIA**, commonly called *Bahia*, a large and opulent city of

Brazil, at the entrance of All Saints bay. It is erected on the summit of a hill, with the exception of a single street that ranges parallel to the beach. The buildings are chiefly of the 17th century, ill constructed, and of slight materials. As in all Catholic cities, the churches are the most distinguished edifices. The cathedral is large, but falling into ruin; while the college and archiepiscopal palace, or rather house, adjoining, are kept in thorough repair. The grand church of the ex-Jesuits is by far the most elegant structure in the city. It is composed entirely of European marble, while the internal ornaments are superfluously rich. The college and monastery adjoining it have been converted into a commodious hospital. The church and monastery of the Franciscans are extensive buildings. The Carmelite church is more modern and more elegantly ornamented than that of the Franciscans; and the monastery adjoining is immensely rich. Among the parochial churches, those of the Concession, Pillar, and St Peter, are the most distinguished within the city, and those of St Antonio and Victoria, near the bar, which stand in such striking situations, as to form excellent sea-marks. There are, besides these, several other churches, and a variety of chapels, monasteries, and convents; all presenting the same tedious load of ornaments, bad taste, and excess of superstition. The principal squares or places are, the one immediately adjoining the palace, and that of the Jesuits. The streets are confined and narrow, wretchedly paved, never cleaned, and therefore disgustingly dirty. In the royal square is the house or palace of the governor, which is an old insignificant building; and opposite are the mint and public offices. The third side contains the court house, and the remaining one the hall of the senate, and the prison. The custom-house and wharfs are on the beach, as is also the dockyard; near which are the marine storehouse and offices, with the house of the intendant, or port commander. In the vicinity of the town are the villas of the superior class of inhabitants. The city is protected by a number of forts and batteries; but, with the exception, on the sea side, of one of eighteen guns, of St Philips, and Do Mar, they are nearly nugatory, from the want of ordnance. The city is defended on the land side, at the south and north passes, which are parallel to the beach, by three forts; on the south by the extensive fortification and outworks of St Pedro's, the completest of the whole, but at the present moment nearly dismantled. The government dockyard admits on the stocks only a ship of the line at a time. There are several private dockyards near the city, in which well modeled merchant ships of all dimensions are built. Bahia is the most commercial town in South America. Its chief imports are linen, cloths, hats, silk and thread stockings, grain, rice, flour, bis-

cuit, port wine, household utensils, oil, cheese, butter, and bacon; in exchange for which, it exports gold, sugar, tobacco in leaf and in dust, brazil wood, skins, balsam of copagni, ipecacuanha, and many other drugs. The Pop. exceeds 180,000, and is fast increasing. Lat. 12. 58. S. Long. 38. 32. 30. W.

SALVADOR, *St.*, a to. of Guatimala, in South America, on the banks of a river, which, at the distance of 12 miles, runs into the Pacific ocean. Pop. 16,000, Indians, whites, and castes. Lat. 13. 45. N. Long. 89. 20. W.

SALVADOR, *St.*, one of the Bahama islands, in the North Atlantic ocean. Pop. 657. Lat. 24. 20. N. Long. 75. 40. W.

SALVADORE, *St.*, a to. of the Sardinian states, duchy of Montferrat. Pop. 5200.

SALVAGES, a group of uninhabited islands, or rather rocks, off the coast of Africa, immediately north of the Canaries.

SALVATERRA, a to. of Portugal, 144 miles E.N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 2000.

SALVATIERRA, the name of four small towns of Spain, in Galicia, Navarre, Estremadura, and Alava.

SALVETAT, *d'ANGLES*, *La*, a to. of Franco. 58 miles W. of Montpellier. Pop. 3000.

SALVIAC, a to. of France, department of the Lot. Pop. 1800.

SALUDA, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which unites with Broad river.

SALUZZO, a province of the Sardinian States, bounded N. by the provinces of Pignerol and Turin, and S. by that of Cuneo. Pop. 136,000.

SALUZZO, the capital of the above province, stands at the foot of the Alps, near the Po. It contains a cathedral and several fine churches. Pop. 10,000. 28 miles S. of Turin.

SALUZZOLA, a to. of Piedmont. Pop. 2000.

SALZA, a large river of Austria, which falls into the Inn.

SALZBURG, formerly a duchy, now a circle in Upper Austria, lying between Styria, Tyrol, and Bavaria. Area 2800 square miles. Its pastures are more extensive; but its chief wealth consists in its minerals, viz. the salt of its northern, and the metals of its southern, mountains. Pop. 150,000.

SALZBURG, a city of Austria, capital of the province, stands on the Salza. The cathedral is more remarkable for solidity than elegance. The university is now converted into an academy. The most striking feature of the place is its romantic situation amidst lofty mountains. The citadel stands in a bold and commanding situation, and one of the gate-ways is cut through a solid rock, being 300 feet in length, 30 in height, and 24 in breadth. In 1818 a conflagration took place, by which buildings and property, public and private, of the value of five millions of florins, were consumed. Pop. 13,000. 63 miles E.S.E. of Munich.

SALZBURG, a to. in the N.E. of Hungary, noted for its brine springs. Pop. 4000.

SALZUNGEN, a to. of Germany, on the Werra, 10 miles N.W. Smalcalden. Pop. 2200.

SALZWEDEL, a to. of Prussian Saxony, government of Magdeburg, on the Jeetze, which divides it into the old and new towns. Pop. 7225. 72 miles E. of Hamburg.

SAMADONG, a large to. of the island of Java, 144 miles S.E. of Batavia.

SAMALOUT, a vil. of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 14 miles S. of Girge.

SAMANA, a large bay at the east end of the island of St Domingo.

SAMANAP, a to. on the S.E. coast of the island of Madura. Lat. 7. 5. S. Long. 114. E.

SAMAR, one of the Philippines, situated S.E. of the large island of Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait about five leagues in breadth. In length it may be estimated at 140 miles, by 60 of average breadth. The soil is extremely fertile. Sugar canes, cabbages, garlic, onions, melons, the Chinese oranges, lemons, vegetables, and several other kinds of fruit, are cultivated. The cocoa tree grows to an uncommon size. Lat. 11. 15. to 12. 45. N. Long. 124. 15. to 125. 52. E.

SAMARANG, a to. of Java, on the north coast, and the principal central station in the island. It is large, with a considerable European population; and is defended by a stone parapet and rampart, with bastions and a wet ditch. It has a neat appearance, with a number of good houses. It has also a fine large church, a town-house, and a variety of other public buildings, both elegant and commodious within and without the city. Crowded villages overspread the neighbourhood. 343 miles E. of Batavia. Lat. 6. 54. S. Long. 110. 38. E.

SAMARUANG, a city of Asia, once the capital of Independent Tartary, and, under Timur, of an empire which extended over a great part of the continent. Its population was estimated in 1400 at 150,000. Its commerce was most extensive with Russia, Tartary, India, Turkey, and particularly China. The pomp of Timur's court, and of his numerous palaces, is said to have almost surpassed description. There are still some buildings which attest its former splendour. According to Burnes the population is not more than 8000, or at most 10,000. 180 miles S. of Bulkh. Lat. 39. 37. 23. N. Long. 64. 9. E.

SAMATA, a vil. of Upper Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile.

SAMATAN, a to. of France, in Gascony, on the Save. Pop. 1600.

SAMBALLAS, a name given to a numerous cluster of small islands near the coast of America, in the Spanish Main, extending in clusters along the northern shore of the isthmus of Darien. Lat. 9. 26. N. Long. 78. 25. W.

SAMBASS, a to. and river on the west coast of Borneo. Long. of the river 109. 5. E.

Lat. 1. 12. N. The town is about 40 miles up the river. It was attacked in 1812 by the British, who were repulsed; and again in 1813, when they had complete success. Lat. 1. 3. N. Long. 109. 25. E.

SAMBAYA, or **SOLO RIVER**, a river on the north coast of the island of Java.

SAMBOANGAN, a Spanish fortress and settlement on the south-west extremity of the island of Magindanao. Pop. 1000. Lat. 6. 45. N. Long. 122. 10. E.

SAMBOR, a to. of Austrian Poland, capital of a circle of the same name, stands on the Dniester, 160 miles E.S.E. of Cracow. Pop. 9000.

SAMBOURN, a hamlet of Warwickshire. Pop. 694.

SAMBRE, a river which rises in French Flanders, and falls into the Meuse at Namur.

SAMER, a to. of France, 12 miles S.E. of Boulogne. Pop. 1600.

SAMLESBURY, a vil. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1948.

SAMOEN, a to. of Italy, in Savoy, 24 miles W. of Geneva. Pop. 3100.

SAMOGITIA, now only an historical name, a tract of country in Russian Lithuania, forming the north-west part of that great province, and bearing the title of county. It lies south of Courland, and north of Prussia proper, having part of its western boundary along the Baltic, but without any harbour of consequence. It is a very backward country, the inhabitants living in wretched hovels. The wild animals are bears and wolves; occasionally the elk and wild ox. The soil is in many parts productive.

Samos, an island in the Grecian archipelago, separated only by a narrow strait, from the opposite continent of Asia-Minor. It is about 80 miles in circumference. It was much celebrated by the ancients for its fertility, and for the excellence of its fruits. This reputation it still preserves. It contains, indeed, two ranges of very lofty mountains, some parts of which are verdant, covered with woods, and display the most beautiful scenery; but others are bleak and rocky. Between these, however, are rich and cultivated plains, which produce abundantly grain, vines, and all the fruits of this climate. Samos exports grapes, raisins, and wine. It produces also valuable marble. On the east end of the island, about two leagues from Cora, are the remains of the ancient city of Samos, the magnificence of which was much boasted in antiquity. Pop. 15,000.

SAMOSCH, two rivers of Transylvania, one of which joins the other at Dees. The great Samosch joins the great river Theyss.

SAMOYEDS, a savage people who traverse the immense and frozen desert extending along the ocean, which forms the northern boundary of Asia.

SAMFORD COURTENAY, a pa in Devonshire. Pop. 1217.

SAMPFORD, GREAT, a pa. in Essex. Pop. 800.

SAMPFORD PEVERELL, a pa. in Devonshire. Pop. 787.

SAMPFORD SPINEY, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire, 4 miles E. by S. of Tavistock.

SAMPTOWN, a vil. of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey.

SAMSBURY, a vil. of England, in Lancashire, on the Ribble, N.E. of Preston.

SAMSON, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina.

SAMSOON, a city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea, occupying the site of the ancient Amisus. The modern town contains 2000 inhabitants.

SAMVAR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa. Houses 800. 16 miles from Oojein.

SAN, a large river of Austrian Poland, which falls into the Vistula, near Sandomir.

SAN ANTONIO, a to. of the Caraccas, on the Apure. Lat. 7. 30. N.

SAN JOSEF, a to. of West Florida, on a bay of the same name, near Cape St Blas, in the Gulf of Mexico.

SAN PEDRO DE BATOPILAS, a to. of Mexico, in the intendancy of Durango, formerly noted for its mines. Pop. 8000.

SANA, a city of Arabia, capital of Yemen, and residence of the Imam. It is situated in a barren and stony valley, encircled by lofty hills. 128 miles N.N.E. of Mocha. Lat. 15. 21. N. Long. 44. 9. E.

SANA, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, on the shore of the river of its name, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 80 miles N. of Truxillo. Lat. 6. 52. S. Long. 79. 35. 30. W.

SANCERRE, a to. of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 3100.

SANCREED, a pa. in Cornwall. Pop. 1069.

SANDA, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of the peninsula of Kintyre.

SANDALL, GREAT, a pa. in W.R.Y. Pop. 2872.—Also a to., same place. Pop. 1075.

SANDALWOOD ISLE, a large island in the Eastern seas, about the 10th degree of N. Lat., about 100 miles long, by 30 of average breadth.

SANDAY, one of the Orkney isles, about 13 miles from N.W. to S.E., and varying in breadth from 1 mile or less in some places, to 2 or 3 in others. Being low and flat, which prevents it from being seen at a distance, it is remarkable for shipwrecks. A lighthouse is erected in the vicinity of Sanday, 100 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 1839.

SANDBACH, a m. t. of England, in Cheshire. Here is a large ancient church, and a chapel for the Methodists. Pop. 3710. 26 miles E. of Chester.

SANDEC, New, the chief to. of the circle, on the Donajetz, 160 miles W. of Lemberg. Pop. 5000.—Old Sandec is about 6 miles to the north. Pop. 3000.

SANDEC, (pronounced Sandetz,) one of the

circles of Austria Galicia, bounded N. by the circle of Bochnia, and S. by Hungary. Extent, 1400 square miles. Pop. 220,000.

SANDERAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Barray.

SANDFORD, a ham. of England, in Berkshire, 5½ miles E. of Reading. Pop. 796.

SANDFORD, a pa. in Devonshire. Pop. 2011.

SANDGATE, a hamlet of England, in Kent, a few yards from the sea. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and is accommodated with comfortable inns for that purpose.

SANDHEAD, a vil. of England, in East Medina, Isle of Wight.

SANDHOE, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 4 miles E.N.E. of Hexham.

SANDHOLME, a vil. of England, E.R.Y., on the Coulney.

SANDHURST, a pa. in Berkshire. Pop. 672.

SANDHURST, a parish in Kent. Pop. 1307.

SANDIACRE, a parish in Derbyshire. Pop. 758.

SANDING ISLES, PULO SANDING, or SANDIANG, two small islands off the S.W. coast of Sumatra.

SANDOMIR, a palatinate or province of the kingdom of Poland, according to the territorial division of 1815. It is bounded on one part by the Vistula, on another by the Pilica, and by the palatinate of Cracow. Area, 4700 square miles. Pop. 448,000.

SANDOMIR, a to. of Poland, on the Vistula. Pop. 2100.

SANDON, a pa. in Herts. Pop. 716.

SANDON, a pa. in Staffordshire. Pop. 558.

SANDOWN, a vil. of England, in the Isle of Wight, 2 miles S. of Brading.

SANDRIDGE, a pa. in Herts. Pop. 810.

SANDTOWN, a vil. of the United States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey.

SANDUSKY RIVER, a river of the United States, in Ohio. It runs into Sandusky bay.

SANDUSKY, a to. of the United States, in Huron county, Ohio, on Sandusky bay.

SANDUSKY LAKE or BAY, at the southwestern side of Lake Erie, 20 miles long and 24 broad.

SANDVLIET, a to. and fortress of the Netherlands, on the Scheldt. Pop. 1100.

SANDWICH, an irregularly built m. t., bo., and seaport town of England, in the county of Kent, one of the Cinque Ports, and formerly a place of considerable trade and business, but now much decayed. It stands on the Stour, about two miles from the coast. Sandwich contains three parish churches. St Clement's is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a massive tower of Norman architecture in the centre of the building. St Mary's church is also large, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. St Peter's appears to be the work of different periods. Sandwich has a guild-hall, of three stories; also a free grammar school, and a charity school. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. of ancient municipal limits,

3136; of parl. bo., as enlarged by the Boundary act, 12,183. 13 miles E. of Canterbury.

SANDWICH, a pa. in the Orkney Islands, Pop. 973.

SANDWICH, a to. of Lower Canada, on the river Detroit.—Also two townships of the United States.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group of 13 islands in the North Pacific, between 18. 50. and 22. 20. N. lat., and 154. 53. and 160. 15. W. long., discovered by Capt. Cook, 1778. The length, breadth, and area of the eight larger islands have been stated by a recent traveller thus:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Sq. miles.
Hawaii (Owhyhee)	97 m.	78 m.	4000
Maui (Mowee).....	48 ...	29 ...	600
Tahurawa.....	11 ...	8 ...	60
Ranai.....	17 ...	9 ...	100
Morokai.....	40 ...	7 ...	170
Oahu (Woahoo)....	46 ...	23 ...	520
Tauai (Atooi).....	33 ...	28 ...	520
Niihau (Neeheehow)	20 ...	7 ...	80

They all appear to have a volcanic origin, and are formed of lava and other volcanic matters, in various stages of decomposition. The soil is rich in those parts which have long been free from volcanic eruptions. The climate is not insalubrious, though warm and debilitating to an European constitution. Rain falls but seldom on the western shores of any of the islands, though showers are frequent on the eastern or windward side, and in the mountains occur almost daily. The natives are in general rather above the middle stature, well formed, with fine muscular limbs, open countenances, and features frequently resembling those of Europeans. Their gait is graceful, and sometimes stately. The chiefs in particular are tall and stout, and their personal appearance is much superior to that of the common people. Their hair is black or brown, strong, and frequently curly; their complexion is a kind of olive, and sometimes reddish brown. Their arms and other parts of the body are tattooed. The inhabitants were estimated by their discoverers at 400,000; at present it does not exceed 150,000. Captain Turnbull, who visited these islands in the years 1800-1-2-3, and 4, found the inhabitants had attained to a great degree of civilization, in consequence of the residence of American traders among them. The king Tamehameha had his palace built of brick, with glazed windows, in the European style; and had a navy consisting of upwards of 20 vessels of different sizes, from 25 to 70 tons; some of them copper-bottomed. Since that time the natives have begun to make voyages to the N.W. coast of America and China, and carry on a considerable trade on their own account. A narrative published in 1826 by Mr Ellis, one of the missionaries, states, that idolatry was entirely destroyed by the king Rihorihohi, who, with his queen, in 1824, paid a visit to this country, where both unfortunately died. From Mr Ellis's

account, the natives, though they have abolished human sacrifices, and given up their idols, still seem to retain a superstitious veneration for various spirits which they conceive preside over certain districts in the islands: and especially one called Pele, who is supposed to have her residence in an immense volcano which exists in the south-east of Owhyhee. These islands were ceded to the British government, and were formally taken under the protection of England by Lord Byron, when he returned with the bodies of the king and queen.

SANDWICH LAND, a desolate country in the southern ocean, to the south-east of the island of Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, their summits wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. It is doubtful whether the different projecting points form one connected land, or several distinct islands. Southern Thule, the most southerly extremity that was seen by Cook, in 1775, and the most southerly land ever explored, lies in 59. 54. S. lat. and 27. 45. W. long.

SANDWICH, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, 3 miles S. by W. of Whitehaven.

SANDY, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which falls into the Tuscarawa.

SANDY DESERT, an extensive and barren tract of Hindostan, province of Gujerat.

SANDY FORK, a post vil. of the United States, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

SANDY WITH GRITFORD, a pa. in Bedfordshire. Pop. 1617.

SANDY HILL, a post vil. of the United States, in Kingsbury, New York.

SANDY HOOK, a small island of the United States, on the coast of New Jersey.

SANDY HOOK, a post vil. of the United States, in Culpepper county, Virginia.

SANDY ISLAND, one of the smaller western islands of Scotland.—The name of various islands in the Atlantic and Eastern seas.

SANDY LICK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Alleghany.

SANDY POINT, a to. of the south-west coast of the island of St Christopher.

SANDY RIVER, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Superior.—2d, A tributary of the Kennebeck, United States, Maine.—3d, A river of the United States, which runs into the Ohio.

SANDYHILLS, a vil. of Scotland, 3 miles E. of Glasgow.

SANFRE, a to. of Piedmont, province of Alba. Pop. 3800.

SANGANEER, a to. of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, district of Kotah. Lat. not ascertained.

SANGAY, a mountain of South America, in Quito, 16,122 feet high.—Also a river of Quito.

SANGERSHAUSEN, a to. of Prussian Saxony, 44 miles W. by N. Leipsic. Pop. 3600.

SANGIR, an island in the eastern seas, be-

tween 36 and 40 miles in length, and between 10 and 15 miles in breadth. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 3. 28. N. Long. 125. 44. E.

SANGUESA, a to. of Spain, 51 miles N.W. of Sarragossa. Pop. 2600.

SANKEY, GREAT, a vil. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 563.

SANNIO, a province of the kingdom of Naples, formerly called Contado di Molise, lying chiefly on the east side of the central ridge of the Apennines, and extending as far as the Adriatic coast. Area, 1500 square miles. Pop. 342,778.

SANOK, a circle of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of Hungary, between the circles of Jaslo and Sambor. The river San flows in a curve through it. Area, 2130 square miles. Pop. 250,000.

SANQUEL, one of the largest rivers of Patagonia, in South America, which enters the Rio Negro.

SANQUHAR, a pa. and royal burgh of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, on the river Nith. The town chiefly consists of one long street. The town-house, with a school-house and prison connected, is a handsome building, with a beautiful spire. On an eminence stands a ruinous castle, once of considerable magnitude. The carpet and tartan cloth manufacture is carried on here. Sanquhar joins with the Dumfries district in parliamentary representation. Pop. 3268. 33 miles S. of Kilmarnock, and 57 S. of Glasgow.

SANSANDING, a large to. of Bambarra, in central Africa, on the Joliba, or Niger, the seat of a very considerable trade, particularly in salt. The market-place is an extensive square, constantly crowded with people, and where the different articles are exposed on stalls, shaded by mats from the heat of the sun. Pop. 10,000. 25 miles N.E. of Sego.

SANTA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, 210 miles N.N.W. of Lima.

SANTA, a river of the province of Santa, which enters the Pacific Ocean.

SANTA BARBARA, a seaport on the coast of North America, in New California. It was founded in 1786, and contains 1100 inhabitants. Lat. 34. 24. N. Long. 240. 43. E.

SANTA CRUZ, a seaport, capital of the island of Teneriffe, and residence of the governor of the Canaries, situated on a plain, surrounded by bleak and barren mountains. Its only advantage is in its road, which affords safe anchorage. The streets are tolerably broad and straight, and many of the houses well built. The society consists chiefly of merchants. Travellers remark the vast number of ecclesiastics to be seen on the streets; and they complain of the crowd and importunity of beggars. Pop. 8400.

SANTA ROSA, a to. of Mexico, in the province of Cohahuila. Pop. 4609.

SANTANDER, the capital of a canton of the same name in Spain, on the southern coast of

the Bay of Biscay. Its port is commodious and well sheltered. The harbour is protected by two forts, and the entry of vessels into the inner basin is facilitated by a fine pier 30 feet wide. Its commerce is chiefly with the north of Europe, to which it exports much wool. The population, which has of late considerably increased, may be computed at 30,000. 50 miles N.W. of Bilbao.

SANTAREM, a to. of Portugal, on the Tagus, in a district of the same name in the province of Estremadura. The town is well built and the streets tolerably clean. 47 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 16,000.

SANTEE, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, formed by the union of the Congaree and Wateree.

SANTENAY, a to. of Majorca, 30 miles E.S.E. of Palma. Pop. 2900.

SANTIA, a to. of Piedmont, 28 miles N.E. of Turin. Pop. 2900.

SANTIAGO, a city of Chili. See Jago, St. SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA. See Compostella.

SANTILLANA, a to. of Spain, 92 miles E. by N. of Oviedo. Pop. 1600.

SANTILLIEN, a to. of France, department of the Ardèche. Pop. 2100.

SANTON and SANTON DOWNHAM, two villages of England, in Cumberland and Suffolk.

SANTONA, a harbour in the north of Spain, 18 miles E. of Santander. The adjoining village and fort were occupied in 1813 by the French, with a considerable garrison.

SANTORINI, or SANTORIN, an island in the Grecian archipelago, lying between the islands of Naphio, Nio, and Candia. Length and breadth 8 miles. Pop. 10,000.

SANTOS, a well built to. and port of Brazil, in the captaincy of St Paul's. It is a place of considerable trade; its population, consisting chiefly of merchants, shopkeepers, and artificers, amounts to 1000. The harbour has a safe entrance, and is very secure. Lat. 23. 59. 30. S. Long. 46. 21. W.

SANTOS, a to. of South America, in Panama, on the bay of Panama. Lat. 8. N. Long. 81. 8. W.

SANXAYS, a to. of France, department of La Vienne. Pop. 1700.

SANZA, a to. of Italy, Principato Citra. Pop. 2400.

SAONA, a small river of Naples, which falls into the sea at Gaeta.

SAONA, an island in the West Indies, to the south-east of the mainland of Hispaniola. From the sea it has a low, long, level appearance, and it is 21 miles in extent, and 7 wide.

SAONE, a large river of France, which joins the Rhone at Lyons.

SAONE, UPPER, a department in the east of France, including the northern part of Franche Comte, and enclosed N. by the department of the Vosges, and E. by that of the Upper Rhine. Superficial extent, 2056 square miles. Pop. in 1836, 343,298. The

principal rivers are the Saone, the Oignon, the Druegon, and the Amance.

SAONE and **LOIRE**, a department in the east of France, comprehending the southern part of Burgundy, and bounded by the departments of the Jura, the Rhone, and the Allier. Area, 3316 square miles. Pop. 538,507. The principal rivers are the Saone, the Loire, the Arroux, the Doubs, and the Seille.

SAORGIO, a well built to. of the Sardinian states, county of Nice. Pop. 3100.

SAPAROUA, one of the small Amboyna isles, about 35 miles from Amboyna.

SAPCOTE, a pa. in Leicestershire. Pop. 871.

SAPMEER, a vil. of the Netherlands, 10 miles S.E. of Groningen. Pop. 2100.

SAPONARA, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, Principato Citra. Pop. 3200.

SAPRI, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, Principato Citra. Pop. 1500.

SARAGOSSA, (in Spanish Zaragoza,) a city of Spain, the capital of Arragon, on the Ebro, which is here about the middle of its course, and separates the city from its suburbs. Without being regularly fortified, it is surrounded by an earthen wall, and is entered by 12 gates. It is built throughout of brick; the houses are seldom above three stories in height; the streets narrow and crooked, except one long and wide street called the Cozo. Here are two bridges over the Ebro, one of wood, the other of stone. The cathedral is a large Gothic building, in a good style of architecture. There are some other public buildings deserving attention, such as the exchange, the palace of La Aljaferia, the orphan asylum, and the church of Nuestra Señora del Pilar. The city has a university founded in 1478; an academy of fine arts, with schools for drawing, and other branches; and two public libraries. It is celebrated for the dreadful sieges which it sustained against the French in 1808 and 1809. Pop. 50,000. 175 miles E.N.E. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 38. 15. N. Long. 1. 42. 15. W.

SARAIK, a to. of European Russia, on the Ostr, 40 miles W.N.W. of Riazan. Pop. 3700.

SARALBE, or **SARRE-ALBE**, a to. of France, department of the Moselle. Pop. 3360.

SARANAC, a river of the United States, in New York. It flows into Lake Champlain.

SARANSK, a town of European Russia, government of Penza, on the rivers Insara and Saranja. It has manufactures of soap and leather. Pop. 8000. 68 miles N. of Penza.

SARAPUL, a to. of European Russia, government of Viatka, on the Kama, 188 miles S.E. of Viatka. Pop. 6000.

SARATOGA, a county of the United States, in New York, bounded N. by Warren county, S. by Albany county.

SARATOGA, a township and flourishing vil. in Saratoga county, on the Hudson. It is celebrated for its mineral springs, being indeed

the principal watering-place of the United States. Here General Burgoyne's army surrendered in 1777. Settled pop. 2461.

SARATOV, a great province or government of Russia, partly in the south-east of Europe, partly in Asia. It lies along both sides of the Wolga, in the form of a triangle, having on the one side the country of the Don Cossacks, on the other that of Astracan. Area 91,000 square miles. Pop. 1,564,000.

SARATOV, a neatly built wooden to. of European Russia, capital of the above government, on the Wolga, 465 miles S.E. Moscow. Pop. 5000.

SARAUT, a vil. of Herat, in Persia, 66 miles S.S.E. Hamadan.

SARBURG, or **SARREBOURG**, a to. of France, department of the Meurthe. Pop. 1800.

SARDINIA, (Sardegna,) a kingdom in the south of Europe, composed in part of the island of Sardinia, but in a much greater proportion of Piedmont, Savoy, and the territory of Genoa. For an account of these, see the different articles. The Sardinian states became in 1814 nearly what they had been in 1792, with the important addition of the Genoese territory. Area 28,830 square miles. Pop. 4,650,350. Turin is the capital.

SARDINIA, a large island of the Mediterranean, situated to the south of Corsica, between Lat. 38. 55. and 41. 17. N. and Long. 7. 57. and 9. 51. E. The geographical division is into the two nearly equal parts of Capo di Cagliari and Capo di Sassari; the former being the southern, the latter the northern part of the island. The form of the island is oblong; its length from north to south is 162 miles, its breadth between 60 and 70. The surface of the island presents a pleasant variety of hill and dale. The climate of Sardinia has less intensity of heat or cold than is common in continental countries under the same parallels of latitude. The soil is in general fertile; but the system of agriculture is wretched. Several of the mountains contain valuable minerals, particularly lead and silver. The vine and the olive flourish; also the mulberry, the lemon, the orange, the fig, and in the warmest situations, the pomegranate and palm tree. Sugar, cotton, coffee, and indigo, might be cultivated in the warmer valleys; but all is backward in this country, the interior of which contains extensive tracts of desert, and still more extensive forests of aged oak, chestnuts, and cork trees. Even horses range in a wild state in these unfrequented spots. Sardinia is very favourably situated for commercial intercourse, having a number of good harbours, such as Palmas, Nova, and Cagliari. It has no manufactures, except some coarse linens and woollens; no exports, unless rude produce, such as corn, cattle, salted provisions, the proceeds of the tunny fishery, hides and skins, fruit, some wine and brandy, but, above all, large quantities of salt. Area, 9250 square miles. Pop. 520,000.

SARDOAL, a to. of Portugal, 3 miles N. Abrantes. Pop. 3000.

SAREPTA, a to. of European Russia, on the Wolga. Pop. 800.

SARGANS, a small to. of Switzerland, 45 miles E.S.E. Zurich.

SARGE, a to. of France, department of the Loir and Cher. Pop. 1600.

SARGUEMINES, a to. of France, department of the Moselle. Pop. 3900.

SARK, a small island in the English channel, dependent on Guernsey. Pop. 300. Lat. 49. 30. N. Long. 2. 52. W.

SARK, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. It falls into the Solway Frith.

SARLAT, a to. of France, department of the Dordogne, on the Sarlat, 98 miles E. by N. Bourdeaux. Pop. 5300.

SARNEN, a to. of Switzerland, on the Aa, 9 miles S. Lucerne. Pop. 2000.

SARNO, a to. of Italy, near the eastern base of Mount Vesuvius. It is noted for the superior quality of the silk raised in its environs. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 12,000. 20 miles E. Naples.

SAROS, or **SCHAROS**, a co. in the north of Hungary, bordering on Austrian Galicia, from which it is separated by the Carpathians. Area, 1400 square miles. Pop. 142,000.

SAROS, **NAGY** or **GREAT**, a to. of Hungary, county of Saros. Pop. 2000.

SAROS PATAK, a well built to. of Hungary, on the Bodrog. It has a Catholic, a Calvinist, and a Greek church. Pop. 8000. 14 miles N. by E. Tokay.

SARP, or **SARPEN**, a to. of Norway, 10 miles W.S.W. Fredericksstadt.

SARRAINS, a to. of France, department of the Vaucluse. Pop. 2000.

SARRE, a vil. of England, county of Kent, in the isle of Thanet.

SARRE, or **SAAR**, a river of Germany, which joins the Moselle at Consarbruck.

SARRE-ALBE, a small to. of France, department of the Moselle. Pop. 3360.

SARREBOURG, a to. of France, department of the Meurthe, on the Sarre. Pop. 1800.

SARRE-LOUIS. See **SAAR-LOUIS**.

SARTHE, a river of France, which joins the Mayenne 6 miles above Angers.

SARTHE, or **SARTE**, a department in the north-west of France, comprising the greater part of the ancient province of Maine, and bounded by the departments of Orne, Loir and Cher, and Mayenne. Area, 2407 square miles. The principal rivers are the Sarthe, the Loire, and the Huine. Pop. 466,888.

SARUM, **OLD**, was an ancient bo. of England, in the county of Wilts, a mile and a half north of Salisbury. Although latterly it had neither house nor inhabitant, it continued to send two members to parliament till the passing of the Reform act, when it was disfranchised.

SARZANA, an ancient to. in the Genoese territory, on the Magra, 45 miles E.S.E. Genoa.

SARZEAV, a to. of France, department of the Morbihan. Pop. 5600.

SARZEDAS, an inland to. of Portugal, 117 miles E.N.E. Lisbon. Pop. 3000.

SAS VAN GHENT, a to. and fort of the Netherlands, 10 miles N. Ghent. Pop. 1900.

SASCAHAWAN, a large river of North America, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, and falls into Lake Winnipeg, in Lat. 51. 45. N.

SASLAVL, a to. of European Russia, in Volhynia. Pop. 5100.

SASNEE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Agra, 38 miles N.N.E. from Agra. Lat. 27. 45. N. Long. 78. 4. E.

SASSAFRAS, a river of the United States, in Maryland. It falls into the Chesapeake.—There is a village near its head.

SASSANO, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Pop. 3700.

SASSARI, a large and well built to. of Sardinia, about 9 miles from the north-west coast. It is the head town of the north part of the island, and the seat of a university, erected in 1775. Pop. 30,000.

SASSBACH, a neat vil. of Germany, near which Marshal Turenne was killed by a cannon ball, on 27th July 1675. Pop. 900. 17 miles E. by N. Strasburg.

SASSUOLO, a to. of Italy, duchy of Modena, near the Secchia, 8 miles S. Modena. Pop. 3100.

SATALIA, or **ANTALIA**, a city of Caramania, in Asia Minor, beautifully situated at the head of a gulf to which it gives name, round a small harbour. The streets appear to rise behind each other like the seats of a theatre. The city is enclosed by a ditch, a double wall, and a series of square towers, about 50 yards asunder. Pop. 8000. Lat. 36. 50. N. Long. 30. 45. E.

SATARAH, a celebrated to. and fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore. It capitulated to the British in February 1818. Lat. 17. 42. N. Long. 74. 12. E.

SATAUKET, a post vil. of the United States, on Long Island. Houses, 70.

SATERLEIGH and **SATERTHWAITE**, two villages of England, in Devonshire and Lancashire.

SATHMAR, a co. of Hungary, lying adjacent to the north of Transylvania, on both sides of the river Szamos. Area, 2250 square miles. Pop. 187,000.

SATHMAR, a to. of Hungary, in the palatinate of the same name. The inhabitants carry on an active trade, and cultivate a large quantity of wine. In the neighbourhood are salt mines. Pop. 10,000. 255 miles E. Presburg.

SATILLA, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, two rivers of the United States, in Georgia, which run into the sea.

SATILLIEU, a to. of France, department of the Ardeche. Pop. 2100.

SATTERFORTH, a to. in W.R.Y. Pop. 725.

SATURNIN, St, a to. of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 1500.—2d. Another in the department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 1800.—3d, A to. in the department of the Vaucluse. Pop. 2750.

SAUCONA CREEK, in Pennsylvania, runs into the Schuylkill.

SAUGATUCK, a post vil. of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut.

SAUGHALL, GREAT, LITTLE, and MASSEY, three villages of England, in Cheshire.

SAUGUES, a to. of France, department of the Upper Loire. Pop. 3500.

SAUGUE, an opulent and flourishing town in Hindostan, province of Malwa. Lat. 23. 48. N. Long. 78. 47. E.

SAUJON, a to. of France, department of the Lower Charente. Pop. 2000.

SAULGAU, a to. of Germany in Wirtemberg. Pop. 1900.

SAULGE, St, a to. of France, department of the Nievre. Pop. 2000.

SAULIEU, a to. of France, 33 miles W. of Dijon. Pop. 3150.

SAULT, a to. of France, department of the Vaucluse. Pop. 1650.

SAULT DE NAVAILLES, a to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 2300.

SAULT, a small river of Lower Canada, which flows from the north into the St Lawrence, opposite the island of Orleans.

SAUMUR, a to. of France, in Anjou, on the Loire, over which there are two bridges. The principal street, built in a line with one of the bridges, traverses the greater part of the town, and contains the theatre and several other elegant buildings. The castle, situated on an eminence which commands the town, is a very ancient building, flanked with towers. The cavalry barracks are spacious and handsome. The town contains several squares, but part of it is not paved, and other parts are inconveniently steep. It has some interesting remains of Roman and Celtic antiquities, but its great attraction is the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Pop. 12,000. 40 miles W.S.W. Tours.

SAUNDERS'S ISLAND, an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, so called by Captain Cook. Lat. 57. 49. S. Long. 26. 44. W.

SAURAT, a to. of France, department of the Arriege. The inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of wrought iron. Pop. 5014.

SAUVAGERE, a vil. of France, department of the Orne. Pop. 3600.

SAUVES, a to. of France, in Languedoc. Pop. 2600.

SAUVETAT, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2800.

SAUVETERRE, a to. of France, between the Aveyron and the Viaure. Pop. 1200.

SAUVEUR LE VICOMTE, St. a to. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 2800.

SAUXILLANGE, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 2100.

SAVA, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto. Pop. 1600.

SAVAGE ISLAND, in the South Pacific Ocean, 33 miles in circumference. Lat. 19. 1. S. Long. 169. 37. W.

SAVANNAH, a river of the United States, which is formed by the union of the Tugeloo and Keowee. It separates South Carolina from Georgia, and runs south-east into the Atlantic. It is navigable for large vessels to the town of Savannah, 17 miles, and for boats of 100 feet keel to Augusta, 340 miles above Savannah.

SAVANNAH, a city and port of entry of the United States, in Chatham county, Georgia, on the Savannah, 17 miles from its mouth. It contains a court-house, a jail, an alms-house, an hospital, a theatre, a public library, an academy, an exchange, and several churches for different sects. Originally it was almost wholly built of wood, with very few elegant houses; but a large proportion of the houses recently erected are handsomely built of brick. The city is regularly laid out, and contains ten public squares, each consisting of two acres, with a pump in the centre. The squares and public walks are planted with china trees, which contribute much to the ornament, comfort, and salubrity of the place. Savannah is the great emporium of the state, and is a place of much trade. On the east side of the city is Fort Wane; at Five Fathom Hole is Port Jackson; and on Tybee island, near the mouth of the river, there is a lighthouse. 118 miles S.W. of Charlestown, and 123. S.E. of Augusta. Lat. 32. 8. N. Long. 81. 10. W.

SAVANNAH CHANNEL, towards the S.E. point of the S. side of the island of Jamaica, a short way west of Port Morant harbour.

SAVANNAH LA MER, a to. on the south side of the island of Jamaica, in Cornwallis county, which has a good anchorage for large vessels. Houses from 60 to 70. Lat. 18. 12. N. Long. 78. 6. W.

SAVANNAH LA MER, a to. of the east end of the island of St Domingo, on the south side of the bay of Samana.

SAVE, a large river of the Austrian empire, which rises in Illyria, and joins the Danube between Semlin and Belgrade.

SAVELLI, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, province of Calabria Citra. Pop. 2100.

SAVENAY, a to. of France, in Brittany, 18 miles N.W. Nantes. Pop. 1900.

SAVENDROOG, a celebrated fortress of the south of India, province of Mysore. Lat. 12. 56. N. Long. 77. 29. E.

SAVENIERS, a to. of France, 9 miles S.S.W. Angers. Pop. 2500.

SAVERDUN, a to. of France, 18 miles N. Foix. Pop. 2800.

SAVERNE, a well built to. of France, department of the Lower Rhine, 22 miles W.N.W. of Strasburg. Pop. 4600.

SAVIGLIANO, a fortified and well built town of Piedmont, on the Maira. It has manu-

factories of silk, cloth, and linen. Pop. 15,000. 25 miles S. of Turin.

SAVIGNANO, a to. of Italy, 23 miles S. by E. of Ravenna. Pop. 5000.

SAVIGNANO, a to. of Naples, Principato Ultra. Pop. 1800.

SAVIGNE L'EVEQUE, a to. of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 2300.

SAVIGNY SUR BRAT, a vil. of France, department of the Loir and Cher. Pop. 2600. — The name of three other towns.

SAVIN, St, a to. of France, 18 miles N. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1900.

SAVINIEN, St, a to. of France, in Saintonge, on the Charente. Pop. 3200.

SAVOLAX, a large district of Finland, bounded E. and S. by Russia proper, and W. by the Finland province of Tavastland. It is 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.

SAVONA, a province of the Sardinian states, on the western Riviera of Genoa, having the Mediterranean on the S.E. Pop. 62,000.

SAVONA, a maritime to. of Italy, in the province of that name. It had formerly two harbours, but one of these, spacious and secure, was filled up by the Genoese in 1525-28. Savona was once a place of great trade, and contained 25,000 inhabitants; but, in 1648, an explosion of 1000 barrels of gunpowder, deposited in the citadel, destroyed the half of the houses. The pop. does not now exceed 15,500. The principal articles of trade are silk, wool, and fruit, and heavy iron ware. 20 miles W.S.W. of Genoa.

SAVOY, (Savoia in Italian) a duchy in the south of Europe, forming the north-west part of the continental states of the kingdom of Sardinia, and extending from Lat. 45. 8. to 46. 28. N. It is bounded W. by France, and E. by Piedmont. It is 94 miles long, and between 60 and 70 broad; area, 3800 square miles. The surface is bleak and rugged: mountains, rocks, precipices, forests, and roaring waters, all the materials of the sublime, are its characteristic features. Savoy is the region of Mount Blanc, Mount St Bernard, Mount Cenis, Mount Iseran, Mount Valaisson, and Mount Tumet, all connected together, and forming a stupendous barrier between Savoy and Piedmont. The plough is of use only in the valleys. The high grounds are, however, cultivated with great industry; and, by various ingenious contrivances, are made productive. The products of the valleys are wheat, oats, barley, rye, and hemp. The slopes of the mountains are covered with pasture, and in favourable situations, with vines. The mountains contain also mines of iron, copper, and silver; while the forests supply fuel, both for working these, and for domestic purposes. The revolutionary war brought Savoy under subjection to France so early as the close of 1792, a situation in which it continued above 21 years. In 1815, the king of Sardinia took part with the allies, and obtained the restora-

tion of the country of his ancestors, with the exception of a small district. Pop. 501,000.

SAVR, an island in the Eastern seas, about 20 miles in length. It is beautiful and fertile. Lat. 10. 35. S. Long. 122. 30. E.

SAWBRIDGE and SAWDON, two hamlets of England, in Warwickshire and Yorkshire.

SAWLEY, a to. in Derbyshire. Pop. 1009.

SAWLEY WITH TOSSIDE, an extra pa. in W.R.Y. Pop. 588.

SAWMILL CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Potomac.

SAW-PITT, a post vil. of the United States, in West Chester co., New York.

SAWSTON, a pa. in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 771.

SAWYER'S FERRY, a small post to. of the United States, in North Carolina.

SAX, a vil. and district of Switzerland, canton of St Gall. Pop. 3000.

SAX, a to. of Spain, in Murcia, on the Tarraffa. Pop. 2200.

SAXBY, a vil. of England, in Lincolnshire.

SAXE-GOTHA, a vil. or settlement of the United States, in South Carolina.

SAXLEBY WITH INGLEBY, a pa. in Lincolnshire. Pop. 719.

SAXLINGHAM NETHERGATE, a pa. in Norfolk. Pop. 666.

SAXMUNDHAM, a market to. and pa. of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 1048.

SAXONS, LAND OR PROVINCE OF, in Transylvania, one of the three great divisions of that principality, forming the south part, adjacent to the frontier of Turkey. Area, between 3000 and 4000 square miles. Pop. 400,000.

SAXONY, KINGDOM OF, is situated towards the N.E. of Germany, and bounded S. by Bohemia, and N. by the Prussian states. It was greatly reduced by the Congress of Vienna. At present it contains the circles of Meissen, Leipsic, Erzgebirge, Vogtland, part of Merseburg, and Upper Lusatia. Area, 5770 square miles. This kingdom may be said to resemble a triangle, of which the longest side is the frontier next Bohemia, formed by a range of mountains, extending in a long line from south-west to north-east. The length of Saxony is 140 miles, its greatest breadth about 75. The chief rivers are the Elbe, which issues with a full stream from Bohemia; the two Elsters, the two Muldas, and the Queiss. In the southern and mountainous parts the valleys only are well cultivated; but in the level districts in the north, tillage is general; the products are wheat, barley, oats, and other grain; also some tobacco, and hops; and, in a few situations of favourable exposure, vines. Few countries equal Saxony in mineral riches, and in none has this department of natural history been more fully described. The topaz occurs frequently; and there are found also chrysolites, amethysts, chalcodones, cornelians, agates, jaspers, garnets; and among the coarser

stones are serpentine, amianthus, barytes, and fluates of lime. The porcelain clay in the neighbourhood of Meissen is well known; here are also fullers' earth, terrassigillata, and other minerals with an argillaceous base: petrifications are very common. The lofty primitive mountains abound in iron; the secondary in copper and lead. Next to these are arsenic, cobalt, antimony, manganese, zinc, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and borax. The salt mines and springs of Saxony are included in the districts ceded in 1815 to Prussia. There are also a few silver mines. The manufactures and trade are of greater extent than in most inland countries. The weaving of linen is an employment of old date, but it has greatly declined. Woollens are manufactured in a number of towns. Cotton spinning and weaving form great objects of manufacturing industry at Chemnitz, Plauen, and other parts. The machinery used in Saxony, though inferior to the English, has of late years been much improved. There are silk manufactures on a small scale at Leipsic, and in several smaller towns. Tanneries are more general, and the paper manufactories amount to 60. Every town of consequence has breweries and distilleries. The manufactures connected with the mines are of considerable extent, particularly at Freyberg. At Dresden also there are foundries of cannon and balls. The exports consist, in regard to raw produce, in wool and minerals; as to manufactures, in linen, yarn, woollens, and lace. The imports are silk, flax, cotton, coffee, sugar, wine, and, in certain seasons, corn. The great majority of the inhabitants are Lutherans, but there is no state religion. The institutions for education are numerous, and well conducted. Of the universities, Halle now belongs to Prussia, but Leipsic remains to Saxony, and maintains all its former reputation. After being, during many centuries, an electorate, Saxony was formed in 1806 into a kingdom, in consequence of the occupancy of Prussia by Bonaparte. The king of Saxony, as a member of the Germanic confederation, has the fourth rank in the smaller, and four votes at the larger assembly. The court, formerly kept with a certain degree of magnificence, has adopted a style of great simplicity, since the cessions of territory in 1815. Dresden is the capital. Pop. in 1837, 1,652,114.

SAXONY, a large province of the Prussian states, to the W. of Brandenburg, and N. of the kingdom of Saxony. It comprises almost the whole of the cessions made by the latter power at the congress of Vienna, and with these have been incorporated by the Prussian government, the principalities lying to the N. of the duchy of Anhalt, and to the W. of the rivers Elbe and Havel; so that the whole now forms an area of 9700 square miles, with about 600,000 inhabitants. It is divided into the governments of Magdeburg,

Merseburg, and Erfurt, and forms a distinct military division. The chief town is Magdeburg.

SATPAN, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Eastern seas, about 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 15. 13. N. Long. 145. 55. E.

SCAER, a to. of France, department of Finisterre, containing, with its parish, 4000 inhabitants.

SCAFATI, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, on the Sarno. Pop. 2300.

SCALA, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 1800.

SCALA NOVA, a well built seaport to. of Asia Minor. Pop. 1000 Turkish families, 600 Greek, 10 Jew, and 60 Armenian. 40 miles S. of Smyrna.

SCALBY, a hamlet of England, E. R. Y., 5 miles E. of Howden.

SCALBY, a vil. of England, in Lincolnshire. —Another in Yorkshire, N.R. Pop. of latter, 583; and of its pa., 1076.

SCALBY, EAST and WEST, two adjacent villages of England, in Cumberland.

SCALDWELL, a vil. of England, in Northamptonshire.

SCALE, or **SCALES**, a vil. of England, in Cornwall, near the Land's End.

SCALENGHE, a to. of Piedmont, province of Pinerolo. Pop. 2500.

SCALLOWAY, an ancient and scattered to. on the Mainland of Shetland.

SCALFA, a small island of the Hebrides, on the south-east side of Skye.—Also one of the Orkneys.

SCALPAY, another small island of the same group, on the east side of Harris. On the eastern extremity a lighthouse was erected in 1788.

SCAMPS, a beautiful vil. of the Swiss canton of the Grisons, Upper Engadine.

SCAMINO, a to. of European Turkey, in Livadia, south of Negroponte. Pop. 1200.

SCANDEROON, or **ISKENDEROON**.—See **Alexandretta**.

SCANDINAVIA, a general name given by the ancients to the great tract of country lying to the north of Germany, comprising Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

SCANIA, or **SCHONEN**, a province of Sweden, in South Gothland, bounded S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Sound. The latter separates it from Denmark. Length above 65 miles, breadth nearly 50. Pop. 260,000.

SCANZANO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 1500.

SCARBA, a small island of the Hebrides, separated from the north end of Jura, by a narrow sound.

SCARBOROUGH, a bo., market, and seaport to. of England, in the N.R.Y. a place of considerable trade, and much frequented for its mineral waters, warm baths, and sea-bathing. It stands in the recess of a beautiful bay, on the borders of the German ocean, and rising from the shore in the

form of an amphitheatre. The principal streets are spacious and well paved. The buildings on the cliff are very striking, and stand almost unrivalled in respect of situation, having in front a beautiful terrace, nearly 100 feet above the level of the sands, and commanding a variety of delightful prospects. A magnificent iron bridge of four arches, 71 feet span each, supported by stone pillars 70 feet high, connects the terrace with a beautiful promenade, 350 yards in length, leading to the Spa; and in full view of the sea, harbour, town, and castle. The plantations and public walks are agreeable; and an elegant assembly-room and a handsome theatre are open in summer evenings. The rides are varied and romantic. Scarborough has the parish church of St Mary's, and one more recently erected, called Christ Church, with several dissenting places of worship. There is an asylum for aged and infirm persons, and other charitable institutions, such as an amicable society, established in 1729, for clothing and educating poor children, a Lancasterian school, a seaman's hospital, a spinning school, and several friendly societies and Sunday schools. The ruins of the ancient castle form a very picturesque object. The promontory on which they stand rises nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, which washes the bottom of it on the north-east and south sides. The area of the castle contains about 19 acres. This structure was built about the year 1136, and became the scene of many important transactions in English history. At present there are two batteries for the protection of the town and harbour. The harbour is the only haven of consequence on the eastern coast, between the Humber and Tynemouth; hence it is much resorted to during the violent easterly storms which often prevail here. It is extensive and commodious, of easy access, and has been much improved by extensive works erected at different times. From the advantages of its harbour, the trade of Scarborough in ship-building is very considerable. Here is likewise a manufactory of sail-cloth. But to its celebrated mineral waters the prosperity of Scarborough is chiefly owing, which have rendered the town a place of resort, both for health, pleasure, and amusement. The Spa is situated on the sea-shore, a quarter of a mile to the south of the town. Here are two wells, the south and the north; saline, aperient, and chalybeate. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 8760. 40 miles N.E. of York. Lat. 54. 18. N. Long. 0. 23. W.

SCARBOROUGH, a to. of Canada, near Lake Ontario.

SCARROFT, a to. of England, W.R.Y.

SCARGILL, a hamlet of England, N.R.Y.

SCARISBRICK, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1783.

SCARLE MOUTH, a small vil. of England, in Nottinghamshire.

SCARNAFIĞI, a to. of Piedmont. Pop. 2600.

SCARPANTO, or KOJE, the ancient *Carpathos*, a small island in the Mediterranean, between Candia and Rhodes.

SCARNEG, a pa. in Norfolk. Pop. 603.

SCARPE, a river of French Flanders, which discharges itself into the Scheldt.

SCARPERIA, a town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 1600.

SCARR, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which unites with the Nith.

SCARTHINGWELL, a vil. of England, W.R. of Yorkshire.

SCASATI, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, Terra di Lavora. Pop. 2300.

SCASCAL and SCASWERTH, two villages of England, in Cumberland and Nottinghamshire.

SCAWBY WITH STURTON, a pa. in Lincolnshire. Pop. 942.

SCEAUX, a vil. of France, 5 miles S. of Paris, with a manufacture of stoneware. Pop. 1400.

SCHENHR, or SAHAR, a considerable seaport of Hadramaut, on the southern coast of Arabia. Lat. 14. 10. N. Long. 47. 50. E.

SCHERDING, a to. of Upper Austria, on the Inn, 6 miles S. of Passau. Pop. 2000.

SCHESBURG, a to. of Transylvania, near the Great Kockel. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town. Pop. 6000. 120 miles N.E. of Temesvar.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a canton in Switzerland. Area 153 square miles. Pop. 32,000.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a to. of Switzerland in the above canton, near the frontiers of Suabia, on the Rhine. It is a place of antiquity. Its public buildings are the large parish church of St John, a college with ten professors, the town library, the town-hall, and the market-house. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, and leather, and exports the wine raised in the neighbourhood. A wooden bridge is here thrown across the Rhine, and forms the only channel of communication between this town and the rest of Switzerland. Pop. 6800. 25 miles W. of Constance.

SCHAGEN, a to. of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Pop. 1500.

SCHAGEN, a to. of North Holland, 11 miles N. of Alemaar. Pop. 1500.

SCHAKEN, a vil. of East Prussia, near the great maritime inlet, the Curische Haff, 15 miles N.N.E. of Königsberg.

SCHAMACHI, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Shirvan. It was once large, populous, and commercial, but is now nearly ruined. Lat. 40. 27. N. Long. 48. 45. E.

SCHANNIS, a small to. of Switzerland, canton of St Gall, on the Linth.

SCHARANS, a large vil. in the Swiss canton of the Grisons.

SCHATTAU, or SCHATTOW, a to. of Moravia, 4 miles S.S.E. of Znaym. Pop. 1800.

SCHATZ, a to. of European Russia, go.

vernment of Tambov, on the Schata. Pop. 5700. 216 miles S.E. of Moscow.

SCHAUENBURG, a province of the electorate of Hesse Cassel, entirely detached from the rest of the territory, bounded N. E. and S. by Hanover, and W. by Schauenburg Lippe. Area, 192 square miles. Pop. 23,500.

SCHAUENBURG LIPPE, a principality of Germany, bounded E. by the Hessian province of Schauenburg, and W. by the Prussian province of Westphalia. Area, 210 square miles. Pop. 23,000.

SCHEESE, a to. of European Turkey, in Bosnia. Pop. 3000.

SCHELDT, or SCHELDE, a large river of the Netherlands, which rises in the French department of the Aisne, and flows in a northerly direction past Cambray, Bouchain, and Denain, to Valenciennes, where it becomes navigable. It passes Conde, Tournay, and Oudenarde, and reaching Ghent, is joined by the Lys. From Ghent it winds its course to Antwerp, where it is divided into the two branches of East and West Scheldt, both of which discharge themselves into the German ocean.

SCHIELESTADT, a to. of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on a canal that communicates with the Ile. It has manufactures of cotton goods, tobacco, caps, stockings, saltpetre, potash, soap, and earthenware. Pop. 9700. 25 miles S.W. of Strasburg.

SCHELLENBERG, a to. of Bavaria, 2 miles N. of Bercholtsgaden. Pop. 1800.

SCHELLING, or TERSCHELLING, an island about 9 miles from the coast of Friesland, 15 miles long and 3 broad. Pop. 2000.

SCHERNITZ, called in Hungarian Selmeez-Banya, a large mining town in the north-west of Hungary, in the midst of the most picturesque scenery, near the Raab. It is not large, but it has four extensive suburbs, parts of which are two leagues distant. The mines of Schemnitz are the most extensive in Hungary, and are hardly surpassed by any in Europe. The chief metals are gold, silver, and lead, combined with copper and arsenic. Pop. of town and suburbs, 18,000. 83 miles E. by N. of Presburg. Lat. 48. 47. 45. N. Long. 18. 54. 5. E.

SCHENECTADY, a county of the United States, in New York, on the Mohawk. Pop. 10,201.

SCHENECTADY, a city of the United States a post township, and capital of Schenectady county, New York, on the Mohawk, across which is an elegant bridge, 15 miles N.W. of Albany. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, a college, an academy for young ladies, and 4 churches richly endowed. Pop. 4258.

SCHENKENSCHANS, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the Rhine.

SCHIFFENSTADT, a to. of Germany, 10 miles E. of Wolfenbittel. Pop. 2100.

SCHIEFENHEVEL, a to. of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Pop. 1700.

SCHERWEILLER, a vil. of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 2290.

SCHESKEJEV, a to. of European Russia. Pop. 1800.

SHESTACOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Viatka. Pop. 1200.

SCHIEVELING, a maritime vil. in the province of South Holland. Pop. 3000.

SCHIEDAM, a to. of South Holland, on the Schie, noted for its distilleries of gin. Pop. 12,051. 4 miles W. of Rotterdam.

SCHIELLING, a vil. of Germany, in Bavaria, 11 miles S. of Ratisbon. Pop. 500.

SCHIERMOND, a small island on the coast of Friesland. Pop. 1100.

SCHIEVELBEIN, a to. of Pomerania, on the Rega. 53 miles E.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 1700.

SCHIFFBAU, a vil. of the Prussian province on the Rhine. Pop. 1900.

SCHILDESCH, a to. of Westphalia, 2 miles S.S.W. of Minden. Pop. 2000.

SCHILLINGFURST, a to. of Bavarian Franconia, 11 miles W. of Anspach. Pop. 1500.

SCHINZNAU, a vil. of Switzerland, canton of Aargau.

SCHIO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 24 miles N. by E. of Verona. Pop. 5000.

SCHIPPENBEIL, a to. of East Prussia, on the Alle. Pop. 2000.

SCHKEUDITZ, a to. of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster. Pop. 1500.

SCHKLOV, a to. of European Russia, on the Dnieper. Pop. 2000.

SCHLAGE, a to. of Prussian Pomerania, 15 miles W. of Dantzie. Pop. 1800.

SCHLAGENTIN, a to. of Prussian Saxony, duchy of Magdeburg. Pop. 2700.

SCHLAN, a to. of Bohemia, 18 miles N.W. of Prague. Pop. 3000.

SCHLEITHAL, a vil. of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 1800.

SCHLEITZ, a to. of Saxony, county of Reuss, 25 miles S. by E. of Jena. Pop. 4700.

SCHLESWIG. See SLESWICK.

SCHLEUSSINGEN, a to. of Germany, in Upper Saxony. Pop. 2200.

SCHLOGEL, a vil. of Prussian Silesia, county of Glatz. Pop. 1300.

SCHLUCKENAU, a to. of Bohemia, 30 miles E. of Dresden. Pop. 2800.

SCHLUSELBURG, capital of a district of the same name, a town and fortress of European Russia, on the Neva, where it issues from the lake Ladoga. It has manufactures, on a small scale, of cotton and porcelain. Pop. 3490. 24 miles E. of St Petersburg.

SCHMIEDEBERG, a to. of Prussian Silesia, among the Riesengebirge mountains, 56 miles W.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 3800.

SCHMIEGEL, a to. of Prussian Poland, 42 miles S.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 2200.

SCHMOLLEN, a to. of Germany, principality of Altenburg. Pop. 2700.

SCHMOLNITZ, a mining to. of Hungary, in a valley among the Carpathians. The mines

are of silver, copper, iron, and sulphur. Pop. 5500. 22 miles W. of Caschau.

SCHNAIDT, a large vil. of the west of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Pop. 1600.

SCHNEEBERG, a to. of Saxony, 53 miles W.S.W. of Dresden. It has a large manufacture of smalt. The town is well built, and the principal church is the largest in Saxony. Pop. 7000.

SCHNEIDEMUHL, a to. of Prussian Poland, on Kuddow, 50 miles W. of Bromberg. Pop. 2300.

SCHODAC, a township of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson. Pop. 3166.

SCHODAC LANDING, a post vil. of the United States, Columbia county, New York.

SCHOENECK, a to. of Prussia, on the Fers, 23 miles S. of Dantzic. Pop. 1600.

SCHOENINGEN, a to. of Germany, 18 miles N. Halberstadt. Pop. 3000.

SCHOHARIE, a co. of the United States, in the central part of New York. Pop. 18,945.

SCHOHARIE, a post township and vil. of the United States, and capital of Schoharie county, New York.

SCHOHARIE, a river of the United States, in new York, which runs into the Mohawk.

SCHOMBERG, a to. of Silesia, 51 miles W. S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1900.

SCHOMBERG, a to. of Moravia, 29 miles N. by W. of Olmutz. Pop. 3400.

SCHONACH, a vil. of Germany, 19 miles N.E. of Freyberg. Pop. 1600.

SCHONAU, GROS, a vil. of Germany, in Saxony, 6 miles W. of Zittau. Pop. 4000.

SCHONBERG, a to. of Moravia, 45 miles N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 3400.

SCHONBRUN, a vil. and palace belonging to the emperor of Austria, 3 miles S.W. of Vienna, the usual residence of the Imperial court.

SCHONEBECKE, a to. of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe. It has a manufacture of salt from brine springs. Pop. 5100. 7 miles S.E. of Magdeburg.

SCHONFELD, a to. of Bohemia, 18 miles E. of Egra. Pop. 1900.

SCHONFLIES, a to. of Prussia, 63 miles E.N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 1800.

SCHONGAU, a to. of Germany, 37 miles S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1300.

SCHONHEIDE, a vil. of Saxony, 9 miles W.S.W. of Schwartzberg.

SCHONLANKE, a to. of Prussian Poland, 15 miles W.S.W. of Schneidemuhl. Pop. 3600.

SCHONLINDE, a to. of Bohemia, 35 miles E.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2200.

SCHONWALD, a vil. of Prussian Silesia. Pop. 1500.

SCHOODIAK, a river of America, which runs into Passamaquoddy bay.

SCHOONHOVEN, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht. Pop. 2500.

SCHORISSE, a vil. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. Pop. 3100.

SCHOPPENSTADT, a to. of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick. Pop. 1709

SCHOREL and SCHORELDAM, two villages of the Netherlands, in North Holland.

SCHORNDORF, a to. of Germany, 17 miles E. of Stutgard. Pop. 3500.

SCHOTTEN, a to. of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. 1700.

SCHOUWEN, an island forming part of the province of Zealand, at the mouth of the Scheldt, 15 miles in length and 5 in breadth.

SCHRAMBERG, a to. of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Pop. 1800.

SCHREIBERSHAU, a vil. of Silesia, 65 miles W. by S. Breslau. Pop. 2000.

SCHIESHEIM, a to. of Germany in Baden. Pop. 2200.

SCHRITTENHOFEN, a to. of Bohemia, 70 miles S.W. Prague. Pop. 2600.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, a fortified to. of Bavaria, 21 miles N.E. Augsburg. Pop. 1500.

SCHUMLA, a large to. of European Turkey, on the great road leading from Constantinople to Wallachia, about 50 miles S. of the Danube. It contains several handsome mosques and baths, and has also a castle. Pop. 30,000. 227 miles N.N.W. Constantinople.

SCHUPFEN, a vil. of the Swiss canton of Lucerne, on the Emme. Pop. 2800.

SCHUTTENHOFEN, a to. of Bohemia, on the Watawa. Pop. 2500.

SCHUTZEN, GREAT, a to. of Hungary, 53 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 3000.

SCHUTLKILL, a co. of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

SCHUYLKILL, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware.

SCHWARACH, a thriving to. of Bavarian Franconia, principality of Anspach, on a river of the same name, which divides it into two parts. It is neatly built, and has four gates and four suburbs. It has manufactures of cotton, needles, tobacco, and broad cloth. Pop. 8000. 9 miles S.S.W. of Nuremberg.

SCHWABMUNCHEN, a to. of Germany, in Bavaria. Pop. 2000.

SCHWANDEN, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Glaris, at the confluence of the Linth and the Seruf. Pop. 4000.

SCHWARTZBURG, a district of Germany, divided into two parts. One of these divisions adjoins Saxe-Gotha; the other considerably further to the south, is near the Prussian province of Erfurt. Area, 745 square miles. Pop. 112,000.

SCHWARTZENBERG, a small principality of Franconia. Area 105 square miles. Pop. 10,000.

SCHWARZA, a small river of Germany, which falls into the Saale.

SCHWARZA, a river of Moravia, which joins the Theya.

SCHWARZACH, a small river of Bavarian Franconia, which falls into the Regnitz.

SCHWARZENAU, a vil. of Franconia, on the Maine, 12 miles E. Wurtzburg.

SCHWARZENBACK, a to. of Bavarian Franconia, on the Saale. Pop. 1700.

SCHWARZWALD, one of the four circles of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, bounded on the north by Baden. Area 1840 square miles. Pop. 425,000.

SCHWARZWASSER, the name of five rivers of Silesia; three flow into the Oder; the fourth joins the Katzbach; and the fifth the Stober.

SCHWATZ, a large and handsome to. of the Austrian States, in Tyrol, on the Inn. It has some manufactures, and in the environs are mines of copper and silver. Pop. 3000. 56 miles S. of Munich.

SCHWEDT, a town of Prussia, on the Oder, 53 miles N.E. of Berlin. Pop. 3700.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, the chief place of a principality of the same name. It has manufactures of woollen and linen. It was formerly strongly fortified and sustained several sieges. In 1807 it was taken by the French, who blew up the greater part of the fortifications, which have not since been restored. Pop. 9476. 30 miles W.S.W. of Breslau.

SCHWEIGERN, a to. of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Pop. 1800.

SCHWEINFURT, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine, 23 miles N.N.E. of Wurtzburg. Pop. 5200.

SCHWEITZ, or **SCHWYZ**, a canton of Switzerland, lying contiguous to the lakes of Zug and Lucerne. Area, 360 square miles. Pop. 40,000.

SCHWEITZ, the chief to. of the preceding canton, situated in a valley, about 2 miles from the lake of Lowerz. Pop. 5000. 26 miles S. by E. of Zurich.

SCHWELM, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, on the river Schwelm, 27 miles N.E. of Cologne. Pop. 2300.

SCHWENNINGEN, a large vil. of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Pop. 2500.

SCHWERIN, the capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, in the north of Germany, on the lake Schwerin. The grand ducal palace is situated on an island in the lake. The chief buildings and institutions are the high church, formerly a cathedral, two other Lutheran churches, a Catholic church, a poor-house, an orphan-house, an infirmary, and a synagogue. Pop. 13,000. 60 miles E. of Hamburg.

SCHWERIN, or **SCWIERZYNA**, a to. of Prussian Poland, 55 miles W. by N. of Posen. Pop. 3000.

SCHWERSENTZ, a town of Prussian Poland, 61 miles E. of Posen. Pop. 2700.

SCHWERTA, a vil. of Saxony, in Upper Lusatia. Pop. 2300.

SCHWETTE, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, on the Roer. Pop. 1400.

SCHWETZ, a to. of West Prussia, on the Vistula. Pop. 2300.

SCHWETZINGEN, a to. of Germany, 6 miles W. by S. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2200.

SCHWIEBUS, a to. of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, 104 miles N.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 3000.

SCHWYZ. See **SCHWEITZ**.

SCHYNDEL, a vil. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 3100.

SCIACCA, or **XACCA**, a seaport on the southwest coast of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzarra, called anciently *Thermæ Selinuntiae*, from the warm baths in the vicinity. It has a good appearance from a distance, but is found, on entering it, to be wretchedly built. It contains subterranean granaries, under the direction of government, for warehousing corn for export. Pop. 12,000. 41 miles S. S. W. of Palermo.

SCIGLIANO, a to. of Italy, in Calabria Citra. Pop. 5700.

SCIGLIO, a to. of the kingdom of Naples. Pop. 2000.

SCILLY ISLANDS, a group of islands, situated at the western extremity of the English Channel, about 30 miles westward of the Land's End, in Cornwall. In fine weather they are easily discernible from the coast of Cornwall, appearing like a cluster of cliffs, or fragments of ruined castles, round which rolls the vast Atlantic. The islands amount to more than 140; but six only of them are inhabited, viz.:—St Mary's, Treseau, St Martin's, St Agnes, Sampson, and Bryher. The climate is mild and healthy. The views from the islands are extremely picturesque, and greatly diversified by the vessels that are continually navigating the contiguous channels, or the more distant ocean. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, fishing, making kelp, and pilotage. Cattle are fed in most of the islands; but they are neither numerous nor remarkable for size. The crops of corn principally raised are barley, peas, and oats, with a small proportion of wheat. The number of inhabitants in all the islands is about 2500, of which St Mary's contains 1440. This is the largest, the most important, and best cultivated of the whole group. It possesses a town, with a pier, a garrison, and custom-house. On the island of St Agnes is a lighthouse, 52 feet high, surmounted by a lantern of 20 feet additional height.

SCIO, an island of the Grecian archipelago, the ancient Chios, 30 miles in length, from 10 to 18 in breadth, and 90 in circumference. It is composed of very high, and in many places rugged and rocky mountains; but these, by the industry of the inhabitants, are rendered very productive. The plain, extending for some leagues round the town of Scio, consists almost wholly of country houses and gardens, filled with orange and lemon trees. The air of Scio is very good, though, from its great communication with other places, it is exposed to the ravages of the plague. It is watered only by a few streams which can scarcely be considered as more than mountain torrents; but there are many

fine springs; and water is found almost every where by digging. The corn raised is not sufficient for the consumption of the island. The herbage is also scarce. One production almost peculiar to Seio is the mastic, with which it almost exclusively supplies Constantinople. The chief trade consists in the export of manufactured damask, and other silks, to carry on which they import a large quantity of raw silk. Their wine was celebrated in antiquity; but though they still make it good, and in considerable quantity, it is not sufficient for their own consumption. The number of towns and villages in the island amounts to about fifty. Pocock reckons the population at 100,000, Oliver at 110,000, and Turner at 150,000.

SEIO, a city, capital of the island of the same name, situated on the eastern coast of a shallow bay. There is a good road for the largest shipping, and a mole, which forms a tolerable harbour. To the east of the present city is the old town, chiefly inhabited by the lower rank of people. The town is built of stone and brick, and though the streets are narrow, contains many handsome houses. Pop. 35,000. Lat. 38. 23. 27. N. Long. 25. 54. E.

SEIORO, a co. of the United States, Ohio.

SEIORO, a river of the United States, which runs into the Ohio in lat. 38. 34. N.

SEIORO SALT-SPRINGS, a post vil. of the United States, in Ross county, Ohio.

SOIREDUN, a vil. of England, in Devonshire, on the river Dart.

SCITUATE, a to. of the United States, Massachusetts. Pop. 3470.

SECLAVONIA, a province in the south of the Austrian empire. Its shape is long and narrow, the Drave and Danube running along its northern frontier, and separating it from Hungary; while the Save, also a great river, extends along its southern confines, dividing it from Turkey. Area, 6600 square miles. Pop. 530,000. It is divided throughout almost its whole length by a chain of lofty mountains, extending from east to west, and covered with forests. The rest of the country consists of fine plains, with a fertile soil, and a climate almost as mild as that of Italy. The mountainous tracts of Selavonia are barren in dry years, and in the low grounds there are many districts too marshy for cultivation; but the greatest part of the country is well adapted to tillage, producing wheat, barley, maize, flax, hemp, and madder. The fruits are chestnuts, plums, and vines; also figs, almonds, and other products of a warm climate. The forests contain the finest oak; and water conveyance only is wanted to render it a valuable article of export. The domestic animals, horses, cattle, and sheep, are numerous, but reared with little care: of hogs, vast numbers are reared in the woods. Of the wild animals, the bear, the wolf, the fox, the polecat, and the vulture, are common. The only minerals known to exist

in large quantities, are limestone, sulphur, coal, salt, and some ferruginous substances. Manufactures are here in a very backward state.

SCOGGERBAR, a vil. of England, in Cumberland, near the sea.

SCOLE, or OSMONDISTON, a pa. in Norfolk. Pop. 617.

SCONE, or SCOON, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the Tay, above Perth. It is noted for its palace, anciently the residence of the Scottish kings, the place of their coronation, and the scene of many great actions. Population of the parish 2268.

SCOONIE, a pa. in Fifeshire. Pop. (including the to. of Leven,) 2556.

SCONSER, a small vil. of the Isle of Skye, 8 miles south of Portree.

SCOPTA, a to. of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It contains several mosques, has a fortified castle, an aqueduct, and other remains of antiquity. Pop. 8000. 110 miles N. by W. of Salonica.

SCORTON and SCOSTHORPE, two villages of England, North and West Ridings of Yorkshire.

SCOSTON, a vil. of England, in Nottinghamshire, on the Rytton, N.E. of Worksop.

SCOTBY, a vil. of England, in Cumberland, near Carlisle.

SCOTCH PLAINS, a vil. of the United States, in Essex county, New Jersey.

SCOTTER, a pa. in Lincoln. Pop. 1043.

SCOTTFORTH, a vil. of England, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Lancaster. Pop. 579.

SCOTHOLM, one of the smaller Shetland isles.

SCOTLAND, the northern division of Great Britain, is bounded on the south-east by England, and on all other sides by the sea. It is situated between 54. and 59. N. Lat.; but, including the Shetland and Orkney Islands, it extends to 61. 12. and between 1. and 5. W. Long. from Greenwich; whilst the Western Islands extend much further. Its greatest extent from north to south is 278 miles; but a direct line from Carlisle northward to the Moray Frith, does not exceed 180 miles. From the Mull of Cantyre the western coast stretches 230 miles in a straight line to Cape Wrath. The breadth under different parallels is various, from 147 to 70, and even 36 miles. Area of Scotland and its isles 32,167 square miles, or 20,586,880 acres; of which 5,485,000 acres are cultivated, 6,062,000 uncultivated, and 9,039,930 unprofitable. In 1755, the population was 1,255,663; in 1801 it was 1,599,068; and in 1831, 2,365,807; and in 1841 it amounted to 2,628,957. Scotland is divided into the following counties, viz.:—Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigton, Ayr, Renfrew, Lanark, Peebles, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, Kinross, Fife, Forfar, Perth, Argyre, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Ross,

Sutherland, Caithness, Cromarty, Orkney Islands, and Bute. These, in 1831, were subdivided into 948 parishes. Scotland is of a most diversified surface. In the northern parts it is mostly mountainous and barren, while towards the south it extends into fertile plains. It has been separated into the two great divisions of the Highlands and Lowlands, and also into the northern, the middle, and the southern. The northern division is cut off from the middle by the chain of lakes which stretch from the Moray Frith to Loch Linnhe. The middle division is separated from the southern, by the Friths of Forth and Clyde, and the Great Canal. The northern division consists generally of an assemblage of dreary mountains, with some fertile valleys intervening, chiefly towards the south and east coasts. A portion of them is clothed with herbage, more especially where sheep-farming prevails; but in general they are covered with heath; and they frequently terminate in mountain caps of solid rock, or in heaps of bare and weather-beaten stones. The middle division is also mountainous, the Grampian ranges intersecting this district, and extending from the Eastern to the Western sea, and being from 40 to 60 miles in breadth. The western parts of Argyllshire, which are also included in this district, are rugged, mountainous, and deeply indented by inlets of the sea. In these two divisions, which comprehend more than two-thirds of Scotland, the arable ground bears but a small proportion to the mountainous regions. On the eastern coast, however, the country bears a greater resemblance to England, and the proportion of the cultivated to the uncultivated land is much greater. In the Southern division we find every variety, verdant plains, watered by copious streams, and covered with innumerable cattle; gently rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast, barren moors and wild uncultivated heaths. In this district are the different ranges of the Cheviot hills; the Sidlaw hills, terminating at Perth; the Ochil hills, forming the middle division; and a third called the hills of Kilsyth and Campsie. Between the Sidlaw ridge and the Grampian mountains, lies the extensive, pleasant, and fruitful valley of Strathmore. Few countries in Europe display a greater extent of sea-coast. From Berwick, at the south-east extremity of the kingdom, the coast bends north-west to the Frith of Forth, which is an extensive inlet of the sea. The eastern part of Fife divides this frith from that of Tay, whose breadth does not exceed two or three miles. Northward on the coast of Caithness, there is a vast bay of a triangular form, the base or eastern line of which is 70 miles. Its interior part is subdivided into the friths of Moray, Cromarty, and Dornoch, separated by narrow peninsulas. The north coast, be-

tween Duncansby-head and Cape Wrath, along the Pentland frith, is bold, rocky, and dangerous. Along the western shores are many openings or inlets, where the sea runs far inland, forming safe and commodious harbours. The entrance into the Frith of Clyde is a capacious bay, bounded on the one side by Ayrshire, and on the other by Cantyre, Arran, and Bute. Thence the coast extends southward to the Mull of Galloway, the south-west extremity of Scotland. Between that point and the bottom of the Solway Frith, lie the deep bays of Wigton and Glenluce. Scotland has numerous rivers, the chief of which are in the northern division, the Beaully, Naver, Conon, &c.; in the middle division, the Spey, Dee, Don, and North and South Esk. About 30 miles further south is the Tay, one of the largest rivers in Britain. In the southern district we have the Forth, Clyde, and Tweed, and the numerous rivers which empty themselves into the Irish Sea and the Solway Frith; the Ayr, Southern Dee, Nith, Annan, and Liddel. The lakes or lochs of Scotland are numerous and extensive. The country cannot boast of mines of the more precious metals. None are now solely wrought for silver; but the lead mines contain that metal. Ironstone, iron ore, and septaria ironstone, are abundant. Copper has been discovered in many places. The other metallic substances are cobalt, bismuth, manganese, wolfram, plumbago, and mercury; the latter in very small quantities. Coal is abundant in the southern and middle districts. Limestone, freestone or sand-stone, and slate, are found in every district. Marbles are also found. Most of the gems and precious stones have been found among the mountains, the diamond excepted. The Scotch pebbles are of many beautiful hues. Jasper occurs in great variety; and rock crystal, commonly denominated cairngorm, from the mountain of that name in Banffshire. Chalcedony is also found. The nature of the soil is various. There are many valleys or straths, even in the Highlands, which are exceedingly productive; and the southern and middle districts contain excellent land, and are as productive as any in the island. Scotland produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, hay, potatoes, turnips, &c.; flax and hemp, but in no great quantities; and, in general, all the sorts of crop which are raised in England. Horticulture is making rapid increase in every part. Apples and other fruits are produced in abundance. Of late many extensive tracts of waste land have been planted with wood. Owing to its situation in the midst of the ocean, and in a high northern latitude, the climate of Scotland is extremely variable. From its insular situation, however, the cold in winter is not so intense, nor the heat in summer so great, as in similar latitudes on the continent. The greatest height of the thermometer that has ever yet been observed is 92 degrees of Fahrenheit,

and the lowest at Edinburgh, 31st December 1783, is three degrees below zero. Its ordinary range is from 84 to 8 degrees, though it seldom maintains these extremes for any length of time. The annual average temperature may be estimated at from 45 to 47 degrees. Like most other mountainous countries, it is subject to rain, especially on the western coasts. The general average quantity that falls appears to be from 30 to 31 inches. The wild animals are the fox, the badger, the otter, the wild-cat, the hedgehog, the stag, the roe, the hare, the rabbit, the weasel, the mole, and some other small quadrupeds. The domestic animals are the same as those of England. The native breed of black cattle and sheep is considerably different, being smaller in size, but affords more delicious food. Of the feathered tribe, pheasants are to be found in the woods; also that beautiful bird called the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, now become exceedingly rare; the ptarmigan, the black game, and grouse, are abundant in the heathy mountains; and in the low grounds are partridges, snipes, plovers, &c. Scotland has most of the English singing birds, except the nightingale. Aquatic fowls are numerous in the islands. Flax and hemp are manufactured into a variety of fabrics, such as sheetings, osnaburghs, bagging and canvass. The manufacture of finer linen has fallen off in Scotland, having been superseded partly by the importation of Irish cloth. Spinning machines have now been generally introduced. The cotton manufactures have been carried, by means of machinery, to an astonishing extent. Muslins and other fabrics are executed in great perfection. To these have been added brocades, lappets of all sorts, imitation shawls, gauzes, and other works of the most fanciful, delicate, and ornamental kinds. Cambrics, shirtings, sheetings, tweels, stripes, checks, pulicates, ginghams, shawls, &c. are fabricated in a superior manner. Glasgow, Paisley, and the surrounding districts, are the chief seats of the cotton manufacture. Calico printing, in all its branches, is also carried to a great extent. The iron-works established in Scotland deserve particular attention: that at Carron, near Falkirk, is the largest manufactory in Europe. A considerable proportion of Scottish ironmongery is exported to America, the West Indies, and other British colonies. Coach-making, musical-instrument making, &c. are carried on in the principal towns; shipbuilding also forms a most important branch of industry; and dockyards for the building and repairing of vessels are formed in the different seaports. There are manufactories of glass for all the different sorts of bottle, window, and flint glass; also of soap, candles, and starch; salt, &c. There are tanneries and breweries in all the considerable towns, and distilleries for spirits in different parts. The whale fishery to Davis' Straits

and Greenland has of late years fallen off greatly. The white fishery is prosecuted with great industry along the Moray Frith, Orkney and Shetland, and the Western islands. The herring fishery is carried on along the whole coast of the kingdom with great success, and the salmon fishery in many of the rivers. From the ports on the eastern coast of Scotland a great trade is carried on to Holland, Norway, Sweden, and the different states on the shores of the Baltic. The imports principally consist of flax, hemp, yarn, linen, iron, corn, wood, tallow, and other commodities produced in these countries; and in return, colonial produce, cotton goods, and other manufactured articles, are exported. The chief shipping ports on the east coast are Leith, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Banff, and Inverness. The trade with Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, is carried on from Leith and some other ports. The commerce of the west coast centres almost entirely in the Clyde, which is the grand emporium of the North American, West Indian, and South American trade. Several vessels have sailed from Greenock, to carry on the trade to India, since, by the relaxation of the company's monopoly in 1814, it was partially thrown open to the merchants of this country. The inhabitants of Scotland may be divided into two great classes, viz. Highlanders and Lowlanders, whose language, dress, and customs, are very different. The language of the Highlanders is that species of the Celtic called Gaelic. Their ancient dress is gradually giving way to a more modern costume, although it is still retained in many places, and often worn by gentlemen on particular occasions. It is formed of woollen stuff, checkered with different colours, well known by the name of tartan. The inhabitants of the low country more resemble the English in their dress and manners, though in the country parts some peculiarities remain. Their language is English, with a mixture of the Scotch dialect. The Presbyterian system of religion was established in Scotland in 1560. It is founded on a parity of ecclesiastical authority among all its presbyters, excluding any pre-eminence of order, all its ministers being held equal in rank and power. It is also exceedingly simple in its forms, admitting of no outward splendour or ceremony, nor any of those aids to devotion which are supposed to be derived from painting or music. The tenets are Calvinistic. There are numerous bodies of dissenters from the established church, but the more considerable of them only differ from it as to certain points of church government. An act, passed in the reign of William and Mary, ordains that there shall be a school and a schoolmaster in every parish. These establishments, in which are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and also Latin and Greek, have been attended with the happiest ef-

fects; having spread the spirit of improvement among all classes. Scotland has four universities, namely, at Edinburgh, St Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. The ancient constitution of the country was superseded at the union with England in 1707. In the house of peers the Scottish nobility are represented by 16 of their number. In the house of commons Scotland sends 53 members, who represent counties, cities, and burghs. She still retains her own ancient laws and institutions. The Court of Session, which consists of 13 members, is the highest civil judicatory, and the court of justiciary, which is composed of seven members, is the supreme court in criminal matters. Every county has a chief magistrate called a sheriff, whose jurisdiction extends to certain criminal cases, and to all civil matters, which are not by special law or custom appropriated by other courts. The magistrates of cities and burghs have jurisdiction within their bounds. Scotland was first visited by the Romans under Agricola, who penetrated to the foot of the Grampian mountains. It was afterwards the prey of hostile tribes, and was exposed to the ravages of the Norwegians and Danes, with whom many bloody battles were fought. Various contests were also maintained with England. Robert Bruce, however, secured the independence of the country, and his title to the throne, by the decisive battle of Bannockburn in 1314. He was succeeded by his son David, on whose death, without issue, in 1371, the crown devolved on the house of Stewart, in the person of Robert Stewart, son of Marjory Bruce, daughter of the renowned King Robert. Under the sway of the Stewarts, contests with England were frequent. At length, on the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603, King James VI. ascended the throne of England, as nearest heir, and thus the two hostile kingdoms were united into one great monarchy. The union was strengthened and extended by the treaty of 1707, since which auspicious era Scotland has exceedingly prospered, as is evident from the fact, that the annual value of lands and houses in 1748 was estimated at £822,857, and that in 1815 it was assessed at £6,652,655. The great increase in the population has been stated at the beginning of this article.

SCOTLAND, a small hamlet of England, in the isle of Purbeck, Devonshire.

SCOTT, a county of the United States, in the north part of Kentucky.—Also a county in the south-west of Virginia.

SCOTTER, a pa. in Lincoln. Pop. 1043.

SCOTTON, a hamlet of England, W.R. of Yorkshire.

SCRAFTON, a hamlet of England, N.R. of Yorkshire.

SCRANENBURG, a vil. of the United States, in Bergen county, New Jersey.

SCRAYINGHAM, a vil. of England, E.R. of Yorkshire.

SCRIBAN, a large and handsome port of the east coast of the isthmus of Panama.

SCRIVEN, a to. of England, W.R. of Yorkshire. Pop. with Tentergate, 1598.

SCRIVEN, a county of the United States, Georgia.

SCRIVIA, a small river of Italy. It falls into the Po, N. of Tortona.

SCROON, a river of the United States, New York, the N.E. branch of the Hudson.

SCUTTHORPE, a pa. of England, in Norfolk. Pop. 619.

SCUTARI, a lake in the west of European Turkey, in Albania, about 16 miles in length, and 7 in breadth.

SCUTARI, a large fortified to. of European Turkey, in Albania, on the river Boyana, at the S.E. extremity of the lake of Scutari. Its position is very favourable for defence, and its highest point is crowned by a castle. The town consists of four quarters, and it has several mosques and Greek churches. Pop. Turks, Greeks, and Albanians, 16,000. 448 miles W. of Constantinople.

SCUTARI, a large town on the Bosphorus, opposite to Constantinople. Its site is one of the most beautiful imaginable. The minarets of Scutari, and the hills above it, command the most brilliant views of Constantinople and the surrounding scenery. It carries on a considerable trade, being a rendezvous for the caravans which come from the interior of Asia. Pop. 35,000.

SCYBOR-Y-COED, a to. in Cardigan. Pop. 701.

SCYLLA, a well-known promontory and current of the Mediterranean, in the strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from the Neapolitan territory. Height about 200 feet.

SDILLES, or **SDILL**, two islands in the Grecian archipelago, betwixt Naxia and Andro. The larger island is about 17 miles in circuit; the other is only 8 miles in circuit.

SEA, a river in the north of Spain, which flows south, and joins the Esla.

SEABOROUGH, and **SEABROOK**, two hamlets of England, Somersetshire, and Buckinghamshire.

SEACKLETON, a hamlet of England, N.R. Y.

SEACOMBE, a vil. of England, in Cheshire, 10½ miles N. E. of Great Neston.

SEACROFT, a hamlet of England, W.R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 918.

SEAFORD, a bo. and pa. of England, in Sussex. Pop. 1098.

SEAFORTH, LOCH, an arm of the sea on the coast of Scotland, on the south side of the island of Lewis.

SEAGRY, UPPER and LOWER, two hamlets of England, in Wiltshire.

SEAL, a pa. of England, in Kent. Pop. 1454.

SEALE, NETHER and UPPER, two adjoining hamlets of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 1222.

SEALKOTE, a city and fortress of Hindos-

tan, province of Lahore. Lat. 32. 44. N. Long. 73. 58. E.

SEAMER, two hamlets of England, N.R. Y.

SEAMER, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ure.

SEARA, a town and fortress of Brazil, and capital of a province of the same name. Pop. 1200. Lat. 3. 31. S. Long. 32. 28. W.

SEATMOORTHON, a small vil. of England, in Cumberland, near Cockermouth.

SEATON, a river of England, in Cornwall, which falls into the English channel.

SEATON, a to. of England, in Cumberland, 3 miles N.E. of Workington.—2d. A hamlet in Durham.—3d. A village in Yorkshire.—4th, a pa. in Devonshire. Pop. 1803.

SEATON, a fishing vil. of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the Moray frith.

SEATON CAREW, a vil. of England, on the sea coast of Durham.

SEATON DELAVAL, a vil. of England, county of Northumberland.

SEBASTIAN, St, a well built to. of Spain, capital of the province of Guipuzcoa, at the mouth of the Urumea. The town is fortified with bastions and half-moons; the citadel stands on a conical eminence, accessible only by a path winding round it in a spiral form. The harbour is small, and capable of containing only about 30 merchantmen, but it is perfectly secure. Here are three churches, five convents, an hospital, and about 12,000 inhabitants. Ships' anchors, cables, and leather, are manufactured. St Sebastian was taken by the British in 1813. It was the scene of some operations during the Carlist insurrection in 1836, having been the head-quarters of the British auxiliary legion under General Sir De Lacy Evans. 8 miles W. of Fontarabia, 40 E. of Bilbao.

SEBASTIAN, St, a seaport and capital of the island of Gomera, one of the Canaries.

SEBASTIAN, St, an island in the Atlantic ocean, separated from the coast of Brazil by a strait about 3 leagues wide. Lat. 23. 45. S.

SEBASTIAN, St, DE LOS REYES, a city of Caraccas, in the province of Venezuela, on the Guarico. Its pastures feed large herds of cattle. Pop. 3500. 28 leagues S. S. W. of Caraccas. Lat. 9. 54. N.

SEBASTIAN, St, a town of Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 1600.

SEBASTICOOK, a river of the United States, in Maine, which flows into the Kennebeck.

SEBASTOPOL. *See* SEVASTOPOL.

SEBERGHAM, a pa. of England, in Cumberland. Pop. 840.

SEBENICO, a to. of Austrian Dalmatia, near the mouth of the Kerka, 143 miles N.W. of Ragusa. There is a very handsome Gothic cathedral. Pop. 5000.

SEBNITZ, a to. of Germany, in Saxony, 22 miles E.S.E. of Dresden. Pop. 2400.

SEROO, a considerable river of Morocco, which falls into the sea near Algiers.

SECHRELLS ISLANDS. *See* Seychelles.

SECHURA, a to. of Peru, jurisdiction of Piura, on the Piura, about a league from the coast of the Pacific. It has 400 families, all Indians. 180 miles N.N.W. of Truxillo.

SECKENHEIM, a vil. of Germany, in Baden, Pop. 1000.

SECKINGERS, a petty to. of Germany, 4 miles E. of Mannheim. Pop. 1300.

SECLIN, a to. of French Flanders, 4 miles S. of Lille. Pop. 2650.

SECONDIGLIANO, a to. of the kingdom of Naples. Pop. 4800.

SECONDO, St, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 1600.

SEDAN, a fortified to. of France, department of the Ardennes, on the Meuse. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. It has manufactures of superfine woollens; also of fire-arms and copper articles; and a cannon foundry. Pop. 14,000.

SEDBERG, a m. t. and pa. of England, W.R. Y. It has a manufacture of iron articles. Pop. 4711.

SEDBURGHAM CHURCH, a vil. of England, in Cumberland.

SEDDLESCOMB, a pa. of England, in Sussex. Pop. 732.

SEDFIELD, a to. of England, county of Durham. Pop. of pa. 2178.

SEDFORD, a pa. of England, in Norfolk. Pop. 595.

SEDEGWICK, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Kendal.

SEDGILL, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles from Newcastle.

SEDGWICK, a seaport and post to. of the United States, in Maine.

SEDLITZ, a vil. of Bohemia, 17 miles W. of Leutmeritz, noted for its mineral waters. Also a village of Germany, in Saxony, 2 miles S. W. of Pirna.

SEE BEEROO, or SI BIRU ISLE, an island on the west coast of Sumatra, about 70 miles in length by 10 in average breadth.

SEENHAUSEN, a to. of Prussian Saxony. 15 miles W. of Brandenburg. Pop. 1700.—Another, 70 miles W.N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 2100.

SEEND, or SEEN, a pleasantly situated village and parish of England, in Wiltshire. Pop. 1011.

SEER, a principality of Arabia, in the province of Ommon, extending from Cape Mus-sendoon, along the coast of the Persian gulf.

SEERDHUNA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Delhi. It is a populous and thriving place. Lat. 29. 12. N. Long. 77. 31. E. 47 miles N.N.E. of Delhi.

SEESSEN, a to. of Lower Saxony, duchy of Brunswick. Pop. 2000.

SEETAMOW, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa. It contains 2000 houses. Lat. 24. 2. N. Long. 75. 26. E.

SEEWEE BAY, or BULL'S HARBOUR, on the coast of South Carolina.

SEEZ, an old to. of France, in Normandy, on the Orne. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, fustians, and stockings. Pop. 5000. 126 miles W. of Paris.

SEGARY, a vil. of England, in Wiltshire, situated on the Avon.

SEGEER, a to. of Denmark, in Holstein, on the Trave, 28 miles N.E. of Hamburg. Pop. 1400.

SEGO, a large city, capital of the kingdom of Bambarra, in Central Africa, first visited by Park. This city is divided into four distinct towns, two of which are on the northern, and two on the southern bank. These towns are surrounded with high mud walls; the houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs; some of them have two stories, and many of them are whitewashed. Moorish mosques are also seen in every quarter. Pop., as estimated by Park, 30,000. Lat. 14. 10. N. Long. 2. 30. W.

SEGOZAC, a to. of France, department of Charente. Pop. 2500.

SEGORBE, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, on the Murviedro. Its cathedral has some good paintings. It has manufactures of paper, starch, and pottery. Pop. 15,000. 50 miles N.W. of Valencia.

SEGOVIA, an inland province of Spain, lying between those of Madrid and Valladolid. The rivers are the Ebro, the Eresma, the Xarama, and the Duraton. Area, 3650 square miles. Pop. 200,000.

SEGOVIA, a to. of Spain, capital of the above province, on a rocky eminence between two deep valleys, the one watered by the Eresma, the other by a brook. It is surrounded by a wall in the Moorish style, crowned at intervals with turrets. The streets are narrow, crooked, and in several parts steep: the suburbs are built on more even ground. It contains a number of convents and churches, of which the most remarkable is the cathedral, a large pile, partly Grecian, partly Gothic, erected in the 16th century. The Alcazar, or ancient palace, is a Moorish building. The most remarkable monument of Segovia is the aqueduct, a Roman work of great boldness and grandeur. It is built of freestone, without cement, and contains in all 159 arches, supported on pillars, some of which are 80 feet in height. Segovia has long been noted for its woollen manufactures. Other branches of industry are dyeing, and the making of pottery, paper, and lead. Pop. 10,000. 47 miles N.N.W. of Madrid.

SEGRE, a petty to. of France, department of the Maine and Loire.

SEGRE, a large river of Spain, which joins the Ebro near Mequinenza.

SEGUIN, an island of the United States, on the coast of Maine, with a lighthouse, 3 miles from the mouth of Kennebeck river.

SEGUR, a to. of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop. 1600.

SEGURA, a to. and castle of Portugal, province of Beira, situated on a hill.

SEGURA, a large river of Spain, which enters the Mediterranean. 16 miles S.S.W. of Alicant.

SEGURA, a small to. in the N.E. of Spain, 21 miles S.S.W. of St Sebastian.

SEGURA DE LA FRONTERA, a city of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, 70 miles from Xalappa. Pop. 1000.

SEHWAUN, a to. of Hindostan, province of Sindé, on the Indus, 65 miles N.N.W. from Hyderabad. Lat. 26. 11. N. Long. 68. 7. E.

SEIBO, a to. of Hispaniola, on a small river, and containing, within its jurisdiction, 5000 persons. 50 miles E.N.E. of St Domingo.

SEIFINCOT, a vil. of England, in Gloucestershire, 4 miles from Stow.

SEIGHFORD, a pa. of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 890.

SEIL, one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, about three miles long, and two broad.

SEILLANS, a to. of France, department of the Var. Pop. 2300.

SEILLE, a river of France, which falls into the Saone, near Tournus.

SEILLE LA GRANDE, a river of France, which falls into the Moselle.

SEINE, one of the four great rivers of France. It rises in the mountains of Burgundy, flows northwards through Champagne to Troyes, receives the Aube, (nine miles above which the navigation commences,) and turning to the west, is joined by the Yonne, a river from the south, and before reaching Paris, by the Marne, a larger stream, flowing from the west. At Paris, the Seine varies from 300 to 500 feet in width; and it soon after receives an addition to its stream by the influx of the Oise, when, pursuing a winding course to the north-west, it passes Rouen, and discharges itself into the sea at Havre de Grace. Length of its course 400 miles.

SEINE, a department in the north of France, which is in fact nothing more than the capital. Its district forms a tract nearly square, of which the breadth is about 16 miles. Pop., in 1836, 1,106,891, which exceeds the population of any other department of France.

SEINE, LOWER, a department in the north of France, comprising the north-east part of Normandy, and bounded on the north and west by the English channel. Extent, 2334 square miles. Pop., in 1836, 720,525.

SEINE AND MARNE, a department in the north-east of France, occupying the western part of Champagne. Extent, 2181 square miles. Pop., in 1836, 325,881.

SEINE AND OISE, a department of the north-east of France, adjacent to that of the Oise, and to that of the Seine and Marne. Extent, 2169 square miles. Pop., in 1836, 449,582.

SEISDON, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire, 6 miles from Wolverhampton.

SEISTAN, or **SEGESTAN**, an extensive province in the east of Persia, lying between Candahar and Korassan on the north, Mekran and Beloochistan on the south, and inclosed within the boundaries of the kingdom of Afghanistan. It is about 300 miles in length, and 160 in breadth.

SEIX, a to. of France, department of the Arriege. Pop. 2300.

SEL HAJAR, a vil. of Lower Egypt, on the site of the ancient Sais, several remarkable monuments of which may still be traced. 18 miles S.S.E. of Faoua.

SELATTYN, a pa. of England, in Salop. Pop. 1142.

SELB, a to. of Bavarian Franconia, 14 miles S.E. of Hof. Pop. 1500.

SELBORNE, a pa. of England, in Southamptonshire. Pop. 924.

SELBY, a m. t. of England, W.R.Y., on the Ouse, over which is a handsome wooden bridge. The principal business consists in ship-building, and in the manufacture of leather, sail-cloth, and iron articles. Selby is of great antiquity, and was the birthplace of Henry I., son of William the Conqueror. William had, in 1070, erected a monastery here, of which the abbey church seems to have been a very spacious and elegant structure. Pop. 4600. 14 miles S. by E. of York.

SELE, a river of Italy, in the west of the kingdom of Naples. It falls into the gulf of Salerno.

SELEFKEH, a to. of Caramania, in Asia Minor, near the mouth of a river called Ghiuk Sooyoo, the ancient Calicadnus. It is merely an assemblage of mud and wooden huts. It is the site of the ancient Seleucia, vestiges of which still exist. Lat. 36. 20. N. Long. 33. 55. E.

SELENGA, a considerable river of Siberia, in the southern part of the government of Irkoutsk, which falls by three mouths into the lake Baikal.

SELENGINSK, a to. of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Irkoutsk, on the Selenga. Houses 150. Lat. 51. 6. G. N. Long. 107. 3. E.

SELIGENSTADT, a to. of Germany, on the Maine, 17 miles E.S.E. of Frankfurt. Pop. 2300.

SELINTY, a cape of Caramania, in Asia Minor, formed by a bold and romantic headland, on which are the ruins of the ancient Trajanopolis.

SELINUS, or **SELINUNTE**, formerly a celebrated city on the coast of Sicily, at the mouth of the river Heraclea. Its ruins are still seen.

SELKIRK, a co. in the south of Scotland, of small extent, and of a very irregular figure, extending from south-west to north-east. Its boundaries are neither marked out by the natural division of mountains, nor by the course of running streams, and it intersects, and is itself intersected in various parts, by the en-

croachments of the neighbouring counties. Selkirkshire is bounded W. and N. by Peeblesshire and Mid-Lothian, E. and S.E. by Roxburghshire, and S. by the county of Dumfries. Its greatest length is 28 miles, and its greatest breadth 18 miles. Area, 168,320 acres. It presents a continued succession of mountains, gradually rising one above another in loftiness, very different in shape and magnitude, mostly green and bare, though several are heathy, and one or two covered with trees. Between the hills narrow and well watered valleys are every where interspersed. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala, all pastoral streams, the beauties of which are celebrated in Scottish song. The chief manufactures are woollen cloth, stockings, tanned leather, and different implements of husbandry. Selkirkshire sends one member to parliament. Pop. 6833, giving only 26 inhabitants to a square mile.

SELKIRK, a royal burgh of Scotland, and chief town of the county to which it gives name, pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence below the confluence of the Yarrow and the Ettrick, near the borders of Roxburghshire. The town has lately been greatly improved. Many new houses have been built in a good style, together with a town-house, and a jail. In 1839 a statue of Sir Walter Scott, long sheriff of the county, was erected. Manufactures of various woollen stuffs are carried on. Of 80 citizens, who followed James IV., and distinguished themselves at the battle of Flodden, a few only returned. The corporation of weavers still preserve a standard taken from the enemy by a member of that body. The sword of William Brydone, the town-clerk, who led the citizens to the battle, and was knighted for his valour, also remains in the possession of one of the inhabitants, who is his lineal descendant. Pop. of town and parish 2833. 36 miles S. of Edinburgh.

SELLA, a river of Spain, in the Asturias, which falls into the bay of Biscay.

SELLA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, north of Alicante. Pop. 2000.

SELLAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris.

SELLES, a to. of France, department of the Loir and Cher. Pop. 3850.

SELONGEX, a to. of France, department of the Cote d'Or. Pop. 1600.

SELSEY, a vil. and pa. of England, in Sussex, on a peninsula formed by an inlet of the sea called Selsey harbour. Pop. 821. 7 miles S. of Chichester.

SELSTON, a pa. of England, in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1580.

SELTERS, or **LOWER SELTERS**, a vil. of Germany, 24 miles N. of Mentz, noted for one of the most celebrated mineral springs in Europe.

SELTZ, a to. of France, on the Rhine, 27 miles N. of Strasburg. Pop. 2000.

SILVA BAXA, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, 43 miles N.E. of Rosàs. Pop. 3600.

SELWORTHY, a pa. of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 558.

SEMAO, an island in the Eastern seas, 24 mile long, and from 8 to 10 broad.

SEMARIAH, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa. In 1820 it contained 1000 houses.

SEMENDRIA, a to. of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Danube, 20 miles S.E. of Belgrade. Pop. 9000.

SEMINARA, a to. of Italy, in the south of Naples. Pop. 1800.

SENINGTON, a ha. of England, in Wiltshire, 3 miles N.E. of Trowbridge.

SEMLEY, a pa. of England, in Wiltshire. Pop. 700.

SEMLIN, a fortified to. of Slavonia, separated from Belgrade by the Sava. Pop. 10,000.

SEMOY, a river of the Netherlands, which flows into the Maese.

SEMPACH, a small to. of Switzerland, on Lake Sempach, 24 miles S.W. of Zurich.

SEMPUR EN AUXOIS, a to. of France, 34 miles N.W. of Dijon. Pop. 5100.

SEMUREN-BRIONNAIS, a to. of France, department of the Saône and Loire. Pop. 4750.

SENA, a Portuguese settlement in Eastern Africa, about 247 miles up the great river Zambeze. Pop. 2000.

SEMAN, a township of England, in the county of Cornwall. Pop. 637.

SENAS, a vil. of France, department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Pop. 1200.

SENCE, a river of England, in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. It joins the Anker.

SAND, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 1483.

SENECA, a co. of the United States, in the state of New York. Chief towns, Waterloo and Ovid.

SENECA, a vil. of the United States, in Junius county, New York.

SENECA CREEK, a river of the United States, Maryland. It joins the Potomac.

SENECA LAKE, a lake of the United States, in New York, 35 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad.

SENECA RIVER, a river of the United States, in New York, which flows from Seneca lake N.E. into the Oswego.

SENECEY, a to. of France, department of the Saône and Loire. Pop. 1800.

SENEFFE, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Hainault, the scene of a sanguinary battle in 1674, between the prince of Orange and the prince of Conde. Pop. 3000. 12 miles N.W. of Charleroi.

SENEGAL, a large river of Africa, the principal one which falls into the sea on its western coast, and the course of which was not accurately known till the journey of Park into Africa. It has its source in the great range of mountains that traverses Manding and Jallonkadoo, and from the other side of which the Niger takes its rise. From these

descend a succession of rivers, the principal of which, called on the spot the Ba Fing, or Black river, is considered as the main branch of the Senegal. Its source has never been precisely explored; but it may be fixed pretty nearly in 7. 0. W. long. and 11. 50. N. lat. The Ba Faleme, and the Ba Lee, or Kokorro, are also great streams, which, joining the Senegal in the kingdom of Gallam, render it a river of the first magnitude. After passing Gallam, the Senegal rolls over a level plain; and about sixty leagues from its mouth the level is so complete, that the river does not descend in that space more than two feet and a half. It is bordered by vast woods, obstructed by thick underwood, and filled with numberless species of birds. Crocodiles and other amphibious animals abound in the upper part of the river. The Senegal, in this level part of its course, separates into branches, which form several large islands. Its entrance is obstructed by a formidable bar, consisting of a ridge of sand stretching across its mouth at a little distance under water. The mouth is in Lat. 16. 30. N.

SENEGAL, GOVERNMENT OF, the name given by the French to their great African settlement, situated at the mouth of the above river, which was begun in 1637. St Louis, the capital of the French settlements on the Senegal and in Africa, is situated on an island in the middle of the river, which is here of considerable breadth. The most important branch of the commerce of this settlement consists in procuring the gum known in commerce by the name of gum Senegal, which has been ascertained by experiment to be much superior to all the eastern kinds, and even to that of Arabia. In the war of 1756, this country yielded to Britain, and was ceded at the peace of 1763. The French retook it 1779, and retained it by the peace of 1783. They lost it again in the revolutionary wars, but in 1814 it was restored to them.

SENGLIA, a to., or rather part of the city of Vallette, in the island of Malta, divided by a canal from Vittoriosa. Pop. 5500.

SENJEN, a large island on the coast of Norway, 52 miles long and 38 broad.

SENLI, a to. of France, department of the Oise. The cathedral is admired for its architecture. Pop. 5016. 30 miles N. of Paris.

SENNA, a flourishing little to. of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 80 miles S.S.E. of Mosul. Pop. 8000.

SENNAAR, a country in the north-east of Africa, on the banks of the Nile, having Abyssinia on the east and south, Darfur on the west, Dongola and Nubia on the north. At the time of the rains, which take place about the end of August and the beginning of September, the country assumes a most delightful appearance, resembling the pleasantest parts of Holland. The Nile flows through an immense plain above a mile broad, full to the very brim but never overflowing. Soon

after, the rains cease; the dhourra then ripens, the leaves turn yellow and rot, the lakes putrefy, and all the beauty disappears. Sennaar produces within itself few commodities fit for trade; and what trade it carries on consists chiefly in exchanging the productions of interior Africa with those of Egypt and Arabia. The most extensive communication is with Suakin and Jidda, by Shendi, and thence across the tract extending from the Nile to the Red Sea. With Egypt the intercourse is conducted by two different routes. The commodities drawn from interior Africa, for export to Egypt and Arabia, are gold dust, called tibbar, ivory, civet, rhinoceros' horns, but above all, slaves. The foreign commodity chiefly sought after is blue cotton cloth from Surat; also spices, hardware, and toys, particularly a species of black beads made at Venice. Sennaar was an independent state till 1822, when it was conquered by Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt. It now constitutes a part of the Egyptian province called Beled-es-Soodan, (the country of the Blacks.) The province is governed by a Sandjar, who resides in Karstoun, a town situated at the junction of the two great branches of the Nile, and which since the conquest of the country has risen from the condition of a miserable village to that of a thriving place containing about 18 000 inhabitants.

SENNAAR, a city, formerly the capital of the above province, of the Bahr el Azrek, about 200 miles previous to its junction with the Bahr el Abiad, or main branch of the Nile. It stands upon ground merely high enough to secure it against the rise which takes place during the rainy season. The houses are in general poorly built. They have flat roofs, which form agreeable terraces. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 13. 34. 36. N. Long. 33. 30. 30. E.

SENNECEY LE GRAND, a to. of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Pop. 2400.

SENNE, a small slow-flowing river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Dyle.

SENNEN, a pa. of England, Cornwall. Pop. 689.

SENS, a to. of France, department of the Yonne. Its cathedral is much admired. It has manufactures of woollens, velvet, stockings, gloves, and leather. Pop. 9095. 84 miles S.E. of Paris.

SEPTON, a pa., Lancashire. Pop. 4485.

SEPINO, a to. of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. Pop. 3300.

SEPT-MONCEL, a vil. of France, department of the Jura. Pop. 2750.

SEPULVEDA, a to. of Spain, province of Segovia, 24 miles E.N.E. of Segovia. Pop. 1600.

SERA, a to. and district of Hindostan, in Mysore, 92 miles N. by E. from Seringapatam. Lat. 13. 44. N. Long. 76. 58. E.

SERAING, a large vil. of the Netherlands, on the Maese. Pop. 2000.

SERAMICA, a large river of South America, which, after a winding course of about 100 miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

SERAMPORE, a to. of Bengal, belonging to the Danes, on the Bhaggarutty or Hoogly river, 12 miles above Calcutta. The houses are built of brick, plastered with mortar, and have flat roofs, with balconies and Venetian windows, but few of them are more than two stories high. There is a handsome church, and a battery of twelve pieces of cannon near the flag-staff; but the town is not fortified. Serampore has become a city of note from its being the seat of the earliest and most successful English Christian mission. The resident inhabitants amount to 13,000. Lat. 22. 45. N. Long. 88. 26. E.

SERANGANI, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, about five leagues from Magindanao, between the 5th and 6th degrees of N. Lat.

SERAVALLE, a to. of Austrian Italy, district of Treviso, on the river Mischio. Pop. 5000.

SERAVALLE, a to. of Italy, on the Scrivia, 18 miles N. Genoa. Pop. 2400.

SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which falls into the Mediterranean, 4 miles N.N.W. of Pisa.

SERGIFFE, the capital of a province of the same name in Brazil. It has a handsome parish church. Pop. 500 housekeepers. Lat. 11. 40. S. Long. 37. 30. 30. W.

SEREGIPPE, a river of the same province and kingdom, which runs S.S.E. into the bay.

SEREGNO, a vil. of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. Pop. 330.

SERENT, a to. of France, department of Morbihaud. Pop. 2600.

SERES, or **SIRUS**, a to. of European Turkey, in Macedon. It has a number of handsome mosques, baths, and other public edifices. Its manufactures of towels and other strong linen cloth, are the most noted in the Levant; and those of cotton stuffs are very extensive. Pop. 30,000. 45 miles N.E. of Salonica.

SERETH, a large river of European Turkey. It joins the Danube at Brailow.

SERETH, a to. of Austrian Galicia, on the river Sereth, 80 miles W.N.W. of Jassy. Pop. 2000.

SERGATSCH, a to. of European Russia, 75 miles S.E. of Niznei-Novgorod. Pop. 1800.

SERGINES, a to. of France, department of the Yonne. Pop. 1500.

SERINAGUR, or **GERWALL**, a principality of Northern Hindostan, situated chiefly between the 30th and 32d degrees of northern latitude, and between the 77th and 79th of eastern longitude. It is estimated at 140 miles in length, by 60 in breadth.

SERINAGUR, the capital of the above province, on the Acanada. The town is about three quarters of a mile long, the houses built of rough stone and mud, and covered with slate, but seldom more than two stories high.

The palace of the rajah is, however, elevated to four stories. The streets are narrow and dirty, but there are some good shops. Lat. 30. 11. N. Long. 78. 44. E.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of the south of India, and for a considerable period the capital of the province of Mysore. It is situated at the upper end of an island of four miles in length, by one and a half in breadth, in the river Cavery. It is an ancient fortress; but it was not till the reigns of Hyder Aly and his son Tippoo Saib, that it attained any great degree of splendour or strength. In February 1792, it was invested by the British and their Indian allies under the command of Lord Cornwallis, on which Tippoo acceded to the terms of peace proposed to him. In 1799, war having again broken out, Seringapatam was invested by the British and their allies, on the 14th of April, and was taken by storm the 4th of May. On this occasion, Tippoo and 8000 of his followers were slain, and the whole of his family and treasures taken by the conquerors. The city of Mysore was thereupon made the capital of the province instead of Seringapatam. Previous to their capture, the city and island are said to have contained 150,000 inhabitants, including the garrison; in the following year the inhabitants were reduced to less than 32,000. Seringapatam has since declined further, and does not now contain above 10,000 persons. Lat. 12. 26. N. Long. 76. 51. E.

SERINGHAM, an island of the district of Trichinopoly, in the south of India. It is situated on the river Cavery, and is celebrated on account of its Hindoo temples.

SERINO, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, Pop. 7500.

SERMIONE, a to. of Austrian Italy, on the Lake of Garda, 16 miles W. of Verona. Pop. 1800.

SERONGE, a large open to. of Hindostan, in Malwa. Lat. 24. 5. N. Long. 77. 41. E. 849 miles from Calcutta.

SERPA, a small but strong frontier to. of Portugal, province of Alentejo. Pop. 4000.

SERPANTO, the ancient *Seriphos*, an island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, between the island of Paros and the Gulf of Engia. Pop. 1000, who live chiefly in the small town of Serphanto, which has a harbour.

SERPUCHOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Moscow, on the Oka. It contains no fewer than 19 churches or chapels. Pop. 5700. 62 miles S. of Moscow.

SERRE, a river of France, department of the Ardennes. It joins the Oise.

SERRE, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, 24 miles N.E. of Salerno. Pop. 1600.

SERRIERES, a to. of France, on the Rhone, 15 miles N. of Tournon. Pop. 1700.

SERVAN, Sr, a tolerably well built to. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine, at the mouth of the river Rance, about a mile

to the south of St Malo, from which it is separated by a narrow arm of the sea, dry at low water. Its manufactures, consisting chiefly of linen, sail-cloth, soap, and tobacco, are considerable. Pop. 9000.

SERVIA, a co. in the north of European Turkey, corresponding to the Mæsia Superior of the Romans. Till the beginning of the present century, it formed an integral part of the Turkish empire, but it is now a principality under a hereditary prince, tributary to the Ottoman Sultan. Its form is nearly oblong, its length being about 170 miles, its breadth 100, its superficial extent 19,000 square miles, or somewhat more than the half of Scotland. It is a very uneven and mountainous country, the surface containing extensive forests, and large uncultivated heaths. The rivers are the Save and Danube on the north; the Morawa on its eastern, the Drino on its western boundary, both tributaries of the Danube. The climate, though temperate, is less mild than might be expected in the 43d and 44th degree of N. lat., the winter being of considerable length, and spring not beginning till April. This is owing partly to the height of the great ridge of the Argentaro or Glubotin mountains, extending along its southern boundary; partly to the number of forests, and the neglect of cultivation in its interior. Its soil is in general fertile, the cultivated tracts producing abundant crops; but only a small portion of the country is as yet under tillage. The most common products are wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco; also vines, and fruit of various kinds. Cotton is raised in the valleys and other warm spots. Timber is abundant, and would form, with the aid of water communication, a great article of export. Mines of iron have been discovered in several parts; but like the mines of salt and other minerals, they are almost entirely neglected. The manufactures, still more limited in extent, are of woollen, cotton, and hardware, the whole for home consumption. Servia was occupied by the Turks in 1365. In 1801, an insurrection took place, against their authority, under the standard of Czerni Georges, previously known only as the head of a band of robbers, but now honoured with the name of avenger of his country. In 1814, he judged proper to withdraw into Russia; and by a convention concluded between his country and the Porte in 1815, the Servians acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sultan, but preserved the free exercise of their religion, as well as their civil rights. The population is supposed to amount to 1,000,000.

SERVIA, or **NEW SERVIA**, a district in the south-west of European Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, between the Dnieper and the Bog.

SERVIAN, a to. of France, department of Herault. Pop. 2200.

SESIA, a river of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese. It joins the Po between Casal and Valenza.

SESSA, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 29 miles N.N.W. of Naples. Pop. only 3800.

SESSE, or **SEZZA**, a to. of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, situated on an eminence near the Pontine marshes, 35 miles S.E. of Rome. Pop. 5000.

SESTRABEK, a to. of European Russia, in the south of Finland, at the mouth of the Sestra, 23 miles W.N.W. of St Petersburg. It has a manufactory of arms of different kinds; also of anchors and other instruments, the whole employing about 6000 persons.

SESTRI DI LEVANTE, a to. of Italy, on the gulf of Genoa. It is defended by a castle. Pop. 4000.

SESTRO, Rio, a river of Western Africa, which crosses the Grain coast, and falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 5. 30. N.

SETBY, a vil. of England, in Lincolnshire, 4 miles from Wragby.

SETCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank. Lat. 27. 10. N. Long. 108. E.

SETCHLEY, a vil. of England, in Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Lynn Regis.

SETCHUEN, a province of China, on the western frontier. Pop. stated to Sir George Staunton at 27,000,000.

SETEEF, a to. of Algiers, the ancient Sitipha, distinguished by the obstinate resistance it made against the Saracens. The old city is now in a state of complete ruin, 50 miles S.W. of Constantina.

SETIA, a to. of Candia or Crete, 44 miles E.S.E. of Candia. Pop. 4000.

SETMURTHY, a hamlet of England, above Derwent, in Cumberland.

SETTIMO TORIN, a to. of Piedmont, province of Turin, on the Sangal. Pop. 2300.

SETTIMO VITTONI, another small to. of Piedmont, with 1700 inhabitants.

SETTLE, an irregularly built m. t. of England, W.R.Y., on the river Ribble. It has a spacious market-place. The cotton mills here and in the vicinity employ many hands. Pop. 1627. 58 miles W. by N. of York.

SETTLEWOOD, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, adjoining Hawkesbury.

SETTRINGTON, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 779.

SETUBAL, or **ST UBS**, a to. of Portugal, on a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Sado, 16 miles S.S.E. of Lisbon. In the earthquake of 1755, it was almost entirely levelled with the ground, but was soon rebuilt in a better style. It contains five churches, eleven monasteries, an hospital, and an arsenal. It exports lemons, olives, oil, wine, and, above all, bay salt. Pop. 18,000.

SEVASTOPOL, a to. of the south of European Russia, in the Crimea, on a small bay of the Euxine. Its increase has been rapid since it came into the possession of Russia. It is the station of a part of the Russian fleet, and

has several good establishments, such as hospitals, docks, and dockyards, barracks, an arsenal, a lazaretto, a large market-place, &c. The harbour is excellent. The resident inhabitants amount to 10,000. 42 miles S. of Eupatoria. Lat. 43. 41. 30. N. Long. 34. 11. E.

SEUDRE, a river of France, which falls into the sea opposite the island of Oleron.

SEURRE, a to. of France, department of the Cote d'Or, on the Saone. Pop. 3000.

SEVE, or **SIEVE**, a river of Tuscany, which falls into the Arno.

SEVE, a small river of Hanover, which falls into the Elbe, near Harburg.

SEVEN, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Derwent.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the English channel, near the coast of France.—The name of various other small clusters in the Eastern seas and other parts.

SEVEN OAKS, a well built m. t. of England, in Kent, so named from seven large oaks which stood near it when first built. It is situated near the river Darent, and consists chiefly of two wide streets. The principal public building is the church, which forms a conspicuous object for several miles round. Here is also an hospital for the maintenance of aged people, with a free school. Pop. 4709. 33 miles S.E. of London.

SEVENBECK, a small inland to. of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 1400.

SEVENBERGEN, a to. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 8 miles N.W. of Breda. Pop. 3200.

SEVENHAMPTON, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire.

SEVENNES, or **CEVENNES**, a chain of mountains in the south of France, extending over the departments of the Upper Loire, Ardèche, and Garde.

SEVER, Sr, a to. of France, on the Adour, 73 miles S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Pop. 5800.

SEVER, Sr, a to. of France, in Normandy. Pop. 1500.

SEVERINA, St, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, 93 miles N.E. of Reggio. Pop. 6000.

SEVERINO, St, a to. of the kingdom of Naples. Pop. 2100.

SEVERN, a river of England, the finest, and, next to the Thames, the largest and most important of English rivers. It rises in Plenlimmon hill, on the borders of Montgomery and Cardigan shires, not far from the coast of Cardigan bay, and after a very circuitous course, passing through the counties of Montgomery, Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester, loses itself in the Bristol channel. It assumes its proper name of the Severn at Newton. It passes the town of Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, and Gloucester, dividing near the latter city into two channels, which, reuniting soon afterwards, constitute a great tide river. Below Gloucester its course is chiefly to the south-west. It has

long been of great importance by supplying the means of transporting the produce of the mines and manufactories in its vicinity.

SEVERN, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake.—

2d, A river which runs into Hudson's bay.—

3d, A tributary of the Chesapeake, in Virginia.

SEVERN STOKE, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 745.

SEVERNDROOG, a small rocky island of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan. Lat. 17. 46. N. Long. 73. 13. E.

SEVERO, St, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, 77 miles N.E. of Naples.

SEVIER, a county of the United States, in the east part of East Tennessee.

SEVIERVILLE, a post to. of the United States, in Sevier county, Tennessee.

SEVIGNAC, a to. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 2100.

SEVILLE, a province in the south-west of Spain, forming the western half of Andalusia, and still retaining the title of kingdom. Its area is 9500 square miles. This province, particularly in the south, abounds with fine scenery, the surface being diversified, not with lofty mountains, but with beautiful plains, and with hills covered with vines and the finest fruit-trees. The principal mountain chains are the Sierra Morena, the Sierra de Ronda, the Sierra de Constantina. The chief rivers are the Guadalquivir, the Guadiana, the Xenil, the Tinto, and the Odiel. The climate is warm, and even hot, but the extremes are tempered by cool breezes from the sea or from the mountains. The pasturages are good in these situations where the frequency of rain, the height of the ground, or the use of irrigation, protects the soil from the intense heats. The climate is very favourable to vines. Large tracts in the southern districts are covered with the fruit-trees of a warm climate, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes; but other tracts of equal extent are almost desolate; thus, on going from Algesiras to Chiclaná, a distance of 40 miles, the traveller sees only a few villages and scattered cottages. The chief export of the province is the bay salt prepared and shipped from Cadiz and the neighbourhood. The silk manufacture flourishes here. There are also manufactures on a small scale of coarse woollen, linen, leather, soap, pottery, and hats, all for home consumption. Pop. 800,000.

SEVILLE, a large city in the south-west of Spain, in Andalusia, the capital of the preceding province. It stands in a fine plain on the left bank of the Guadalquivir, which is here a great river. It is surrounded by an old wall of considerable height, and in circuit between 5 and 6 miles, which is entered by 12 gates, and contains 166 turrets. The interior is built in a great measure in the Moorish style, the streets being often extremely narrow and badly paved. The squares are

neither numerous nor spacious; most of them have a fountain in the centre. There are several beautiful public walks, one in particular on the bank of the Guadalquivir, which is frequented by the higher classes. The cathedral, which is the largest in Spain, is a magnificent Gothic pile, built in the 15th century. Its tower, 350 feet in height, originally formed part of an ancient mosque. Of the other churches and convents, several are elegant, but their chief attraction consists in their paintings. Of the edifices not ecclesiastical, the most conspicuous are the Alcázar or palace, the Lonja or exchange, the artillery school, and the mint. The Alcázar is a Moorish building. Though the outside is mean, the inside is very different, containing several courts, with fountains, galleries, and baths. The garden has also its fountains, evergreens, and walks paved with marble. The Lonja is an edifice of the Tuscan order, and finely situated in the centre of a square. It was built in 1523 for an exchange, but now serves chiefly as a deposit for the old official correspondence with America. Here are collections of letters from Cortez, Pizarro, and other invaders of the New World. Seville, being one of the most ancient cities of Spain, contains several interesting remains of antiquity, Roman as well as Moorish. It had an academy and public library in the time of the Moors, and at present it has an academy for the physical sciences, another for the fine arts, and a medical society. To these is to be added a university founded in 1502. There is a public library in the cathedral, and another in the archbishop's palace. Among the exports are oil, wine, corn, flax, but above all, lemons and oranges. The imports are various manufactures from England, Nuremberg wares from Germany, iron from Bilbao, and colonial produce from America. Seville stands on the site of the *Hispalis* of the Romans. It opened its gates to the Moors in 711, and was retaken by the Christians in 1247. In the autumn of 1800, it suffered from the pestilential fever which caused such mortality at Cadiz. It was occupied by the French in 1810, and remained in their hands till 1812, after their defeat at Salamanca. Pop. 100,000. 45 miles N. of Cadiz. Lat. 37. 24. 26. N. Long. 5. 38. 37. W.

SEVRE NANTAISE, and SEVRE NOIRTAISE, two rivers in the north-west of France, department of the Two Sevres.

SEVRES, a to. of France, 4 miles W. by S. of Paris. Pop. 3300.

SEVRES, DEPARTMENT OF THE TWO, a department in the north-west of France, comprising about a third of the old province of Poitou, and bounded by the departments of Maine and Loire, Vienne, Charente, and Vendée. Its superficial extent is 2351 square miles. It is watered by the Two Sevres, the Dive, Loire, and Thoue. Pop. 304,105. Chief town, Niort.

SEVSK, a to. of European Russia, 63 miles S.S.W. of Oriel. Pop. 2200.

SEVINVEY, a river of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, which runs into the Clethy.

SEWARDSTONE, a hamlet of England, in Essex. Pop. 853.

SEWDLEY, a vil. of England, in Gloucestershire.

SEWERBY, a township of England, E.R.Y.

SEWICKLY, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania. It joins the Youghiogeny.

SEWSTERN, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Indian ocean, N.E. of Madagascar, between 3. and 5. S. Lat. and 53. and 56. E. Long. They amount to about thirty, of which only fifteen are of any importance, from their size or produce. The climate is healthy. Rice and maize are cultivated. Mandise, is grown, as well as cotton, coffee, and tobacco. These islands belong to England.

SEYNE, a to. of France, department of the Var. It carries on an extensive sardel and tunny fishery. Pop. 5700. 3 miles S.W. of Toulon.

SHYNE, a to. of France, department of the Lower Alps. Pop. 2600.

SEYSEL, a to. of France, department of the Aine. Pop. 2500.

SEZANNE, a to. of France, department of the Marne. It has some manufactures of woollens, caps, and leather. Pop. 4300.

SEZZE ET VILLA FRANCA, a to. of Sardinia, on the Bormida. Pop. 2300.

SEFA, a neat thriving city of Tunis, in Africa. It has a trade in oil and cloth.

SHABOUR, a to. of Lower Egypt, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, 48 miles S.E. of Alexandria.

SHACKLEWELL, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Hackney, Middlesex.

SHADWELL, a vil. of England, in Salop, south-west of Bishop's Castle.

SHADWELL, a hamlet of England, W.P.Y.

SHAFTESBURY, a township of the United States, in Bennington county, Vermont.

SHAFTOE, EAST AND WEST, two hamlets of England, in Northumberland.

SHAFTON, a hamlet of England, W.R.Y.

SHAFTESBURY, a m. t. and 60. of England, on the north-eastern border of Dorsetshire. The principal part of the town is situated on an eminence, overlooking the vale of Blackmore on the south and west, and somewhat sheltered on the north and east by the chalk hills of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. The streets are mostly irregular. The houses are chiefly built of a fine-grained sandstone, quarried out of the hill on which the town is situated. In ancient times, when its celebrated monastery was in a flourishing condition, Shaftesbury was of much more importance than at present. It contained, besides its abbey church, twelve other churches, several chantries and fraternities, and a priory or

hospital of St John the Baptist. Of these buildings, only four churches now remain, dedicated respectively to St Peter, the Holy Trinity, St James, and St Rombald. Of these, St Peter's is the principal. It is of considerable antiquity, and exhibits much elegance in its proportions and ornaments, but is greatly defaced by modern alterations. Shaftesbury abbey was founded by Alfred; and the charter of foundation, creating his daughter Ethelgeda abbess, is still extant. Scarcely a vestige of the abbey is now visible. There are meetinghouses for Independents, Methodists, and Quakers. The old town-hall, which greatly obstructed the thoroughfare, was recently removed, and a much more commodious one, with a market house beneath it, erected. This town has been too generally described as being destitute of water; but the lower parts have always been well supplied, and have excellent springs a few feet below the level of the street, and the higher parishes are now furnished with a large number of spring wells of considerable depth. It has an excellent endowed school, called the Blue Coat Charity, for twenty boys, and two alms-houses with moderate revenues. Shaftesbury sends one member to parliament. Pop. of borough 3061; but, within parliamentary boundaries, 8969. 28 miles E.N.E. of Dorchester.

SHAHABAD, a considerable to. in Hindostan, in the territory of the King of Oude. 85 miles N.W. of Lucknow.

SHAHJEHANPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwah, on the Sagormutty river. Lat. 23. 25 N. Long. 76. 20. E.—Another to. in Delhi, 50 miles S.E. from Barcilly. In 1813 it was estimated to contain 50,000 inhabitants. Lat. 27. 52. N. Long. 79. 48. E.

SHAHNOOR, SANORE, SEVANORE, or SAVANNOOR, a city of Hindostan, and capital of a district. It was formerly fortified, and contained a palace and many good buildings, the greater part of which are now in ruins. Lat. 14. 59. N. Long. 75. 26. E.

SHANPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Gundwanch, on the Rhair river.

SHANPOORAH, a large to. of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer, surrounded by a strong stone wall and ditch. It contains some good houses and a public college. Lat. 25. 43. N. Long. 75. 9. E.

SHANZADPORE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the Ganges. Lat. 26. 24. N. Long. 82. 27. E.

SHANT, or HOLY ISLES, three small islands of the Hebrides.

SHAKERSTONE, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.

SHALBOURN, a pa. of England, Berkshire. Pop. 922.

SHALES, a vil. of England, situated on the Barbeck, W. of Orton.

SHALFLEET, a pa., South Hampshire. Pop. 1040.

SHALFORD, a pa., Essex. Pop. 701.—Also a pa., Surrey. Pop. 910.

SHAMLY, a to. of Hindostan, province of Delhi. It still contains some good houses. The bazars are well stocked. Lat. 29. 37. N. Long. 77. 8. E.

SHANAGOLDEN, a to. of Ireland, in the county Limerick. Pop. 1430. 146 miles S.W. of Dublin.

SHANGALLA, a race of savage negroes, inhabiting the northern frontier of Abyssinia, particularly on the lower part of the Mareb and the Tacazzé. The country which they inhabit is entirely covered with deep and almost impenetrable forests, fit only for the production of wild animals, and still wilder men. The Shangalla are complete savages, who go naked, neither sow nor plant, and have no fixed habitations. Their food is procured by hunting.

SHANG-HAE, a seaport in China, the principal emporium of Eastern Asia, on the left bank of the river Woo-sung. The town is very large. It is said that in it and the neighbourhood, 200,000 weavers are occupied in making plain cottons and muslins. The commerce of this port is so great as to be reckoned equal to that of London itself. It is rarely visited by Europeans. Pop. unknown. Lat. 31. N. Long. 121. E.

SHANNON, the chief river in Ireland, which takes its rise from Lough Clean, and pursuing a S. and S.W. direction, divides the provinces of Leinster and Munster from Connaught. It passes Limerick, where it turns nearly to the west, and 60 miles below that city falls into the Atlantic Ocean, between Kerry Head and Cape Lean, after a course of 220 miles. It is navigable nearly to Limerick for ships of the greatest burden, and for smaller vessels throughout the whole extent of its course. It traverses several large lakes, and forms many extensive bays and estuaries, interspersed with beautiful islands. From the number of rivers, lakes, and springs, flowing into it, the mouth of the Shannon is increased to nearly 10 miles in breadth for the last 15 miles, and from 20 to 30 fathoms deep. The principal towns situated on its banks are Leitrin, Carrick, James-town, Lanesborough, Athlone, Banagher, Portumna, Killaloe, Castleconnell, Tarbert, and Kilrush; besides the city of Limerick, which it encompasses by its branches, and in some measure insulates.

SHAP, a vil. in Westmoreland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, about 1 mile west of the church, of which little remains. In the vicinity are some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, from 12 to 14 yards' distance. Pop. 1084.

SHAPINSHAY, one of the Orkney islands, about 3 miles N. from the island of Pomona or Mainland. It is about 7 miles long and 5 broad. Pop. 809.

SHARDLOW, a township of England, in Derbyshire, 7 miles S.E. of Derby.

SHARESHILL, a vil. of England, Staffordshire, 5 miles N.N.E. of Wolverhampton.

SHARLESTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SHARNBROOK, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 754.

SHARNFORD, a pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 545.

SHARON, the name of various townships of the United States.

SHARPENHOE, a hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire, 4 miles S.S.W. of Silsoe.

SHARPERTON, a township of England, 16½ miles W.S.W. of Alnwick.

SHARPLES, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 2589.

SHAT-UL-ARAB, a large river or rather canal, formed by the united streams of the Euphrates and Tigris, before entering the Persian gulf.

SWATTON, a township of England, in Derbyshire, 6 miles N.E. of Tideswell.

SHAUGH, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 571.

SHAVINGTON, a hamlet and vil. of England, in Cheshire and Salop.

SHAW with **DONNINGTON**, a pa., Berkshire. Pop. 620.

SHAWBURY, a vil. of England, in Salop, 3 miles from Ellesmere. Pop. 915.

SHAWDON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles W. of Alnwick.

SHAWFORD, a vil. of England, in Southamptonshire, on the Itching.

SHAWNEETOWN, a to. of the United States, state of the Illinois, on the river Ohio. Pop. 1243.

SHAWS, a vil. of England, in Cumberland, noted for a medicinal fountain.—Also a to. of Scotland, 2½ miles S. of Glasgow, commonly called Pollockshaws.

SHAWSHEEN, a river of the United States, in Massachusetts. It joins the Merrimack.

SHEARSBY, or **SHERESBY**, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.

SHEE, or **BLACKWATER**, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which unites with the Ardlie at Rochalzie.

SHEEN, EAST, a hamlet of England, in Surrey, on an eminence near the Thames.

SHEEP'S TOR, a hamlet of England, in Devonshire, 7 miles S.E. of Tavistock.

SHEEPS-COT, a river of the United States, in Lincoln co., Maine.

SHEEPS-COT, a post vil. of the United States, in Lincoln co., Maine.

SHEEPWASH, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 4½ miles E. of Morpeth.

SHEEPY, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. of pa. in former place, 627.

SHEERGOTTA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bahar. 80 miles S. by W. from Putna. Lat. 24. 32. N. Long. 84. 55. E.

SHEERING, a pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 547.

SHEERNESSE, a m. t. of England, and seaport, in the county of Kent, on the isle of Sheppey, at the mouth of the river Medway, and noted for its strong and commanding fortress. This work was begun in the reign of Charles II.; but after the attack by the Dutch, who sailed up the river in 1667, government directed some strong works to be formed here. Since that period the fort has been enlarged and strengthened, new works have been added, and such improvements made as to command effectually the entrance of the river. It constitutes a regular garrison, commanded by a governor. Adjoining the fort is the dockyard, which has been greatly improved and extended since 1815, and, indeed, is now one of the finest in Europe. In the town there is a new church, of Gothic architecture; and close to the dock-gates is a handsome chapel. Pop. 7983. 48½ miles E. of London.

SHEET, a hamlet of England, in South Hampshire, adjacent to Petersfield.

SHEFFIELD, a large manufacturing to. of England, in the W. R. Y., on an eminence, at the confluence of the river Sheaf (from which it takes its name) and the Don. Few places can boast of more regular streets. The houses are well built, and many of them elegant. The smoke of the numerous manufactories tends to give the town a sombre appearance; it is yet far from being dull, and is abundantly furnished with all the conveniences and elegancies of life. The public buildings are not particularly remarkable for architectural beauty, and are rather calculated for utility than show. The principal of these are the six churches belonging to the establishment, the town-hall, cutlers'-hall, general infirmary, assembly-room, music-hall, theatre, and corn-exchange, the last of which was recently erected by the Duke of Norfolk, who owns the ground upon which a considerable part of the town is built. There are two news-rooms. The public baths are a very complete establishment. The cemetery, on the slope of a hill about a mile from the town, is laid out with much taste. The botanical gardens are of considerable extent, and for beauty of situation stand unrivaled. The town contains seven meetinghouses for Protestant dissenters, five for Methodists, one for Quakers, one for Unitarians, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was erected in 1649, and has been recently removed to near St George's church. Near it is a writing school for poor boys; and here are also two charity schools, one for boys and another for girls. The boys' charity school was rebuilt in 1826. A large market-place, with extensive and commodious shambles, and other accommodations, was formed and finished in 1786. The works of the Sheffield gas-light company, erected in 1819, form a highly

creditable addition to the public buildings. They stand near the Sheaf bridge. Not far from them, the basin, warehouse, and wharfs of the new canal from Tinsey, opened in 1819, present a further example of the public spirit of the inhabitants of Sheffield, having been finished at an immense expense. Sheffield has long been noted for its manufactures of hardware, which comprise two great divisions, viz. those of cutlery and plated goods. To the first division belong the trades of making edge-tools, combs, cases, buttons, fenders, files, anvils, joiners' tools, lancets, forks, knife hafts, ink stands, nails, table-knives, pocket-knives, pen-knives, razors, snuffers, common scissors, fine scissors, saws, scythes, and hay and straw knives, sickles, sheers, awl-blades, bellows, &c.; and also the refining of steel. There are likewise manufactured here, fire-irons, stove-grates, which latter is a most important business, rules, joiners' tools, Britannia metal wares, red and white lead, and optical instruments. There are, besides, two type foundries. The trade of plated goods comprises an endless variety of articles, such as tea-urns, coffee-pots, sauce-pans, tankards, cups, candlesticks, and other pieces of table furniture, &c. The latter manufactures are wholly confined within the town, but those of cutlery goods are also carried on in all the villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood, to the distance of seven miles. Besides these manufactures, there are in the town and its vicinity, some extensive foundries for iron and brass. For several centuries, its trade was inconsiderable, consisting almost entirely of sheath-knives, scissors, sickles, and scythes; and it was not till the year 1750, that the town began to make any great figure as a manufacturing place. Since then it has advanced rapidly in population and wealth. About the year 1786, the first steam-engine grinding wheel was opened. In 1793, the first hackney coach was set up. The origin and remote history of Sheffield are unknown; in former times it was distinguished for its castle, a strong fortress, situated on the north-east of the town, near the confluence of the two rivers, and supposed to have been built during the reign of Henry III. During the civil wars in the time of Charles I., Sheffield castle sustained a long siege for the king. Not a vestige of it can now be discerned. Sheffield acquired the privilege of sending two members to parliament under the Reform act. The pop. of the parish displays a remarkably high ratio of increase between the years 1821 and 1831, it having been in the former year 65,179, and in the latter 91,692. 36 miles S. of Leeds, and 162 N.N.W. of London.

SHEFFIELD, a township of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

SHEFFORD, a township of England, in Bedfordshire. Pop. 763.—Also a co. of Canada, in the S.E. of Montreal district.

SNEFFORD, WEST, a pa., Berkshire. Pop. 559.

SNEK EREDI, or **HARADI**, a vil. of Upper Egypt on the Nile.

SNEKARPORE, a to. of Affghanistan, province of Seistan, on the Indus. Lat. 27. 36. N. Long. 69. 18. E.

SNELBROOK, a ha. of England, W.R.Y.

SNELBURNE, a county of Nova Scotia, occupying nearly all its south-western extremity. It has a township of the same name.

SNELEY, a co. of the United States, in Kentucky.

SNEDESLEY, **BEAUCHAMP**, and **KING**'s, hamlets of England, in Worcestershire.

SNELDON, a ha. of England, in Derbyshire. —Also a vil. in Devonshire.

SNELE, a small river of England, which runs into the Tyne, near its head.

SNELFE, a township of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 2614.

SNELFORD, **GREAT**, a pa., Cambridgeshire. Pop. 812.

SNELFORD with **NEWTON**, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 704.

SNELLEY, a township of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 1319.

SHELLIFF, a river of Algiers, which flows north into the sea. Length 200 miles.

SHELSLEY BEAUCHAMP, a pa., Worcester-shire. Pop. 598.

SHELTER ISLAND, an island of the United States, near the east end of Long Island.

SHELTON, a to., Staffordshire. Pop. 9237.

SHEMANDOAH, a co. of the United States, in Virginia.

SHEMANDOAH, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which joins the Potomac.

SHENFIELD, a pa., Essex. Pop. 665.

SHENLEY, a pa., Hertfordshire. Pop. 1167.

SHENSTONE, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 1827.

SHENTON, and **SHEPARDINE**, two hamlets of England, in Leicester and Gloucestershires.

SHEPAUG, a river of the United States, in Connecticut. It joins the Quinebaug.

SHEPLEY, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 893.

SHEPERTON, a vil. and pa. of England, in Middlessex, on the Thames. Pop. 847.

SHEPPEY ISLE OF, an island of England, in the county of Kent, situated at the mouth of the Thames and Medway, and separated from the mainland of the county by an arm of the sea called the Swale, which is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden. It extends about 11 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. About four-fifths of the island consist of marsh and pasture land; the remainder is arable. Pop. 7983.

SHEPTON GEORGE, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, 3 miles E. by S. of Bridport.

SHEPTON MALLET, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Somersetshire. The church is a large and handsome building, in the pointed style of architecture, having a tower at the west end, surmounted by a spire. The mar-

ket cross is a very curious structure. Besides the church there are places of worship for Methodists, Presbyterians and Quakers. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and knit stockings. Pop. of the parish, 5330. 115 W. by S. of London.

SHERBORN, **ST JOHN**, a pa., South Hampshire. Pop. 702.

SHERBORNE, or **SHERBOURNE**, an ancient m. t. and pa. of England, in Dorsetshire. It is pleasantly situated, partly in the vale of Blackmore. It had originally a woollen trade, which declined after the Reformation, and was replaced by the manufacture of buttons, bone-lace, and haberdashery. That, in its turn, declined much about the middle of the eighteenth century, and was succeeded by the silk manufacture. The church is a magnificent pile of building, and, from its magnitude and ornamental architecture, more resembles a cathedral. It was originally built by Bishop Aldhelm, but was almost wholly renewed in the fifteenth century. There are meeting-houses for Independents, Methodists, and Friends. The other public buildings are the market-house, town hall, shambles, the workhouse, an alms-house, and a free grammar-school. Pop. 4075. 18 miles N. by W. Dorchester.—The name of various other parishes.

SHERBORNE, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 767.

SHERBRO, a fort of Guinea, at the mouth of Sherbro River, which separates Sierra Leone from the Grain coast. It belongs to the English. 100 miles S.E. of the mouth of the Sierra Leone. Lat. 7. N. Long. 11. W.

SHERBROOKE, a county of Canada, in the district of Three Rivers, on the east of the river St Laurence. The capital of the county has the same name. Pop. , in 1838, 350.

SHERBURN, a m. t. and pa. of England, in W.R.Y., on the road from Doncaster to York. Pop. of pa. 3068. 14 miles S.W. of York.

SHERBURNE, a township in Chenango county, New York. 2d, in Massachusetts, island of Nantucket.—3d, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts.—4th, in Herkimer county, New York.—5th, in Rutland county, Vermont.

SHERE, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 1190.

SHEREZUR, a to. of Curdistan, the residence of a pasha, 160 miles N.E. of Bagdad.

SHERFIELD-UPON-LODON, a pa. in South-Hampshire. Pop. 599.

SHERIFF HALES, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 914.

SHERIFF HUTTON, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 1371.

SHERIFFMUIR, a heath of Scotland, in Perthshire, near Dunblane; famous for a battle, in 1715, between the royal army under the Duke of Argyle, and the rebel forces under the Earl of Mar.

SHERREARDS, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire, 7 miles S.W. of Worcester.

SHERRINGHAM, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 899.

SHERINGTON, a pa., Bucks. Pop. 804.

SHERSHELL, a considerable to. of Algiers, in Africa, situated in a most fertile and delightful country. It is generally supposed to be the city to which the younger Juba gave the name of *Cæsarea*, in compliment to Augustus. The ruins are not inferior to those of Carthage; and fine pillars, capitals, spacious cisterns, and beautiful Mosaic pavements, give the highest idea of its ancient magnificence. Lat. 36. 35. N. Long. 2. 30. E.

SHERSTON, GREAT and LITTLE, two adjoining villages of England, in Wiltshire. Pop. of pa. in former place, 1361.

SHERWILL, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 688.

SIETE, a small river of England, in Kent, which runs into the Medway.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND ISLES, the north-east group of the Scottish Northern isles, about 15 leagues north-east of the Orkneys. The nearest part of the continent of Europe is Bergen in Norway, from which they lie 44 leagues west. The southern promontory of the Mainland, (as the largest of the Shetland Isles is termed,) lies in 59. 48½ of N. Lat., and the northern extremity of Unst, the most remote of them all, in the Lat. of 60. 52. N. The meridian of London passes through this last island. The Shetland islands are about 100 in number, of which 30 are inhabited, and the others small holms or rocky islets, used only for pasturage. The principal inhabited islands are the Mainland, Yell, Unst, Whalsay, Bressay, Burray, House, Trondray, Fetlar, Papa Stour, Mickle and Little Rhoe, Skerries, and Ness, with the small islands of Foula and Fair Isle, which lie in the strait between the clusters of Orkney and Shetland. The climate cannot be said to be agreeable. The winds are tempestuous and the rains heavy. The sea swells and rages in such a manner, that for five or six months the ports are almost inaccessible.

There is great diversity of soil. The general appearance is a scene of ruggedness and sterility. Some patches of miserably cultivated soil relieve the eye of a traveller; but no tree nor shrub is to be seen. The western parts are peculiarly wild, dreary, and desolate; consisting of grey rocks, stagnant marshes and pools, broken and precipitous coasts, excavated into vast natural arches and deep caverns. There is plenty of peat and turf for fuel. Great numbers of horses are bred in Shetland, though they are of very small size. These little animals, however, are full of spirit, and capable of bearing much fatigue. The cattle of Shetland are also of small size. The inhabitants are a hardy, robust, and laborious race, and hospitable to strangers. Their chief branch of industry is the catching and curing of fish, with which the adjacent seas abound. They have few manufactures. They make a coarse cloth for their own use, and a little linen; they likewise export great

quantities of stockings wrought upon wires, manufactured from their own wool; some of which are so fine that they equal silk in price, and can be drawn through a finger ring. Their chief trade is to Leith, London, Dublin, and Barcelona, but they also deal some little by barter with the Dutch fishermen who visit their islands. Pop. 29,392.

SHETUCKET, a river of the United States, in Connecticut.

SHEVENAS CREEK, a river of the United States, in N. York, joining the Susquehanna.

SHEVINGTON, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 899.

SHIANT ISLES, three small islands of the Scottish Hebrides, besides some detached rocks, disposed in the form of a triangle, lying off the east side of Lewis.

SHIEL, LOCH, a lake in the south-west corner of Inverness-shire, extending ten miles in length, by from one to two in breadth.

SHIELDS, NORTH, a m. t. and seaport of England, in Northumberland, near the entrance of the river Tyne, on its northern bank. It contains some handsome streets, and two elegant squares, besides the market-place. On one side is a spacious quay, with a crane for the delivery of goods, where ships of 300 tons may load and unload with perfect safety. The parish church is that of Tynemouth; and the town contains places of worship for almost every class of dissenters. The other buildings are a large school-house, on the Lancasterian system, a theatre, a dispensary, an extensive subscription library, an asylum for sick and friendless seamen, and a lying-in-hospital. Close to the entrance of the harbour is Tynemouth haven, one of the best bar harbours in England, capable of receiving the largest merchant ships when fully laden, and with space sufficient for 2000 sail. There is also a very large coasting trade carried on, by which the city of London and the eastern coast of England and Scotland are mainly supplied with coals. North Shields carries on various manufactures, such as ship-building, boat-building, rope and sail-cloth making, brewing, &c. Here there is an iron foundry, an extensive tannery, a skinners, a tobacco manufactory, a glove manufactory, and several hat manufactories. North Shields is a place of considerable antiquity, and owes its origin to the monks of Tynemouth priory, who erected a number of houses here in the reign of Edward I. Pop. 6744.

SHIELDS, SOUTH, a market and parliamentary town, and considerable seaport of England, county of Durham, situate at the mouth of the river Tyne, opposite to North Shields. Large fleets of vessels constantly lie here, loading coals and other merchandise. The street next the river is of great length, and very narrow; but the more modern parts of the town are spacious and well built. The church, which is a chapel of ease to Jarrow, appears rather heavy in its outward appearance, yet within, it is remarkably neat and

capacious. Besides the church, there is a parochial school chapel, and many dissenters' meetinghouses. The town-hall is a respectable building, and stands in the centre of the market-place, which is a very large square. There are two excellent schools for poor children on the Lancasterian and Bell's system, several public seminaries, a library, mechanics' institution, and a theatre. South Shields was formerly noted for its salt-works; but these are now nearly extinct, the ground formerly occupied by the pans being converted into yards and docks for building and repairing ships. The dry docks are 14 in number; they are commodious, and large enough to contain 20 vessels. The manufactures of the town are ship-building, extensive glass-works, iron-cables, several large breweries, and rope-works. Under the Reform act, South Shields is represented in parliament by one member. Pop. 9074. 21 miles N.N.E. of Durham.

SHIFFNAL, sometimes called IDSALL, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Shropshire, near the border of Staffordshire. Pop. of to. 1699; of pa. 4779. 9 miles N.E. of Bridgenorth.

SHIFFORD, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by S. of Witney.

SHILBOTTLE, a pa. and vil. in Northumberland. Pop. of pa. 1195; of vil. 557.

SHILDON, a vil. of England, in Durham, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. of Bishop's Auckland. Pop. 867.

SHILLINGFORD, a hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire, near the Thames.

SHILVINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles S.W. of Morpeth.

SHIN, LOCH, a lake in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Lairg, about 14 miles long, and from one to two broad. Its outlet is by a river of the same name, which flows to the Dornoch Frith.

SHINCLIFF, a hamlet of England, co. of Durham, 2 miles S.E. of Durham.

SHINFIELD EASTSIDE, a pa., Berkshire. Pop. 969.

SHINGLES, a ridge of rocks on the coast of England, lying off the Isle of Wight.

SHINNEL, a romantic and picturesque stream of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire.

SHINROE, a to. of Ireland, in the King's county. Pop. 1164. 81 miles W. by S. of Dublin.

SHIP ISLAND, a small island between Horn and Cat island, on the coast of West Florida.

SHIPBROOK, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire, 2 miles S.E. of Norwich.

SHIPHAM, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 1889.

SHIPHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, Somersetshire, 2 miles from Axbridge. Pop. 691.

SHIPLEY, 1st, a hamlet, of England, Northumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Alnwick.—2d, A township of England, W.R.Y., $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. of Bradford. Pop. 1926.—3d, A vil. in Derbyshire. Pop. 632.

SHIPPINGPORT, a vil. of the United States, Jefferson county, Kentucky, on the Ohio, 2 miles below Louisville.

SHIPPON, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire, adjacent to Abingdon.

SHIPSTON, or SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, a m. t. of England, in Worcestershire, on the Stour. It has no trade of any consequence; its manufactory of slags is on the decline. Pop. 1632. 83 miles N.W. of London.

SHIPTON, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire, adjacent to Winslow.—2d, A township in the East Riding of Yorkshire.—3d, A hamlet in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

SHIPTON BEAUCHAMP, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 648.

SHIPTON-LEE, or LEE-GRANGE, a hamlet of England $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Winslow.

SHIRA, a small river of Scotland, in Argyleshire, which falls into Loch Fyne.

SHIRAS, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Fars, and at several periods of the whole empire. The environs are described as almost unrivalled in point of beauty and fertility. They are laid out to a great extent in magnificent gardens, the flowers and fruits of which form a favourite theme of eastern poetry. Hafiz, the Anacreon of the east, was a native of Shiras, and composed most of his productions in these delightful retreats. The appearance of Shiras, seen amid this beautiful scenery, is rather pleasing than grand. The lofty domes of the mosques, discovered from afar amid the trees, diversify and enrich the view. The internal aspect of the place presents, however, a striking contrast, the streets being narrow, winding, and dirty. Its magnificence consists solely in a few public buildings, of which the most remarkable is the great bazar, or market-place, built by Kurream Khan. The ark, or citadel, which forms the residence of the governor, is a fortified square, of eighty yards. The royal palace within is far from being an elegant structure. The trade of Shiras consists chiefly in receiving from Bushire the spices and cotton goods of India, and transmitting them to Ispahan and Yezd. The neighbouring hills also produce excellent wine. Shiras is also famous for its roses, and the rose-oil which is obtained from them. Pop. variously stated at 40,000 and 60,000. Lat. 29. 36. N. Long. 52. 44. E.

SHIRBON, a small river of England, in Warwickshire, which runs into the Sow.

SHIRCOAT, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 3323.

SHIREHAMPTON, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, 5 miles N.W. of Bristol.

SHIRENEWTON, a vil. and pa. of England, Monmouthshire. Pop. 791.

SHIRLAND, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 1212.

SHIRLEY, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 602.

SHIRLEYSBURG, a vil. of the United States, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

SHIRVAN, a province in the north of Persia, forming the largest and most important division of the southern Caucasus. It consists of a large triangular peninsula, the point of which stretches into the Caspian. In consequence

of this form, it varies extremely in breadth, which, at the extremity of the peninsula, is scarcely 16 miles, while in the interior part it amounts to 160. It is bounded N. and E. by Georgia and Daghestan, and S. by the Kur, which separates it from Ghilan and Aderbajan.

SHISDRA, a to. of European Russia, on the Shisdra. Pop. 1900.

SHILLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 7 miles from Hexham.

SHITLINGTON, a township of England, West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1635.—A pa. in Bedfordshire. Pop. 1307.

SHITTERTON, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, near Wareham.

SHOAL CREEK, a river of the United States, in Illinois, which joins the Kaskaskia.

SHOALS, ISLES OF, OR SMITH'S ISLANDS, seven islands on the coast of New Hampshire. 11 miles S.E. of Portsmouth.

SHOBDON, a vil. and pa. of England, in Herefordshire. Pop. 536.

SHOEBROOKE, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 644.

SHOBURY, NORTH AND SOUTH, two villages of England, in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, opposite the buoy of the Nore.

SHOCKLACH CHURCH AND SHOCKLACH OVIAT, two villages of England, in Cheshire.

SHOLAPOOR, the capital of a district of Hindostan, in Bejapore, on the river Kistna. Lat. 17. 43. N. Long. 75. 4. E.

SHOLDEN, a hamlet of England, in Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of Deal.

SHOLINGUR, a to. of the south of India, province of the Carnatic.

SHOOMPHOON, a Siamese to. on the western side of the Gulf of Siam. In 1826, it was estimated to contain 7000 inhabitants. Lat. 10. 55. N.

SHOOTER'S HILL, a vil. of England, in Kent, on a hill of the same name, beyond Blackheath, on the road to Dartford. The neighbourhood was formerly noted for robberies. 8 miles E.S.E. of London.

SHOREHAM, a m. t. and borough of England, in Sussex, coast of the English Channel, on the Adur. It is irregularly built, and the houses are for the most part old. The church is a curious and interesting specimen of ancient Norman architecture. The town is noted for ship-building, which, with its dependent branches, forms the principal business carried on. It has sent two members to parliament since 1295. Pop. 1503. 56 miles S. by W. of London.

SHOREHAM, a pa. of England, Kent. Pop. 1015.

SHORELAND AND SHORESWOOD, two hamlets of England, in Kent and Durham.

SHORNE, a vil. and pa. of England, in Kent. Pop. 730.

SHORWELL, a vil. and pa. of England, in the Isle of Wight. Pop. 669.

SHOTERY, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, W. of Stratford-upon-Avon.

SHOTFORD, OR SCOTFORD BRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Norfolk.

SHOTLEY, a to. and pa. of England, in Northumberland. Pop. of pa., 1104.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE, a small vil. of England, 14 miles N.W. of Durham.

SHOTTESHAM, ALL SAINTS, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 558.

SHOTTLE, a township of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 556.

SHOTTON, three villages of England, two in Durham, and one in Northumberland.

SHOTTS, a pa., Lanarkshire, 10 miles long by 7 broad. It is high lying and moorish, with abundance of coal and ironstone. Pop. 3220.

SHOTWICK, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 744.

SHOULDHAM, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 725.

SHOUMSHOU, OR CHOUMCHOO, one of the Kurile islands, the nearest to Asia, 36 miles long, and 20 broad.

SCHREWLEY, a hamlet of England in Warwickshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. W. of Warwick.

SHEWSBURY, an ancient m. t. and parliamentary borough of England, in Shropshire, of which it is the capital, beautifully situated on the Severn, chiefly in a peninsula made by a bend of the river. A margin of garden and meadow ground interposes between the buildings and the river, except at the points where it is crossed by the bridges. On the west of the town, is a fine public walk called the Quarry, comprising about twenty acres, along the banks of the Severn, over-arched by lime-trees, which meet at their tops, and form a beautiful kind of Gothic vault. The interior of the town does not correspond with its external appearance. The streets are intricately arranged, many of them steep and narrow, and all indifferently paved. The public buildings, however, are much more respectable and well deserving of attention, both for their architecture and antiquity. A ruinous castle stands on a narrow neck of land on the Severn. The buildings of it now remaining consist of two round towers and a curtain, the work of Edward I.; the walls of the inner court, now a garden; and the great arch of the interior gateway, 18 feet high. Considerable traces of the ramparts and walls, which once defended the town on its southern and eastern sides, still remain. The shire-hall is a modern building, finished in 1786, and exhibits a handsome stone front. Of the churches, St Giles's is a small plain building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, &c. St Chad's, of modern erection, is built on a plan extremely novel, the body of the church being externally a circle 100 feet in diameter. St Mary's is a large venerable building, in the form of a cross, and consists of a nave, side aisles, transept, chancel, choir, and chapels, with a western steeple. St Almond's was formerly collegiate. The old church was taken down in 1793, and the present building raised in its stead. It presents a wretched imitation of the ancient pointed

architecture. The tower and spire of the original structure remain. St Julian's church is a plain substantial building, rebuilt in 1750, excepting the tower, which belonged to the old church. There are besides two modern chapels of ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, and meetinghouses for Presbyterians, Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers. The charitable institutions are, the infirmary, the house of industry, originally a founding hospital, but converted to its present use in 1784; an hospital, founded by James Millington, draper, in 1734; together with several alms-houses. The free grammar-school was founded and endowed by Edward VI., and augmented by Queen Elizabeth. There are also several charity schools. The town and county jail and bridewell now form one building, which stands near the castle. Its situation is healthy and beautiful. The market-house, built entirely of freestone, is one of the largest and handsomest in England. It was erected in the year 1595; and in the centre of the principal front are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, in high relief, under a rich canopy. The theatre is part of the palace that formerly belonged to the barons of Powis. It is tolerably fitted up within. There are two bridges over the Severn at Shrewsbury, the Welsh bridge and the English or East bridge, both of them of recent erection, and in the place of older ones which had gone to decay, and from their narrowness were extremely inconvenient. In the suburb called the Abbey Foregate, are the remains of the abbey founded by Roger de Montgomery, in 1083, and at one time a great resort of people to the shrine of St Winifrid, of which the monks here had got possession. The only part that remains is the nave, which is now used as a parish church, under the name of the Holy Cross, and in which the beauty of the ancient structure may still be traced in many parts. Shrewsbury had formerly a convent of Augustine friars, founded about the year 1256; two other convents, and five chapels, dedicated to their respective saints. Shrewsbury is a place of considerable trade. Flannels used to be the staple articles, and a coarse woollen cloth, made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs. This trade in flannels, of which Shrewsbury had formerly a kind of monopoly, is now open to other parts of the county, but the town still continues a common mart for all sorts of commodities for Wales. Thread, linen yarn, and canvass, are manufactured, and there are iron-works at Coleham. The town has long been famous for brawn and "Shrewsbury cakes." Shrewsbury sends two members to parliament, and has done so from the earliest period of representation. It is a place of great antiquity, and of considerable note in history. Its origin is referred to the 5th century, when the Britons are thought to have established themselves here, on account of the security afforded

by the situation. It was hence often visited by the English monarchs, became the scene of many military events, and took uniformly an active share in the various contests of these turbulent periods. About two miles from the town was fought, in 1403, the battle of Shrewsbury, in which Henry V., then Prince of Wales, first distinguished himself in the field, and the brave Hotspur was slain. At the entrance of the town from London is a splendid column of freestone, to commemorate the military achievements of the gallant Shropshire hero, Lord Hill. Pop. 21,227. 40 miles W. of Lichfield.

SHREWSBURY, a post township of the United States, in Monmouth county, New Jersey. The name also of various other townships.

SHREWSBURY, a river of the United States, in New Jersey.

SHRIGLEY, a vil. of England, in Cheshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. of Macclesfield.

SHRIVENHAM, a vil. of England, in Berkshire. Pop., with the hamlet of Becket, 2113.

SHEREPSHIRE, or **SALOP**, (Sarah-hope, or Sally-hope, *Sarah's height*), an inland co. of England, on the borders of Wales, bounded N. by Denbighshire, and a detached part of Flintshire, E. by Staffordshire, S. by Worcestershire and Herefordshire, and W. by Radnorshire, Montgomeryshire, and Denbighshire. Its figure is that of an irregular parallelogram, extending 46 miles in length from N. to S., and 37 miles in breadth from E. to W., and containing 1343 square miles. It is divided into 14 hundreds, and 222 parishes, and contains 16 market towns. The aspect of the country is greatly diversified, and comprehends every variety of picturesque landscape. From Shrewsbury northwards, extends a level tract termed the plain of Salop. This low land extends also southwards as far as Ludlow, leaving towards the south-west a district of high and mountainous land, being a branch of the great range of mountains on the west. The river Severn runs through the very middle of Shropshire, and is the great ornament of the county, winding beautifully through deep romantic valleys covered with wood. Its tributary streams belonging to the county are the Camlet, the Vyrnwy, the Perry, the Meole Brook or Rea, the Tern, the Cund Brook, the Warf, the Morbrook, the Bore Brook, and Dowles Brook. The other rivers of any consequence in the county are the Teme, the Shelbrook, the Elf Brook, the Weaver, the Clun, the Ony, and the Corve. All sorts of land are to be found in the county, except chalk and flint. Shropshire is in general well cultivated, producing large quantities of grain of various kinds, much of which is sent down the Severn for exportation. Many cattle are fed in the level parts; and much of the cheese sold under the name of Cheshire,

is made here. The hilly district is chiefly devoted to the pasture of sheep, whose wool is of fine quality, and is employed in the manufactories of Wales. All the ordinary white and green crops are generally cultivated; hops, hemp, flax, and cabbages, are also raised, but in small quantities, and the hops chiefly on the Herefordshire and Worcestershire border. Notwithstanding large annual falls of timber, there still remain in Shropshire some fine woods of oak, and a vast number of good hedgerow trees, chiefly ash and oak. But it is its mineral riches, and the trade and manufactures to which they have given rise, by which this county is chiefly distinguished. Coal is found in great abundance, and of excellent quality in different parts. Ironstone also abounds. In the parts of the county intermediate between the coal fields, the rocky masses that occur are chiefly sandstone, limestone, trap-rocks, and schistus; and the principal minerals which they contain are lead, and calamine. Between the road from Shrewsbury to Bishop's Castle and the vale of Montgomery, rises a high rocky tract, the most elevated peak of which is called the Stiperstones; and it is here that the lead mines of the county are situated. The sandstone, which abounds, affords an excellent building stone. Of the manufactures of Shropshire, the most extensive are the iron-works, which are carried on in different parts of the great coal and iron district east of Shrewsbury. In the Dale, a work is carried on for obtaining coal-tar from the condensed smoke of the coal; and considerable potteries have also been established in this district. At Broseley, garden pots and other vessels of a coarse fabric are made; and this place is also noted for the manufacture of tobacco pipes. At Caughley is a china manufacture of great excellence. At Coalport coloured china of all sorts is made, and also Queen's or Wedgwood's ware. Shropshire contains several mills for dyeing woollen cloths, and some cotton and linen manufactories. The trade, the manufactures, and even the agriculture of Shropshire, have been greatly advanced by its canals. The county is represented in parliament by four members, viz., two for the northern division, and two for the southern. Pop. 222,938.

SHRULE, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Mourne, 5 miles S. of Strabane.

SHUBENACADIE, a river of Nova Scotia, falling into Cobequid bay. A canal from Halifax to this river forms a communication directly across the country, bringing into the town the produce of some of the finest tracts.

SHUKASKU, a large vil. of Irak Arabi, on the western bank of the Euphrates.

SHUSTER, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Khuisistan, at the foot of a range of mountains, and on an eminence overlooking the rapid course of the Karoon. Its old stone wall is now fallen into decay. The

houses are good, but the streets are narrow and dirty. There is a considerable manufactory of woollen stuffs, which are exported to Bassora, in return for Indian commodities. It contains ruins which testify it to have been a place of vast extent and considerable magnificence. Pop. 15,000, Persians and Arabs. Lat. 32. N. Long. 40. 50. E.

SHUSTOCK, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.N.E. of Coleshill.

SHUTE, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 617.

SHUTFORD, EAST and WEST, adjoining hamlets of England, in Oxfordshire.

SIAM, a river of Sumatra, and one of the largest in the island, which enters into the sea nearly opposite Malacca, in l. 40. N. lat.

SIAM, a to. and district of Sumatra, extending about 450 miles along the N.E. coast.

SIAM, an extensive kingdom of Eastern Asia, situated in the heart of the great peninsula between India and China. It is bounded W. by the Birman empire, N. by China and Thibet, E. by ranges of mountains which separate it from Cambodia and Cochinchina, S. by the gulf of Siam and the peninsula of Malacca. Its area is estimated at 190,000 square miles. Siam may be considered as composed chiefly of the valley of the Menam, a great river which descends from Thibet. A great part of the country consists of mountains, the haunts of wild animals, and fit only for hunting: while at their feet are extensive swamps and jungles, equally unproductive. The grounds bordering on the Menam, however, yield extensive crops of rice, the only grain of the country, and the staple food of the inhabitants. A great part of the country being inundated for part of the year by the overflowing of the Menam, yields most ample crops, though the rice grown on drier grounds is considered more substantial and of better quality. There is not a region of the world which produces fruits more various and more exquisite. Elephants are found chiefly in the outer districts of the kingdom, among the mountains and jungles, which form its eastern and western boundary. Elephant hunting is a monopoly of the crown, and is carried on with a view both to pleasure and profit. The most numerous and dangerous, however, of all wild animals is the tiger. The monkey race, as in other wooded countries between the tropics, exist in vast variety. Lizards of various kinds, chameleons, tortoises, hedgehogs, and a species of porcupine, which yields valuable bezoar, are also found. Horses are few, and little esteemed; and the same may be said of all domestic animals, except the hog, the flesh of which is superior to that of Europe. Fish is abundant, but of inferior quality. Gold is worked in some places. Tin is produced more plentifully than any other metal, so as to become even an object of exportation. Mines of lead and iron are likewise worked, but with so little diligence, that the latter article is largely imported

from Europe. The sovereign of Siam is quite absolute, there being no power in the state which can in any degree control his supreme will. Their laws and institutions are rude, and their punishments are barbarous in the extreme. The religion of Siam appears clearly to belong to that system which has diffused itself so extensively over the whole East and North of Asia, though Thibet may now be considered as its central station. It is variously called the doctrine of Boodh or Budha, of Guadma or Godama, and in Tartary of Shamanism. In Siam the chief object of worship is called Somono Codom, which last syllables probably differ from Guadma only by a variety of European pronunciation. The language of their sacred books differs entirely from that of ordinary life, and is called Bali, apparently the same ancient Indian language which is called Pali by the Birmans. An universal characteristic of this system consists in an order of monks professing celibacy, and residing in convents, like those of Catholic Europe. The temples of Siam are distinguished, even beyond those of the rest of Asia, by their magnificence, and by the gigantic statues which they contain. The Siamese have made some progress in mathematics, in which, however, they fall short of the Brahmins. The branch most cultivated is arithmetic, on account of its utility in commerce. Their astronomy does not extend beyond astrology, and some of the humblest of its practical applications. Music and poetry form the ruling passion of the Siamese; but their taste in music does not appear to be very refined. Instrumental music is valued solely in proportion to the loudness of the noise produced. Their tragedies generally represent extravagant fables; but their comic writers indulge a pointed ridicule against the reigning manners, and often against persons in power, who choose to wink at these liberties. Dancing and wrestling form common public exhibitions; and their puppet-shows are carried to greater perfection than in Europe. Siam is not one of the oriental countries the trade of which has had any great attraction for Europeans. The Dutch, who once had a splendid factory here, have now, notwithstanding their proximity, entirely withdrawn. The Portuguese at present are the chief traders in Siam, though the English merchants at Calcutta have occasionally sent ships with advantage. The staple articles are tin, tutenague, elephants' teeth, lead, and saffron wood, but these are all monopolised by the king, from whom alone the merchant can procure them. From the private merchants may be procured betel, birds' nests, beech de mer, copper in small quantity, but excellent, a little gold dust and diamonds, ratans, pepper, salt, and wax. The articles best suited to the market are piece goods, silk, scarlet cloth, opium, arms, hardware, cutlery, tea, sweetmeats, toys, and a variety of

other articles for internal consumption. Crawford estimated the population at 2,790,500; but recent travellers consider that this is much under-rated, and make the whole population amount to between five and six millions.

SIAM, more properly called JUTHIA or ODHIA, the capital of the kingdom of Siam, situated on the river Menam, and surrounded with a brick wall, which, on the north and south sides, is about 25 feet high, well turreted, and in good condition. The city is intersected by several large canals, generally running at right angles to each other, with many smaller ones branching out from them. The streets run along the canals, so that ships from the river may enter the town, and land their cargoes near the principal houses. Some of the streets are tolerably large, but most of them are narrow and very dirty, and a few are liable to be inundated. Many Chinese and Moors reside here in very small and low stone houses, covered with flat tiles; while those of the natives are generally composed of timber and bamboos, roofed with palm leaves. The numerous bridges over the canals are built, the larger of stone, and the smaller of wood. There are three royal palaces in the city, the principal of which is built according to the Chinese architecture, with many gilded roofs, and containing various stables for elephants. The second palace is square, but small, and generally inhabited by the elder prince. The third palace is smaller than either. Round the city are many suburbs. Lat. 14. 18. N. Long. 100. 50. E.

SIAM, GULF OF, a great bay of the Eastern Ocean, having on the west. part of the peninsula of Malacca, and on the east, the kingdom of Cambodia. It extends from about the 9th to the 14th degree of N. Lat., and from the 100th to the 104th of E. Long.

SIAO ISLE, an island about 35 miles in circumference, situated off the north-eastern extremity of the island of Celebes.

SIATISTA, a to. of European Turkey, in the southern part of Macedon, 55 miles W. S.W. Salonica. Pop. 4000.

SIBERIA, a vast territory of Asia, including the whole northern part of that continent. On the north it is bounded by the Frozen Ocean; on the west by the chain of the Urals, which, running nearly from north to south, separate it from Russia in Europe and the provinces of Orenburg and Astracan; on the south it is separated by the Altai and the chains of Sayansk and Yablonoy, from Independent Tartary, and the tribes nominally subject to the Chinese empire; on the east by the branch of the Pacific, known under the name of the Eastern Ocean. This stupendous expanse of territory stretches from about the 45 to the 77th degree of N. Lat., and from the 60th to the 190th degree of E. Long. Its length from east to west is 3600 miles; while its breadth from north to south

varies from 1200 to 2000. A great proportion of its lands are included within the limits of the frozen zone; and even those which, from their position, might have been entitled to a milder climate, are exposed, by peculiarities in their physical structure, to a degree of cold which ranks them with the least favoured countries of Europe. The situation of Siberia, too, nearly excludes it from all communication with the civilized and improved parts of the world. The shores of the Northern Ocean are barred by almost perpetual ice, while those of the Eastern Sea can be reached by European vessels only after performing more than the entire circuit of the globe. Yet Russia, since she obtained this mighty appendage to her empire, has made vast exertions to improve and place it on a level with more civilized regions. In its mines and its furs she has found considerable sources of wealth; and commercial routes to China and the Pacific have been opened, though with difficulty, across its wide-stretching plains and rivers. The Greeks and Romans appear to have been almost as entirely ignorant of this part of the world, as they were of America; and the exploration of Siberia dates from the period when Russia began to emancipate herself from the yoke of the Tartar conquerors, under which she had long groaned. Among the most prominent features in this immense region, are the extensive ranges of mountains with which it is traversed. The Urals, extend along nearly the whole of its western frontier, for a distance of upwards of 1200 miles, and at their extremity, lock in with that mighty chain which traverses Northern Asia from west to east. The first part of it, called *Algydim Zana* and *Uluk Tag*, form a communication between the Urals and the range of the *Altai*. The Great *Altai* stretches beyond Siberia, through the regions of *Tartary*. The Little *Altai* alone, an inferior terrace of the great one, forms the southern boundary of this division of Asia. The range which extends from the *Yenisei* to the *Baikal*, is called the *Sayanskoi* mountains. They consist chiefly of steep and rugged cliffs, containing much granite. To the east of the *Baikal*, the name assumed is that of the *Yablonoy* or *Apple* mountains, in consequence of their summits being formed into a shape somewhat resembling that fruit. The rivers of Siberia are nearly on the same grand scale as its mountains. They do not, however, in their course, display the same pomp, nor convey the same benefits to the regions which they water, as the great streams of other countries. One great disadvantage is, that their course is at right angles to the only line which the Russian merchants can follow with advantage in travelling through Siberia. This line is from west to east, leading to the Pacific Ocean and the frontier of China, while all the rivers run from south to north. The benefit of water carriage, therefore, can be obtained only upon

some parts of the great streams which bend east and west, and elsewhere by ascending and descending their tributaries; and the tortuous navigation thus obtained, is attended with the repeated inconvenience of lading and unlading. The most westerly, and the largest of these rivers, is the *Obi*, with its tributary the *Irtisch*; the *Yenisei*, the *Selinga*, and the *Lena*, which rolls its long course through the dreary regions of *Yakouts*, traversed only by a few wandering *Tungouses*. Further east still are the *Indigirka* and the *Kovyma*, falling still into the Frozen Ocean. The Eastern Ocean does not receive any river of importance. Another feature strikingly characteristic of this region, consists in the steppes, or vast level plains, which cover a very great portion of its surface. In their extent, and the dead uniformity of their aspect, they resemble the deserts of Arabia and Africa, but differ entirely as to the nature of the soil. This is marshy, covered with long rank grass and aquatic shrubs, and filled with saline lakes. Connected with this, and reaching from the *Irtisch* to the *Yenisei*, occurs another vast steppe, the aspect of which is still more dreary. It is almost entirely covered with marshes, and tenanted only by a few wretched natives, who reside in houses half sunk in the ground, and employ themselves in hunting. Still more dreary is the northern steppe, which extends between the Lower *Obi* and the Lower *Yenisei*. Its marshy plains consist of mud, almost constantly frozen, and covered with moss and a few drooping plants. The countries from the *Yenisei* to the *Lena*, and from the *Lena* to the *Kovyma*, are also considered by the Russians as steppes, and consist in many parts of similar tracts to that now described; but the level does not appear to be quite so uniform. The mountains of Siberia abound in minerals. Its mines of gold are considerable, but those of copper and iron are much more extensive and valuable. *Katherinenburg*, a city founded in 1723, by Peter the Great, forms the centre of all the founderies and forges of Siberia. The forges of the *Altai* were originally situated chiefly at *Kolyvan*. It is now, however, in a very languishing state, and *Schlangenberg*, or the *Serpent* mountain, forms the main scene of mining operations. It seems to consist of one entire mineral mass: whenever its covering of slate rock is taken off, all the substances beneath are found to yield gold, silver, copper, and plumbago. Zinc, arsenic, and sulphur, also abound. Between 1741 and 1771, it is stated to have produced 12,348 pounds of gold, and more than 324,000 pounds of silver. It still yields annually 36,000,000 pounds of mineral of every description. The mines of *Nertschinsk* and *Argunsk*, to the south of the *Baikal*, consist of lead, mixed with silver, and a small quantity of gold. Siberia possesses, besides, mines of talc, situated in its eastern regions, particularly on the *Witim*, the great tributary of the *Lena*.

Near Solikamskoi, among the Urals, are found specimens of asbestos. The rock salt which supplies the vast chain of saline lakes, seems to exist chiefly in the mountains along the southern frontier. Malachite, a beautiful ore of copper, is found in peculiar perfection among the Urals. Red lead, sulphur, alum, sal ammoniac, vitriol, nitre, and natron, are found in abundance. Siberia yields also gems of considerable value. It abounds with wild animals. Of those yielding fur the most precious is the species of weasel called the sable. They are found in almost every quarter; but the most valuable are those of Yakoutsk, which for some time was called, on account of their abundance, the Peru of Siberia. One skin will sometimes be sold on the spot for ten pounds. The black fox ranks next in value; and after it, the ermine, the marten, and different species of squirrel. In the northern districts, the prevailing animal is the reindeer, that precious gift of nature to the frozen zone. The Siberian dog is of extraordinary size and strength, and is used not only in Kamschatka, but sometimes in other districts, for drawing sledges like the reindeer. The most formidable tenant of this part of the world is the bear, which is found not only on the shores of the Arctic ocean, but among all the mountains, even of the southern part of Siberia. There are few other ferocious animals except the wolf, the lynx, and the wild hog. The elk is very general as far as the 65th degree. Among the curious animals is the dsibiggetei, found in the mountains of Daouria, combining the qualities of the horse and the ass. It has a light and slender form, and a superb covering of hair; but its mane and tail resemble those of the ass, and its back is long and square. It is perhaps the swiftest animal in nature, surpassing in this respect the horse. The argali, again, combines the qualities of the sheep and the goat. But the most remarkable phenomenon in this region consists in the fossil remains of animals, none of which now exist in Siberia, and some not in any part of the world. The bones of the elephant and rhinoceros occur in vast quantities, not only in the southern regions bordering on Tartary, but in the isles of Liackhof, situated in the Frozen Ocean. Not only the bones, but several entire carcasses have been found of the mammoth, that extraordinary animal, no longer found alive in any part of the world, but which surpasses in bulk any known land species. The waters do not less swarm with life than the land. Siberia abounds moreover with winged game, particularly those that delight in rivers and marshes, as wild ducks, geese, swans, &c. Notwithstanding the general severity of its cold, swarms of mosquitoes and other troublesome insects are generated in the summer months. Siberia is much less distinguished by vegetable than by animal productions. A climate which, as in the greater part of this territory, is subject during nine

months of the year to perpetual frost, must necessarily be barren and inhospitable. A great portion, even of the southerly districts, is covered with lofty mountains buried in snow, and which intercept the breezes of a more genial region. The environs, however, of Tobolsk, of Tomsk, and of Yeniseisk, are sufficiently favourable for pasture, and for the inferior descriptions of grain; while the southern frontier affords some districts of almost unparalleled fertility. Woods cover a considerable extent of the country; but they consist chiefly of those trees of dark foliage and resinous sap, which are calculated to defy the utmost rigours of winter. The oak and the hazel, found even in high European latitudes, cannot exist to the north of the Altai. The great streams of Asiatic Russia are bordered with gloomy forests of pine, fir, larch, Tartarian maple, black and white poplar, birch, alder, and aspen. On the bushes grow numerous berries, which the inhabitants eat, both fresh and preserved; while roots of various kinds supply in many places the deficiency of bread. The political aspect of Siberia is that of a region of almost boundless extent, thinly occupied by wandering tribes of hunters, and held in subjection by a handful of undisciplined troops, occupying a series of fortified posts, scattered at wide intervals over its vast extent. Lines of fortification, composed of ostrogs or wooden forts, are formed chiefly along the southern frontier, following the course of the great rivers, as a defence against the Tartars and Kirghises. The civil officers compose a comparatively small class. A much larger one is furnished by the descendants of those unfortunate persons who were doomed, by the government, to exile in these dreary regions. The most numerous body of this description ever sent, consisted of the Swedish captives taken after the fatal battle of Pultava. These, however, having been established at and around Tobolsk, did more than any other to soften the rudeness and barbarism in which they found the country involved. Travellers mention that the inhabitants of Irkoutsk are acquainted with the most recent European literature, the knowledge of which was transported thither by the military officers who were contingally going and returning. In the smaller provincial towns, the manners of the inhabitants seem marked by that stupid and barbarous luxury which characterises a people living in plenty, and strangers to any but sensual gratifications. The mass of the population consist of the native tribes, who are subjected to the Russian empire, but on whom the yoke presses very lightly, merely obliging them to pay a certain tribute, and allowing them to retain all their pursuits and habits unmolested. These tribes are very various, and wholly dissimilar to each other. Christianity has hitherto made very little progress among the natives of Asiatic Russia, though considerable

efforts have recently been made, and with some success, both by the Russian government and the British missionary societies. The commerce of Siberia consists chiefly of two branches. The first, a native one, is formed by the exportation of its metals and furs; the second is a mere transit trade, consisting in the overland intercourse carried on across Siberia with the Chinese empire. The former is in a great measure in the hands of government, who have monopolised the most valuable mines, and to whom the tribute of all the wandering tribes is paid in furs. The Chinese take from the Russians skins, furs, cloths of various colours and qualities, a number of coarse manufactures, glass, and cattle; in return for which they receive silk and cotton, both raw and manufactured, tea, tobacco, rhubarb, porcelain, and a variety of little trinkets and pieces of furniture. The administration of Siberia was formerly vested in one governor-general, who resided at Tobolsk; but in 1822 it was divided into two general governments, those of Eastern and Western Siberia. The population is estimated at more than two millions and a half, of whom the majority are Russians. This is exclusive of the Middle Orda of the Khirgis Cossacks, which is computed at more than a million of individuals.

SIBFORD FERRIS and **SIBFORD GOWER**, two hamlets of England, in Oxfordshire.

SIBOURE, a to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 1900.

SIBSEY, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 1364.

SIBSON, a hamlet of England, in Huntingdonshire, on the river Nev, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Stilton.

SIBU, one of the Philippine islands, about 250 miles in circumference.

SIBU, or **ZIBU**, a to. in the above island, containing 5000 houses; the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor. Lat. 10. 35. N. Long. 123. 44.

SIGGENT, a small to. of the island of Malta, with 2300 inhabitants.

SICHEM, a to. of the Netherlands, 14 miles N.E. of Louvain. Pop. 1500.

SIGNANO, a to. of Italy, in Naples, in the Principato Citra. Pop. 3400.

SICILIES, Two, KINGDOM OF THE, the title assumed for their dominions by the royal family of Naples, since the year 1734.

SICILY, a large island in the Mediterranean sea, forming part of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily. It is situated between Italy and the coast of Africa, and extends from Long. 12. 42. to 16. 10. E. Lat. 36. 30. to 38. 12. N. Its form is that of an irregular triangle; its length from east to west is 175 miles; its greatest breadth 130. Its extent, including the small islands along its coast, is about 12,500 square miles. Sicily was formerly divided into three districts, the Val di Mazzara, or western part; the Val di Demona, or eastern; the Val di Noto, or southern; but

since 1815, it has been divided into seven intendencies, viz. Palermo, Messina, Catania, Girgenti, Syracuse, Trapani, and Calatani-setta. The chief town is Palermo. Sicily is separated from the Italian continent by a strait called the Faro di Messina, from 12 to 15 miles over in the broadest part, and in the narrowest not exceeding two. It has been conjectured that Sicily was joined to the continent, from which it was separated by a great convulsion, the principal chain of mountains, extending from east to west, being apparently a continuation of the Apennines. There are, however, other ranges branching off from north to south, and a few insulated mountains, of which by far the greatest is Etna. This mixture of mountain and valley causes a corresponding variety of products and scenery, the low grounds being appropriated to maize, wheat, and other corn, the higher to pasturage and plantations. Till 1838 there were no carriage roads except in the vicinity of Palermo; but since that time several new ones have been opened throughout the island. Sicily is well watered; but of all its streams, three only deserve the name of rivers, viz. the Fiume Grande, the Salso, and the Giaretta, the Simethus of antiquity. Of lakes, Sicily has only two worth notice, namely, the Biviere, about eight miles south of Catania, which in winter has a circumference of 20 miles, while in summer it is reduced to one-half, leaving a swampy tract of the most pernicious operation on the health of the surrounding district, and the Pergusa, in the centre of the island, which is about four miles round. The climate of Sicily is very pleasant, the winter corresponding to our spring, and the heat of summer being tempered by the fresh breezes from the sea. Snow is confined to the lofty mountains; the low grounds exhibit the banana, the aloe, the sugar-cane, and other southern productions. Of the seasons, the spring is the most agreeable. The sky of Sicily is comparatively cloudless, its vegetation luxuriant, its scenery finely diversified. The drawbacks on these advantages are the unhealthiness of particular districts, the occasional occurrence of earthquakes, particularly in the neighbourhood of Messina, and the debilitating effect of the sirocco, or south wind, during a few days of July and August. Sicily has always been noted for its fertility. Agriculture is, however, very backward. The products are maize, wheat, and other corn; flax, hemp, vines, olives, saffron, and cotton. For silk the climate is highly favourable; also for the rich fruit of a southern latitude. Marble is very general; and stone for building is found in almost every part of the island. Agate, jasper, porphyry, and alabaster, are likewise found. Sicily seems to contain no iron. Copper and silver were once worked, but are now abandoned. Sulphur is found in great abundance, and is exported chiefly to England and

France. Salt mines have been discovered near Castro Giovanni, in the centre of the island; and near Messina is a large coal mine. Game is plentiful; and most of the wild animals of the continent of Europe exist in this island. The only manufacturing establishments of extent are at the three large towns of Palermo, Messina, and Catania: they consist of silk, cotton, and linen; in part also of woollens, though the wool of the island is of indifferent quality. If to these we add a few articles, such as hats, cutlery, harness, carriages, and household furniture, made at the principal towns, we have the amount of the Sicilian manufactures. In respect to commerce, Sicily, from the variety of its products, the excellence of several of its harbours, and the safety of its coast for navigation, may, under an enlightened government, acquire great importance; and such a government is that of the present sovereign Ferdinand II., who, since his accession in 1830, has done much for the improvement of the island. The Sicilians resemble the Spaniards and Italians in the darkness of their complexions, and not less in the indolence of their habits. The religion is the Catholic. Sicily has long had an assembly dignified with the name of parliament; but until 1812 it was merely a feudal institution, possessing hardly any marks of the elective franchise. At the head of the political administration of Sicily is a lieutenant-general who represents the king's person. The revenue is about £1,000,000 sterling. Sicily furnishes to the army of the United kingdom 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. In 1836 the population exceeded two millions. Sicily was successively occupied by the Phenicians, the Carthaginians, and the Romans. In the 8th and 9th centuries, the Saracens succeeded in conquering it, and, making Palermo their capital, remained in possession of the island about 200 years. They gave way to the Normans, who, attracted to Sicily on their progress to the crusades, made the conquest of the island in the 11th century. It passed successively into the possession of France, Germany, and Spain. By the peace of Utrecht in 1713, Sicily was given to the Duke of Savoy, with the title of king. But in 1720, the Austrians prevailed on the new possessor of Sicily to exchange it for Sardinia, and added the former to the kingdom of Naples. The war of 1734, however, carried on by France and Spain against Austria, transferred the crown of Naples, or, as it was now termed, of the Two Sicilies, to a branch of the royal family of Spain. In their hands it remained without interruption, until the progress of the French revolutionists led, in January, 1799, to the expulsion of the royal family from Naples. They took refuge in Sicily, where they remained till 1815, when the overthrow of Murat by the Austrians, led to the restoration of the former family to

the throne of Naples, which they continue to possess. Pop. in 1842, upwards of two millions.

SICKLINGHALL, a vil. of England, W.R. of Yorkshire.

SIACULIANA, a to. of Sicily, Val di Mazzara, at the mouth of the Canna. It has a harbour, and exports some wheat. Pop. 6000. 8 miles W. by N. of Girgenti.

SICYON, the name of a celebrated to. of ancient Greece, situated in the Morea, N.W. of Corinth. The ruins are considerable.

SIDBURY, a hamlet of England, in Salop, 6 miles S.S.W. of Bridgenorth. Pop. of pa., of same name, 1725.

SIDDINGTON, a vil. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 481.

SIDELING CREEK, a river of the United States, in Maryland. It joins the Potomac.

SIDERO, a vil. of European Turkey, on the west coast of the Morea.

SIDLAW HILLS, a ridge of hills in Scotland, in the counties of Perth and Forfar.

SIDLESHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, in Sussex, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chichester. Pop. 1002.

SIDMOUTH, a m. t. of England, in Devonshire, on the river Sid, near the sea. It was formerly a port of some importance, but its harbour is now choked up. Of late years it has increased, being a resort for sea-bathing. The air is healthy; the bathing accommodations are good. Pop. 3126. 12 miles S. E. of Exeter.

SIDNEY, a post township of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine.

SIDOUT, a to. of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded districts. 12 miles E. of Cud-dapah. Lat. 14. 30. N. Long. 79. 2. E.

SIEDLCE, a to. of Poland, on the river Muchawica, 55 miles E. of Warsaw. Pop. 2200.

SIEG, a river of Germany, in Westphalia, which falls into the Rhine.

SIEGBERG, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, duchy of Berg, on the Sieg. Pop. 1500.

SIEGN, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, on the Sieg. It has manufactures of woollens, cotton, and leather. Pop. 4000. 42 miles E. of Bonn.

SIEGENI, a to. of Malta. Pop. 2300.

SIEMIATYCE, a to. of Russian Poland, 7 miles S.S.W. of Belz. Pop. 2800.

SIENA, or **SIENNA**, a province of Tuscany, bounded by Florence on the north, and the Papal States on the south. Area, 1250 square miles. Pop. in 1836, 139,650.

SIENA, or **SIENNA**, an ancient city of Tuscany, the capital of the province of Siena. Being built on three eminences, the streets are uneven, winding, and narrow, so that the chief part of the town is impassable for carriages. The only handsome public square is that in which is the town-house, and which contains a beautiful fountain. The esplanade is a fine shady avenue leading to the citadel, the ramparts of which, planted with trees,

and laid out in the form of terraces, afford several interesting points of view. The cathedral is a magnificent marble structure in the Gothic style, and accounted inferior to none in Italy, except St Peter's at Rome. The town-house is a massive building, also in the Gothic style, surrounded with porticoes, and adorned with frescoes. Adjoining is the theatre, rebuilt since 1750. There are several family mansions, or, as they are termed, palaces, but none of remarkable architecture. The manufactures comprise woollens, leather, paper, and hats, but all on a small scale. Some traffic is carried on in corn. This town is the seat of a university and an archbishop's see. There is a town library of 50,000 volumes. Sienna lays claim to great antiquity, its origin being almost as ancient as that of Rome. It was long, however, a petty place. Augustus sent thither a colony, and Pliny mentions the town under the name of Colonia Senensis. Its prosperity, like that of Pisa, was greatest during the middle ages, when it enjoyed an extensive commerce, and is said to have been much more populous than at present. It long maintained itself as an independent republic; but since 1557 it has formed part of Tuscany. Pop. 20,000. 24 miles S. of Florence.

SIENNE, a river of France, in Normandy. It falls into the English channel.

SIERADZ, a to. in the west of Poland, on the Wartha. Pop. 1600.

SIERRA, the eastern part of New Castile, so called from its mountains. The word Sierra is a general name for mountainous ranges in Spain.

SIERRA LEONE, properly LEONA, a country of Western Africa, situated on the Atlantic, and distinguished for a colony formed there by the British nation, rather from motives of generosity and philanthropy, than from those of political and commercial advantage. The name is derived from a ridge of mountains, which rises at no great distance from the southern bank of the river, that on the northern bank being low and flat. From these mountains descend many streams or torrents, a number of which unite in a place called the Bay of France, into a large basin, which affords the best watering place in all Guinea. This country fully equals in point of fertility and populousness, any other in this part of Africa. Cultivation, however, has made a very slender progress, except so far as it has been introduced by Europeans. It consists generally of one vast, almost impenetrable forest, only particular spots of which have been cleared and cultivated. Rice is raised wherever the ground is sufficiently watered for its production, and forms the constant food of the rich; but the poor content themselves with millet, yams, and plantains. There is great abundance of the most delicate fruits. The elephants' teeth brought to the coast here are valued above any other on the same

coast, being remarkably clean, white, and free from specks. A considerable quantity of civet is procured. The woods and mountains are considerably infested with wild animals, particularly lions, from the multitude of which the country appears to have derived its name. Apes move about in vast bodies. There are swarms of insects, flies, mosquitoes, and particularly ants, the white species of which commit extraordinary devastations. The serpent species are also very numerous. The rivers, besides yielding an ample supply of fish for food, contain large alligators, and a species called the manatea or sea cow. The natives are not of so deep black a complexion as those of Cape Verd, nor have they the flat nose of the negro race to such a degree. The character of the different tribes varies greatly. The Portuguese were the first who discovered and formed settlements on the river Sierra Leone; but afterwards all the nations of Europe found their way thither. It was not till towards the close of the 18th century, that the British nation began to turn their views towards Sierra Leone with a view to colonization; and the idea was partly suggested with a view to the more effectual abolition of the slave trade, by raising up an African colony, whither the slaves might be sent as freemen. A piece of ground was accordingly purchased; a proper site for a town chosen, on a rising ground fronting the sea; and a distribution of land made among the colonists. A dreadful mortality ensued, which soon reduced their numbers to 276. In November 1789, the town was plundered by an African chief, the colony dispersed, and its inhabitants obliged to seek refuge in Bance island. In 1791, Mr Falconbridge was sent out with a supply of stores, to collect the dispersed colonists, and form them anew into a regular settlement. A new site was chosen at Granville town. Meantime the original association for the improvement of Africa was incorporated by act of parliament, and, under the title of the Sierra Leone Company, received a charter for 31 years, commencing 1st July 1791. Besides sending out immediately five vessels with stores, articles of trade, and some new settlers, they procured a number of free negroes, who, in the American revolution, having adhered to the loyal standard, were obliged to take shelter in Nova Scotia; and who now cheerfully agreed to the offer made of being transported to Sierra Leone; and 1200 were embarked by Lieutenant Clarkson, and arrived in March 1792. Operations were now carried on with increased vigour; but the prosperity of the colony was interrupted by many disasters and discontents. In September 1794, the town was plundered and entirely destroyed by a French squadron; and Sierra Leone was afterwards placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the government, like other colonies. Since this period, notwithstanding many discouragements,

ments and difficulties, arising from the distance from Britain, from the unhealthiness of the climate, &c., a gradual but decided improvement has taken place, and is becoming more sensible, as experience teaches the best modes of administering such an establishment. With the efforts of the institution have been combined those of the Church Missionary Society, who have introduced with great advantage the British system of education. In consequence of the great increase of population from disbanded soldiers, and still more from captured negroes, a number of new towns have been founded in different parts of the territory. Freetown, the capital, stands on the south bank of the Sierra Leone river, about 5 miles from the sea. It is regularly laid out into wide streets, and has a fort, barracks, and some other public buildings, with a population of 6000, of whom 120 are Europeans. In a depression between the mountains is Regent's Town, with a population of 1500 persons. In the more immediate vicinity of Freetown, there are the townships of Charlotte, Leopold, Gloucester, and Wilberforce, and four new and more distant stations have been formed. On the south-western side of the colony is York, bordering on the Sherbro, where a settlement called Kent had already been formed. Connected also with the colony, a settlement has been formed called Bathurst, at St Mary's, on the Gambia. In 1820 the population of the colony consisted of 12,000 individuals; in 1839 it amounted to about 42,000. This rapid increase is chiefly owing to the slaves captured by British cruisers being settled here.

SIERRA MADRE, a great ridge of mountains in North America, which commences near Guadalaxara, and extends 450 miles in a northerly direction into New Mexico.

SIGAN, a to. of France, department of the Aude. Pop. 1800.

SIGER, a small river of Silesia, principality of Glogau, which falls into the Oder.

SIGETH, NAGY, or SZIGETHVÁR, a m. t. of Hungary, near the river Almasch. Pop. 3000. 160 miles S.S.E. of Vienna.

SIGETH, a to. of Hungary, at the confluence of the Itza and the Theyss. Pop. 6500. 243 miles E. by N. of Pest.

SIGGESTON and SIGGLESTHORPE, two villages of England, in Yorkshire.

SIGLESTHORNE, a pa. in E.R.Y. Pop. 578.

SIGILL, a vil. of England, in Northumberland, 6 miles N.W. North Shields. Pop. 985.

SIGMARINGEN, a to. of Germany, on the Danube, 29 miles N. of Constance. Pop. 800.

SIGNEZ, a to. of France, 11 miles N. Toulon. Pop. 1500.

SIGNETT, a hamlet of England in Oxfordshire, 1 mile S. by W. of Burford.

SIGNY LE GRAND, a to. of France, department of the Ardennes. Pop. 2200.

SIGOLENE, SAINT, a vil. of France, department of the Upper Loire. Pop. 2600.

SIGUENZA, anciently Saguntia, a city of Spain, in the province of Guadalaxara. It is badly built, but clean. The cathedral, built in the 14th century, is in the pure Gothic style. An ancient Moorish castle commands the town. Flannels, blankets, and hats, are manufactured. Pop. 30,000. 75 miles N.E. of Madrid.

SIRON, or SIRR, the ancient *Jazartes*, a large river of Independent Tartary, rising on the western side of the mountains which separate that region from Cashgar, in Chinese Tartary. After a long course it falls into the Aral Sea.

SIRABIA, a considerable river of Asia Minor, which falls into the Gulf of Erekli, in the Black Sea.

SIRKEVI, a small seaport of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 30 miles S.E. Anapa.

SIKINO, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, between Polyandro and Nio.

SIKINO, the ancient *Enoe*, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 18 miles S. of Paros. Pop. 900 Greeks.

SIL, a small river of Switzerland, which joins the Limmat near Zurich.—Also a river of Spain, which joins the Minho in Galicia.

SILBERBERG, a small to. of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1600.

SILCHESTER, a vil. and pa. of England, co. of Hants, 7 miles from Basingstoke, supposed to have been once a populous city. The walls still remain, and consist of nine unequal sides, formed of rows of stones and flints alternately, being about 18 feet high and 15 thick. Pop. 407.

SILEBY, a pa. in Leicestershire. Pop. 1491.

SILESIA, a large and important province of the Prussian dominions, situated between Poland on the east, and Bohemia on the west, and extending from Long. 14. 25. to 18. 12. E., and from Lat. 49. 40. to 51. 59. N. The county of Glatz, and a portion of Lusatia, are now annexed to it. The form of the whole is oblong, extending in length from S.E. to N.W. 210 miles, and in breadth about 80. Area, 15,000 square miles. It is divided into the three governments of Breslau, Liegnitz, and Oppeln. A long range of mountains, bearing different names, such as the Riesengebirge, the Glatz mountains, Moravian mountains, &c. but all included in the Sudetic chain, divides Silesia from Bohemia and Moravia. From Hungary it is separated by the Carpathians. The great river of Silesia is the Oder, which, flowing from south to north, traverses it nearly in the middle, and receives the Bober, the Queiss, and the Bartsch. The country to the east of the Oder is called the Polish side; it is perfectly level, with a soil often sandy or marshy, and consequently unproductive; while the western or German side, though hilly, and even mountainous, is cultivated by a more improved race. It is, in fact, the best portion of the Prussian ter-

ritory, containing mines of coal and iron, and on a smaller scale, mines of copper, vitriol, and cobalt. This is likewise a great manufacturing country, so that the population requires an annual import of corn and cattle. The linen manufactures have existed from a remote time, and are extensively carried on, the value annually made being estimated at £1,500,000 sterling, of which more than half is exported. After linen, woollens are the chief object of manufacture, but they are in general coarse, and the value made is computed at little more than half a million sterling. Cotton works date only from the latter part of the 18th century, and hardware has been made extensively only within the same period. Of tanneries, there are hardly enough to supply the consumption of the country. There are sugar houses in several places. The imports into Silesia are various: hemp, lintseed, and hides from Russia; wine, potash, and hardware from Austria; colonial produce, silk, and the fruits of southern climates, from different countries, all, or almost all, conveyed by the Oder. The Silesians are mostly Germans. The proportion of Protestants, long inferior to that of Catholics, now equals it. Education was in a very backward state on the acquisition of this country by Prussia; a number of parish schools were founded by the aid of government; but on the eastern or Polish side, there still prevails much ignorance. At Breslau there is a university, partly Protestant, partly Catholic. Silesia was taken possession of by Frederick of Prussia in 1740, and gave occasion to a long and bloody war, begun in the year 1756, when the peace of Hubertsburg, in 1763, left it conclusively in the hands of Frederick. In 1807, Silesia was overrun by the French, but it was not separated at the peace of Tilsit from the Prussian territory. Pop., at the end of 1840, 2,868,820.

SILESIA, AUSTRIAN, that part of Silesia which was retained by Austria in 1763, when the province described in the foregoing article was confirmed to Prussia by the treaty of Hubertsburg. Area, 1750 square miles. It is divided into the circles of Troppau and Teschen, and is now completely incorporated with Moravia. Pop. 430,000.

SILET, an extensive district of Bengal, lying between the 24th and 26th degrees of N. Lat. It is situated on the east side of the Brahmapootra river, and constitutes the N.E. boundary of Bengal. The capital of the same name is in Lat. 24. 55. N. Long. 91. 40. E.

SILISTRIA, a to. of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. It is well fortified, and has several mosques and baths. Pop. 20,000. 155 miles N.N.E. of Constantinople.

SILVRI, the ancient Selymbria, a seaport of European Turkey, in Romania, near the sea of Marmora. Pop. 6000. 32 miles W. of Constantinople.

SILKSTONE and **SILKSWORTH**, two villages

of England, in Yorkshire and Durham. Pop. of pa. in former place, 1010.

SILLA, a large to. of Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the Niger, where Park terminated his first journey into Africa. Lat. 14. 48. N. Long. 1. 34. W.

SILLAH MEW, a considerable to. of the Birman empire, on the Irrawaddy. It has manufactures of silk, tartans, &c. Lat. 20. 50. N. Long. 94. 30. E.

SILLE LE GUILLAUME, a to. of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 2400.

SILLY, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Hainault. Pop. 2200.

SILPHOE, a vil. of England, N.R.Y.

SILSDEN ON THE MOOR, a vil. of England, in Yorkshire. Pop. 1904.

SILBOE, or **SILVISHOE**, a vil. of England, in Bedfordshire. Pop. 568.

SILTON, **NETHER** and **OVER**, adjoining villages of England, in Yorkshire.

SILVER RIVER, a river of Ireland, in King's county, which joins the Brosna.

SILVERBERG, a small to. of Prussian Silesia, 40 miles S.S.W. of Breslau. Pop. 1600.

SILVERDALE, a vil. of England, in Lancashire.

SILVERMINES, a vil. of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, which had a temporary prosperity from its lead-mines, but is now ruinous. 100 miles W.S.W. of Dublin.

SILVERSTONE, a vil. of England, in Northamptonshire. Pop. 947.

SILVES, a to. of Portugal, in Algarva, on the Silves. Pop. 2000.

SIMANCAS, a to. of Spain, province of Valladolid, 15 miles S.W. of Valladolid. Pop. 1000.

SIMBIRSK, a government of Asiatic Russia, lying along both sides of the Wolga, between 52. and 57. of North Lat., having the government of Kasan on the north, and that of Saratov on the south. Area, 24,000 square miles. Pop. 1,200,000.

SIMBIRSK, the capital of the above government, at the confluence of the Sviaga and the Wolga, 410 miles E.S.E. of Moscow. It contains 10 churches or chapels, and several other public buildings. The chief articles of export are corn and fish. Pop. 13,500.

SIMCOE, a comparatively small lake in the Home District of the province of Canada, lying between Lake Ontario and that branch of Lake Huron called the Georgian Bay.—Also a county of Canada, consisting of the townships lying north-west of Lake Simcoe.

SIMFEROPOL, a to. of European Russia, in the Crimea. Pop. 1600.

SIMMERING, a vil. of Lower Austria, 2 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2500.

SIMMERN, a to. of Germany, 23 miles S.S.W. of Coblenz. Pop. 1500.

SIMMINGTON, a vil. of England, in Wiltshire, 1 mile S.E. of Melksham.

SIMOGA, a to. of India, province of Mysore, district of Bednoor. It is situated on

the Tunga or Toom river, and has a manufacture of cotton cloths.

SIMON'S, ST, the easternmost of the three large islands at the mouth of the Alatamaha river, in Georgia. It is 45 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth, and has a rich and fruitful soil.

SIMONBOURN, a pa. of England, in Northumberland. Pop. 4561.

SIMONDSLEY, a vil. of England in the High Peake of Derbyshire.

SIMONSHALL, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, near Wootton-under-Edge.

SIMONSTONE, a vil. of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles W. by N. of Burnley.

SIMONSWOOD, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire, 5 miles S. by E. of Ormskirk.

SIMONYTORNYA, a small to. of Hungary, 57 miles S.S.W. of Buda. Pop. 2800.

SIMORRE, a to. of France, department of the Gers. Pop. 1400.

SIMPLON, or **SIMPELN**, a great mountain in the south of Switzerland, which separates the canton called the Valais, from the Piedmontese territory. The old road across it being impracticable for heavy carriages, a new one was formed at the joint expense of France and the kingdom of Italy, in the reign of Bonaparte. Though the ascent is everywhere gradual, the highest point of the road is nearly 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and the top of the mountain is seen rising to 11,000 feet above the same level.

SINAI, a mountain of Arabia, near the head of the Red sea, celebrated as the spot whence the law was given to Moses. It is situated in the heart of a gloomy desert, the few inhabited spots of which are occupied by hordes of Arabs, who subsist by plunder, and render the road impassable, unless for a large and well defended caravan. The range to which Sinai belongs is called by the Arabs Jibbel Musa, and consists of several lofty summits. At the foot of the mountain is the Greek convent of St Catharine, which was founded in 1331, by William Bouldesell, and has ever since continued to afford hospitality to the few pilgrims whose zeal impels them to brave the perils of this road. The monks are kept, as it were, imprisoned in this convent by the wild Arabs of the surrounding country. 150 miles S.E. of Suez.

SINAMARI, a large river of Guiana, which falls into the Atlantic, in Lat. 5. 39. N.

SINAN, a small and winding river of Algiers. It falls into the Wed el Mailah, about five miles before its junction with the sea.

SINANO, an assemblage of mud huts in Greece, in the Morea, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Megalopolis.

SINARUCO, a large river of New Granada, which enters the Orinoco.

SINAY, a vil. of the Netherlands, 16 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3400.

SINGAPORE. See SINGAPORE.

SINDE, an extensive province of Hindo-

stan, formerly included in that of Moultan, and situated on both sides of the river Indus, lying principally between the latitudes of 24. and 27. N. This country bears a very striking resemblance to Egypt. It consists of a level plain, with a noble river fertilising the banks as far as the inundation extends, after which the face of the earth becomes a sandy desert, beyond which rises a range of barren mountains. The islands in the Delta of the Indus are composed of sand, and are covered with a prickly shrub, very nourishing to camels, on which account a great number are bred in this district. The cultivation in Sind depends on the proper management of the irrigation by means of canals and drains from the river, from which the water is frequently raised by wheels. The produce is sugar, indigo, and all kinds of grain; they have also extensive pasturage. The principal towns are Hyderabad the capital, Tatta, Bhukor, and Corachie; the latter is the chief port, the river being now unnavigable for ships up to Tatta; and Lary, or Lahary Bunder, having fallen to decay in consequence of the impediments in the navigation. Sind produces but few articles of commerce. Its exports are confined to rice, butter, potash, hides, saltpetre, assafoetida, frankincense, indigo, horses, and camels. The natives of Sind are now mostly Mahometans of the Soony sect. Of the ancient history of Sind, little is known from the period when it was overrun by the Greeks under Alexander, till about the middle of the sixth century. It was invaded by the Persians, and was the scene of many revolutions, and of great anarchy. It was invaded from Delhi, and long continued to pay a tribute to the Mogul. In 1739, all the territories west of the river Indus were ceded by the emperor Mohammed Shah, to the Persian usurper Nadir Shah. The assassination of the latter in 1747, liberated the rulers of Sind from their allegiance to Persia, and they again nominally professed themselves subjects of the court of Delhi. In the year 1786, the Sindian chiefs acknowledged themselves feudatories of Cabul, and agreed to pay an annual tribute, while the Shah issued a commission to Futteh Aly and his three brothers, constituting them Ameers, or rulers of Sind, on his behalf. In 1808, the Bombay government sent an embassy to the Ameers of Sind; and a native agent, or charge d'affaires, resides at Hyderabad, on the part of the East India Company.

SINDE, a river of Hindostan, province of Malwa, which, after a winding course, falls into the Jumna.

SINDE, or **INDUS**. See Indus.

SINDELINGEN, a to. of Germany, 9 miles S.W. of Stuttgard. Pop. 3000.

SINDERBY, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles W. by S. of Thirsk.

SINES, a seaport of Portugal, province of Alentejo. Pop. 1400.

SINEU, a to. of Majorca, 20 miles E. of Palma. Pop. 5500.

SINFAES, a to. of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Pop. 2500.

SINFIN, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. by W. of Derby.

SINGAPORE, a British settlement in the East Indies, at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula. It consists of the island of Singapore, whose area is 275 square miles, and about fifty islets south and east of it. The British took possession of the islands in 1819, since which time a great commercial and maritime emporium has been formed here. In that year the inhabitants were only about 150, mostly fishermen and pirates; while, in 1842, they amount to nearly 40,000 collected from the surrounding nations, under the guarantee of British protection. The town of Singapore stands on the southern shore of the island. It is a free port; the shipping that entered it in 1836, (including native craft,) amounted to 203,574 tons. Pop. in that year 16,148.

SINGBOOM, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, province of Orissa. Lat. 22. 37. N. Long. 85. 55. E.

SINGEN, a vil. of Germany, in Baden, 17 miles W.N.W. of Constance. Pop. 1000.

SINGEPOORAM, a to. of Hindostan, in Orissa. Lat. 19. 35. N. Long. 83. 24. E.

SINGHEA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bahr, on the Gunduck, surrounded by land which produces the finest saltpetre. The East India Company have long had a factory here, and now monopolise the whole of that article throughout their provinces. Lat. 25. 52. N. Long. 85. 15. E.

SINGLETON, a pa. of England, in Sussex. Pop. 563.

SING-SING, a vil. and landing place of the United States, in West Chester county, New York, on the Hudson, 36 miles N. of New York.

SINIGAGLIA, a well built to. of Italy, duchy of Urbino, on the Misa, at its influx into the Adriatic. Its cathedral, of the Corinthian order, and some other churches, are worth notice. The principal source of its wealth is a well frequented fair, held annually in July. Pop. 6200. 17 miles S.E. of Pesaro.

SINKEL, a to. of Sumatra, on a river of the same name, about 40 miles from the sea. Lat. 2. 15. N. Long. 98. 2. E.

SINNINGTON, a pa. of England, N.R.Y. Pop. 584.

SINOPE, a seaport on the northern coast of Asia. It is now greatly reduced. Pop. 5000. Lat. 41. 6. N. Long. 35. E.

SINTON, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire, 6 miles S.W. of Worcester.

SINZHEIM, a to. of Germany, 14 miles S.S.E. of Heidelberg. Pop. 2200.

SION, a hill of Palestine, celebrated as the site of the ancient citadel of Jerusalem.

SION, an ancient to. of Switzerland, on the

Rhone. It has an episcopal palace, a cathedral, several churches and monasteries, a town-house, and a public school. Pop. 5000. 60 miles E. of Geneva.

SION, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, on the island of Bombay, 9 miles from the city of that name.

SIPAPU, a river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco near its mouth.

SIPHANTO, the ancient SIPHNOS, one of the best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, W. of Paros, 36 miles in circumference. Though covered with marble and granite, it produces corn sufficient for its inhabitants; also excellent silk, but not in any considerable quantity. Pop. 4000.

SIPPO, a river of the United States, in the Ohio, which flows into the Scioto.

SIPSEY, a river of the United States, in Alabama territory. It joins the Tombigbee.

SIR CHARLES HARDY'S ISLANDS, in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook.

SIR HENRY MARTIN'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 16 miles in circuit. Lat. 80. 51. S. Long. 220. 19. E.

SIRAVAN, a vil. of Khusistan, in Persia, 48 miles N.N.E. of Shuster.

SIRGOOJAH, capital of a district of Hindostan, about 12 miles from the British frontier. Lat. 23. 5. N. Long. 83. 50. E.

SIRHIND, the ancient capital of a district of Hindostan. Lat. 30. 40. N. Long. 75. 55. E.

SISSACH, a to. of the Swiss canton of Bale, 13 miles S.E. Bale. Pop. 1600.

SISSOPOLI, or SIZEBOLI, the ancient Apollonia, a to. of European Turkey, in Romania, 115 miles N.N.W. of Constantinople.

SISTERON, a to. of France, department of the Lower Alps, on the Durance. It has a fine cathedral. Pop. 3650. 45 miles N.E. of Aix.

SISTON, a vil. of England, Gloucestershire, 6 miles E. by N. of Bristol. Pop. 973.

SISTOVA, a to. of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube. It has a citadel. Pop. 20,000. 25 miles E. of Nicopoli.

SITANG, a large river of the Birman empire, province of Pegu.

SITHNEY, a pa. of England, in Cornwall. Pop. 2772.

SITTARD, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Gheete. Pop. 3300.

SITTINGBOURNE, an ancient m. t. of England, in Kent, and a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Dover. It consists chiefly of one wide street, and depends chiefly for its support on the resort of travellers. The church is a spacious building, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, two chapels, and a tower rising at the west end. Pop. 2182. 11 miles S.E. of Rochester.

SITZENDORF, a small to. of Austria, 33 miles N.N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1400.

SIVANO SAMUDRA, a remarkable island in the river Cavery, province of Coimbatore, in the south of India. It is nine miles in length,

and contains an extraordinary cataract, 150 feet perpendicular. There are many Hindoo antiquities.

SIUT, a large to. of Upper Egypt, on the western bank of the Nile. The inhabitants consist chiefly of Copts, in whose hands almost all the commercial transactions of Egypt are placed. They are employed in an extensive manufacture of blue cloth. Siut is also the rendezvous of the caravans which proceed from Egypt southward into the interior of Africa, to Sennaar and Darfur; from which countries they bring a considerable quantity of slaves and gold. Lat. 27. 10. 14. N. Long. 31. 13. 20. E.

SIVAS, or **SIWAS**, a to. of Asia Minor, on the river Kizil Irmak. It is the capital of a pashalic. The bazars are extensive and well stocked with goods, including many of British manufacture. Pop. about 25,000. Lat. 38. 55. N. Long. 37. E.

SIVRY, a to. of the Netherlands, 18 miles S.S.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 2200.

SIWAH, or **SIWAH**, an oasis, or fertile island in the Lybian desert, on the route from Egypt to Fezzan, described by Horneman as 50 miles in circumference, and hemmed in on every side by barren rocks. It contains a town of the same name, with a population of 8000, supposed by some to be the ancient *Marotis*, and by others to be the *Sivopum* of Ptolemy. Mr Brown found here the remains of an ancient Egyptian building, consisting of a single apartment, built of huge stones, similar to those used in the pyramids. The length was 32 feet, the height 18, and the breadth 15. There were also some sepulchres cut in the rock. On this spot, it is generally supposed the temple of Jupiter Ammon stood; and there are several remarkable springs about it, one of which is supposed to be the *Fons Solis*. 240 miles west of Cairo. Lat. 29. 10. N. Long. 26. 35. E.

SIX MILE BRIDGE, a small vil. of Ireland, county of Limerick, on the river Maig, 130 miles S.W. Dublin.

SIX MILE BRIDGE, a vil. of Ireland, county of Clare, on the Gearn, 10 miles S.W. of Limerick. Pop. 1092.

SIXFOURS, a to. of France, 9 miles S.W. of Toulon. Pop. 2500.

SIZELAND, a vil. of England, in Norfolk, 5 miles from Bungay.

SIZUN, a to. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2900.

SKAGEN, a to. of Denmark, in Jutland, on the Cattegat. Pop. 900.

SKAGEN, a cape on the N. coast of North Jutland. Lat. 57. 46. N. Long. 10. 31. E.

SKALHOLT, or **REINKINRIK**, a small trading to., or rather vil. of Iceland, on the Huikas. It has a cathedral, and in the neighbourhood are the famous hot springs called Geysers. Lat. 64. N. Long. 16. W.

SKALITZ, a to. of Hungary, 48 miles N of Presburg. Pop. 5700.

SKANDERBORG, a to. of Denmark, 14 miles S.S.W. of Aarhus. Pop. 500.

SKARA, an old to. in the south of Sweden, in West Gothland, near the Lake of Wener. It contains hardly 1000 inhabitants, having been in 1719 totally destroyed by fire. It has a college, with a botanical garden, an hospital, a medical school, and a large cathedral. 77 miles N.E. of Gottenburg.

SKARR WATER, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. It joins the Nith.

SKEEBY, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire, 2½ miles N.E. of Richmond.

SKEEN, a to. of Norway, on a river which bears its name. It has productive mines of iron and copper. Pop. 1800. 38 miles S.S.W. Christiana.

SKEGBY, a pa. of England, in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 656.

SKELBROOK, a to. of England, W.R.Y.

SKELDEN, a hamlet of England, W.R.Y.

SKELFLETE, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Humber.

SKELL, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Youre.

SKELLAND, a hamlet of England in Suffolk, 2 miles from Stowmarket.

SKELLIGS, two small islands on the south-west coast of Ireland, about six or seven miles S.W. of Bolus Head.

SKELLOWE and **SKELMANTHORPE**, two townships of England, W.R.Y.

SKELMERSDALE, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 622.

SKELSMERGH, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland. Pop. of parish 1127.

SKELTON, a vil. of England, East Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse.

SKELTON, a township of England, N.R.Y. Pop. 781.

SKELWITH, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3½ miles N. Hawkeshead.

SKENEATILES, a post vil. of the United States, in Onondaga county, New York, on Skeneatiles Lake, 163 miles W. Albany.

SKENFRETH CASTLE, a fortress of England, in Monmouthshire. Pop. of pa. of Skenfreth, same place, 609.

SKENINGE, a to. of Sweden in East Gothland, on the Skena. Pop. 900.

SKERNE, a small river of England, in Durham, which runs into the Tees.

SKERRIES, a to. of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, on the coast, about 2 miles S.E. of Balbriggan. Pop. 2272.

SKERRIES, or **SKERRY ISLES**, three small islands of Shetland, 15 miles N.E. of Whalsay.

SKERTON, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1351.

SKETBY, a small river of Wales, in Merionethshire, which falls into the Irish sea.

SKETCHLEY, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire, 2 miles S.E. of Hinckley.

SKESBY, a township of England, N.R.Y.

SKEYNE, a pa. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1677.

SKIATHI, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, in circumference about 30 miles.
SKIATHI, the chief place of the foregoing island. Pop. 1000.

SKIBBEREEN, a to. of Ireland, county of Cork, on the Ilan. Pop. about 4800. 53 miles S.W. of Cork.

SKIDBY, a township of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

SKIDDAW, one of the highest mountains of England, in Cumberland, distinguished also for its grand and romantic scenery, as well as for the lakes in its different hollows, and near its base. Height 3022.

SKIELSKIOR, a to. of Denmark, in Zealand, 62 miles W.S.W. Copenhagen.

SKINEBURNES, a vil. of England, in Cumberland, 11 miles N.W. of Wigton.

SKINNERSVILLE, a post vil. of the United States, in North Carolina.

SKINNINGROVE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SKIPNESS, a pa. of Scotland, Argyleshire. Pop. 1226.

SKIPPO, a small river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Wire.

SKIPSEA, a pa. of England, E.R.Y. Pop. 726.

SKIPTON, a m. t. of England in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the middle of the vale of Skipton. The town consists chiefly of one wide and long street. The church is a spacious structure, with a tower at the west end. The other places of Sorship are, a neat Wesleyan chapel, an Independent chapel, and a small meetinghouse for the Society of Friends. It contains also an excellent grammar school, two national schools, and a town-house lately built. Skipton castle is an ancient structure, said to have been originally erected soon after the conquest. It surrendered to the parliamentary army in 1645. Skipton has a great trade in grain; the market is held on Saturday; and there is a fair for cattle and sheep every fortnight, at which great numbers are sold. Great numbers of cattle and sheep are also sold here in the course of the year. It has a paper-mill, a glazing-mill, a considerable twist-mill, a cotton manufactory, &c. Pop. 4181. Pop. of pa. 6193. 44 miles W. of York.

SKIPTON, a hamlet of England, N.R.Y., 5 miles S. W. of Thirsk.

SKIPWITH, a pa. of England, E.R.Y. Pop. 648.

SKIRBECK, a pa. of England, Lincolnshire. Pop. 1578.

SKIRCOAT, a township of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 4060.

SKIRETHORNS, a hamlet of England, W.R.Y.

SKIRINGGLASS, a small island near the west coast of Scotland.

SKIRINTARSAN, a small island near the east coast of Skye.

SKIRLAUGH, NORTH and SOUTH, two townships of England, E.R.Y.

SKIRLINGTON and **SKIRPENBECK**, two townships of England, E.R.Y.

SKOPELOS, an island of the Grecian archipelago, on the coast of Magnesia, 30 miles in circumference. Pop. 12,000.

SKOPELOS, the chief place of the foregoing island. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 5000.

SKUTSCH, a to. of Bohemia, 70 miles E. by S. of Prague. Pop. 2500.

SKYE, a large island of the Hebrides, on the coast of Scotland, in Inverness-shire. It is separated from the continent by a channel three leagues broad, but at the ferry of Glenelg not more than half a mile. It is 54 miles in its greatest length, and its breadth from 35 to 3 miles, being on an average 13. It contains 342,400 English acres, of which only 30,000 are arable: the rest, consisting of mountain and hill pasture, lakes, morasses, rocks, and other waste lands, may be 750 square miles, deeply indented with inlets of the sea, which are so distributed, that no spot in the island is four miles from salt water. On the shores are numerous caves, one of which, called the Spar cave, is much celebrated. The climate is mild, but humid and variable. There is every diversity of soil, except pure sand. There is abundance of freestone, limestone, granite, with some veins of marble, and appearances of lead and iron ore in various places. Agriculture is in a very backward state; and if the land were enclosed, drained, and sheltered, the aspect of the country would be entirely altered. The island is principally occupied as grazing farms. It is noted for its breed of short-legged little dogs, known as Skye terriers. Pop. 18,000.

SKYHOUSE, a to. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 617.

SKYRO, an island of the Grecian archipelago, east of Negroponte, about 60 miles in circumference. Lat. 38. 52. N. Long. 24. 33. E.

SLABTOWN, a village of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey.

SLAGELSE, a to. of Denmark, 50 miles W.S.W. of Copenhagen. Pop. 1800.

SLAINS, a pa. of Scotland, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1134.

SLAITHWAITE, a township of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 2871.

SLALEY, a pa. of England, North Hampshire. Pop. 616.

SLAMANNAN, a pa. of Scotland, Stirlingshire. Pop. 1093.

SLANE, a to. of Ireland, in the county of Meath, on the Boyne, over which is a bridge, 3 miles W. of Drogheda. Pop. 750.

SLANNEY, a river of Ireland, which runs into Wexford harbour.

SLAPTON, a pa. of England, Devonshire. Pop. 665.

SLATE RIVER, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which joins James river.

SLAUGHAM, a pa. of England, Sussex. Pop. 40.

SLAUGHTERFORD, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, 5 miles W. by N. of Chippenham.

SLEAFORD, **NEW**, a flourishing m. t. of England, county of Lincoln, on a small rivulet called the Slee. The church is a handsome and spacious Gothic structure. The castle is now leveled with the ground. Pop. 2587. 16 miles S. of Lincoln.

SLEAFORD, **OLD**, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire, about a mile from the foregoing.

SLEAT, a parish of Scotland, Invernesshire. Pop. 2957.

SLEDDALE, **LONG**, a township of England, in Westmoreland, 8 miles W. by N. of Kendal.

SLEDDALE, **WEST**, a hamlet in the above county, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. of Orton.

SLEDMERE, a township of England, E.R.Y.

SLEEKBUEN, **EAST** and **WEST**, adjoining hamlets of England, in Durham.

SLEEPE, a hamlet of England, in Hertfordshire, near St Alban's.

SLEEPY CREEK, a river of the United States, North Carolina. It enters the Atlantic.

SLEPE, a hamlet of England, in Dorsetshire, 5 miles E. by S. of Wareham.

SLESWICK, a duchy or province of the Danish dominions, which has Jutland to the north, and Holstein to the south, while on the east and west it is bounded by the sea. Its form is oblong; its length is about 70 miles; its breadth, without including the islands to the east or west, varies from 30 to 55 miles. Area, 3450 square miles. Like Jutland, it has no mountains, and not many elevations entitled to the name of hills. It is consequently not rich in minerals; but most parts are fit for tillage. The products are barley, oats, and rye, with comparatively little wheat, hemp, or flax. It has good pasture, on which are bred horses and horned cattle. Fishing forms a considerable occupation on the coast, as well as in the arms of the sea. In the large towns there are some unimportant manufactures. Pop. in 1840 about 340,000 on the main land, and 40,000 in the islands.

SLESWICK, the capital of the duchy of the same name, at the mouth of the river Sley. It is a long irregular town. The objects of interest are the cathedral, with its altar and the monuments of the princes; the town-house, a neat structure; the orphan-house, the workhouse, and the nunnery of St John. Here are manufactures of refined sugar, earthenware, leather, and sail-cloth. Pop. 11,000. 126 miles S.W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 54. 32. N. Long. 9. 35. E.

SLEYDINCHE, a to. of the Netherlands in East Flanders. Pop. 5200.

SLEIDRECHT, a small to. of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Pop. 2400.

SLIGO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded E. by the county of Leitrim, S. by Roscommon, S.W. and W. by

Mayo, and N. by the bay of Donegal. Its greatest length is 35 English miles, and the greatest breadth 34. It contains 721 square miles. The soil is generally light, sandy, gravelly, gravelly loam, or moory, mixed with round stones on a strong gravelly bottom, tolerably productive of potatoes, barley, and oats. In some parts the land is rich and fertile, equally adapted for tillage or for fattening the heaviest oxen. It is mountainous in many parts. Rivers and lakes are numerous. Lead, iron, silver, and copper ores, have been discovered in different places. The mountains near Lough Gilly exhibit strong indications of coal. The county sends two members to parliament. Pop. 171,765.

SLIGO, a to. of Ireland, chief town of the county of the same name, and a seaport, pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river which flows from Lough Gilly to Sligo bay. Its public buildings consist of a jail, a barrack, a court-house, a custom-house, an infirmary, and a charter-school. This town owes its origin to a castle and an abbey, erected here about the year 1252. The castle was destroyed and rebuilt in 1310: the ruins still evince its former splendour. The town has every prospect of extension and improvement. The trade of the port is very considerable; the exports being corn, meal, flour, butter, provisions, and linen yarn. Sligo sends one member to parliament. Pop. of borough, 15,132. 132 miles N.W. of Dublin.

SLIMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, Gloucestershire. Pop. 932.

SLINFOLD, a pa. of England, Sussex. Pop. 682.

SLINDON, a pa. of England, Sussex. Pop. 539.

SLINGSBY, a pa. of England, N.R.Y. Pop. 662.

SLOBODSKOI, a to. of European Russia, government of Viatka. Pop. 4700.

SLONIM, a to. of Russian Lithuania, government of Grodno. Pop. 4500. 44 miles S.S.W. of Novogrodek.

SLOOTEN, a village of the Netherlands, near Amsterdam.—2d, A village of the Netherlands, in Friesland. Pop. 1200.

SLOUGH, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire. The celebrated Dr Herschell had here his residence and observatory.

SLUYS, (in French L'Ecluse,) a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, 10 miles N. of Bruges. Pop. 1400.

SLYNE, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Lancaster.

SKAITHOLM, a pa. of Scotland, Roxburghshire. Pop. 628.

SMALAND, a province in the south of Sweden, lying between the Baltic and the province of Halland. Area, 7750 square miles. It is well watered, both by rivers and lakes. Pop. 325,000.

SMALCALDEN, the chief to. of the above province, on a river of the same name. It

contains a castle, and three suburbs. Near it are mines of iron, which is converted into steel, and manufactured in the town into knives, awls, needles, and other hardware; also several salt-works. In 1531, the Protestants formed here their famous league. Pop. 5000. 56 miles S.W. of Cassel.

SMALCALDEN, LITTLE, a to. of Germany, 4 miles W. of Smalcalden. Pop. 1500.

SMALDEN, a vil. and pa., formerly a m. t. of England, in Kent, 56 miles S.E. by E. of London. Pop. 1038.

SMALSMOUTH, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland.

SMALL ISLES, a pa. of Scotland, Argyleshire. Pop. 1805.

SMALLBURGH, a pa. of England, Norfolk. Pop. 609.

SMALLEY, a to. of England, Derbyshire. Pop. 792.

SMALLWOOD, a to. of England, Cheshire. Pop. 554.

SMARDEN, a m. t. and pa. of Kent. Pop. 1177.

SMEATON, GREAT AND LITTLE, two villages of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

SMEATON KIRK, and SMEATON, LITTLE, two townships of England, in Yorkshire.

SMESTALL, a small river of England, in Staffordshire, which runs into the Stour.

SMITH, a co. of the United States, in West Tennessee.

SMITH'S ISLAND, an island of the United States, in North Carolina, at the mouth of Cape Fear river.—Also an island near the coast of Virginia.

SMITH'S RIVER, a tributary of the Merrimack, United States, New Hampshire.

SMITHFIELD, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire, with a considerable pottery.

SMITHFIELD, a to. of the United States, in Providence county, Rhode Island. Pop. 3994.—The name of various other townships.

SMITHWICK, a vil. of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 1950.

SMOLENSK, or SMOLENSKO, a government of the Russian empire, acquired from Lithuania in 1654. It has the government of Moscow on the east, and that of Witepsk on the west. Area, 20,000 square miles. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Sosha, Kasplia, Uga, and Viasma. Lakes are numerous. Pop. 1,200,000.

SMOLENSK, the capital of the above government, built partly on two hills, and partly in a valley between them, watered by the Dnieper, here a navigable stream. The part to the south of that river is surrounded with a masonry wall 30 feet in height, 15 thick, and a mile and three quarters in circuit. The whole is surrounded with a ditch and a sort of covered way; and some modern redoubts have been erected as outworks. Smolensk was the scene of an obstinate conflict between the French and Russians in August 1812. On quitting it, in their disastrous retreat in No-

vember following, the French blew up part of the works; and as most of the houses were of wood, about the half of them were destroyed on these two occasions. Smolensk is thinly inhabited, containing within its circumference several large gardens. One large street divides it into two, and is paved with stone; but the others are paved, or rather floored, with planks. The part rebuilt since 1812 is of a good construction, and the number of public edifices is considerable. Here are nearly 20 churches and chapels, besides two cathedrals, and places of public worship for Lutherans and Catholics. The manufactures are linen, leather, soap, and hats; and there is a brisk trade in corn and hemp. This is one of the most ancient towns in Russia, its name occurring as far back as 879. Population variously estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000. 235 miles W.S.W. of Moscow, and 350 S. by E. of St Petersburg.

SMYRNA, a large commercial city of Asia Minor, at the head of a long and winding Gulf of the Grecian archipelago. Smyrna is one of the most celebrated of the ancient cities of Asia. In modern times it has been particularly distinguished for trade. The present town is 4 miles in circuit, and extends a mile along the water, in approaching it from which it makes a very beautiful appearance. The interior does not correspond to the splendour of its approach. The streets are narrow, dirty, and ill paved. The bazars, though well provided with goods, are by no means splendid in their structure. There are two very fine caravanseras enclosing square courts, and which, being covered with cupolas, make a very handsome appearance. The besesteins or shops also are arched over, and very fine. At the east end of the city is a large hill, on which the castle is built. Of the sumptuous edifices which rendered Smyrna one of the brightest ornaments of Lesser Asia, scarcely any remains can now be traced. Its exports consist of silk, opium, Turkey carpets, unwrought cotton, and the beautiful goat's hair or mohair of Angora, which is used in several of our finer manufactures. It sends out also a considerable quantity of raisins, a little muscadine wine, and a variety of drugs, as rhubarb, amber, musk, lapis-lazuli, and gums. The imports are chiefly woollen cloths, lead, tin, glass, and wrought silks. On 28th July 1841, a dreadful fire broke out at Smyrna, by which 12,000 houses were destroyed, and damage done to the value of two millions sterling. Pop., probably about 130,000. 210 miles S.S.W. of Constantinople, direct distance.

SMYRNA, a post township of the United States, New York. Pop. 134.

SNAINTON, a township of England, N.R.Y. Pop. 633.

SNAITH, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Yorkshire, on the Aire. Pop. of town 885; of pa. 8530. 22 miles S. by E. of York.

SNAPE, a to. of England, N.R.Y. Pop. 656.

SNEECK, a fortified to. of the Netherlands, in Friesland. It has manufactures of linen. Pop. 5000.

SNENTON, a vil. of England, 1 mile from Nottingham. Pop. of pa. 3605.

SNIATYN, a to. of Austrian Galicia, 28 miles W. of Czernowitz. Pop. 4000.

SNETTISHAM, a pa. of England, Norfolk. Pop. 926.

SNITTER and **SNITTERTON**, two hamlets of England, in Northumberland and Derbyshire.

SNITTERFIELD, a pa. of England, Warwickshire. Pop. 770.

SNIZORT, a pa. of Scotland, in the isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Pop. 3487.

SNOREHAM, a hamlet of England, in Essex county, 5½ miles S.E. of Maldon.

SNORING, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, a pa. and hamlet of England, in Norfolk.

SNOWDON, in the centre of Carnarvonshire, the highest mountain in Wales. It has several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, and chasms; also two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. Height 3571 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons. Pieces of lava have been found on this mountain; and, on the summit, groups of columnar stones. From the summit, may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales, the Irish and British seas, and a vast number of lakes.

SNOWHILL, a post to. and port of entry of the United States, and capital of Worcester county, Maryland, on the Pocomoke, 25 miles from its mouth. It has a court-house, a jail, an academy, and several churches. 125 miles S. of Philadelphia.

SNYDALL, or **SNIDALE**, a hamlet of England, West Riding of Yorkshire.

SNYTE, a river of England, which rises in Leicestershire, and runs into the Dean.

SOANE, a river of Hindostan, which joins the Ganges 29 miles above the city of Patna, in Bahar, after a winding course of 500 miles.

SOAR, or **SOVR**, a river of England, which runs into the Trent.

SOAY, a small island of Scotland, on the S.W. of Skye.—2d, Two islets on the coast of Harris.—3d, An islet on the coast of Sutherland.

SOBERTON, a pa. of England, Southampton. Pop. 931.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, in 1769, in honour of the Royal Society of London. They are Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Borabora, Mauarua, Tubai, Lord Howe's Island, and Scilly Island. Lat. 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. Long. 150. 57. and 152. W. from the meridian of Greenwich. The inhabitants, climate, and produce, are similar, in many respects, to those of Otaheite, from which island they are not above 50 leagues distant towards the north-west. Influenced by the instructions of the mission-

aries, the sovereigns of many of these islands, together with a large proportion of the inhabitants, have relinquished the superstitions of their forefathers, and embraced Christianity.

SOCKACZOW, a to. of Poland, on the river Bsur. Pop. 3000.

SOCKBURN, a vil. of England, in Durham, 7 miles S.E. of Darlington.

SOCORRO, one of the Revillagigedo islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about 200 miles from the west coast of Mexico.

SOCORRO, a to. of New Granada, province of Santa Fé. Pop. 3500.

SOCOTRA, an island of the Indian Ocean, 200 miles to the eastward of Cape Guardafui. It extends 70 miles from west to east, with an average width of 15 miles. The principal commercial products are derived from the wild plants, and are the aloe and dragons' blood, the Socotrine aloes being considered the best in the market. Cotton is cultivated. Supposed pop. 4000.

SODBURY, **CHIPPING**, a pa. of England, Gloucestershire. Pop. 1306.

SODBURY, **OLD**, a pa. of England, Gloucestershire. Pop. 729.

SODERFORS, a small to. of Middle Sweden, in Sudermania, government of Upsal. Here is a manufactory of anchors.

SODERHAM, a to. of Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia. It has manufactures of linen and iron. Pop. 2000.

SODERTELGE, a to. of Sweden, 16 miles W.S.W. of Stockholm. Pop. 1000.

SODUS, a post township of the United States, in Ontario county, New York, on Great Sodus bay. Pop. 1557.

SODUS BAY, **GREAT**, a bay on the south side of Lake Ontario, 4 miles across, and 2 long.

SOEST, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, 33 miles S.E. of Munster. Pop. 5400. Lat. 51. 34. 51. N. Long. 8. 5. 20. E.

SOFALA, a country and city of Eastern Africa, situated at the mouth of a considerable river of the same name. At the time of the first arrival of the Portuguese, it was a place of great commercial importance. Since Mossambique became the capital of the Portuguese settlements, it has sunk into insignificance. The Portuguese, however, still maintain here a fort. Ivory and bees' wax are exported. Lat. 20. 15. S. Long. 34. 45. E.

SOFIA, or **SOPHIA**, a large city of European Turkey, the capital of Bulgaria, on the river Bogana. It has an extensive trade, which is chiefly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. It contains a number of handsome baths and mosques; but the streets are narrow, uneven, and dirty. Pop. 50,000. 280 miles W.N.W. Constantinople. Lat. 42. 56. N. Long. 23. 14. E.

SOFROY, a to. of Fez, noted for a very handsome mosque, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E. of Fez.

SOGNO, a to. of Congo, on the Zaire, in a province of the same name, which is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the capuchins have a church. 160 miles W. S. W. of St Salvador. Lat. 6. S. Long. 11. 55. E.

SOHAGEPOUR, a to. of Hindostan, capital of a district in Allahabad. Lat. 23. 30. N. Long. 81. 52. E.

SOHAIT, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa. In 1820 it contained 6000 inhabitants.

SOHAM, or **MONK'S SOHAM**, an irregularly built m. t. of England, in Cambridgeshire, on the Cam. It has a church, a spacious building, in the form of a cross; also a charity school, and three alms-houses. Pop. 3667. 5 miles S. E. of Ely.

SOHAR, an ancient and celebrated city of Ommon, in Eastern Arabia.

SOIGNIES, an inland to. of the Netherlands, 25 miles S. W. of Brussels. Pop. 4700.

SOISSONS, a fortified to. of France, department of the Aisne, on the river Aisne. The cathedral is an extensive and fine edifice. The other remarkable objects are the church of Notre Dame, the academy established in 1674, the lycee, the theatre, and a pleasant walk on the banks of the river. There are few manufactures. Considerable trade is carried on in corn, flour, pulse, timber, and fire-wood. Pop. 8124. 62 miles N. E. of Paris.

SOLANDER'S ISLAND, an island near the south coast of New Zealand.

SOLANO, a to. of Spain, 103 miles S. by E. of Madrid. Pop. 1300.

SOLAPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad. Lat. 17. 40. N. Long. 76. 3. E.

SOLDIN, a to. of the Prussian States, 70 miles E. N. E. of Berlin. Pop. 3200.

SOLERO, a to. of the Sardinian States, province of Alessandria. Pop. 2900.

SOLESMEs, a to. of France, 9 miles E. N. E. of Cambray. Pop. 3200.

SOLEURE. See **SOLOTHURN**.

SOLFATARA, a lake of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli.

SOLGALIZKAJA, a to. of European Russia, government of Kostrona. Pop. 2300.

SOLIKAMSK, an old to. of European Russia, government of Perm, with salt springs and copper mines. Pop. 3800.

SOLIMAN, a seaport in the Bay of Tunis, 20 miles E. S. E. of Tunis.

SOLINGEN, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, on the Wipper. Pop. 4100.

SOLIPACA, a to. of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 3200.

SOLLER, a to. of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 14 miles N. of Palma. Pop. 5700. It has a harbour defended by two forts.

SOLLIES LE PONT, a to. of France, on the Latay, 9 miles N. E. of Toulon. Pop. 2800.

SOLMS, a district in the West of Germany, in Wetteravia. Pop. 36,000.

SOLO, or **SAURA-CORTA**, an inland to. of Java, the capital of a district, and residence of an emperor. It is large and populous, intersected with broad and shaded avenues or streets, running at right angles. The Cratan, where the emperor resides with his court, is very spacious, and comprises several palaces in its area. The other chiefs and nobility live in villas, surrounded by high walls, interspersed through the town and neighbourhood. The European town and fort are very neat.

SOLOFRA, a to. of Naples, Principato Ultra. It has manufactures of gold and silver plate. Pop. 6100.

SOLOMON'S ISLANDS, a group in the South Pacific ocean, situated chiefly between Lat. 5. and 12. S. and Long. 155. and 160. E.

SOLOTHURN, (**SOLEURE** in French,) a canton of Switzerland, bounded N. by Bale and S. by Bern. Its shape is extremely irregular. Area, 270 square miles. This is one of the most productive of the Swiss Cantons, especially in corn, fruit, and vegetables. Iron mines abound, and there are quarries of marble and gypsum. Pop. in 1835, 62,400.

SOLOTHURN, or **SOLEURE**, the head to. of the canton, is built on both banks of the Aar, 1320 feet above the sea, and is surrounded by walls. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is reckoned the finest church in Switzerland. This town, though small, has several scientific and literary associations. The town library contains 15,000 volumes. Pop. 4200. 18 miles N. by E. of Bern.

SOLOTSCHYEV, a to. of European Russia, government of Slobodsk Ukraine, on the Uda, with two churches. Pop. 4800.

SOLSONA, or **SALSONA**, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia. Pop. 3000.

SOLWAY FRITH, an estuary or inlet of the sea on the west side of the island of Great Britain, forming the boundary of England and Scotland for upwards of 50 miles.

SOLYMANIA, called also **SHERH ZOUR**, a to. of the territory of Kurdistan. Pop. 6000. 54 miles E. of Kerkook.

SOMAIN, a village of France, department of the North. Pop. 2300.

SOMBOURN, **KING'S**, a pa. of England, South Hampshire. Pop. 1046.

SOMBRERO, a small island in the West Indies, about 3 miles long. Lat. 18. 37. 40. N. Long. 63. 28. 30. W.

SOMERCOATES, **NORTH**, a pa. of England, Lincolnshire. Pop. 753.

SOMEREN, a to. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 2500.

SOMERFORD, a vil. of England, in Staffordshire, situated on the Penk.

SOMERFORD BOOTH, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire, near Congleton.

SOMERSET, a maritime county of England, bounded N. W. by the Bristol channel; N. by Gloucestershire, and the county and city of Bristol; E. by Wiltshire, S. by Dorsetshire;

and S. and W. by Devonshire. Its figure is irregular, somewhat resembling a crescent. Greatest breadth is 40, and extreme length 70 miles. Area, 1645 square miles. It is divided into 43 hundreds, 7 liberties, and 482 parishes; and sends four members to parliament, two for the east division and two for the west. Few districts of the kingdom present greater diversities of surface than Somersetshire. It possesses every gradation, from the lofty mountain and barren moor to the rich and highly cultivated vale, and thence descending to the unimprovable marsh and fen. The Quantock hills extend northward from Taunton, and descend into a cultivated vale of some extent. Westward the county is entirely mountainous and hilly. It is divided into various ranges, running from east to west, and from which numerous lateral branches are detached. Between these occur steep valleys, which form, when richly wooded, some of the most striking features of the beautiful scenery for which this coast is celebrated. Along the slope and skirts of the hills, this low land is dry and well cultivated, but from thence towards the coast it forms a wide-spreading district of water-formed lands, known by the name of the Marshes; in the middle of which, and separating them into two great divisions, rises boldly to view a range of high ground. The rivers of Somersetshire rise chiefly in these high grounds within the county, and are none of them of any great magnitude, except the Avon, which rises in Wiltshire, and divides the county from Gloucestershire. The others are the Parret, the Ivel, the Tone, the Brue, and the Ax. The soil of Somersetshire scarcely admits of any general description, almost every species being found except chalk, of which there is very little. It is mostly, however, of a highly fertile and productive quality. Somersetshire stands high in repute for its agricultural and rural produce. The plains are remarkable for their luxuriant herbage, which furnishes not only a sufficiency for its own consumption, but also a considerable surplus for other markets. Grazing and the dairy form the great objects of the husbandry of this district; grain not being raised to such an extent as to supply its own consumption, so that vast quantities are imported from the adjacent counties of Wilts and Dorset. The oxen of this country are scarcely inferior in size to those of Lincolnshire, and the grain of the flesh is thought finer. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes here. Much cheese is made in the lower parts of the country; and that of the Cheddar district is reckoned by many the best cheese made in England. The minerals of Somersetshire constitute an important article of its produce. The great mining district is the Mendip hills, which afford lead, calamine, and coal, the latter of which is also found in great abundance, and in various parts to the north of

these hills. Besides these minerals, limestone, of which there are extensive quarries in the Quantock hills, paving stone, tiling stone, freestone, marl, and fuller's earth, are found in different parts of the county. The manufactures of Somersetshire, which are considerable, consist chiefly in articles of clothing. Several canals have been formed to facilitate its intercourse with the adjacent districts. Pop. 404,200.

SOMERSET, a county of the United States, in Maine.—2d, Of New Jersey.—3d, Of the State of Pennsylvania.—4th, Of Maryland. Also, a borough and township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, 61 miles E.S.E. of Pittsburg.—2d, The capital of Somerset county, New Jersey, 72 miles N.N.E. of Philadelphia.—3d, A township of Washington county, Pennsylvania.—4th, Of Wyndham county, Vermont.—5th, of Bristol county, Massachusetts.—6th, A river of Maine, which joins the Kennebeck.

SOMERSET, NORTH, the land E. of Garnier bay, in the Polar sea, explored by Captain Parry in 1820.

SOMERSHAM, a pa. of England, Huntingdonshire. Pop. 1402.

SOMERSWORTH, a to. of the United States, New Hampshire. Pop. 3090.

SOMERTON, a m. t. and borough of England, in Somersetshire, on a branch of the river Parret. The town has a neat and respectable appearance. The church is an ancient building. There is an excellent free school, and a well endowed alms-house. Somerton is supposed to have been a Roman citadel. Pop. of parish, 1786. 127 miles W. by S. of London.

SOMERVILLE ISLAND, a small island in the Polar sea, discovered by Captain Parry. Lat. 74. 41. N. Long. 96. 25. W.

SOMMA, a to. of Italy, situated at the foot of Vesuvius. It has a castle. Pop. 6800. 12 miles E. of Naples.

SOMMARIVA DEL BOSCO, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 5100.

SOMME, a river of France, which falls into the English channel opposite to Beechy Head.

SOMME, a department of France, comprising the western part of Picardy, and bounded W. by the English channel, and N. by the department of the Pas de Calais. Area, 2378 square miles. Pop. 552,706. Besides corn, pasturage, fruit, and vegetables, a large quantity of colseed, rapeseed, and oleaginous grains, are raised, as well as flax and hemp. Amiens is the capital. The department is watered by the Somme.

SOMME, a to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. In 1820 it contained 4000 houses. Lat. 23. 32. N. Long. 71. 43. E.

SOMMELSDYK, a to. of South Holland, on the island of Overflakke. Pop. 1600.

SOMMERDA, a to. of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N.N.W. of Weimar. Pop. 1900.

SOMMERERIN, a to. of Hungary, 11 miles S.E. of Presburg. Pop. 2706.

SOMMERES, a to. of France, department of the Gard. Pop. 3700.

SOMMERGEM, a to. of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 6400.

SOMOSIERRA, a small to. of Spain, 52 miles N. of Madrid.

SOMPTING, a pa. of England, Sussex. Pop. 519.

SONAIL, a to. of Hindostan, which in 1820 contained 4000 inhabitants. Lat. 24. 20. N. Long. 76. 2. E.

SONCINO, a to. of Austrian Italy, on the Oglio, 20 miles N. of Cremona. Pop. 3900.

SONDERBOURG, a to. of Denmark, 21 miles W.S.W. of Faaborg. Pop. 2700.

SONDERHAUSEN, a to. of Upper Saxony, on the Wipper. Pop. 3100.

SONDRIO, a to. of Austrian Italy, on the Muller. Pop. 3500.

SONGARIA, a country of Asia, constituting the N.W. portion of the Chinese empire. Length, 900 miles; average breadth, 300 miles. Songaria lies between 42. and 49. N. Lat. and 76. and 95. E. Long.

SONNEBURG, a to. of the Prussian states, 11 miles E.S.E. of Custring. Pop. 1700.

SONNEBERG, a to. of Germany, 40 miles S. of Weimar. Pop. 1900.

SONNING, a pa. of England, in Berkshire. Pop. 2588.

SONORA, a province of Mexico, which is very thinly peopled, and extends along the gulf of California for more than 280 leagues from the great bay of Bayona, or the Rio del Rosaria, to the mouth of the Rio Colorado. It is bounded W. by the sea, S. by Guadalupe, and E. by a very uncultivated part of New Biscay. Its northern limits are very uncertain. Pop. 121,000.

SONSBECK, a to. of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg. Pop. 1500.

SONSONATE, or **TRINIDAD**, the capital of a district of the same name, in Guatimala, near a bay on the Pacific Ocean. Pop. 2300. Lat. 13. 46. N. Long. 89. 45. W.

SONTHOFEN, a to. of Bavaria, on the Iller. Pop. 2500.

SOOLOO ISLES, two chains of islands, about 60 in number, deriving their name from Sooloo, the principal in the group. They extend from Borneo to Magindano, and are comprehended between the 4th and 7th degrees of N. Lat. The island of Sooloo is situated in Lat. 6. N. Long. 119. E. It is 40 miles long, 10 broad, and is very populous.

SOONDA, the capital of a district of Hindostan, between the 14th and 15th degrees of N. Lat. It was formerly extensive and populous, but was taken by Hyder Aly, and destroyed. Lat. 14. 34. N. Long. 74. 58. E.

SOONERGONG, a to. of Bengal, between the Luckia and one of the branches of the Brahmapootra river. It was a large and flourishing city in the 13th century. It is now reduced to a mere village. Lat. 23. 39. N. Long. 90. 43. E.

SOORANGUR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Orissa, near the Mahanuddy river.

SOOTHILL, a township of England, W.R. Y. 6 miles N.W. of Wakefield. Pop. 3849.

SOOTY, a to. of Bengal, near the head of the Bagarutty or Cossimbazar river. Lat. 24. 26. N. Long. 88. 2. E.

SOPHIA, a vil. of Russia, 15 miles S. of St Petersburg. It has a magnificent church. Pop. 600.

SOPLEY, a pa. of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 1012.

SORA, a to. of Naples, on the Garigliano, 60 miles N.W. of Naples. Pop. 7200.

SORAU, or **ZAROWE**, a neat to. of Lower Lusatia, 49 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 3800.

SORBY, a pa. of Scotland, in Wigtonshire. Pop. 1412.

SOREL, or **WILLIAM HENRY**, a to. of Lower Canada, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Richelieu, or Sorel river, with the St Lawrence. It is laid out with regularity. Some trade is carried on. Pop. 1500. Lat. 46. 5. N. Long. 72. 55. W.

SOREZE, a to. of France, department of the Tarn. Pop. 2500.

SORGUES, a large river of France, in Provence. It falls into the Rhone near Avignon.

SORGUES, a to. of France, department of the Vaucluse. Pop. 1500.

SORIA, a small province of Spain, having on the north Logrono, and on the south Sigüenza.

SORIA, the chief to. of the above province, situated on the Douro. It has manufactures of silk stockings, leather, soap, and woollens, and breeds many cattle. Pop. 7000. 110 miles N.E. of Madrid.

SORIANO, a to. of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, with 3600 inhabitants.

SORN, a pa. of Scotland, in Ayrshire, lying on the banks of the Ayr, which are here steep and bold, and richly wooded. It abounds in coal, limestone, and ironstone. Pop. 4253.

SORRENTO, a to. of Italy, on the Gulf of Naples. It has a manufacture of silk. Pop. 4200. 15 miles S.S.E. of Naples.

SORTINO, a to. of Sicily, in the quarter called Val di Noto. Pop. 6000.

SOS, a to. of Spain, in Arragon, 4 miles S.S.E. of Sanguesa. Pop. 2400.

SOSPELLO, a to. of Piedmont, on the Bevera. Pop. 3200.

SOTTEVILLE-LE-ROUEN, a to. of France, department of the Lower Seine. Pop. 3200.

SOUDAN, or **BELED EL SOUDAN**, (the country of the Blacks,) the name given by the Moors of Northern Africa to a vast tract of territory in the interior of that continent.

SOULBURY, a pa. of England, in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 578.

SOULDERN, a pa. of England, in Oxfordshire. Pop. 599.

SOULTZ, a to. of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 3000.

SOULTZMATT, a vil. of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 2100.

SOUND, or **ORESOUND**, the strait or narrow sea between the island of Zealand, in Denmark, and the continent of Sweden, through which vessels pass from the North Sea into the Baltic. It is about 4 miles across, and the Danes exact a toll on all ships that pass through the strait.

SOURABAYA, a large and flourishing to. of Java, on the north-eastern coast, and capital of a district of the same name, situated at the mouth of a navigable river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea. The river separates the European part of the town from the Chinese and the native quarter. A fine bridge, with draw-chains to raise it up for the passage of vessels, connects the European town with that of the natives. The houses are very good, and some are elegant, particularly the country seats of private individuals. The general hospital is an attractive object. There is also a fine arsenal, and other extensive works, calculated for equipments on a large scale. Here guns are cast, and carriages of all descriptions constructed. Vessels also, with their various appointments, are built and equipped at Sourabaya. A mint is likewise at work, on a new silver and copper coinage. Sourabaya is situated within that narrow strait which is formed by the islands of Java and Madura, and is defended by batteries. The mouth of the river is defended by Fort Calimas, a circular battery, mounting 40 guns. When the French had possession of Java, it was intended to have erected Sourabaya into a port of consequence; and General Daendels expended large sums in the construction of works for the defence of the harbour, and was proceeding in his plans when the island was taken by the British. Lat. 7. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. S. Long. 112. 55. E.

SOURDEVAL, a to. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 4350.

SOURS, a to. of Estremadura, 12 miles S.W. of Coimbra. Pop. 3200.

SOURTON, a pa. of England, Devonshire. Pop. 625.

SOUSA, a to. of Portugal, 16 miles W. of Oporto. Pop. 4000.

SOUSTON, a to. of France, department of the Landes. Pop. 2500.

SOU-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, intersected by canals and rivers. It is one of the most beautiful cities of the empire; and the country around it is so delightful, that the Chinese call it the paradise of the world. The brocades and embroideries made here are much esteemed. Its population is prodigious, and the commercial intercourse with strangers so great, that it might be supposed the trade of all the provinces centered in it. 560 miles S.E. of Peking. Lat. 31. 22. N. Long. 120. E.

SOUTERRAINE, a to. of France, in the department of La Creuse. Pop. 3600.

SOUTH AMERICA, the southern division of

the American continent, and separated from the northern division by the isthmus of Darien. Of the different countries which compose this great continent, a geographical account will be found under their respective titles.

SOUTH MOULTON, a m. t. of England, in Devonshire, on an eminence near the west side of the river Moule. The church is spacious and handsome; the guildhall is also a commodious building, and the market-place extensive and well built. Here is a respectable free school. It has manufactures of serges, felts, and shalloons. Pop. 3826. $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Barnstaple.

SOUTH ISLAND, the name of several small islands in the Pacific Ocean and eastern seas.

SOUTH KINGSTON, a to. of the United States, in Rhode Island. Pop. 3663.

SOUTH RIVER, two tributaries of the Chesapeake, in the United States, Maryland.

SOUTHAM, a m. t. of England, in Warwickshire. The church is a handsome building. Pop. 1256. 82 miles N.W. of London.

SOUTHAM, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Cheltenham.

SOUTH STOKE, a pa. of England, Oxfordshire. Pop. 751.

SOUTHDEAN, a pa. Roxburgh. Pop. 868.

SOUTHAMPTON, a to. of England, within Hampshire, though forming a county of itself. It is situated on the large and beautiful estuary, called Southampton water, on a tongue of land which is bounded by that water S. and W., and by the river Itchen E. The ground in this peninsula rises towards the centre, forming a very moderately elevated ridge, on which the town is built. It presents a picturesque appearance from different points of view. The High Street which runs from the quay northwards, is upwards of half-a-mile long, and is handsome and spacious. The entrance to this street from the land side is by the Bar gate, a venerable piece of antiquity. There are five parish churches, St Michael's, All Saints, Holy-rood, St Lawrence, and St Mary. St Michael's church consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisle with a low tower rising from the centre, and terminating in a fine slender octagonal spire, which forms a very conspicuous object. It contains a monument to the Lord Chancellor Wriothesley. All Saints' church is an elegant modern building, in the Grecian style. Holy-rood church is a large building, with a tower at the south-west angle, and a colonnade in front. The other public buildings are the assembly-rooms, and a commodious theatre. Near the town, on the north, is an asylum for the female orphans of soldiers, on the same plan as the well known institution at Chelsea. It contains about 380 girls, and is under admirable regulations. A free grammar school was established in Southampton by Edward VI. The Domus Dei is an hospital, founded, according to Leland, in the reign of Henry III. By two merchants, brothers. Southampton carries on a consider-

able trade in wine, corn, timber;—and ship-building, though the vessels built are chiefly small. It is much frequented as a watering place. This is the largest packet-port in the kingdom, steamers sailing from hence to France, the Channel Islands, Spain, and Portugal. The mail-packet steam-ships to the West Indies, which commenced running in December 1841, are expected to lead to a considerable extension of the commerce of this place. Southampton sends two members to parliament. The population is rapidly increasing. In 1831 the population of the county of the town was 19,324, and in 1841 26,900. 12 miles S.S.W. of Winchester, and 75 W.S.W. of London.

SOUTHAMPTON, a county of England. See HAMPSHIRE, SOUTH.

SOUTHAMPTON, a po. township of the United States, in Suffolk county, New York, 100 miles E. of New York.—The name also of five townships in Pennsylvania, and of one in Massachusetts.—Also a county in the south-east of Virginia.

SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND, a large island in Hudson's Bay.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, in Kent, 2½ miles S. by W. of Tunbridge.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.—2d. A post township in New Haven county, Connecticut.

SOUTHCOATES, a to. of England, E.R.Y. Pop. 1114.

SOUTHDEAN, a pa. of Scotland, Roxburghshire. Pop. 839.

SOUTHEND, a hamlet of England, in Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, nearly opposite Sheerness. It is in repute for sea-bathing.—2d. A pa. of Scotland, in Argyleshire. Pop. 2120.—3d. A hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire.

SOUTHEND, ELTHAM, and LEWISHAM, two small villages of England, in Kent.

SOUTHERNBY, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, 16½ miles N.W. of Penrith.

SOUTHERY, a pa. of England, Norfolk. Pop. 739.

SOUTHFIELD, a to. of the United States, and capital of Richmond county, on Staten island.

SOUTHFLEET, a parish of England, Kent. Pop. 624.

SOUTHGATE, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, on the skirts of Enfield Chase.

SOUTH-HAMS, several small villages of England, in Devonshire, near Torbay.

SOUTHILL, a parish of England, Bedfordshire. Pop. 1267.

SOUTHMALLING, a pa. of England, Sussex. Pop. 705.

SOUTHMINSTER, a pa. of England, Essex. Pop. 1422.

SOUTHORPE, two hamlets of England, in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire.

SOUTHBEPFS, a pa. of England, Norfolk. Pop. 733.

SOUTHWARK, a borough to. of England, in the county of Surrey, forms a large suburb of the city of London. It is colloquially called the Borough, and, together with the adjacent parishes, with which it is united by a continued range of buildings, constitutes that great division of the metropolis which lies to the south of the Thames. The Borough extends about 2 miles from east to west, and 1 mile from north to south, the whole of the included area being covered with houses, public buildings, and streets; while the bank of the river is occupied with warehouses, timber and coal-yards, glasshouses, manufactories, &c. On the north side of Tooley Street, close to the Thames, is the bridge-house, which seems to have been used as a store-house for stone, timber, and other materials used for repairing the bridge, and where the archives and chief business respecting that fabric are kept and conducted. Below the bridge-house, on the banks of the Thames, stood the inn of the abbot of Battle, the site of which is still called Battle Bridge. In front of this mansion were the gardens belonging to it, which, from their intricate embellishments, were called the Maize, a name the place still retains. St Thomas's church stands on the south side of the street of the same name. St Thomas's hospital is a noble charity, appropriated to the reception of indigent persons labouring under sickness or accidental injuries. The building consists of four quadrangles, into the first of which, facing the street, is the entrance by large iron gates with rails, which occupy one side of the square. The other three sides are encompassed with a colonnade. It has hot and cold baths, a surgery, theatre, apothecary's shop, brewhouse, and other offices. The whole establishment contains 19 wards, and 474 beds. Near it is the kindred institution of Guy's hospital, a great and singular monument of private munificence. It is named after its founder, Thomas Guy, a citizen and bookseller of London, who, by industry and frugality, amassed a very large fortune, which he determined, when arrived at his 76th year, to apply to this benevolent purpose. The expense of erecting and furnishing the hospital, amounted to £18,793, and Mr Guy, by his will, endowed it with the residue of his estate, which amounted to £219,499. The buildings consist of a centre and two wings. The former is for the reception of patients; and behind it is a small building for lunatics. In the centre of one wing is a spacious hall and rooms for public business, and in the other a chapel, in which is a finely executed statue of the founder by Bacon. The whole comprehends 13 wards, and 411 beds. The out-patients of this institution are also very numerous. St Saviour's church, commonly called St Mary Overy, originally belonged to a nunnery, founded by a female, prior to the Norman conquest, and endowed by her with the

profits of the ferry across the river at this place, prior to the erection of London bridge. The present church is a large, ancient, and interesting edifice. A great part of it was built in the early part of the 13th century, and exhibits some valuable specimens of the architecture of that age. Many barbarous and bad alterations and repairs have been made at different times, whereby much of its original beauty was obscured or destroyed. In 1824 and 1825, some of these defacements were removed, and the choir, in particular, restored to its original style from the skillful designs of Mr George Gurl, architect. Contiguous to the priory of St Mary Overy, formerly stood Winchester house, or palace, the town residence of the prelates of that see. It was erected about the year 1107, by bishop Gifford, and was one of the most magnificent structures in the city or suburbs of London. It continued to be the abode of his successors till the beginning of the 17th century, when it was forsaken for the more agreeable residence at Chelsea. A few fragments of this building still remain. On the Bankside was a jail called the Clink; also the ancient circular theatre called the Globe, where the plays of Shakspeare were first represented. In this district of the Borough several important improvements have been lately planned and partly executed. Of these are the very elegant bridge over the Thames called Southwark bridge, which crosses the river from Bankside to Queen street, and a handsome street from this to St Margaret's hill. Not far from St Saviour's church is the Borough Market, a spacious area, surrounded with stalls and other conveniences. In Deadman's place, on the west side of this market, is an hospital or college, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Thomas Cure. At the end of the High street is St Margaret's hill, the site of an ancient church of the same name, which was converted into a sessions-house and prison, since removed to Mill lane, and denominated the Borough Compter. The whole has lately been rebuilt. In the front, facing Blackman street, the hustings for the election of representatives for the Borough are usually erected. On the east side of Blackman street is the Marshalsea, a court of law and a prison, originally intended for the determination of differences between the king's menial servants, and under the control of the knight marshal of the royal household. The prison contains about 60 rooms: it is too small, and much out of repair. Southward of the Marshalsea, and on the same side of the street, is the church of St George the Martyr. The original building was of very ancient foundation. The present structure was erected in 1736. In the old church was interred Edward Cocker, the celebrated arithmetician, and also the noted Bishop Bonner, who died miserably in the Marshalsea, in 1569. Opposite St George's

church formerly stood Suffolk-place, a magnificent mansion, erected in the reign of Henry VIII. by the Duke of Suffolk. Its name was afterwards altered to Southwark place, and it was used as a royal mint. It was afterwards converted into streets, which still retain the name of the Mint. In Union Street, northward of the Mint, is the public office of Union-hall, a handsome building; and at the south-east end of Blackman street, in Horse-monger lane, is the county jail and house of correction for Surrey. The King's Bench prison is situated at the south-west corner of Blackman street. It consists of one large pile of brick buildings, comprehending 224 rooms. The liberties, or rules of the prison, as they are termed, extend about three miles round the buildings. Of the parishes adjacent to Southwark, Christ Church was taken out of that of St Saviour's. The present church was erected in 1737. It stands on the west side of the road leading from Blackfriars bridge. In this parish is a charity-school, a workhouse, and an alms-house. On the west side of Blackfriars road, very near the bridge, is the building formerly occupied by the extensive museum collected by Sir Ashton Lever. The Surrey chapel, on the east side of Blackfriars road, is a large octagonal building, erected for the use of the Methodists, by the friends of Rowland Hill. Further to the south stands the Magdalen Hospital, for the reception, maintenance, and employment, of demoralized females. In the central point, where the great south roads from London, and the roads from Westminster, Southwark, Newington, and Lambeth, unite, stands the Obelisk, a plain structure of freestone, erected in 1771, during the mayoralty, and in honour, of Brass Crosby, Esq. who had been confined in the tower with Alderman Oliver, for the conscientious discharge of his duty as a magistrate. Between the Obelisk and King's Bench prison, is the school where Lancaster first practised his system of education. St George's Fields so frequently noticed in English history, and which about half a century ago were little better than a continued swamp, have, since the erection of Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, been almost covered with streets and buildings, from the ditch at the end of Great Surrey Street to the Fishmongers' alms-house on the one hand, and from the Marshalsea prison to the late Dog and Duck on the other. The Dog and Duck, so denominated from its sign, was formerly a house of public entertainment. Here is a large establishment for the indigent blind, and a house for the Philanthropic society. On the site of the Dog and Duck is erected a most noble hospital for lunatics, instead of the old building in Moorfields. Southwark sends two members to parliament. Pop. in 1831, 91,501. For further information, see LONDON.

SOUTHWELD, a vil. and pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 2825.

SOUTHWELL, a m. t. of England, in Nottingham, on the little river Greet. The church forms the most interesting object, and has been long celebrated for the beauty and variety of its architecture, of which Cardinal Wolsey has the merit. It consists of a nave, with two aisles, two towers at the west end, a transept, a choir with aisles, and a chapter-house. The extreme length from east to west is 306 feet, the width of the transept from north to south is 121 feet, and the breadth of the nave 59 feet. The archbishop of York had formerly a palace here. The ruins of it are still extensive, and being overshadowed with ivy, and embosomed among trees, they form a great ornament to the place. Another building in the town deserving of notice is the county house of correction, which is one of the best arranged and regulated prisons in England. Pop. 3384. 14 miles N.E. of Nottingham, 8 miles W. of Newark, and 132 of London.

SOUTH-WEST ISLES, seven islands, dependent on the Banda islands.

SOUTHWICK, a hamlet of England, adjoining to the city of Gloucester.—2d, A vil. and pa. in Southamptonshire. Pop. 723.—3d, A town two miles N.W. of Sunderland. Pop. 1301.—4th, A pa. of Scotland, in Kirkeudbright, now united to Colvend. Pop. 554.

SOUTHWICK, a small river of Scotland, in the stewartry of Kirkeudbright, which falls into the Solway frith.

SOUTHWOLD, a m. t. of England, in Suffolk, at the mouth of the river Blyth, with a considerable trade in the herring and sprat fishery, and also in salt and beer. The church is a fine building. Pop. 1875. 20 miles S. of Yarmouth.

SOUTHWORTH, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1329.

SOUTRA, a pa. of Scotland, Haddingtonshire, united to that of Fala.

SOUTRA HILL, the most westerly of the Lammermoor range of hills, 1000 feet above the level of the sea.

SOUVIGNY, a to. of France, department of the Allier. Pop. 2400.

SOUZEL, a to. of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. Pop. 2000.

SOW, a tributary of the Trent, in Staffordshire.—Also a river in Warwickshire.

SOW, a pa. of England, in Warwickshire. Pop. 1414.

SOWERBY, two townships of England, in Westmoreland and Yorkshire.

SOWERBY CASTLE, a township of England, in Cumberland.

SOYLAND, a to. of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 3589.

SPA, a to. of Belgium, province of Liege, romantically situated on the banks of a rivulet. Its streets, four in number, and built in the form of a cross, are wide and regular.

The adjacent country being rugged and unproductive, Spa can boast of little else than its far-famed medicinal springs and baths. These waters were known to the Romans, and are mentioned by Pliny. They all issue from the adjacent hills, which are formed of calcareous earth, mixed with siliceous substances. They are all chalybeates. Their effect is diuretic and exhilarating. Pop. 3500. 20 miles S.E. of Liege.

SPAICHINGEN, a to. of Germany, 51 miles S.S.W. of Stutgard. Pop. 2000.

SPAIN, (Espana,) a country of Europe, bounded by the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, Portugal, and France. It extends from lat. 36. to 43. 46. N., and from long. 9. 10. W. to 2. 15. E. Its length from east to west (from the extreme point of Catalonia to that of Galicia) is 600 miles; its greatest breadth from north to south 550. Area 179,480 square miles. Spain consists of a number of provinces, which formed as many separate governments under the Moors, or under the Christian chieftains. The whole have been united under one head since the close of the 15th century; but the divisions, and even the titles (generally of kingdom, for what had become a province) were retained, and were attended with consequent discrepancies in the mode of administration. Spain is now divided into forty-nine smaller provinces. No country in Europe, except Switzerland, possesses an equal extent of mountain surface. The Pyrenees, forming its north-eastern barrier, are second only to the Alps, and are connected with or rather continued by, the long Cantabrian chain, which extends throughout the north of Spain, parallel to the Bay of Biscay, until it terminates in Cape Finisterre. Near the middle of this great range (about Long. 4. 15. W.) a secondary chain separates from it, and stretching to the southward, extends, in a long irregular line, all the way to Cabo-de-Gata, in the province of Granada. From this great range, called by some the Iberian mountains, there project four other chains, which extend from east to west till they reach the Atlantic. In each of the valleys formed by these mountains, flows one of the great rivers of Spain, to which the smaller streams are tributary. These are the Duero, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro. The interior of Spain (comprising part of Old and New Castile) forms an elevated table-land, containing several towns, at a height above the level of the sea not usual in the rest of Europe. Thus Madrid is 2200 feet above the sea, and St Ildefonso no less than 3800. So mountainous a country is naturally rich in minerals. Gold and silver are known to exist in several places; precious stones are found; and some copper mines are worked. Lead and iron ore are worked to a considerable extent. Coal is procured in Asturias, and marble in Catalonia. Salt, which forms one of the chief

products, is procured by evaporating sea water, a process to which the climate of Spain is as favourable as that of Portugal and Sardinia. The agricultural products are wheat, maize, rice, barley, and oats. The Spanish hemp and flax are both of the best quality, and might, were their culture extended, be made the basis of extensive manufactures. In the warm climate of Granada, coffee, cotton, sugar, and cocoa, are raised to an extent limited only by the want of capital. Vines are cultivated in every province; in the south-west, near Xeres, are made the well known sherry and tent wines; in the south and east, the Malaga and Alicante wines. The other products are olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, and in the warmest provinces, the pomegranate and the date. Mules are in general use for travelling; and as to horses, the famed breed of Andalusia is considered as degenerating. If we except Catalonia, where both silks and cottons are made in large quantities, the only manufactures conducted with spirit are the twisting of silk, the tanning of leather, and the working of Sparto or Esparto grass (Spanish broom) into mats, baskets, shoes, and other articles. The exports consist chiefly of wool, wine, brandy, fruit, olive oil, silk, salt, and barilla. In return, the chief imports are woollen cloth, hardware, and cottons from England; linen from Germany and Ireland; woollens, jewellery, and paper, from France; salt fish from England and Newfoundland; corn and naval stores from the Baltic, and corn from Greece, the coast of Africa, and the Euxine. The annual value of exports from Spain, may be estimated at £8,000,000 or £9,000,000. The principal seaports are Cadiz, Barcelona, Carthage, Malaga, Alicante, Corunna, Bilbao, and St Sebastian. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, and no other is allowed in the Spanish dominions. The wealth of the church was at one time enormous, but since the Revolution of 1820 the clergy have been deprived of the tithes, and by a law passed in 1841 the estates belonging to the cathedrals are to be sold for the discharge of the national debt, and the clergy are henceforth to be supported by the nation. The monastic orders have also been suppressed. Education is not generally diffused, and the universities, formerly 24 in number, have been progressively reduced to nine, which are in a deplorable condition. Infant schools have been recently established in some of the large cities, and have been productive of good results. The administration of justice is in the hands of a gradation of judges, beginning with the *alcaldes*, officers corresponding to the justices of peace in Britain. Next, the *corregidores* and *alcaldes mayores*, a class whose jurisdiction is somewhat more comprehensive, but still limited to a district, and subject to revision by the *audiencias*, or great courts, whose jurisdiction is extensive, and

whose decisions can be reversed only in Madrid. Before the breaking out of the civil war of 1833, the standing army of Spain amounted to 60,000 men, besides a reserve of militia, which consisted of 30,000. During the war with Britain begun in 1796, and especially at the battles of Cape St Vincent and Trafalgar, the Spanish navy suffered severely; and of her once magnificent fleet there now only remains to Spain two ships of the line, half-a-dozen frigates, and a few smaller vessels. The public revenue, including that of the colonies, amounts to about £13,000,000, sterling. The government of Spain was long a limited monarchy, the people being represented by their Cortes. But after the union in the 15th century of the different provinces into one kingdom, the concentration of power in the executive branch enabled the latter to dispense with the Cortes, and to encroach on the privileges of the provinces; so that, on the accession of the House of Bourbon in 1700, there remained hardly any vestige of independence except in Biscay. In Spain there prevails a great deal of aristocratic pride, and a scrupulous distinction of classes. The nobility bear the titles of duke, marquis, or count, and are styled collectively *Titulados*. The gentry are called *Hidalgos*, a term applied to all who are of genteel birth, or whose designations, such as doctor in law or doctor in medicine, distinguish them from the mass of agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers. Spain was first known to the Phœnicians, subsequently to the Carthaginians, and in the third century before the birth of Christ, to the Romans. It was completely subdued under Augustus, after which it enjoyed tranquillity for nearly 400 years. This state of peace was disturbed by the irruption of the northern barbarians. Christianity was introduced into Spain about the end of the 6th century. The invasion of the Moors took place about the year 711. They overran the whole country except the Asturias. They were finally expelled from Spain in the year 1492. Under Charles V., Spain made a great figure in the affairs of Europe. Charles reigned forty years, and resigned the crown in 1556 to his son Philip II., who died in 1598, and bequeathed to his successor Philip III., Belgium, Naples, Sicily, and Portugal. Charles II., the last prince of the Austrian branch, reigned from 1668 to 1700, after which began the well known war for the succession to the Spanish dominions, in which the claim of Austria was supported by the grand alliance against Louis XIV.: however, notwithstanding the opposition of the allies, the grandson of Louis XIV. reigned in Spain, relinquishing the Belgic provinces to the house of Austria. Philip V., the first king of the French line, had a long and turbulent reign. After him, Ferdinand VI., a prudent prince, introduced various reforms, and maintained peace; but dying in 1759, his son Charles III. went to

war with Great Britain. Peace ensued in 1763, and continued till 1778, when Spain, at first neutral in the contest of Britain with her North American colonies, was prevailed on to take up arms against her, and obtained, at the peace of 1783, the Floridas and the island of Minorca. Charles IV. succeeded to the crown in 1788, and became soon after a party to the coalition against republican France; but was, after Prussia, the first of the great powers to conclude a treaty of peace in 1795; and in little more than a year, the cabinet of Spain joined its late opponent, and declared war against Britain. In 1808, the French Emperor Napoleon, by one of the most unprincipled acts on record, compelled the royal family to abdicate the crown of Spain, and conferred it on his brother Joseph. This was followed, as is well known, by the general resistance of the inhabitants, by the invasion of Spain under Bonaparte, and ultimately by the expulsion of the French by the troops of Great Britain, combined with those of Portugal and Spain, and by the restoration of the royal family in the person of Ferdinand VII., son of Charles IV. The dissatisfaction and indignation excited by the tyrannical proceedings of Ferdinand, led, in the beginning of 1820, to a revolution of great importance, by which the constitution of the Cortes, as established in 1812, was restored, and such salutary restraints imposed on the power of the crown, as seemed best calculated for securing the rights of the people. In 1823 Spain was again invaded by French troops, under the Duke d'Angouleme, who put down the new constitution, and restored Ferdinand to absolute power. Ferdinand died in 1833, leaving only two daughters, for the eldest of whom, Isabella, then in the third year of her age, the crown was claimed, and her mother Christina, the queen dowager, was appointed regent during her minority. This was opposed by the king's brother Carlos, on the ground that by law females were excluded from the succession; and that he was entitled to the crown, as nearest male heir. A long and bloody civil war ensued between the adherents of the contending claimants. At length, in 1840, the cause of the infant queen prevailed; a pacification took place in September of that year; and Carlos was obliged to quit the country. Soon afterwards Christina resigned the regency, and Espartero, a general who had distinguished himself on the queen's side during the war, was nominated sole regent. Spain enjoys a representative government, in virtue of a constitution which was sworn to by the queen regent in June 1837. There are two chambers, that of the deputies and that of the senators, both elected by the people. Pop. 12,286,941.

SPAITLEA, a to. of Tunis, the ancient Suffetula, distinguished by its magnificent remains of ancient architecture. 110 miles S. W. of Tunis. Lat. 35. 10. N. Long. 9. 10. E.

SPALATRO, a seaport of Austrian Dalmatia, on the gulf of Venice. It stands on a peninsula, in the form of a semicircle, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, and has a harbour spacious and deep. It has manufactures of woollens, silk, and leather. The fishery on the Adriatic is considerable, as well as the shipping business. Spalatro contains several splendid Roman edifices. Pop. 7500. 110 miles N.W. of Ragusa.

SPALDING, an ancient and neat m. t. of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Welland, which runs through the town. The church is a large and ancient building, with a handsome spire, having crockets at the angles. Spalding has a theatre, and an excellent jail; also a free grammar school. The market is very spacious and commodious. At the north-west end of the market-place is the town hall or court-house. Spalding has a considerable traffic in coals, corn, and wool. Pop. 6497. 100 miles N. of London.

SPANDAU, a fortified to. of Prussia, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Havel and the Spree. It was formerly the residence of the elector of Brandenburg, whose palace is now converted into a house of correction for criminals. It has a government manufactory of arms, and carries on considerable trade. The citadel stands outside of the town. Pop. 7000. 11 miles N.N.E. of Potsdam.

SPANISH MAIN, that part of the Atlantic ocean which washes the north part of South America, from the Leeward islands to the isthmus of Darien.

SPANISH TOWN, or **ST JAGO DE LA VEGA**, a seaport of Jamaica, capital of the island, and residence of a governor or commander-in-chief. It is situated on the river Cobre, about 6 miles from the sea. Pop. 5000. Lat. 18. 1. N. Long. 76. 44. W.

SPARHAM, a pa. of England, in Norfolk. Pop. 555.

SPARSHOLT, a pa. of England, Berkshire. Pop. 874.

SPARTANBURG, a district of the United States, in the north part of South Carolina. Pop. 14,259, including 2391 slaves.—Also, the capital of the above district.

SPASK, a to. of European Russia, government of Tambov. Pop. 3000.

SPAXTON, a pa. of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 963.

SPEENE, a vil. and pa. of England, in Berkshire. Pop. 3044.

SPEIGHT'S TOWN, a seaport of the island of Barbadoes, on the west coast. It is a handsome town, containing about 350 well built houses. The trade is now mostly removed to Bridge Town. It has a spacious church, dedicated to St Peter. The town is defended by two forts, besides another in Heathcote's bay. Lat. 13. 15. N. Long. 58. 31. W.

SPEIGLETOWN, a vil. of the United States, in Rensselaer county, New York.

SPELDHURST, a pa. of England, in Kent. Pop. 2640.

SPELSBURY, a pa. of England, in Oxfordshire. Pop. 609.

SPENCER, a post township of the United States, 51 miles W.S.W. of Boston.—2d, The capital of Tioga county, New York.

SPENCERTOWN, a vil. of the United States, in Columbia county, New York.

SPETISBURT, a pa. of England, in Dorsetshire. Pop. 667.

SPEY, a large and rapid river of Scotland, which has its rise from Loch Spey, in Inverness-shire, and after a course of 120 miles, including its windings through Strathspey, falls into the sea at Garmouth, in Morayshire.

SPEYER. See **SPIRE**.

SPEYMOOTH, a pa. of Scotland, in Elginshire. Pop. 1476.

SPEZET, a vil. of Erance, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2600.

SPEZIA, a province forming the eastern extremity of the duchy of Genoa, which is annexed to the crown of Sardinia. It is bounded on the north by the Apennines, and on the south by the Mediterranean sea, on which side there is a fine and safe bay called the Gulf of Spezia. Pop. 61,000.

SPEZIA, a neatly built town in the above province, situated on the deepest recess of the gulf. Pop. 7000.

SPEZZIA, a small island of Greece, in the gulf of Napoli, about 20 miles from Napoli di Romania, 6 miles long and 2 broad.

SPIAN, a river of Scotland, in Invernesshire, which joins the Lochy.

SPIGNO, an inland town of the Sardinian states, 8 miles W.N.W. of Novi. Pop. 2200.

SPILSBY, a m. t. of England, in Lincolnshire. It consists mostly of four streets, uniting at the market-place. The town hall is a plain brick building. The parish church is an irregular structure, consisting of north and south aisles. Pop. 1384. 31 miles E. of Lincoln.

SPIRDIING, a large lake of East Prussia, 75 miles S. E. of Königsberg, 60 miles in circuit.

SPIRE, or **SPEYER**, an ancient to. of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Speyerbach with the Rhine. The only interesting building is the venerable cathedral, now falling into decay. Spire was frequently the seat of the German diet. Pop. about 10,000. 14 miles S. of Manheim.

SPIREBACH, a small river of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, near Spire.

SPIRITU SANTO, a to. of Brazil, in South America. Lat. 20. 10. S. Long. 41. W.

SPIRITU SANTO ISLANDS, or **ANEROS**, a chain of islands, S.W. of the Bahamas.

SPIITAL, a small to. of Austrian Illyria, in Upper Carinthia, 20 miles N.W. of Villach.

SPIITHEAD, a noted roadstead for shipping in the English channel, situated between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, directly facing Portsmouth harbour. It is about 20

miles in extent, and is said to be capable of holding 1000 vessels in perfect security.

SPITTLE, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire.

SPITTELEGATE, a to. of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1063.

SPITZBERGEN, a group of dreary islands, in the Northern ocean, between 9. and 22. E. long. and 76. 30. and 80. 30. N. lat. It was discovered in 1533 by Sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it East Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the west continent. In 1595, it was visited by Barentz and other Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, (sharp mountains,) from the sharp pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. It was explored in 1773 by Captain Phipps. The glaciers on the N.E. present a singular appearance, being high cliffs of an emerald colour, impendent over the sea, with cataclysms of melted snow, and a back ground of black conic hills, streaked with white. In the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are deer, bears, and foxes.

SPLUGEN, a to. of the Swiss canton of the Grisons, 16 miles N.W. of Chiavenna.

SPOFFORTH, a pa. of England, in W.R.Y. Pop. 3233.

SPOLETO and **RIETI**, a united province of the Papal States, bounded on the west by the provinces of Perugia and Viterbo, and on the east by Naples. Area, 2000 square miles. Pop. in 1833, 166,142.

SPOLETO, the capital of the above province, on a hill, near the small river Maroggia. The buildings commonly noticed by travellers, are the cathedral and the castle, the former presenting a front of five Gothic arches, supported by Grecian pillars. The castle is a vast stone building, surrounded with a rampart. Pop. 7000. 55 miles N.N.E. of Rome.

SPOTLAND, an extensive township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 15,325.

SPOTSWOOD, a village of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. It has an Episcopal church.

SPOTSylvania, a county of the United States, in Virginia.

SPOTT, a parish of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Pop. 612.

SPRANG, a village of the Netherlands, in South Holland. Pop. 1100.

SPRATTON, a pa. of England, in Northamptonshire. Pop. 1012.

SPREAD EAGLE, a village of the United States, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

SPREE, a navigable river of the Prussian states, which rises in Upper Lusatia, and joins the Havel at Spandau.

SPREMBERG, a to. of Lower Lusatia, on an island in the Spree. Pop. 1700.—2d, A vil. of Saxony, on the Spree, 30 miles E. of Dresden. Pop. 1500.

SPRINGE, a to. of Hanover, 14 miles S.W. of Hanover. Pop. 1400.

SPRINGFIELD, a vil. of Scotland, in the parish of Grainney, Dumfries-shire.—2d, A pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 1851.

SPRINGFIELD, a post township of the United States, and capital of Hampden county, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut. Pop. 6784.—2d, A post township of Otsego county, New York.—3d, Of Essex county, New Jersey.—4th, Of Burlington county, New Jersey. 5th, Of Hamilton county, Ohio.—The name also of various other townships and post villages.

SPROE, or SPROGØE, a small island of Denmark, between Funen and Zealand.

SPROSTON and **SPROTBOROUGH**, two townships of England, in Cheshire and Yorkshire.

SPROTTA, a small river of Silesia, which falls into the Bober.

SPROTTAU, a to. of Prussian Silesia, 71 miles W.N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2500.

SPROUSTON, a pa. of Scotland, in Roxburghshire. Pop. 1384.

SPROWSTON, a pa. of England, in Norfolk. Pop. 1179.

SPURN HEAD, a promontory in Yorkshire, at the N.E. entrance of the mouth of the Humber, on which are two lighthouses. Lat. 53. 38. N. Long. 0. 18. E.

SPURSTOW, a vil. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 588.

SPYNE, NEW, a pa. of Scotland, in Elginshire. Pop. 1121.

SQUILACE, a small to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 35 miles S.W. of St Severino.

STABLO, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Liege. Pop. 2800.

STABROEK, a to. of the Netherlands, 7 miles N.N.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 1600.

STABROEK, a to. of Dutch Guiana, on the Demerara river, about a mile from the sea. It consists of wooden houses, seldom above two stories high, and on low brick foundations, roofed with a sort of red wood. There is a navigable canal on each side of the town, which fills and empties with the tide, and which becomes at times highly offensive, from being the receptacle of all the filth of the town. The public buildings are the governor's house, a range of offices for conducting public business, and the jail. Pop. 1500 whites, 2000 free people of colour, and 5000 negroes.

STACKHOUSE, a vil. of England, W.R.Y.

STADE, the capital of the duchy of Bremen, in the kingdom of Hanover, on the Schwinge. It has several good buildings, such as the council-house, merchants' hall, gymnasium, and three churches. Pop. 5500. 22 miles W. by N. of Hamburg.

STADEN, a to. of the Netherlands, 10 miles N.N.E. of Ypres. Pop. 3200.

STADT, a vil. of Switzerland, canton of St Gall, 20 miles E.S.E. of Constance.

STADTBERG, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, on the Dymel, 19 miles S. of Paderborn. Pop. 2300.

STADTHAGEN, a to. of Westphalia, on the Dymel, 9 miles E. of Minden. Pop. 1500.

STAFFA, a small island of the Hebrides, celebrated for its basaltic pillars, and for its remarkable natural caverns. It lies about five leagues west of the island of Mull, and three leagues from Icolmkill. It is of an irregularly oval shape, and about a mile and a half in circumference, presenting an uneven table land, terminating nearly all round in cliffs of variable height. The cave of Fingal, which fronts the south-west, is thus described by Sir Joseph Banks, who visited the island in 1772:—"The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the bottoms of those which have been broken off to form it. The outline of the aperture of this cave is perpendicular at the sides, and terminates above in a species of Gothic arch. The height from the top of the cliff to the top of the arch is 30 feet, and from the latter to the surface of the water at mean tide, 66 feet. On the western side the pillars which bound it are 36 feet high, while at the eastern they are only 18. The breadth of the entrance is 42 feet, as nearly as it is possible to ascertain it. The height of the cave within diminishes very soon to a mean measure, varying from 50 to 44 feet. The length is 227 feet." The roof consists of small prisms, more or less regular, inclining in all directions, closely united and cemented underneath and in the joints, with a pale yellow calcareous matter, and zoolitic crystallizations, which, when contrasted with the dark-purple hexagons formed by the ends of the pillars, has a very fine effect, the whole resembling mosaic work. The bottom of the cave is filled with the sea, reaching to the very extremity, and in very calm weather, it may be entered with a boat. There are other caves; namely, Mackinnon's, also called the Scarve or Cormorants' cave, and the Boat cave.

STAFFORD, an inland co. of England, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, bounded N. by Cheshire and part of Derbyshire, E. by Derbyshire and Warwickshire, and between these for a short way also by Leicestershire, S. by Worcestershire, and W. by Shropshire and Cheshire. Its extreme length is 60 miles, the greatest breadth from east to west 38 miles, and the average breadth from 15 to 20. Area 1184 square miles. It is divided into five hundreds, and 183 parishes, in which are, one city, Lichfield; three boroughs, Stafford, Newcastle, and Tamworth; and 17 other market towns. It sends four members to parliament: two for the north division, and two for the south. The aspect of Staffordshire is various; a range of hills runs along the north-western border, spreading out towards the north, over the whole breadth of the county. To this bleak and hilly district in the north and north-west, the other parts

of the county in the south, middle, and east, present a striking contrast, being generally level, or only interspersed with gentle eminences. The rivers rise mostly in these high grounds within the county. The chief are the Trent, Dove, Manifold, Hamps or Hanse, Churnet, Blythe, Teyn, Sow, Penk, and Tame. The Stour and Smestow run southward into the Severn. The climate inclines to wet. The arable soils may in general be divided into, 1st, the stiff and strong clayey; 2d, the loose, and light sandy; 3d, although the county has no chalk, yet in the limestone districts, lime, earth, or calcareous soil; and, 4th, the mixed or compound soil or loam. Mr Pitt estimates the whole cultivated land of the county at 600,000 acres, of which 100,000 are meadow and pasture, and the rest arable. Of this arable there are 200,000 acres of clay loam, or friable mixed loam; 200,000 acres of gravelly and sandy loams, or other mixed, including calcareous soils; and 100,000 acres of light, sandy, gravelly, or other soils tolerably adapted for turnip. Of the uncultivated lands, to the amount of 180,000 acres, there are 39,040 of roads, rivers, canals, &c. and 141,760 of waste lands, forests, woods, &c. of which 100,000 acres may be set down as irreclaimable. The field produce is wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, vetches, buckwheat, hemp, flax, turnips, potatoes, cabbages, rape, clovers, trefoils, and two or three of the real grasses. Coal, iron, and limestone, are the most important and the most extensively distributed of the minerals; and both copper and lead ores are found. In some places the limestone approaches to, and passes into, marble. The marble is of various kinds. Alabaster, which is a sulphate of lime, occurs in great abundance. There are extensive quarries of good freestone in different places. Clays of every description are abundant. The manufactures of Staffordshire are various and extensive. Besides the iron foundries, blast furnaces, and slitting mills, and other branches of the iron trade, they consist chiefly of potters' ware, glass, hardware articles, nails, toys, and japanned goods. The potteries of Staffordshire have acquired the most extensive celebrity, from their vast extent and great perfection. They are carried on in a district near the town of Newcastle-under-Lyne, which, though naturally barren, this manufacture has filled with population and wealth. The trade and manufactures of the county have been greatly advanced by canals and railways. Pop. 410,512.

STAFFORD, a m. and bp. to. of England, chief to. of Staffordshire, on the Sow, about three miles from its junction with the Trent. It contains two churches, St Mary's and St Chad's. The former is a spacious building, and consists of a nave, two side aisles, a transept, and a chancel of three aisles, with an octagonal tower in the centre. St Chad's church is partly ancient and partly modern.

Stafford contains, besides, places of worship for Roman Catholics, Independents, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Quakers. The other public buildings are the county hall, assembly room, county infirmary, county jail, county lunatic asylum on a very extensive scale, a free school, and a national school. Behind the county hall is a convenient market-place; also a more extensive one in front. Previous to their dissolution, Stafford contained a variety of monastic institutions. Its chief trade consists in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There is also a considerable business carried on in tanning. The borough sends two members to parliament. Pop. 6998. 16 miles N.W. of Lichfield.

STAFFORD, a co. of the United States, in Virginia.—2d, A post vil. of the same county.—3d, A post township of Connecticut.

STAFFSIG, a vil. of Sweden, in Sudermania, near Nykiöping.

STAGIRA, a small to. of European Turkey, in Macedon, 46 miles E.S.E. of Salonica. It is a very ancient town, and famous as the birthplace of Aristotle.

STAGNO, a seaport of Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice, 30 miles N.W. of Ragusa. Lat. 43. 12. N. Long. 17. 50. E.

STAGOUS, an inland to. of European Turkey, in Albania. Pop. 4000.

STAGSDEN, a pa. of England, in Bedfordshire. Pop. 597.

STAGSHAW, a small hamlet of England, in Northumberland.

STAINDRUP, a to. and pa. of England, in Durham. Pop. 1478; and 2395.

STAINES, a m. t. of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, over which there is a strong timber bridge. The church consists of a chancel, nave, and north aisle. Here are, besides, meetinghouses for the Quakers, the Baptists, and Methodists. Pop. 2486. 16 miles from Hyde Park corner.

STAINESBY, a vil. of England, N.R.Y. on the Tees.

STAINFIELD, a hamlet of England in Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. of Bourne.

STAINFORTH, a township of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 852.

STAININGTON, a hamlet of England, W. R. Y.

STAINLAND, a township of England, W. R. Y. 4 miles S. by W. of Halifax. Pop. 3037.

STAINLEY, NORTH and SOUTH, two townships of England, W. R. Y.

STAINMORE, a township of England, Westmoreland. Pop. 616.

STANTON, two hamlets of England, in Durham and Cumberland.—A pa., N. R. Y. Pop. 1000.—Six townships of England; one in Derbyshire, two in Cumberland, and one in Durham, Westmoreland, and N. R. Y.

STANTON DALE, a township of England, N. R. Y.

STAIR, a pa., Ayrshire. Pop. 737.

STALBRIDGE, a m. to. and pa. of England,

in Dorsetshire. It has a manufacture of stockings. Here is a large ancient church, and a charity school. Pop. 1773. 113 miles W.S.W. of London.

STALHAM, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 613.

STALLUPONEN, a to. of East Prussia, 40 miles S.E. of Tilsit. Pop. 2300.

STALMYNE, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 507.

STAMFORD, an ancient m. and bo. to. of England, chiefly in Lincolnshire, on the Welland, on the borders of Rutlandshire and Northamptonshire. One of its parishes is in Northamptonshire; but the greater part of the town is built on the slope of a hill, on the Lincoln side of the river. St Michael's church has been much altered and modernized. St George's is a plain building, with a rectangular embattled tower at the west end. All Saints is large and well proportioned. St John's consists of a nave and two aisles. St Martin's is a fine specimen of late perpendicular architecture. Charitable foundations are numerous. The other public buildings are the town hall, a small theatre, and a spacious assembly room. Stamford is of great antiquity, and was a place of note in the time of the Danes and the Saxons. It returned members to parliament so early as the year 1294, and it sends two now. A newspaper, the *Mercury*, has been established here considerably more than a century. Pop. of old borough, in 1831, 5837; of borough as enlarged since Reform Act, upwards of 7000. 46 miles S.E. of Lincoln.

STAMFORD, a vil. and hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire and Northumberland.

STAMFORD, a township of the United States, in Delaware county, New York.

STAMFORD BARON, a pa., North Hampshire. Pop. 1225.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE, EAST and WEST, two adjoining hamlets of England, E.R.Y.

STAMFORD-HILL, a vil. of England, in Middlesex.

STAMFORDHAM, a pa., Northumberland. Pop. 1736.

STANCO, a small island in the Grecian archipelago, the ancient Cos, about 70 miles in circuit. Lat. 36. 46. N. Long. 26. 56. E.

STANDGROUND, a vil. of England in Huntingdonshire. Pop. 525. Pop. of pa., same place, 1242.

STANDISH, a pa., Lancashire. Pop. 7719.

STANDLAKE, a pa., Oxfordshire. Pop. 669.

STANDON, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Hertfordshire. Standon church contains many monuments and sepulchral memorials. Pop. 2272. 26 miles N.N.E. of London.

STANFORD, a vil. and pa. of England, in Worcestershire. Pop. 194.

STANFORD, a post township of the United States, and capital of Lincoln county, Kentucky.—2d. In Duchess county, New York.

STANFORD RIVERS, a pa., Essex. Pop. 905.

STANGHOW, a township of England, N. R.Y.

STANHOPE, a pa., Durham. Pop. 9541.

STANHOPE QUARTER, a to., Durham. Pop. 2080.

STAININGHALL, two villages of England, in Lancashire and Norfolk.

STANISLAWOW, a circle of Austrian Poland. Area 1955 square miles. It consists for the most part of extensive and fertile plains. Pop. 179,000.

STANISLAWOW, capital of the above circle. It has a Catholic and an Arminian church, and carries on a considerable trade. Pop. 6200. 172 miles N.W. of Jassy.

STANITZ, a to. of Moravia, 21 miles E.S.E. of Brunn. Pop. 1500.

STANLEY, a vil. of Scotland, Perthshire, where cotton spinning is extensively carried on. Pop. 1500. 6 miles from Perth.

STANLEY, a township of England, W. R. Y.—2d. A hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, 2 miles E. by S. of Chippenham.

STANLEY-TOWN, a to. of Pennsylvania, in the Alleghany mountains.

STANMORE, GREAT and LITTLE, a vil. and two parishes of England, in Middlesex. The village consists chiefly of houses erected on the sides of the great road from London to St Alban's. 10 miles N.W. of London.

STANNINGTON, a pa., Northumberland. Pop. 1021.

STANSFIELD, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 8262.

STANSTEAD ABBOTS, a pa., Hertfordshire. Pop. 966.

STANSTEAD MOUNTFICHET, a pa., Essex. Pop. 1560.

STANTON, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 710.—2d. Four townships of England, in Derbyshire, Northumberland, Staffordshire, and Leicestershire.—Also two hamlets, in Dorsetshire and Lancashire.—There are a number of small parishes in England of the same name.

STANTON HARCOURT, a vil. and pa. of England, in Oxford, on the Thames. Pop. 675.

STANTON HILL, a post vil. of the United States, in Charlotte county, Virginia.—Also of Newcomb county, North Carolina.

STANTON LACY, a pa., Salop. Pop. 1467.

STANTZ, a well built to. of Switzerland. 42 miles E. of Bern. Pop. 2100.

STANWAY, a pa., Essex. Pop. 665.

STANWICK, a vil. of England, North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 955.

STANWIX, or STANEWICH, a vil. and pa. of England, in Cumberland. Pop. of the vil. 1592; of pa. 1788.

STAPENHILL, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 1926.

STAPHORST, a vil. of the Netherlands, province of Overysse. Pop. 2000.

STAPLEFORD, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1533.

STAPLEHURST, a vil. and pa. of England, in Kent. Pop. 1513.

STAPLETON, three hamlets of England, one in Leicestershire, and two in Yorkshire.—Also a vil. in Herefordshire.—Also a pa., Cumberland. Pop. 1197.—Also a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 2715.

STAR, a vil. of Scotland, in Fifeshire, containing about 200 inhabitants.

STAKAJA, RUSSA, a to. of European Russia, 137 miles S. by E. of Petersburg. Pop. 5300.

STARASOL, a to. of Austrian Poland. Pop. 3500.

STARCROSS, a vil. of England, in Devonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of Exmouth.

STARGARD, a to. of Pomerania, on the Ihna, which falls into the Oder. It contains manufactories of woollens, soap, and tobacco; also breweries and distilleries. Pop. 12,000. 21 miles E. by S. of Stettin.

STARGARD, a to. of West Prussia, on the Fers, 41 miles N. of Culm. Pop. 2800.

STARITZA, a to. of European Russia, on the Wolga. Pop. 3400.

STARKE, a co. of the United States, in the east part of Ohio.

STARKEBURG, one of the three large provinces of which the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt is composed, between the Rhine and the Maine.

STARODUB, a to. of European Russia, government of Czernigov. Pop. 4000.

START POINT, a cape on the south-east coast of the county of Devon, in England.

STARTFORTH, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 632.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of the United States, which forms Richmond county, state of New York. It is 18 miles long and 8 broad. Pop. 5347.

STAUGHTON, GREAT, a pa., Huntingdonshire. Pop. 1191.

STAUNTON, a post t. of the United States, capital of Augusta county, Virginia. 120 miles W.N.W. of Richmond.

STAUNTON, a principal branch of the Roanoke, Virginia, in the United States.

STAVANGER, an old town of Norway, on the coast. Pop. 2500. 85 miles N.W. of Christiansand.

STAVELE, a to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. Pop. 1000.

STAVERN, a to. of the Netherlands, in Eriesland, on the Zuyder Zee. Pop. 1100.

STAVERTON, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1055.

STAVROPOL, a to. of European Russia, on the Wolga, government of Simbirsk. Pop. 2400.

STEBBING, a pa. of England, Essex. Pop. 1434.

STEENBERGEN, a fortified to. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 19 miles W. of Breda. Pop. 4200.

STEENDEREN, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Guelderland. Pop. 2000.

STEENKERKE, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Hainault, noted for the defeat of the Allies by the French, on 24th of July 1692. Pop. 7000. 13 miles N. of Mons,

STEENWERCK, a vil. of France, department of the North. Pop. 2400.

STEENWORDE, a to. in French Flanders, 22 miles N.W. of Lille. Pop. 3200.

STEENWYK, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Overysse. Pop. 1800.

STEEP, a pa., South Hampshire. Pop. 835.

STEEPHOLMES, a small rocky islet of England, in the Bristol Channel.

STEEPLE CLAYDON, a pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 881.

STEEPLE MORDEN, a pa., Cambridgeshire. Pop. 645.

STEFANO, St., a small to. of the island of Sicily, on the northern coast of the Val di Demona. Pop. 3000.

STEFANO DI BELBO, St., a to. of the Continental Sardinian states, 14 miles E.S.E. Alba. Pop. 3200.

STEFANO DEL BOSCO, St., a to. in the south of Naples. Pop. 2400.

STEIN, a to. of Switzerland, 13 miles W. of Constance. It carries on a considerable trade in wine. Pop. 1800.

STEIN AM ANGER, a to. of Hungary, on the Guntz, 68 miles S.S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 2200.

STEINACH, the name of two small rivers of the west of Germany.

STEINAU, a to. of Prussian Silesia, near the Oder, 34 miles N.W. of Breslau. Pop. 2000.

STEINBACH, a vil. of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 2400.

STEINBACH, a to. of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, 5 miles E. of Smalcalden. Pop. 2100.—2d. A to. in the principality of Saxe Meiningen. Pop. 1600.—3d. Another, 9 miles S.W. of the town of Baden. Pop. 1700.

STEINHAGEN, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, government of Minden. Pop. 1500.

STEINHEIM, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, government of Minden. Pop. 1700.

STEKENE, a to. of the Netherlands, 17 miles N.E. of Ghent. Pop. 3700.

STELLA, a river of Austrian Italy, which falls into the Gulf of Venice.

STELLENBOSCH and **DRAKENSTEIN**, form a district of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, 380 miles long, and about 150 broad. Pop. 7256 Christians, 10,703 slaves, and 5000 Hottentots.

STELLENBOSCH, a vil. 26 miles to the east of Cape Town, at the foot of a range of lofty mountains, near the Cape of Good Hope. It contains 70 habitations.

STENAY, a to. of France, department of the Meuse, on the Meuse. Pop. 2900.

STENDAL, a to. of the Prussian states, on the Ucht. It has manufactures of woollen and leather. Pop. 5000. 62 miles W. of Berlin.

STENNESS, a small island of Shetland, on the north coast of the Mainland. Pop. of pa 640.

STENTON, a pa., Haddingtonshire. Pop. 686.

STEPAN, a to. of European Russia, in Volhynia. Pop. 3700.

STEPENITZ, a river of the north of Germany, which joins the Trave.

STEPHEN'S ISLAND, an island on the north-west coast of North America; also one in the Eastern seas.—Another in Torres strait.

STEPHEN'S, FORT ST, a newly established town of the United States in Washington county, Alabama territory, on the Tombigbee, 100 miles above Mobile by land. Pop. 800.

STEPNEY, a vil. and pa. of England, in the county of Middlesex, being one of the out parishes of the city of London, connected with it by a range of buildings. The church is a large building, consisting of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, separated by columns and pointed arches; at the west end is a square tower. Pop. of pa. 67,872.

STERLING, two post townships of the United States, in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

STERNBERG, a to. of Brandenburg, with a great trade in cattle, 20 miles E. N. E. of Frankfort.—2d, A to. of Saxony, duchy of Mecklenburg, 16 miles S. E. of Wismar.—3d, a to. and castle of Moravia, 13 miles N. E. of Olmutz. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and canvass. Pop. 8000.

STERZINGEN, a to. of the Tyrol, at the foot of a mountain, on the Eysoch, celebrated for its sword blades. In the neighbourhood are silver mines. 12 miles N.W. of Brixen.

STETTIN, a government of the Prussian states, comprising the middle part of Pomerania. Area, 6625 square miles. Pop. 300,000.

STETTIN, the capital of Pomerania, on the Oder, 60 miles from the Baltic, with 15 gates, and several small squares. The principal public buildings are the castle, the government house, the arsenal, the barracks, the hospitals, the exchange, the theatre, and the public library. It has an academy. Its manufactures are woollens, linens, cottons, leather, ships' anchors, boats, and ships. 80 miles N.N.E. of Berlin. Pop., including its three suburbs, 21,000.

STETTIN, NEW, a to. of Pomerania, government of Coslin. Pop. 1800.

STUBEN, a county of the United States, in New York.—Also a township of Oneida county, New York.

STUBENVILLE, a flourishing and regularly built post t. of the United States, and capital of Jefferson county, Ohio, on the Ohio.

STEVENAGE, a vil. of England, formerly a m. t. in Hertfordshire, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N. of Hertford. Pop. 1859.

STEVENSTON, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 5 miles W. by N. of Irvine. Pop. of parish 3544.

STEVENTON, a pa., Berkshire. Pop. 691.

STEWART, a county of the United States, West Tennessee

STEWARTON, a thriving to. of Scotland, on the Annock water, Ayrshire, 5 miles N. by W. of Kilmarnock. Carpets, and men's wool-

len bonnets are manufactured here. Handloom weaving is also carried on. Pop. of town and parish, 4503.

STEWARTSTOWN, a neat little vil. of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone. 104 miles N. by W. of Dublin.

STEWKLEY, a pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 1053.

STEYER, a neat to. of Upper Austria, at the confluence of the rivers Steyer and Enns. It has manufactures of cottons and woollens, but chiefly of iron, which are said to give employment to above 12,000 men, in the town and neighbourhood. Pop. 10,000. 92 miles W. by S. of Vienna.—Also a river of Upper Austria, which falls into the Danube.

STENING, a m. t. and bo. of England, in Sussex, near the Adur. The church, of which only the nave remains, is a building of great antiquity, and contains some very curious specimens of early Norman architecture. It has also a free grammar school. 51 miles S. by W. of London. Pop. 1436.

STEINTON, a pa., Pembrokeshire. Pop. 2984.

STICKNEY, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 809.

STIDD AND STIDDCOT, two hamlets of England, in Lancashire and Gloucestershire.

STIGLIANO, a to. of Naples, province of Basilicata. Pop. 3500.

STILL WATER, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which joins the great Miami.

STILLINGFLEET, a pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 909.

STILLINGTON, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 717.

STILO, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, 22 miles S.E. of Mileto. Pop. 1000.

STILTON, a vil. and pa. of England, in Huntingdonshire, chiefly noted for its excellent cheese. Pop. 793.

STINGHAR, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which falls into the sea at Ballantrae.

STIRLING, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by Perth and Clackmannan shires, E. by the frith of Forth and Linlithgowshire, S and W. by the shires of Lanark and Dumbar-tonshire. Extreme breadth, 10 miles; extreme length, 45 miles. Area, 489 square miles, or 312,960 acres. It is diversified with mountains, hills, and plains, shaded with natural woods and plantations. An extensive plain, 40 miles in length, stretches from the water of Avon towards the north-west, terminated by the mountain of Benlomond, and intersected by the Forth, which includes the carses or valleys of Stirling and Falkirk, and contains the greatest quantity of fine land to be found in Scotland, producing the most luxuriant crops. The central and southern districts are partly mountainous, and partly level and fertile. Principal rivers, the Forth, Carron, Bannockburn, Enrick, Blane, and Kelvin. The navigable canal, which connects the frith of Forth with the Clyde, is partly in this county. The abundance of coal has given rise to many important branches of manufacture. There is also in the county

abundance of ironstone, freestone, and limestone; and more valuable minerals have been discovered, and in part wrought, as silver, copper, cobalt, and lead. In the hills between Dumbarton and Stirling, are piles of basaltic rocks. Stirlingshire is a noted scene of the most important historical events. In the early ages it was a subject of bloody contention between the Scots and Picts. Near Bannockburn was fought the eventful battle between Robert Bruce and Edward II. The castle of Stirling has frequently sustained the longest sieges recorded in the Scottish annals. Stirlingshire contains one royal burgh, viz. Stirling, the town of Falkirk, and several large villages. Pop. 72,621.

STIRLING, an ancient to. capital of the above county, in the midst of a plain watered by the Forth, on the sloping ridge of a rock, the precipitous end of which, towards the west, is occupied by the castle. There are several places of worship, established and dissenting. A venerable structure, anciently one place of worship, is now formed into two. There are four hospitals, one for the support of poor tradesmen; another, founded in 1639, for 12 decayed guild-brethren; a third, founded in 1724, for the maintenance and education of the children of tradesmen; and a fourth, founded in 1808, for the maintenance and education of children of guild-brethren and society of mechanics. The other public buildings are, the town-house, a new jail upon an approved plan, a spacious and elegant hall for the circuit and sheriff-courts, and a handsome building, with a spire 120 feet high, for a reading room and a public library. There is also a grammar school. Stirling has a considerable inland trade, and some foreign, chiefly to the Baltic. Vessels of 60 and 70 tons burden come up to the quay. Cotton and woollen are the principal manufactures, particularly carpets. Stirling is a place of great antiquity. The most ancient of its charters is granted by King Alexander I., in the year 1120. It unites with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Queensferry, and Culross, in sending a member to parliament. Stirling castle appears conspicuously in the wars with England, and was frequently the residence of the Scottish kings. It is one of four fortresses which are still upheld by virtue of the articles of union with England. Adjoining to the parliament house, built by James III., is the chapel royal, erected by James VI. in 1594 for the baptism of his son Prince Henry. Here is also the chapel, in which James himself was baptized with so much pomp. Pop. 8556. 35 miles N.W. of Edinburgh, and 29 N.E. of Glasgow.

STISTED, a pa., Essex. Pop. 895.

STITHIANS, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1874.

STOCK, a pa., Essex. Pop. 619.

STOCKACH, a to. of Germany, 15 miles N.W. of Constance.

STOCKBRIDGE, a m. t. of England, Hants.

Pop. 851. 66 miles S.S.W. of London.—2d, A township of England, in Worcestershire.

—3d, A village in Yorkshire.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post. to. of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 130 miles W. of Boston.—Also a post to. 135 miles W. of Boston.

STOCKBURY, a pa., Kent. Pop. 618.

STOCKERAU, a to. of Lower Austria, on the Danube. Pop. 3600.

STOCKHOLM, an extensive province of Sweden, which comprises the eastern parts of Upland and Sudermania, or the districts of Roslagen and Soderborn, having an area of 2736 square miles, with 100,000 inhabitants.

STOCKHOLM, a large city, the capital of Sweden, at the junction of the lake Maelern with an inlet of the Baltic. The form of the town is an irregular oblong, extending from north to south, while the waters cross it in two channels from east to west. The situation is extremely picturesque. Nothing can surpass the view from the buildings on the higher grounds; churches, spires, public edifices, are all in prospect, intermingled with vessels at anchor, or sailing along the capacious channels, while the view is terminated by mountains. The lake is finely diversified with islands, some bare and craggy, others adorned with trees, gardens, and villas. Stockholm is generally described as standing on seven islands. The central island constituted the original city, and is still the most busy part of the town, its quays being bordered by a stately range of buildings, the residences of the principal merchants. It contains the palace and other public buildings; its houses are high, and its streets narrow. Each floor is inhabited by a separate family; and there are reflecting glasses outside, in the Dutch style. In this part of the town are the palace of Princess Sophia, sister of Gustavus III., the opera-house where Gustavus III. was assassinated, a minor theatre, and, in the centre of a square, a bronze equestrian statue of Gustavus Adolphus. In a contiguous square, stands a noble colossal statue of Charles XII., made of the brass cannon captured in war by the Swedes. The southern division of the city contains but few public buildings. The number of bridges, great and small, is twelve. Of the public edifices, the principal is the royal palace and chapel, a large quadrangular structure, with a square or court in the middle. The style of the architecture is grand but simple, and its superiority over all others arises from its peculiarly elevated situation. At a short distance from the palace, on the quays, stands a fine bronze statue of Gustavus III., raised on a pedestal of polished porphyry. The other public buildings are the house of assembly for the nobility during the sitting of the diet, built in 1760, in the square of Ridderholm, in front of which is a pedestrian statue in bronze of Vasa, the founder of the Gustavian line;

the arsenal, containing a number of trophies of the brilliant days of the Swedish monarchy; the bank, built at the expense of the city; the mint, the exchange, the town-hall, the royal stables and coach houses, the great warehouse for iron, the hospitals and philanthropic institutions, the observatory, and five prisons for debtors and criminals. The churches are substantial, and, in some cases, elegant buildings. There are various literary societies, namely, the academy of sciences, founded in 1739; the Swedish academy, for the improvement of the language; the academy of fine arts, history, and antiquities; a military academy, a patriotic and an agricultural society, an academy for painting and sculpture, and another for music. Here is also a medical college. Of collections, the most interesting is the royal library (about 60,000 volumes,) the cabinet of minerals, and the zoological cabinet. The library of Count Engerstram, open to the public, contains 20,000, and that of General Suchtelm, 50,000 volumes. There are three courts of justice, besides inferior judicatures and a police office. A club called *Societen*, is established for the nobility, and another, *Stora Sällskapet*, for mercantile people, and a third, *Lilla Sällskapet*, for civil officers. Newspapers are published daily and weekly. Very few harbours have greater depth or capacity; for a thousand sail of shipping may lie here in safety, and the largest of them may come close to the quays. The number of vessels that enter the harbour annually is averaged at one thousand. The chief exports are the ponderous and bulky commodities of the north, viz. iron, steel, copper, pitch, tar, and timber; the imports, colonial produce, wine, fruit, salt, and, in a limited degree, British manufactures. The manufactures of Stockholm, without being on a large scale, are diversified, comprising iron founderies, glass works, sugar refineries; also, leather, cotton, hats, stockings, silk, watches, clocks, mathematical instruments, articles of gold and silver. Stockholm appears to have been founded in the thirteenth century, and to have owed its gradual increase to its advantageous situation for commerce. Calberg, in the vicinity, formerly the favourite residence of Gustavus III., is occupied as a military and naval college. The small palace of Haga is in the neighbourhood, and Drollinghalm, 6 miles distant, built after the model of that of Versailles. There are five mineral springs near the town. Pop., in 1839, 83,885. 320 miles N.E. of Copenhagen, 420 W. of St Petersburg, and 960 N.E. of London. Long. of the observatory, 18. 3. 30. E. Lat. 59. 20. 31. N.

STOCKLAND, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 1640.

STOCKPORT, a large m. t. and bo. of England, in Cheshire, on the Mersey. The central part stands on the top of a hill, which has a very steep descent towards the Mersey.

Towards the north the hill becomes perpendicular for a height equal to that of the houses, a row of which encircles the base. An upper row of houses on the top of the rock completely encircles the market-place; and from this central part the town branches off in different directions. The streets are some of them so steep, that loaded carts can with difficulty be driven down them. The parish church of St Mary, which has recently been rebuilt, is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles. St Peter's church is a modern brick building, built and endowed in 1768. St Thomas's, an elegant stone building of Grecian architecture, was opened in 1825. The town contains, besides these, a Calvinist chapel, various meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Methodists, Quakers, and other dissenters; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The chief public institutions are, a free school, an alms-house, and a dispensary. A large Sunday school was erected by subscription in 1806; and in 1825 an elegant national school was erected. Stockport has extensive manufactures of cotton, on which the importance of the town chiefly depends. There are also manufactures of woollen and silk articles, and of hats. The trade of the town has been greatly promoted by the canal to Manchester. The market is on Friday, and is considered the best cheese market in the county. Stockport is represented in parliament by two members. Pop. of township, (which coincided with the ancient borough,) 25,469; but within the parliamentary boundaries, which comprehend parts of other townships, the pop. is about 43,000. 7 miles S.E. of Manchester.

STOCKPORT, a to. of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the Popaxtunk branch of Delaware river, 18 miles E.S.E. of Harmony.

STOCKTON, or STOCKTON-ON-TEES, a neat m. t., bo., and port of England, county of Durham, on the Tees, over which is a handsome stone bridge of five arches, about ten miles from its mouth on the German Ocean. The principal street is remarkable for its width, which, in the centre, at the market-place, is upwards of 60 yards. It has a town-hall, a large square building, with a lofty cupola and spire. Near this is a handsome column of the Doric order, where the market is held. The church is a convenient brick building, with the doors and windows cased with stone. The town contains, besides, meetinghouses for Quakers, Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. It has a custom-house, and a theatre commodiously and neatly fitted up; also several schools and alms-houses. Below the town, the river flows in a very circuitous course; and as it approaches the German Ocean expands into a large bay, upwards of three miles wide. A navigable cut was made across a neck of land about half a mile below the town, in 1810, by which this winding in

the river was greatly shortened. Stockton has manufactures of sail-cloth, damask, diaper, and huckaback linens, three breweries, two rope-walks, a large floating dock, two ship-yards, &c. Since the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway in 1825, there has been a considerable export of coals, and several coaches pass along the line daily. Pop. 7763. 21 miles S.E. of Durham.—The name of various parishes.

STOCKWITH, EAST and WEST, two hamlets of England, in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire.

STODHART BAY, near the north-west point of the island of Jamaica, east of Sandy Bay, and between it and Lucea harbour.

STOGUMBER, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1294.

STOKE, a vil. in Nottinghamshire, near the Trent, 5 miles S. of Newark.

STOKE, a vil. in Suffolk, 2 miles E. of Neyland. It has a church on a hill, whose tower is a seamark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 miles' distance. Stoke is the name of numerous small villages, parishes, townships, &c. in England.

STOKE COURCY, a pa. in Somersetshire. Pop. 1496.

STOKE FERRY, a to. and pa. in Norfolk, on the Wissey, 7 miles S.E. of Downham. Pop. 706.

STOKE FLEMING, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 725.

STOKE GABRIEL, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 718.

STOKE GOLDINGTON, a pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 913.

STOKE NEWINGTON, a vil. in Middlesex, 4 miles from London. Pop. 2670.

STOKE NEXT GUILDFORD, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 1327.

STOKE-UNDER-HAMDON, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1365.

STOKE LANE, or ST MICHAEL, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 980.

STOKE LYNE, a pa., Oxfordshire. Pop. 593.

STOKE NEAR NAYLAND, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 1447.

STOKE POGES, a vil. and pa. in Buckinghamshire, 4 miles N.N.E. of Windsor. The churchyard was the scene of Gray's *Elegy*. Pop. 1252.

STOKE PRIOR, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 1100.

STOKE, ST GREGORY, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1507.

STOKE, ST MILBOROUGH, a pa., Salop. Pop. 597.

STOKE-UPON-TERN, a to., Salop. Pop. 1030.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a to. and pa. in Staffordshire. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 37,220.

STOKES, a co. of the United States, in the north-west part of North Carolina.

STOKESLEY, a m. t. of England, Yorkshire, on the Leven, consisting chiefly of one broad street. Pop. 2376. 43 miles from York.

STOKINGHAM, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1609.

STOLBERG, a to. of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, government of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2000.

STOLBERG AM HARZ, a to. of Prussian Saxony. Near it are mines of copper and iron. Pop. 1900. 42 miles W. of Halle.

STOLLHOFEN, a vil. of Germany in Baden, near the Rhine, 16 miles N.N.E. of Strasburg.

STOLPE, a walled to. of Pomerania, on the Stolpe. Pop. 4500. 64 miles W. of Dantzie. Lat. 54. 27. 59. N. Long. 16. 55. 15. E.

STOLWYK, a vil. of Holland, 14 miles N.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 1100.

STOLZENBERG, a to. of West Prussia, adjoining to Dantzie. Pop. 8000.

STOMPWYK, a vil. of Holland, near Gouda, with 1900 inhabitants.

STONE, a m. t. of England, Staffordshire, on the Trent. It consists mostly of one long street. It has a free school and a church; and is noted for its ancient religious foundations. Shoes are manufactured. Pop. of to. and pa. 7808. 7 miles N. of Stafford.

STONE, a pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 773.

STONE-BRIDGE CREEK, a small stream of the United States, in Washington county, New York, so called from a natural stone-bridge under which it runs.

STONEGRAVE, a vil. of England, N.R. Y.

STONEHAM, NORTH and SOUTH, two parishes of England, Hants. Pop. 766; 2737.

STONEHAVEN, vulgarly called Stonehive, a seaport to. on the east coast of Scotland, the county to. of Kincardineshire, and a burgh of barony. The town is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the streams of the Cowie and Carron, having, with the high grounds around it, the appearance of the section of an amphitheatre, formed at the extremity of the spacious bay contained within the projecting headlands of Garrow and Downie. The place has a cheerful appearance, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. The harbour is a natural basin, protected from the south-east storms by high rocks, and improved by quays. The shipping is principally employed in the coal and lime trade, and in the exporting of grain to Leith. The herring fishery is prosecuted with considerable success; but the linen and cotton manufacture has declined. Pop. 3000. Lat. 56. 58. N. Long. 2. 16. W. 15 miles S. by W. of Aberdeen; and 1 mile N. of Dunnottar Castle, the northern limit of collection for the Isle of May light duty.

STONHENGE, the name of the very remarkable ancient monument, supposed to have been a Druidical temple, in England, in the county of Wilts, situated in the middle of Salisbury plain.

STONEHOUSE, a m. t. of England, in the county of Devon, between the towns of Do-

vonport and Plymouth. Here are excellent barracks for the royal marine corps, and one for 1000 regulars or militia. Owing to these establishments, it has risen from a small village to a considerable town. Here are also the royal naval hospital, two Episcopal chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, and some for dissenters; also a workhouse, and several charitable institutions. Pop. 9571. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. by W. of Plymouth.

STONEHOUSE, a pa. and neat thriving vil. of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. Pop. 2359.—2d, A pa., Gloucester. Pop. 2469.

STONELY, a to. and pa. of England, in Warwickshire, on the Sow. Pop. 1298.

STONHAM ASPEL, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 612.—2d, EARL, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 757.

STONNINGTON, a seaport, bo., and post township of the United States, in New London county, Connecticut. Pop. 3400.

STONYKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, Wigtonshire. It has a light soil, and is pretty fertile. Pop. 2966.

STORETON, GREAT and LITTLE, two hamlets of England, in Cheshire.

STORMONT, a county of Canada, in the eastern district.

STORNOWAY, a to. and pa. of Scotland, in the island of Lewis, at the head of Loch Stornoway, upon a point jutting into it. The harbour is excellent. White and herring fisheries are prosecuted with great success. It has a neat and commodious custom-house, a town house, an assembly room, an elegant church, and two commodious school houses. The town was created a burgh of barony by James VI., with the view of civilizing the Western Isles, and, notwithstanding its remote situation it is a place of some importance. Pop. 5422.

STORRINGTON, a to. and pa. of England, in Sussex. Pop. 916.

STORSIO, a large lake of Sweden, in Jamtland. Lat. 63. 10. N. Long. 14. 10. E.

STORT, a river of England, which enters the sea 2 miles N.E. of Hoddesdon.

STORTA, LA, a to. near the ruins of the ancient Veii, 6 miles N.W. of Rome.

STORTFOLD, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 833.

STORTFORD, or BISHOP STORTFORD, a to. in Hertfordshire, on the Stort, with a market on Thursday. On the east side are the ruins of a castle, on an artificial mount. 16 miles E.N.E. of Hertford. Pop. 3358.

STOTTESDEN, a pa., Salop. Pop. 1579.

STOUGHTON, a to. of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, whence great quantities of charcoal, baskets, and brooms, are sent to Boston. 15 miles S. of Boston. i

STOUR, 9 rivers of England: 1st, On the edge of Wilts, which enters the sea at Christchurch.—2d, In Staffordshire, which joins the Severn, in Worcestershire.—3d, In Kent, which enters the sea below Sandwich.—4th, Forms the entire boundary between Essex

and Suffolk, and enters the spacious harbour of Harwich.—5th, In Dorsetshire, which runs into the Avon, near Canford lawn.—6th, Rises in Essex, and falls into the sea at Hawsam.—7th, In Leicestershire, which runs into the Trent at Thrumpton.—8th, Rises in Oxfordshire, and joins the Avon below Stratford.—9th, in Worcestershire, which runs into the Severn by Redstone passage.

STOURBRIDGE, a m. t. of England, Worcestershire, on the Stour, and deriving its name from the bridge erected here over that river, in the reign of Henry VI. Its general appearance is handsome, though the streets are irregular. It has a chapel erected of brick, a neat, good building; with chapels for Quakers, Presbyterians, Independents, and Methodists. It has also a theatre and a free school. It consists generally of one street, from which others branch off on the east and west sides. In 1827 a spacious market-place was completed. It has extensive manufactures of glass; also iron, cloth, and bricks. Pop. 6148. 22 miles N. of Worcester.

STOURHOLM, one of the smaller Shetland isles, on the north side of the Mainland.

STOURPORT, a handsome m. t. of England, Worcestershire, on the Stour, near its junction with the Severn. It is of recent origin, and owes its existence to the formation of the Trent and Severn canal, which terminates in a basin at Stourport. It is now a scene of the greatest activity and business. A very extensive trade is carried on in coals from the Staffordshire and Worcestershire collieries. It has also a good market for hops, and apples in their season, &c. The bridge over the Severn consists of a single arch of iron, 150 feet span, and about 50 above the surface of the water. Pop. about 4000. 11 miles N. of Worcester.

STOURTON, or STOUR HEAD, a vil. of England, in Wiltshire, near the source of the Stour. Pop. 650.

STOVEN, a vil. of England, in Suffolk, 5 miles N.E. by E. of Halesworth.

STOW, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, on the Gala water. Pop. 1771.

STOW CREEK, a river of the United States, in New Jersey. It joins the Delaware.

STOW MARKET, a m. t. of England, in Suffolk, on the Gipping. It is a thriving place, and contains many good houses. The church is a large and beautiful building, with a square tower, surmounted by a steeple 120 feet high. It has manufactures of sacking, ropes, and twine. Much business is done in malting. One great source of the prosperity of Stow Market is the canal from this place to Ipswich, which was opened in 1793. Pop. 2672. $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.W. of Ipswich.—Stow is the name of various parishes in England.

STOW ON THE WOLD, a m. t. of England, in Gloucestershire, noted for its fairs of all kinds of cattle and merchandise. The houses are mostly low, and built with stone. The

church, which is strong and well built, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with an embattled tower on the south side, 81 feet in height. There is an alms-house and a free school. The principal manufacture is that of shoes. Pop. 1240. 11 miles S.S.E. of Camden.

STOWE, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 1283.

STOWER, PROVOST, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 870.

STOWEY, NETHER, a to. and pa. of England, in Somersetshire, 8 miles W.N.W. of Bridgewater.

STRABANE, a considerable to. of Ireland, county of Tyrone. Pop. 4186. 136 miles N.W. of Dublin.

STRACHAN, a pa., Kincardineshire. Pop. 1039.

STRACHUR, a pa., Argyleshire. Pop. 633.
STRADBALLY, a neat vil. of Ireland, in Queen's county. Pop. 1815. 49 miles S.W. of Dublin.

STRADBROOK, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 1527.

STRADELLA, a to. of Italy, with manufactures of woollens and of silk. Pop. 3900. 10 miles S.S.E. of Pavia.

STRAFFORD, a county of the United States, in the east part of New Hampshire.

STRAITON, a pa., Ayrshire. Pop. 1377.

STRALSUND, a government of Prussia, including the part of Pomerania which belonged to Sweden until 1813, along with Rugen and other islands on the north coast. Area, 1400 square miles. Pop. 160,428.

STRALSUND, a to. of Pomerania, long subject to Sweden, now to Prussia, situated on the strait which separates the island of Rugen from the mainland, and accessible only by bridges. Its harbour is capacious and safe. The aspect of the town is gloomy, and the streets are narrow, and indifferently paved. Of churches, there are four Protestant and one Catholic. The other public buildings are the government, the town house, the mint, the arsenal, and the governor's residence. Of public institutions, the chief are the academy, the orphan-house, the poor-house, the lunatic hospital, and the public library. The manufactures are woollens, linen, tobacco, soap, glass: there are also breweries and distilleries. Stralsund was built about the year 1209, and became a member of the Hanseatic league. Corn is its principal export. Pop. 14,900. 90 miles N.N.W. of Stettin. Lat. 54 19. N. Long. 30. 32 E.

STRAMBINO, a to. of Italy, province of Ivrea, on the Chiusella. Pop. 3400.

STRANGFORD, a decayed to. of Ireland, county of Down. Pop. 627. 6 miles E. of Downpatrick.

STRANGFORD, LOUGH, a large bay of Ireland, in the county of Down.

STRANORLAR, a neat little vil. of Ireland, county of Donegal. Pop. 751. 151 miles N.W. of Dublin.

STRANRAER, a royal burgh of Scotland, in

Wigtonshire, at the head of the bay of Loch Ryan. The greater part of the houses are old; but whole streets of elegant houses have been lately built; also a neat town house. The harbour is excellent, and there is a commodious pier. The white fish and oyster fisheries are prosecuted. In the town are some tanyards and nail manufactories, and in the vicinity are several extensive nurseries. Shoes, leather, grain, cattle, &c. are exported. Stranraer unites with Wigton, New Galloway, and Whithorn, in electing a member to parliament. Pop. 3329. 50 miles S. of Ayr.

STRANTON, a pa., Durham. Pop. 736.

STRASBURG, anciently called Argentoratum, a large city of France, in Alsace, at the influx of the Bruche into the Ille, and only half a mile from the Rhine, over which is a wooden bridge, 3900 feet long. Being built in a plain, it is divided into several parts by canals, over which there is a number of bridges. The houses are lofty, but often heavy and inelegant. The fortifications are extensive. The citadel is a regular pentagon, composed of five bastions, and as many half moons, and with outworks extending almost to the Rhine. Of its public buildings, the principal is the cathedral or minster, justly classed among the most distinguished specimens of Gothic architecture that exist: The tower, 470 feet in height, is built of hewn stone, cut with such nicety as to give it at a distance some resemblance to lace, and combining the most elegant symmetry of parts with the most perfect solidity. The clock of the cathedral is a masterpiece of mechanism. There is a town hall, an episcopal mansion, and a handsome and spacious theatre. Here are two hospitals; also a founding hospital and an orphan-house; an artillery school, a cannon foundry, and an arsenal; a telegraph station, and a monument to General Desaix. The exports are corn, flax, hemp, wine, spirituous liquors; also linen, sail-cloth, blankets, carpets, hardware, leather, cotton, and lace. Snuff is also manufactured and exported. Strasburg contains a medical and a law school; a Protestant university; two public libraries of old date; and a botanic garden. This place existed prior to the Christian era. Its vicinity was more than once the scene of military operations in the war that ended in 1814. Pop. 60,000. 66 miles N. of Bale, 290 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 34. 56. Long. 7. 44. 51. E.

STRASBURG, a to. of West Prussia, on the Dribenz. Pop. 1800.—2d. A to. of the Prussian states, 65 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 2700.

STRASBURG, a post township and vil. of the United States, in Pennsylvania, 58 miles W. of Philadelphia.

STRATFIELD MORTIMER, a pa., Berkshire. Pop. 1208.

STRATFORD, a vil. of England, in Essex, which has of late years greatly increased. 3½ miles N.W. of London.

STRATFORD, a vil. and pa. of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 630. 58½ miles N.E. of London.

STRATFORD, or **STRATFORD-UPON-AVON**, a large and respectable m. t. of England, in Warwickshire, celebrated as the birthplace of Shakspeare. It is seated on the Avon, over which is a bridge of 14 arches. The town consists of 12 principal streets. The public buildings are, the church, the chapel of the Holy Cross, and the town hall. The church is a spacious and venerable structure, and it contains the monument and bust of the poet. There is an alms-house, and a free grammar school. Stratford has an inconsiderable trade in corn and malt. A monastery existed here three centuries before the Norman conquest. Pop. 3488. 94 miles N.W. of London.

STRATFORD, a post township of the United States, in Fairfield county, Connecticut.

STRATFORD, PENNY, a m. t. of England, co. of Buckingham. It has a manufacture of white thread lace. Its trade has been increased by the proximity of the Grand Junction Canal. Pop. 635. 44 miles N.W. of London.

STRATFORD, OLD, two hamlets of England, in Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. Pop. of pa. in former place, 5171.

STRATFORD, STONY, a m. t. of England, in Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge. In 1735 and in 1742, it suffered greatly by fire. The church of St Mary Magdalen was consumed, in the latter year, with the exception of the tower which yet remains. St Giles' church was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1776 and 1777. There are several charities belonging to the town. The female inhabitants are chiefly employed in lace-making. Pop. 1619. 52 miles N.W. of London.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Wicklow, on the river Slaney. It has a thriving cotton manufactory. 33 miles S. of Dublin.

STRATH, a pa., Inverness-shire. Pop. 2962.

STRATHAVEN, a m. t. and burgh of barony of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Avon. The principal avocations are weaving of cotton stuffs by hand loom, brewing, and tanning. 15 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

STRATHBLANE, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. Pop. 1033.

STRATHBOGIE, a district of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 9718.

STRATHDON, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1683.

STRATHERNE, a district of Scotland, in Perthshire, of a rich and fertile soil.

STRATHFIELDSAY, a pa., South Hampshire. Pop. 808.

STRATHMARTIN, a pa., Forfarshire. Pop. 855.

STRATHMIGLO, a to. and pa. of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 12 miles S.E. of Perth. Pop. 1940.

STRATHMORE, a name applied to that fertile valley in Scotland, extending from Stonehaven, in Kincardineshire on the east, to the district of Cowal, in Argyleshire, on the west.

STRATHMORE, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire.

STRATHY, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. It runs into the Northern sea.

STRATHY HEAD, a promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire.

STRATTON, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Cornwall, 46 miles W. of Exeter. Pop. 1613.—Also the name of numerous parishes in England.

STRAUBENZILL, a vil. of Switzerland. It has manufactures of linen and woollen.

STRAUBING, a walled to. of Bavaria, on the Danube. It has several churches and charitable institutions, and a flourishing academy. Pop. 6200. 66 miles N.N.E. of Munich.

STRAUSBERG, a to. of the Prussian province of Brandenburg, 20 miles E. of Berlin. Pop. 2700.

STRAUSNITZ, a to. of Moravia, 36 miles S.E. of Brunn. Pop. 4100.

STREATHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, in Surrey. It contains a newly built church, and a charity school; and in the neighbourhood are numerous handsome villas and country seats. Near it is the seat of the late Mr Thrale, the friend of Dr Johnson. Pop. 5068. 7 miles S. by W. of St Paul's London.

STREET, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 899.

STREHLEN, a to. of Prussian Silesia, on the Ohla, 22 miles S. of Breslau. Pop. 3000.

STRELITZ, a vil. of Scotland in Perthshire, 8 miles N. of Perth.

STRELITZ, a city of Germany, the capital of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is situated in the lordship of Stargard, in the midst of lakes and marshes. It is divided into Old and New Strelitz. Old Strelitz contains 3000 inhabitants; New Strelitz, a better built place, has 4000. The manufactures are chiefly of woollen and linen. 57 miles N. by W. of Berlin.

STRENGNAS, a to. of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the Malar lake. It has a large cathedral. Pop. 1100. 32 miles S.W. of Stockholm.

STRENSHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, in Worcestershire, noted as the birthplace of Butler, the author of Hudibras.

STRET FORD, the name of five townships of England, one in Lancashire, two in Staffordshire, and two in Cheshire.—It is also the name of various parishes.

STRETHAM, a pa., Cambridgeshire. Pop. 1173.

STRETTON CHURCH, a pa. of England, Salop. Pop. 1302.

STRICHEN, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1802.

STRIEGAU, a to. of Prussian Silesia, 32 miles W. by S. of Breslau. Pop. 2700.

STRIVAL, (the ancient Strophades,) a small

cluster of islands in the Ionian sea, on the west coast of the Morea.

STROKESTOWN, a to. of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon. Pop. 1518. 94 miles W.N.W. of Dublin.

STROMA, an island of Scotland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and 1 broad, in the Pentland frith. Lat. 58. 35. N. Long. 2. 58. W.

STROMBOLI, the most northerly of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 10 miles in circumference. It produces very good wine. It is noted for its volcanic eruptions. The mountain has two summits, one of great height; but the crater is on its side. Pop. 1000. 16 miles N.N.E. of Lipari.

STROMNESS, a to. and burgh of barony of Scotland, at the south-west end of the island of Pomona in Orkney, on a bay, with a safe and commodious harbour. This place is a great resort of shipping, but it has little trade. Pop. of town and parish, 2944. Lat. 58. 57. N. Long. 3. 9. W.

STROMOE, the largest of the Faroe islands in the North sea, belonging to Denmark, 30 miles long and 6 broad. Chief town Thorshaven, a small place with 500 inhabitants.

STROMSTADT, a to. of Sweden, in West Gothland. Pop. 1100.

STROMZA, a to. of European Turkey, in Macedon. Pop. 1500.

STRONGOLI, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Pop. 1900.

STRONSAY, one of the Orkney islands, on the coast of Scotland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and nearly as much in breadth, deeply indented by the sea, and cut almost into three distinct islets. Pop. 1071.

STRONTIAN, a place of Scotland, in Argyleshire, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, noted for its lead mines. There is a small village erected for the miners. 30 miles S.W. of Fort William.

STROPIANA, a small town of the Sardinian states, in the Piedmontese province of Vercelli, with 1900 inhabitants.

STROUD, a m. t. of England, in Gloucestershire, near the confluence of the Frome and the Slade-water. It is the seat of an extensive clothing trade, the waters of these rivers being celebrated for their properties in the dyeing of cloth. The Stroud water canal has been of great advantage to this trade. The church consists of a nave, a chancel, and side aisles, with a tower and spire at the west end. Here are also chapels for the Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Pop. 8607. 11 miles S. E. of Gloucester.

STROUD, a vil. and pa. of England, in Kent, on the Medway, over which is a stone bridge of 11 arches. The church is a handsome building. Pop. 1549. $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of London.

STROUD, INNER, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1173.

STROWAY, a small river of England, in Monmouthshire, which joins the Ewith.

STRY, or **STRYI**, a to. of Austrian Gallicia, the capital of a circle of the same name, on the Stry. Pop. 5500. 42 miles S. of Lemberg.

STRYEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, 12 miles S.S.E. of Rotterdam. Pop. 2000.

STUDHAM and **STUDLAND**, two hamlets of England, in Cumberland and Hertfordshire. Pop. of pa. in latter place, 821.

STUDLAND BAY, a bay of England, on the Dorsetshire coast.

STUDLEY, two hamlets of England, in Buckinghamshire and Yorkshire.

STUDLEY, a pa., Warwickshire. Pop. 1903.

STUHL-WEISSENBURG, or **SZEPES-FEJARVAR**, a to. of Hungary, the capital of a palatinate. It has been greatly injured by repeated sieges in wars with the Turks. It was formerly traversed by several canals, but these are choked up, and the waters have formed marshes which render the town unhealthy. It has a high-school and barracks for soldiers. Here are some woollen manufactures. Pop. 13,000. 116 miles E.S.E. of Vienna.

STUNTLEY, a hamlet of England, in the isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire.

STURA, a considerable river of Italy, which falls into the Tanaro near Cherasco.—2d, Two other rivers of the Sardinian states, which fall into the Po.

STURMINSTER MARSHALL, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 803.

STURMINSTER NEWTON, a m. t. of England, in Dorsetshire, on the Stour. The church is lofty and spacious. Pop. 1831. 20 miles N.N.E. of Dorchester.

STURREY, a pa., Kent. Pop. 925.

STURTON, a pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 638.

STUTTGARD, a city of Germany, capital of Wirtemberg, on the Nisselbach, 2 miles from the Neckar, over which is an elegant bridge. It may be considered as divided into three parts; the town proper, which is badly built; the two suburbs, which are less antique, and somewhat better, particularly that of Esslingen, in which are the royal palace, the school, the barracks, and several public buildings. The town has a public library. Its public buildings are an old palace, now converted into government offices, a mint, a town-house, a great church, and the royal stables. Though surrounded by a wall and ditch, Stuttgart is a place of no strength. It has manufactures of leather, hats, cotton, silk, plated goods, and snuff. 116 miles W.N.W. of Munich.

STYRIA, a large province of the Austrian empire, situated between Austria proper and Illyria, and extending from 45. 54. to 47. 50. N. Lat. Extent, 8500 square miles; pop. is about 900,000. Its divisions are into Upper Styria towards the north, and Lower Styria towards the south. The former is subdivided into the circles of Judenburg and Bruck; the latter into those of Gratz, Marburg, and

Cilley. Upper Styria is very mountainous, consisting in a great measure of a continuation of the Alps. The principal rivers are the Enns, the Muhr, the Drave, and the Save. Styria produces wheat, barley, oats, rye; and, in the warmer situations, maize. Coal is found in many places. Gold, silver, and copper hardly defray the expenses of mining: lead is less scarce; but the great product is iron. Salt is abundant; cobalt, arsenic, and molybdena, also occur.

SUABIA, the former name of one of the ten circles or great divisions of Germany, bounded W. by France, and S. by Switzerland. Pop. 2,500,000.

SUAKIN, a seaport of Nubia, on the western coast of the Red Sea, once a place of wealth and importance, now almost in ruins. The port, however, is still good and capacious. Two minarets give the town a handsome appearance at a distance: and the buildings being white-washed, and on an elevated site, look much better than they really are. It is still the channel of communication between Arabia and the interior of Africa, and the resort of pilgrims and slave dealers. Lat. 19. 48. N. Long. 37. 33. E.

SUAPURE, a river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco.

SUBUNREEKA, a river of Hindostan, which falls into the Bay of Bengal.

SUCE, a vil. of France, department of the Lower Loire. Pop. 2100.

SUCHITEPEQUE, SAN ANTONIO DE, a to. of Guatemala, 72 miles N.W. of Guatemala. It contains 1480 Indians.

SUCHTELN, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, 17 miles E.N.E. of Ruremond. Pop. 3600.

SUCK, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Shannon.

SUCKLEY, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 1196.

SUCZAVA, a to. of Austrian Galicia, in the Bukowine, 70 miles W. of Jassy. Pop. 4000.

SUD, RIVIERE DE, a tributary of the St Lawrence, in Lower Canada.

SUDBORNE, a pa. of England, Suffolk. Pop. 631.

SUDBURY, a m. t. and borough of England, in Suffolk, on the Stour, over which is a well built wooden bridge. It was one of the first places at which King Edward III. settled the Flemings, for the woollen manufacture. This business has long since declined; but many kinds of thin stuffs are still made. It has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward IV. Pop. 4677. 56 miles N.E. of London.

SUDERMANIA, or SODERMANLAND, a province of Middle Sweden, situated to the west of Stockholm. Its greatest length is about 100 miles; its breadth from north to south 55; its territorial extent is 3470 square miles. Pop. about 156,000.

SUDEROE, one of the Faroe islands, in the N. Ocean, remarkable for a dangerous whirl-

pool near it, which is occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre.

SUDERTELGE, a to. of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings, 16 miles W.S.W. of Stockholm.

SUDETTIC CHAIN, a range of mountains in Silesia, being a north branch of the Carpathians, extending from Jablunka to Friedberg, in Upper Lusatia, nearly 200 British miles. The N. W. part is called Riesenbirge, the middle the Bohemian, and the S.E. the Moravian chain. The highest peak in the Riesenbirge is the Schneekoppe, or Snow Head, 5238 English feet high in the Bohemian part, the Eule, or Owl, and the Zottenburg, supposed by some to be the Asciburgius of Ptolemy, the highest of which is estimated at about 2120 Rhenish feet. Fabri computes the Zottenburg at 1700 Rhenish feet above the sea.

SUDGROVE, a hamlet of England, within a mile of the city of Gloucester.

SUDSHA, a to. of European Russia, government of Kursk. It has a salt manufacture. Pop. 5700. 47 miles S.W. of Kursk.

SUE, LA, the appellation of Indians who inhabit the territory west of lake Superior and the Mississippi.

SUECA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 4800.

SUEZ, a city of Egypt, on the borders of Arabia, and remarkable by its situation at the head of the Red Sea. The city of Suez appears to have been of modern origin. It was, about the beginning of the 16th century, a flourishing mart, being at once the emporium of the trade with India, and the rendezvous of the pilgrims, who from every part of the Turkish empire, repaired to the holy shrine of Mecca. Since that time it has greatly declined, in consequence of the diminution both of the general trade of the Red Sea, and of the concourse to Mecca. It sustained, also, irreparable injury from the wanton devastations committed by the French. Suez, though a maritime place, is so situated, that vessels cannot approach nearer than 2½ miles from the town. The surrounding country is a complete desert, entirely deficient in water, unless of the most offensive and noxious description. The town contains about 500 stone houses, of which more than half were destroyed by the French, and still continue in ruins. Frequent caravans come from Gaza, Jaffa, and Jerusalem, bringing soap, oil, tobacco, and other goods. The staple import consists of coffee. Vessels bring also tea, pickled ginger, and a great quantity of tamarinds. Lat. 30. 1. N. Long. 32. 28. E.

SUEZ, ISTHMUS OF, the narrow neck of land which separates the Red Sea from the Mediterranean. It has been a question much agitated in Europe, whether it would be practicable to cut through this isthmus, so that vessels might arrive at India by a shorter route than by the Cape of Good Hope. This space

is not more than 18 or 19 leagues; but the great difficulty in accomplishing this object arises from the nature of the corresponding coasts of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, which are of a low and sandy soil, where the waters form lakes, shoals, and morasses, so that vessels cannot approach within a considerable distance.

SUFFIELD, a po. township of the United States, in Hartford county, Connecticut. 11 miles S. of Springfield.

SUFFOLK, a maritime co. of England, bounded N. by Norfolk, W. by the co. of Cambridge, S. by Essex, and E. by the German Ocean. It is 47 miles long and 30 broad. Area, from 1200 to 1400 square miles. It is subdivided into 21 hundreds, and 75 parishes, which contain 7 boroughs, and 21 other market towns. It sends 4 members to parliament, two for the eastern division and two for the western. Suffolk is in general a level county, without any considerable eminences. The rivers are the Stour, Waveney, Ouse, Orwell, or Gipping, Deben, Ald, and Blyth, along the coast, and the Lark on the west. The soil is various, but very distinctly marked. 1st, A strong loam or a clay marl bottom predominates through the centre and greatest part of the county, extending from Haverhill to Beccles on the one hand, and from near Ipswich to beyond Ixworth on the other. 2d, On the east of this, and between it and the coast, extends northwards of the river Orwell a district of sandy soil, and southwards a much smaller one of rich loam. 3d, To the west again occurs another considerable district of sand, which extends to the north-west corner of the county, where a fourth tract of fen land is included between the Great and Little Ouse. Mr Young has made the following estimate of the extent of the different kinds of land, viz.: 30,000 acres of fen; 46,667 of rich loam; 270,000 of sand; and 453,333 of strong loam: total, 800,000. The crops commonly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, peas, buck-wheat, cole-seed, turnips, clover, trefoil, white clover, and sainfoin. Hops and hemp are raised. The Suffolk cows have long been celebrated for their abundance of milk; and it is no less noted for its breed of chestnut horses. Poultry is reared here, especially turkeys. There are many rabbit warrens. The commerce of Suffolk is inconsiderable. Pop. 296,304.

SUFFOLK, a co. of the United States, in Massachusetts.—2d, In New York, on the east part of Long Island. This county is much indented by its numerous creeks and bays.

SUGAR CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.—The name of several other rivers and townships.

SUKLA, a to. of Prussian Saxony. It has four churches and four hospitals; also manufactures of fire-arms and cotton goods. Pop. 6000. 28 miles S.S.W. of Erfurt.

SUIPPE, a to. of France, department of the Marne. Pop. 2200.

SUIR, or **SUIRE**, a river of Ireland, which rises in Tipperary, and, having passed the towns of Thurles, Cahir, Clonmell, and Carrick, joins the Barrow and Nore below Waterford. It is navigable to Clonmell.

SULGRAVE, a pa., N. Hampshire. Pop. 576.

SULKHOLME, or **SOUCAM**, a township of England, in Nottinghamshire.

SULLIVAN, a co. of the United States, in New York.—The name of several townships.

SULLIVAN ISLAND, an island in the United States, at the mouth of Ashley and Cooper rivers, 6 miles below Charleston.

SULLY, a to. of France, on the Loire, 21 miles S.E. of Orleans. Pop. 2100.

SULMONA, a to. of Italy, 72 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 4000.

SULPICE LES FEUILLES, St, a to. of France, department of Upper Vienne, 13 miles E.N. E. of Dorat. Pop. 1237.

SULPICE LES CHAMPS, St, a to. of France, department of Creuse, district of Aubasson. Pop. 1050.

SULTANIA, a to. of Persia, in Irac-Agemi, where there is a magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of Sultan Chodanbend. Lat. 36. 16. N. Long. 51. 53. E.

SULTANPORE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the Goompy river. Lat. 26. 18. N. Long. 82. 3. E.

SULZ, a to. of Germany, in Wirttemberg, on the Neckar. Pop. 2100.

SULZ, **UPPER**, a to. of France, in Alsace. Pop. 4000.

SULZBACH, a to. of Germany, in Bavaria, 36 miles N. by W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2200.

SULZBERG, a to. of Bavaria, 64 miles W. S.W. of Munich. Pop. 1700.

SUMATRA, a large island in the Eastern seas, the most westerly of that collection of islands which are so thickly scattered over the ocean from the coasts of New Holland and New Guinea to the coast of China on the east, and westward to the Malayan peninsula. It is divided obliquely by the equator into almost equal parts, and its general direction is north-west and south-east. The one extremity is in Lat. 5. 56. N. and the other in 5. 56. S. Its length may be estimated at 1050 miles, by 165 the average breadth. A chain of mountains runs through the whole extent of this island, and the ranges are in many parts double and treble. The mountains being much nearer the western than the opposite coast, all the greatest rivers are found on the eastern side of the island. The rivers on the western coast having a shorter course, are not so large; though the Kataun, Indrapura, Tabuyong, and Sinkel, are considerable streams. The climate of Sumatra varies, of course, with the height of the ground. Even on the plains, however, the thermometer, about two in the afternoon, generally fluctuates between 82 and 85 degrees in the shade.

In other places it is not unfrequently at 87 and 88 degrees; at sunrise it is usually as low as 70; among the mountains it falls as low as 40. In this island, as well as all other countries between the tropics, the wind uniformly blows from the sea to the land for a certain number of hours in the four and twenty, and then changes, and blows for about as many from the land to the sea; excepting only during the monsoon, which rages with remarkable violence. Thunder and lightning are very frequent, especially during the north-west monsoon, when the explosions are extremely violent. A great proportion of the island is an impervious forest. The earth is rich in minerals, and other fossil productions; and the island has, in all ages, been famous for gold, which still continues to be procured. There are also mines of copper, iron, and tin. Sulphur and saltpetre are collected in large quantities. Mineral and hot springs, in taste resembling those of Harrowgate, are found in many districts. Rice is the most important article of cultivation; also the cocoa-nut tree, the betel-nut tree, the bamboo, the sago tree, and the sugar cane. Maize, pepper, turmeric, ginger, coriander, and cummin seed, are raised in the gardens of the natives. Small plantations of tobacco are met with in every part. There are various creeping plants, which are manufactured into twine, sewing thread, &c. All sorts of tropical fruits are abundant. Of shrubs and flowers, there is an innumerable variety and a perpetual succession throughout the year. Sumatra abounds in wild animals. The tiger grows here to a prodigious size and strength. Elephants are common. The hippopotamus frequents most of the rivers. The rhinoceros is a native of the woods; also the bear. There are many species of the deer kind, and the varieties of the monkey tribes are innumerable. Here are also sloths, squirrels, teleggos or stinkards, civet cats, tiger cats, porcupines, hedgehogs, pangolins, bats of all kinds, alligators, guanos, chameleons, flying lizards, tortoises, and turtle. Among the domestic animals is the buffalo, which supplies milk, butter, and beef. The breed of horses is small. The sheep are also small. The other animals are the goat and hog, both domestic and wild; the otter, the cat, the rat, and the dog. With animals of the frog kind the swamps every where teem; and their noise upon the approach of rain is tremendous. They furnish prey to the snakes, which are found here of all sizes, and in great variety of species. On the coasts is found a great variety of shell-fish. Birds are in great variety. The island swarms with insects. Of the productions which are regarded as articles of commerce, the most abundant is pepper; also camphor, benzoin or benjamin, cassia, ratans, &c. The annual and the shrub cotton are cultivated by the natives; also the silk cotton. A drug named dragon's blood is procured

from a large species of ratan, and is exported to China, where it is highly esteemed. Gambir juice is extracted from the leaves of a plant of that name. The agila wood or lignum aloes is highly prized, in all parts, for the fragrant scent it emits when burning. The forests contain an inexhaustible store and endless variety of timber trees, many sorts of which are capable of being applied to ship-building; also the spreading banyan tree of Hindostan. Mines of gold are numerous in the interior. Sulphur, yellow arsenic, edible birds' nests, so much celebrated as a peculiar luxury of the table, especially among the Chinese; the *biche de mer*, and bees' wax, are all articles of trade. The forests abound with elephants, and ivory is consequently found in abundance, and is carried both to the Chinese and European markets. The inhabitants have made no great progress in the arts of industry. In cane and basket work, however, they are particularly neat and expert; as well as in mats, of which some kinds are much prized for their extreme fineness, and ornamental borders. Silk and cotton cloths, of various colours, manufactured by themselves, are worn by the natives in all parts of the country, especially by the women. Some of their work is very fine, and the patterns prettily fancied. The women are expert at embroidery, the gold and silver thread for which is procured from China, as well as their needles. Different kinds of earthenware are manufactured; and they extract coconut oil, which is in general use. Gunpowder is also made. But of all their manufactures, their work in fine gold and silver filigree has been most admired, and it deserves the greater admiration, considering the coarse tools with which it is made. The inhabitants are particularly expert in the manufacture of fishing nets, and in making springes for catching birds. The Malayan language is every where spoken along the coast. Among the modern political divisions of the island, the principal are the empire of Menancabow and the Malays; in the next place, the Acheenese; then the Battas, the Rejangs, and next to them the people of Lampong. Almost all the forms of government throughout Sumatra are a mixture of the feudal and patriarchal. The laws of the Sumatrans are properly a set of long-established customs handed down to them from their ancestors, the authority for which is founded in usage and general consent. The manners of the women are in general pure and unexceptionable, as they are brought up in the greatest reserve and chastity. Polygamy is permitted; but it is rarely practised, except among the great. All ranks are passionately addicted to gaming, and even to a greater degree to cock-fighting. The Sumatrans are much attached to the practice of smoking opium. The native inhabitants of the interior differ in some respects from the Malays of the coast, being mild, peaceable,

and forbearing, unless when roused by violent provocation. They are temperate, sober, and hospitable. On the other hand, they are litigious, indolent, dishonest in their dealings with strangers, which they consider as no moral defect, regardless of truth, mean, servile, and, though cleanly in their persons, filthy in their apparel, which they never wash. The population is not known.

SUMBAWA, an island in the Eastern seas, extending about 200 miles in the parallel of 9 degrees of S. Lat. and separated from the island of Lombok by the straits of Allass. It is about 40 miles in average breadth, and is divided into the different districts of Beema, Dompoo, Tambora, Sangur, Pekat, and Sumbawa, all governed by their respective chiefs. It furnishes sappan wood, rice, horses, salt-petre, sulphur, wax, birds' nests, tobacco, &c. though there is but little trade carried on now at this place. This island has a town of the same name.

SUMBHOONAUT, a town of Northern Hindostan, province of Nepaul. It owes its prosperity to a very celebrated temple, which is annually visited by innumerable pilgrims from Bootan and Thibet. Lat. 27. 33. N. Long. 85. 38. E.

SUMBHULPORE, the capital of a district of the same name, in Hindostan, between the 21st and 22d degrees of N. Lat. on the Mahanuddy river. Lat. 21. S. N. Long. 83. 37. E.

SUMENE, a to. of France, department of the Gard. Pop. 2700.

SUMNAUT, a seaport to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. It possesses a temple held in high estimation by the Hindoos.

SUMNER, a co. of the United States, West Tennessee.

SUMPTER, a district of the United States, in South Carolina.

SUMY, a large wooden to. of Russia, government of Charkov, on the Psol. It contains several charitable institutions, and public depots and warehouses. Pop. 11,000. 90 miles N.W. of Charkov.

SUNBURY, a co. of New Brunswick on the river St John.—2d, A bo. and post to. of the United States, on the Susquehannah. 3d, A seaport and post to. of the United States, Liberty county, Georgia, 42 miles S.S.W. of Savannah. The harbour is safe and commodious.

SUNDA, STRAITS OF, the arm of the sea which separates the large islands of Sumatra and Java.

SUNDEEP, an island of Bengal, at the mouth of the Ganges, 20 miles in length by 10 in breadth. Lat. 22. 25. N. Long. 91. 36. E.

SUNDERBERG, a small to. of Denmark, in the island of Alsen. Pop. 2700.

SUNDERBUNDS, or **CHUNDERBUND**, an extensive and woody district of Bengal, situated in the Delta of the Ganges, and intersected by innumerable rivers or creeks, all of which

are salt, and through the whole tract nothing but brackish water is to be found.

SUNDERLAND, a m. t. and seaport of England, county of Durham, near the mouth of the Wear. It is joined to the town of Monk Wearmouth, on the opposite side, by a famous iron bridge, so that the whole, including Bishop Wearmouth, forms one connected town. The High street is spacious, and tolerably handsome, especially the central part, which rises with a considerable ascent. Some of the other streets which branch off from this are narrow and dirty; but of late years the general appearance of the town has been greatly improved. Of its public buildings, the church is a spacious and handsome edifice; an elegant chapel of ease has also been erected; and the town contains, besides, a large and handsome chapel for the Methodists, and meetinghouses for the Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Quakers, and Unitarians. It has various benevolent institutions and charity schools. The exchange is handsome; and there is also an excellent public library, a large assembly-room, and a neat theatre. The harbour is formed by two piers, situated on the south and north sides of the river. Near the extremity of the northern pier, stands an elegant lighthouse, which was finished in 1802. The iron bridge is a magnificent work of art. It consists of an arch of iron frame-work, thrown over the river, 237 feet span, and rising 100 feet above the level of the water; so that ships even of 400 tons can sail under it, by only striking their top-gallant masts. The trade of Sunderland has been long on the increase. Coal is the staple article of export. Most of the coals go to the metropolis, and to different places along the eastern coast; but considerable quantities are also sent to the Baltic, France, and Holland. The manufactures of Sunderland are chiefly those of flint and bottle glass, earthenware, copperas, coal tar, patent ropes, &c. Ship building is carried on to a great extent. Sunderland is a borough by prescription. It sends two members to parliament. Population, including Wearmouth, about 35,000. 13 miles N.E. of Durham.

SUNDERLAND, NORTH, a township of England, in Northumberland. Pop. 860.

SUNDRIDGE, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1268.

SUNDSWALL, a small to. of Middle Sweden, on the gulf of Bothnia, 185 miles N. of Stockholm. Pop. 1500.

SUNNINGHILL, a vil. and pa. of England, Berkshire. There are some mineral wells in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1520.

SUPERIOR, LAKE, a lake of North America, and the largest body of fresh water in the world. It is almost of a triangular form; its greatest length is 360, its breadth 140, and its circumference about 1500 miles. The medium depth may be taken at 900 feet. Its waters are remarkably transparent. In violent gales the waves rise nearly as high as those of the

ocean. Lat. 46. 4. to 48. 45. N. Long. 84. 46. to 91. 55. W.

SURAJEPORE, a to. of Hindostan, province of Allahabad, on the Ganges. It is adorned with many Hindoo temples. Lat. 26. 10. N. Long. 80. 37. E.

SURAT, a large and populous city of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, on the river Taptee, about 20 miles from its mouth. It is a fortified town, contains about 70,000 inhabitants, of all nations and religions, and carries on a very extensive trade, notwithstanding all large vessels are obliged to remain at the mouth of the river called Swallow roads. It was here, in 1612, that the English East India company obtained permission from the Mogul emperor Jehangire, to establish their first factory in Hindostan. Since the rise of Bombay, the value of its traffic has much declined, and now consists chiefly of raw cotton, a few of its own manufactures, and articles imported from Gujerat. Although Surat is inhabited by persons of all nations, the Parsees or fire worshippers are the most considerable in affluence. Surat is situated on a fertile plain, protected on one side by the river, and on the three others by a brick rampart and ditch. It also possesses a strong citadel, situated on the bank of the river, and surrounded by an esplanade. Pop. 70,000. Lat. 21. 13. N. Lon. 73. 3. E.

SURFLEET, a vil. and pa. in Lincolnshire. Pop. 871.

SURGERES, a to. of France, department of Lower Charente, 12 miles N.E. of Rochefort. Pop. 1500.

SURGOOJA, a to. of Hindostan, capital of a circar in Orissa. Lat. 23. 6. N. Long. 83. 32. E.

SURGUT, a to. of Tobolsk, on the Oby, 285 miles N.N.E. of Tobolsk. Lat. 61. 30. N. Long. 73. 30. E.

SURINAM, a flourishing colony of Guiana, in South America, settled by the Dutch. It is bounded N. by the Atlantic, E. by the river Marawina, S. by a country of Indians, and W. by the river Corentin; about 150 miles from east to west, and 60 from north to south. The principal rivers are the Surinam, from which the colony takes its name; the Corentin, Copename, Seramica, and Marawina. Of these rivers, the first only is navigable. The soil is very fertile, Sugar, coffee, cocoa, indigo, cotton, &c. are the products of this colony. In 1799 Surinam was taken by the British. It was given up at the peace of Amiens in 1802, but was again taken in the subsequent war, and is now retained by Britain. Paramaribo is the chief town. Lat. 4. 45. to 6. N. Long. 53. 40. to 56. 25. W.—Other particulars will be found in the article *Guiana*.

SURINAM, a river in the above province, which, after a winding course of about 150 miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in Lat. 6. 25. N. Long. 55. 40. W. It is a large and beautiful stream, but shallow and rocky.

SURINGIA, a large trading to. of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. 70 miles E. of Meaco. Lat. 39. 30. N. Long. 139. 5. E.

SURLINGHAM, a vil. of England, in the county of Norfolk.

SUROX, or **SUROE**, an island on the coast of Norway, 44 miles long, and 8 broad. Lat. 70. 34. N. Long. 22. 14. E.

SURREY, one of the inland counties of England, bounded S. by Sussex, E. by Kent, W. by Berkshire and Hampshire, and separated on the N. from Middlesex and a small part of Buckinghamshire by the river Thames. Greatest width from north to south 26 miles. Greatest length about 38. Area 519,000 acres. The surface almost wholly consists of a gentle diversity of hill and dale, the hills in some parts rising to a considerable height, and presenting bold and commanding views. In some parts naked heaths impart a wildness to the prospect, which is strikingly contrasted with the numberless beauties scattered over the surface of the country by the hand of art; while the hills, aspiring to the bold character and picturesque scenery of mountains, gradually decline into richly wooded dales, and plains covered with luxuriant harvests. The soil is greatly varied, the different species lying intermixed in small patches. These, however, may be reduced to the general heads of clay, loam, and chalk. The climate is mild and healthy. Iron ore is found in considerable quantities in the south-west part of the county; but in consequence of the high price of fuel, the iron-works have been totally neglected. Fullers' earth is found both to the north and south; also extensive quarries of stone. There are large quarries of excellent limestone near Dorking. Limestone is also dug and burnt in various other parts. Chalk is abundant, and is in general use as a manure. The principal rivers are the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandle; whilst the Thames washes its northern border. The river Loddon skirts Surrey on the west. This county may be considered inferior in agricultural improvement to many other districts. The produce of wheat is from two to five, and sometimes six quarters an acre, and that of barley from four to seven and a half. The latter is used only for malting, for which purpose it is reckoned equal in quality to any in the kingdom. Garden peas and beans are cultivated in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and the sandy loams near the Thames, about Mortlake. Turnips are raised in large crops. Hops are largely cultivated about Farnham. Carrots, clover, sainfoin, woad, and hops, are extensively cultivated; and a greater quantity of land is employed in raising physical herbs, than in any other shire in Britain. The cattle chiefly bred here are sheep, oxen, and hogs. Many geese are kept on the commons and in the Weald. Pop. 486,326. Surrey is represented in parliament by four

members, two for the east division, and two for the west.

SURROOL, a to. of Bengal, district of Birbhoom. Lat. 23. 39. N. Long. 87. 42. E.

SURRY, a co. of the United States, in Virginia.—2d. A county in the north-west part of North Carolina.—3d. A co. of Jamaica, which contains the two towns of Kingston and Port Royal, and eight villages.

SURSEE, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Lucern, on the Sur, near the lake of Sempach, 12 miles N.W. of Lucern.

SURSEFF, a to. of Tunis, anciently called Sarsura, 8 miles W. of El Medea.

SURSOORY, a river of Gujerat, which runs into the Indian sea, 40 miles S.W. of Junagur.—Also a river which rises in the N. of Delhi, and joins the Caggar 105 miles N.W. of Delhi. This is one of the seven sacred rivers of the Hindoos.

SURZUR, a vil. of France, department of Morbihan. Pop. 2500.

SUSA, a province in the continental part of the kingdom of Sardinia, on the French frontier. Extent, 704 square miles. Pop. 70,000.

SUSA, the capital of that province, stands at the foot of the Alps, 23 miles W.N.W. of Turin. Pop. 1700.

SUSAO, a to. of Portugal, 17 miles W. of Oporto. Pop. 2300.

SUSE, a province of Morocco, situated at its southern extremity, immediately bordering on the desert. It is the most extensive, and, except in grain, the most fertile of any in the empire. It is traversed by the river of its name, which falls into the Atlantic at Messa.

SUSQUEHANNAH, a co. of the United States on the north side of Pennsylvania.

SUSQUEHANNAH, the largest river of Pennsylvania, is formed by two branches that come from the east and west. These, after they unite, run S.E. into the head of the Chesapeake, in Maryland.

SUSSEX, one of the southern counties of England, bounded W. by Hampshire, N. by Surrey, E. and N.E. by Kent, and S. by the British Channel. It is 70 miles in length, and nearly 20 in average breadth. The aspect is varied in a pleasing manner by the inequalities of the downs, with the intervening valleys, through which many little streams pursue their courses to the sea. The wooded scenery which it presents, and the pasture land with which it is contrasted, give to the county a rich diversity of appearance. The wastes are considerable. They chiefly occupy the northern side of the county, where, in a district containing by computation 500,000 acres, these almost desert tracts form not less than 110,000. The climate is cold and damp. In the easternmost parts of the district called the Weald is found every sort of limestone. The Sussex marble is cut into slabs for ornamental chimney-pieces, and is highly esteemed. Ironstone abounds, and chalk is still more

plentiful. Fullers' earth and red ochre are also found. All the rivers of Sussex, which are insignificant, fall into the British Channel. From the remotest antiquity, this county has been celebrated for its timber, principally oak. The reigning feature of the Weald is its timber, which overspreads it in every direction. The crops commonly raised are wheat, oats, clover, turnips, peas, barley, and tares. In the western part of Sussex are some considerable orchards; and where the soil is adapted to the fruit, the plantations are thickly interspersed. It is distinguished for its breed of cattle and sheep. There are no manufactures. The county sends four members to parliament, two for the east division and two for the west. Pop. 272,340.

SUSSEX, a co. of the United States, in New Jersey.—2d. A county in Delaware.—3d. A county of Virginia.—4th. A county in Swan River Settlement, New Holland.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, one of the most northerly counties in Scotland, extending the whole breadth of the island, from the German to the Atlantic oceans. It is bounded W. by the Minch, an arm of the Atlantic, which separates it from the islands of Harris and Lewis; N. by the Northern ocean; E. by the county of Caithness; S.E. by the Moray frith; and S. and S.W. by the Dornoch frith, the Oickel, and some lesser streams, which separate it from the county of Ross. It extends from E. to W. 62 miles, and from N. to S. 49 miles. Its area is 1754 square miles, or 1,122,560 acres, of which 150,000 are cultivated, 600,000 uncultivated, and 372,560 unprofitable. This county may be considered as divided into three districts, namely, the eastern, near the German ocean; the western, on the coast of the Atlantic; and the middle district. The eastern district consists of a strip of level land, which runs along the coast side, and is from a quarter to a mile in breadth. The middle district consists of the four straths or valleys of the rivers of Helmsdale, Brora, Fleet, and Oickel. The soil between the mountains is a sharp loam. Black cattle and sheep are the staple commodities. The shores bordering the Atlantic are bold; and the whole district is wild, rocky, and mountainous. The Assynt mountains are huge and barren, with scarcely a stalk of heath to be seen on their surface; yet the glens, ravines, and hollows, betwixt these mountains, are extremely favourable to pasturage. Owing to the vicinity of the Atlantic ocean, from which the west wind brings heavy clouds, there is no part of Scotland more subject to rain than the western district of the county of Sutherland. On the coasts of the numerous bays, there are many rugged and partially arable fields; but the climate, from the constant rains and mists, does not second the favourable properties of the soil. The most considerable of the rivers is the Oickel, or frith of Dornoch, which is navigable 12 miles for vessels of 50

tons. The north-west and west coasts are indented by numerous bays of great extent. Rock crystals and pebbles are found in many parts; also beautiful garnets, and specimens of native gold. There are three extensive deer forests; and other kinds of game are found in great plenty, as hares, moorfowl, black cocks, ptarmigans, wild pigeons, and partridges. In no part of Scotland have greater changes and improvements taken place, since the beginning of this century, than in Sutherlandshire. Previous to the year 1803, this county was separated by physical obstacles from the rest of Scotland. The country being intersected by several dangerous and inconvenient inlets of the sea, all these had to be crossed, in order to reach the shire of Sutherland, which was thus nearly insulated from the rest of the kingdom. Besides, there were no inns for the accommodation of travellers; and beyond the Dornoch frith there were no roads. In 1803, parliament having agreed to advance half the expense of constructing certain roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland, the proprietors of Ross-shire and Inverness embraced the offer, and in consequence, a line of road was constructed, from the town of Inverness by Beaulieu and Dingwall, to the boundaries of the county of Sutherland; two excellent stone bridges, consisting of five arches each, having been built across the Beaulieu and Conon rivers. An iron bridge was thrown over the frith of Dornoch; from which roads were furnished to different parts of the country. Over Loch Fleet a mound was constructed, with a bridge at one end. The roads thus formed became the basis of several others, which have been since made, and have proved of incalculable benefit. Sutherlandshire was one of the last strongholds of the feudal system of Scotland. Almost all the lands have been disencumbered of their superfluous tenants, and their place has been filled up by active improvers. Neat cottages for hinds and labourers have superseded the hamlets and homesteads of the olden time. Store farming is the chief interior avocation; on the coast the herring fishing is prosecuted. Sutherlandshire is represented in parliament by one member. Pop. 25,518.

SUTRI, a to. of the Papal States, 12 miles S. of Viterbo. Pop. 4000.

SUTTERTON, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 1093.

SUTTON, a pa., Cambridgeshire. Pop. 1362.—2d, A to., Cheshire. Pop. 5856.—3d, A to., Lancashire. Pop. 3173.—4th, A pa., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 801.—5th, A pa., Suffolk. Pop. 680.—6th, A pa., Surrey. Pop. 1121.

SUTTON BONNINGTON, a pa. of England, in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1136.

SUTTON BOVELY, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 706.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, a neat m. t. of England, Warwickshire. It contains many dwellings of an ornamental character. The church

is a handsome structure, comprising a nave, chancel, and two side aisles. Within the last century, some manufactures connected with Birmingham have been introduced here. The common of Sutton Park lies to the north-west of the town, and contains about 3500 acres. Pop. 3384. 7 miles N.N.E. of Birmingham.

SUTTON COURTNEY, a pa. of England, in Berkshire. Pop. 1284.

SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 574.

SUTTON-AT-HONE, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1012.

SUTTON VALENCIE, a pa., Kent. Pop. 1144.

SUTTON VENNY, a pa. of England, in Wiltshire. Pop. 848.

SUTTLEGE, **SUTTLEGE**, or **SUDLEGE**, a celebrated river of Hindostan, being the easternmost of the five rivers which are called the Punjab. It rises in the Himalaya mountains, and falls into the Indus, near the 29th degree of N. Lat.

SVEABORG, a seaport and fortress on the Gulf of Finland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. Helsingfors. The harbour of this place is capable of containing 70 men of war, and easily defended by batteries which sweep the channel forming the only entrance for large ships. It is formed by several small islands, of which the principal, called Wargoe, contains the arsenal, docks, basins, and magazines for fitting out or repairing men of war. Pop. 3500.

SVENDBORG, a to. of Denmark, on the island of Funen. Pop. 2000.

SVIASK, a to. of European Russia, government of Kasan, on the Svaija. Pop. 3100.

SWADLINCOTE, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 645.

SWAFFHAM, a well built m. t. of England, in Norfolk. The chief public building is the church, a spacious handsome pile. Pop. 3285. 15 miles S.E. of Lynn.

SWAFFHAM, PRIOR, or **LITTLE SWAFFHAM**, a vil. of England, in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 1102.

SWAINBY, a hamlet of England, N.R. of Yorkshire.

SWAINSTHORPE, a vil. in England, in Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. of St Mary Stratton.

SWALCLIFFE, a pa. of England, in Oxfordshire. Pop. 1962.

SWALE, a river of England, which falls into the Ure.

SWALE, EAST AND WEST, two branches of the river Medway, in England, which run into the Thames.

SWALLOWFIELD, a pa. of England, in Wiltshire. Pop. 716.

SWALLY, a seaport of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, at the mouth of the Taptee river. **SWALUVE**, a vil. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 2100.

SWALWELL, a to., Durham. Pop. 1372.

SWAN ISLAND, an island of the United States, on the coast of Maine.

SWAN RIVER, a river which falls into the

ocean on the south-west side of the island of New Holland. Here there is a settlement, formed by the British in 1834.

SWAN RIVER, a river of North America, which runs into the Little Winnipeg lake.

SWANAGE, a to. and pa., Dorsetshire, isle of Purbeck. Stone is shipped from this place to London. Pop. 1734.

SWANBOURNE, a pa. of England, Buckinghamshire. Pop. 668.

SWANLINBAR, a neat vil. of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, frequented on account of its mineral spring. Pop. 457.

SWANSEA, a m. t. and bo. of Wales, in Glamorganshire. It stands on a beautiful bay of the Bristol channel, on the river Tawe, in the midst of inexhaustible mines of coal and iron; while by means of its harbour, and of the navigable river Tawe, it commands a ready outlet for these productions. The streets are numerous, and contain many well built houses, occupied by opulent individuals. This place is much resorted to for sea-bathing. Of the public buildings the parish church is a handsome modern edifice, containing a middle aisle, and two side aisles separated from it by two rows of pillars, with a large square tower at one end. The old church fell down in 1739, and some fragments of the walls still remain. There is another small church, formerly a chapel belonging to the knights of Jerusalem, and several places of worship for dissenters. The castle is situated on an elevated spot in the middle of the town; but is surrounded by houses which conceal it on every side. On the eastern side of the tower, a large part of the original building is standing, which is surmounted by an elegant parapet, with arched openings. The apartments which are habitable have been converted into a poor's house, and a jail. The town hall is spacious and handsome. There is also a commodious theatre and a free school. Swansea has immense manufacturing establishments in iron, copper, brass, spelter, tin, and earthenware; also potteries on a large scale; a soap manufactory and brewery. Great improvements have been made in the harbour. Swansea sends a member to parliament. Pop. 13,694. 45 miles W. of Cardiff.

SWANSEA, HIGHER and LOWER, two parishes, Glamorganshire. Pop. 678; 559.

SWANSEY, a township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire.—2d, Another in Bristol county, Massachusetts.

SWANTON, a post township of the United States, in Franklin county, Vermont.

SWANTON, a vil. of the United States, in Kent county, Maryland.

SWANTON MORLEY, a pa. of Edgland, in Norfolk. Pop. 837.

SWANWICH, a to. and pa. of England, in Purbeck isle, Dorsetshire. It exports immense quantities of stone.

SWARLAND, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland.

SWAVESEY, a pa. of England, Cambridge-shire. Pop. 1115.

SWEDEN, an extensive kingdom in the north of Europe, which has experienced great territorial changes since 1809, having lost in that year the valuable province of Finland. Sweden, including Swedish Lapland, is a country of great length, stretching from 55. 20 to 69. of N. Lat. about 1000 miles; its breadth is between 200 and 300 miles, in one part from 11. 10. to 23. 20. of E. Long.; area 172,000 square miles. It is bounded N. by Norwegian Lapland, E. by the gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, S. and W. by portions of the Baltic, and by Norway. It consisted originally of three kingdoms, Gothland, Sweden proper, and Norrland, the last including Swedish Lapland. This distinction is now abolished, and the whole kingdom divided into the following districts:—Umea, Hernosand, Gefleborg, Upsal, Stockholm, Westeras, Nykoping, Orebro, Stora Kopparberg or Fahlun, Carlstadt, Lindkoping, Jonkoping, Kronoborg, or Wexio, Calmar, Carlserona, Searaborg, Elfsborg, Gottenburg, Halmstadt, Christianstadt, Malmohus, and Wisby. Sweden, though enclosed by mountains on the west and north, is in general a very flat country; and it is remarkable, that along the whole road from Gottenburg in the west to Stockholm in the east, there is not a single acclivity of consequence, till within a few miles of the latter. The climate is less severe than might be expected in so high a latitude. In Stockholm the average of temperature throughout the year is four degrees higher than at St Petersburg. The quantity of rain that falls annually in Sweden does not exceed 19 inches. The most striking feature in the appearance of Sweden is the number and extent of its lakes, which are computed to occupy 9200 square miles, nearly an eighteenth of the whole surface. The lake of Wenner is the largest of all. The other great lakes are the Wetter and the Hjelm, both to the southward of the capital, and at some distance from it. Of the rivers, the Ljusna, the Dal, and the Clara, rise in the mountains bordering on Norway, and flow, the first two into the gulf of Bothnia, the last into the lake of Wenner. The Angerman, the Umea, the Skeftea, the Pitea, the Lulea, and the Torneo, are rivers of Lapland. The plants of Sweden are similar to those of Britain, with some exceptions, such as broom, furze, and walnut trees, which have not strength to withstand the continued cold of a Swedish winter. Apple, pear, and cherry trees grow here but languidly; while berries of many different kinds are produced spontaneously, and spread luxuriantly. As to corn, wheat succeeds only in the southern provinces; oats are raised more generally, and in larger quantities; but rye and barley are the species of grain most frequently met with. In animals, at least such as are domestic, there is very

little difference between Sweden and Britain. As to beasts of game, hares and foxes are as abundant as in this country, with a long list of animals the natural inhabitants of wilds unknown here, such as beavers, wolves, and, in the cold provinces of the north, bears. In the birds there prevails a greater similarity between Britain and Sweden. From the statistical survey of Sweden, it appears that hardly a thirtieth part of the surface of the country is arable; and if the wilds of Norrland were included, it would not be a sixtieth. Agriculture is in a very backward state; as also manufactures. Metals, particularly iron and copper, are the staple articles of manufacture. The copper mines, at Fahlun and elsewhere, have become less productive. The iron works employ a much greater number of hands: the forges are small; but the ore, and consequently the iron, is in general of superior quality. Alum and copper ore are exported to the harbours in the south of the Baltic; but the pottery, glassworks, woollen manufactures, sugar refineries, snuff and tobacco works, are merely sufficient to meet the home consumption. Sweden has suffered greatly in the present age from an excess of paper currency. The bank of Stockholm dates so far back as 1657, and was long conducted with regularity; but since the latter part of the eighteenth century, undue advances to government have produced an over issue, and consequently a depreciation of its paper. The exclusive privileges granted to the East India company, and some smaller associations, are also a source of public detriment. The established religion is Lutheranism, and dissenters are, on the whole, far from numerous. The church establishments consist of one archbishop, 11 bishops, 70 archdeacons, and 3620 other clergymen. The university of Upsal was founded in 1477, and has in general maintained a good character, particularly for physical science. The university of Lund, in the province of Schonen in the south, is of much more recent date, and on a smaller scale. There are about 11 high schools. The scientific and literary societies of Sweden are numerous, and belong chiefly to Stockholm. In Sweden the royal prerogative is limited, and a considerable share of power is vested in the nobility and the people. The diet consists of four orders, the nobles, the clergy, the peasants, and the burghers. The nobles are too numerous for so thinly peopled a country. The clerical body is represented by one archbishop, (of Upsal,) the eleven bishops of the kingdom, and by deputies from the inferior clergy. The peasants consist of delegates from that body, and the burghers of deputies from the royal free towns. The two kingdoms, Gothland and Svealand, of which Sweden once consisted, were united in the 13th century by the failure of the royal line in the former. In the 14th century Sweden became subject to Mar-

garet of Denmark, who has been styled the Semiramis of the North, and who joined the three kingdoms in one by the union of Calmar in 1397. Gustavus Vasa asserted the independence of Sweden, and ascended the throne in 1521. He bequeathed the crown to his posterity, who continued to reign, and in general with distinction, until the beginning of the present century; but most of them, in particular Gustavus Adolphus, his daughter Christina, Charles XII., and Gustavus III. discovered a romantic spirit, approaching, in the case of Charles XII. to a degree of infatuation. In 1809, Gustavus IV., engaging in undertakings totally beyond the resources of his people, was deposed; and the Duke of Sudermania was declared king, under the title of Charles XIII. Next year Bernadotte, a distinguished French marshal, was elected crown prince, and in 1818, on the death of Charles, he ascended the throne by the name of Charles XIV. In 1814 Norway was ceded by Denmark to Sweden, with which it has since continued united. The revenue of the united kingdom is L.1,920,000; its debt, L.3,200,000; its army, 52,000, and its pop. 4,259,772.

SWEDSBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in Gloucester county, New Jersey.

SWEPESTONE with **NEWTON**, a pa. of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 627.

SWEET SPRINGS, a post vil. of the United States, in Munroe County, Virginia.

SWIFT, a river of England, in Leicester and Warwick shires. It joins the Avon.

SWIFT, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire.

SWIFT'S CREEK, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Appomatox.

SWIFTGATE, a river of England, in Gloucestershire, which runs into the Avon.

SWILLY, a river of Ireland, county of Donegal, which runs into the Swilly Lough.

SWIMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1511.

SWINDON, a m. t. of England, in the county of Wilts. The church is of mean architecture. The town has a respectable free school. Pop. 1742.—Also a vil. in Staffordshire.

SWINE, a pa. of England, E.R.Y. Pop. 1603.

SWINEFLEET, a township of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 1055.

SWINEFORD, a post to. of Ireland, in the county of Mayo. Pop. 662. 177 miles W.N.W. of Dublin.

SWINEMUNDE, a to. of Pomerania, at the mouth of the Swine. Pop. 2400.

SWINESHEAD, a m. t. of England, in Lincolnshire, 7 miles S.W. of Boston. Pop. 1994.

SWINETHORPE, **SWINEYARD**, and **SWINFEN**, three hamlets of England, in Lincolnshire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire.

SWINNA, a small island, about a mile long, in the middle of the Pentland frith.

SWINNERTON, a pa. of England, Staffordshire. Pop. 791.

SWINTON, three townships of England, in Yorkshire.—Also a pa., Berwickshire.

SWITZERLAND, a country in the interior of Europe, bounded W. by France, S. by Italy, and N. and E. by Germany. It extends from east to west nearly 210 miles, and from north to south about 130. It consists, since 1815, of the following 22 cantons; viz. Schweiz, Uri, Unterwalden, Bern, Zurich, Lucerne, Glaris, Zug, Appenzell, Schaffhausen, Friburg, Solothurn, Bale, Grisons, Vaud, Ticino, St Gall, Thurgau, Aargau, Neuchâtel, Valais, and Geneva. Switzerland is by far the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps not only along the whole of its south and east frontier, but throughout the the chief part of its interior; the only extensive tract of level ground, or rather of vales, with mountains of more moderate height, being in the cantons of Bale, Zurich, and part of Berne; but even there the extreme frontier is formed by mountains, the Jura ridge extending in a long line from north to south. The most remarkable valley is that of the Rhine, which is at once the widest, and surrounded by the highest mountains. The principal of the Alps are, Mont Blanc, 15,630 feet high; Monte Rosa, 15,527; Mount St Gothard, 10,620; the Great St Bernard, 9366; Mount Cervin, 14,754; the Jungfrauhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, 13,725; the Furea and Schreckhorn, each nearly 14,000 feet; the Wetterhorn and Gallenstock, between 11,000 and 12,000. The Alps branch out into a number of lateral chains, and exhibit at their base, on their ascent, and towards their summit, every variety of temperature and product. Rich corn-fields or luxuriant pastures extending along the lower part of many of them; the middle consists of pastures less productive; while the summits are often composed of rocks, craggy, inaccessible, devoid of vegetation, and covered with enormous masses of ice and snow. There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and lead, in different parts; also quarries of rock salt. Marble, porphyry, alabaster, crystal, and sulphur, are occasionally found. Of mineral waters, the most considerable are those of Leuck and Schintznach, and the warm baths of Pfeffers. The glaciers occupy the plains or hollows which separate the peaks of the highest mountains; the formation of glaciers takes place near the line of perpetual congelation, (about 8000 or 9000 feet above the sea;) although, in a winter of unusual rigour, their ramifications extend considerably lower. In the long Alpine range are reckoned no less than 400 of these glaciers, extending from 16 to 18 miles long, by 1 or 2 broad. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Ticino, Aar, Rhine, Thur, Limmat, Reuss, and Aar.

The principal lakes, those of Geneva, Constance, Neuchâtel, Bienne, Zurich, Wallenstadt, Waldstadter or Lucerne, Thun, and Brienz. Switzerland exhibits a great variety of temperature: while the valleys, or the bases of the mountains, enjoy the warmth of an Italian sun, the ascent discovers a scanty vegetation, and the summit presents all the rigour of an Icelandic winter. The products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and tobacco. The common fruits are vines, chesnuts, prunes, peaches, walnuts, cherries; in the colder situations, apples and pears; and in the southern valleys, the almond and fig. Cheese, butter, tallow, and hides, form the principal articles of export from the pastoral districts. After large cattle, the animals chiefly raised are goats, sheep, and hogs. The summit of the Alps are occupied by the chamois, the wild goat, the white and red fox, and a kind of hare which, in summer, resembles the hare of Britain, but in winter becomes as white as snow. The manufactures are linen, lace, thread, woollens, and cottons, with clocks and watches, at Geneva and Neuchâtel; and in other parts, leather, gloves, silks, porcelain, pottery, toys, tobacco, and snuff. From the Swiss cantons every appearance of pomp and luxury is excluded, and the strictest economy is practised. Equality is preserved by a custom that is prevalent, which is that of dividing estates among all the children, male and female, with this exception, that a father may bequeath one-third of his property to any one of his sons, as he pleases; so that no one is raised much above the level of the rest of the community. The Swiss are jealous of their privileges, and tenacious of their liberty; and they are honest, sober, industrious, brave, and remarkable for their fidelity. The higher orders, in their dress and mode of life, imitate the Germans and the French: the dress and manners of the inferior classes are plain and simple. An intelligent traveller of our day, Mr Samuel Laing, observes, that in almost every family in the middle and lower classes in Switzerland, the female is very remarkably superior in manners, habits, tact, and intelligence, to the husband; adding, in homely phrase, that "the hen is the better bird all over Switzerland." In another passage he says, that the peculiar feature in the condition of the population—the great charm of this country, next to its natural scenery—"is the air of wellbeing, the neatness, the sense of propriety, imprinted on the people, their dwellings, their plots of land. They have a kind of Robinson Crusoe industry about their houses and little properties; they are perpetually building, repairing, altering, or improving something about their tenements." The language is a dialect of the German; but the French is much diffused, and often employed by the best authors. In the south, bordering on Italy, the common tongue is the Italian. There are two univer-

sities at Geneva and Basle; also, academies or colleges at Zurich, Bern, and Lausanne, and schools of good repute in most of the principal towns. Switzerland, though a republic, has never formed one great community, but has all along been a confederacy of petty states, some of which are democratic, but most of them oligarchic. The concerns of the republic are managed by a diet, composed of deputies from each of the cantons. The federal republic of Switzerland had existed nearly five centuries, when, in 1798, it was occupied by the French. It was evacuated at the treaty of Amiens; again reduced by Bonaparte; and finally restored to independence by the victories of the Allies in 1814. The revenue of Switzerland is £412,000; the army, 64,019; and the pop. 2,188,009.

SWITZERLAND, a county of the United States, in Indiana.

SWORDS, a long irregularly built town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin. Pop. 1727. 9 miles N. of Dublin.

SYDENHAM, a vill. of England, in Kent.—Also a municipal district in the western section of the lower part of Canada.

SYDNEY, a city of New Holland, and the capital of the British colony of New South Wales, about seven miles from the mouth of Port Jackson, in a cove to which it gives name. It stands principally on two hilly necks of land, with a proportion of flat ground intervening. These form together Sydney cove, which is one of the safest and most convenient natural basins of water that can be imagined. The town contains many handsome buildings, private as well as public, and wears a light and airy appearance. In the vicinity there are many pleasant promenades and drives. Gas was introduced in 1841, being the first use of that brilliant light in this portion of the globe. In Sydney they have banks, various seminaries of education, a theatre, several newspapers, and many elegances and conveniences of life. It is the see of a bishop of the Church of England; and, besides other places of worship, there are four in connexion with the Church of Scotland, in one of which the Gaelic language is employed. Including the suburbs, the population of Sydney is about 30,000. Lat. 35. 15. S. Long. 151. 25. E.—Sydney is also the name of a river discovered by Mr Oxley in his second expedition into the interior of New Holland.

SYDNEY, a co. in the N.E. of Nova Scotia, bounded on three sides by the sea. It is chiefly peopled by emigrants from the Scottish Highlands and their descendants. Pop. about 8000.—Also a town at the head of a fine bay, on the east side of the island of Cape Breton, of which it ranks as the capital. In appearance, however, it is a mere village, with a pop. of only 500.

SYDNEY BAY, on the S. side of Norfolk island, in the Pacific, formed by Point Hunt-

er and Point Ross, which are near two miles asunder. Here is a settlement of convicts from England. Lat. 29. 4. S. Long. 168. 12. E.

SYENE, a to. of Upper Egypt, the most southerly in that country, and forming its frontier towards Nubia. It has many remains of antiquity; but the principal ruins are those of the Saracen town, which are very extensive. Although Syene is considered as a military station, yet the Aga is not provided with any force, and the castle is of no strength. Lat. 24. 8. 6. N. Long. 32. 55. E.

SYLT, an island of Denmark, on the west coast of Jutland, 40 miles in circumference. Great quantities of oysters are found here. Chief town, Morsum. Lat. 54. 57. N. Long. 8. 26. E.

SYLVES, or **SILVES**, a to. of Portugal, province of Algarva. Pop. 2000.

SYMI, a small island near the coast of Asia Minor. The whole inhabitants reside in the town, which is built near the top of a high rocky mountain, and contains from 1800 to 2000 houses.

SYMINGTON, a pa., Ayrshire. Pop. 884.

SYMONDSBURY, a pa. of England, Dorsetshire. Pop. 1147.

SYMPHORIEN DE LAY, St., a to. of France, 24 miles N.W. of Lyons. Pop. 3300.

SYMPHORIENSUR COISE, St., a to. of France, 18 miles S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 1800.

SYRA, an island of the Grecian archipelago, in the midst of the Cyclades, near Delos. Length, 14 miles. Lat. 37. 22. N. Long. 24. 34. E.

SYRACUSE, a celebrated town of Sicily, in the south-east of the island, and possessing, in ancient times, a larger population than any of the Grecian cities. It formerly consisted of four parts; that called Ortygia, situated between the two harbours; Acradina, a more extensive quarter, extending along the sea side from north to south; Tyche, an inland and equally large division; and finally, Neapolis, forming the western extremity of the city, and defended by a high and strong ground. At present the only inhabited portion is the south-east corner, containing Ortygia and part of Acradina. It is insulated, walled, and entered by drawbridges. The streets are regular, but narrow; the houses tolerably built. The cathedral is the ancient temple of Minerva. There remains also the ancient amphitheatre, of an oval form, above 300 feet in length, and 200 in width. In 1810 a beautiful statue of Venus was dug out from among the ruins; and there are many other remains of antiquity. The harbour exists in all its beauty, and is capable of receiving vessels of the greatest burden, and of containing a numerous fleet. Though at present entirely neglected, it might easily be rendered a great naval and commercial station. The exports from the town are limited to wine, oil, hemp, nitre, and some wheat. It contains no remarkable buildings, nor any thing

that deserves the name of a square. It has, however, an hospital, and a number of churches and convents. Pop. 15,000. 80 miles S.S. W. of Messina. Lat. 37. 3. 0. N. Long. 15. 27. 3. E.

SYRESHAM, a pa. of England, North Hampshire. Pop. 895.

SYRIA, a fine country of Asia, situated along the coast of the Mediterranean, which bounds it on the west, while on the north Mount Taurus and its branches divide it from Asia Minor, and on the east a vast and trackless desert, stretching northwards from Arabia. On the south it has Palestine. In the earliest periods of the Jewish history, Syria was formed into a powerful kingdom, having Damascus for its capital. Its most remarkable district, however, consisted of the sea coast, entitled Phenicia, in which commerce flourished to a degree unexampled in ancient times. After the conquests and death of Alexander, Syria was erected by his lieutenant, Seleucus, into a separate kingdom. Under Antiochus it was reduced by the Romans. It then fell under the Saracen sway, and afterwards became one of the richest appendages of the Turkish empire. About the middle of the last century, the Turks were obliged to grant to Daher, a powerful Arabian sheik, an annual lease of his dominions, and then to confirm it to his successor, who was afterwards, however, attacked by the Turks, and put to death. His successor was the celebrated Djezzar Pasha, who soon raised a power almost equally independent; but the savage energy of whose administration was not accompanied by the improving and protecting system of his predecessor. He joined with the British in resisting the invasions of Bonaparte. After the death of Djezzar, the power reverted to the Porte, and Soleiman was appointed pasha. In 1831 and subsequent years, Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, attempted to make himself master of Syria, and repeatedly defeated the Turks. The attempt was ultimately frustrated by the interference of Great Britain and other powers, who in 1841 sent an armament to Syria for that purpose; on which occasion some brilliant exploits were performed by the British under Admiral Stopford and Commodore Napier. The leading feature in the physical aspect of Syria, consists in the great mountain chain traversing it from south to north, and known, from its highest pinnacle near Tripoli and Berout, under the name of Lebanon, or Libanus. Connected with Mount Casius, which stretches further to the north, it forms a continued range, locking in with Mount Taurus on the frontier of Asia Minor. While Lebanon faces the Mediterranean, a parallel chain, called Anti-Libanus, looks eastward upon the Syrian desert. Thus Syria, in its inhabited districts, may be considered as a country of valleys; but many of these valleys are blessed with extreme ferti-

lity, as well as with the utmost felicity of climate. Besides all the most valuable grains, its fruits are held in especial esteem, particularly the oranges of Tripoli, the figs of Berout, and the pistachios of Aleppo. As we ascend the sloping sides of Lebanon, all the varieties of European climate are successively experienced. These mountain tracts being possessed by free and industrious tribes, are much more diligently cultivated than the plains, whose tenants are continually exposed to the extortions of the pashas. The vine and the mulberry are reared to great perfection; silk and wines are produced, which rival those of Italy and France. Olives and tobacco are also cultivated to a great extent. The commerce of Syria is inconceivable. Scanderoon, Tripoli, Saide, and other ports on the Mediterranean, are the residence of a few Frank merchants, and carry on a limited intercourse with Europe. Few countries present a greater variety of population. Its open plains, separated by no well defined boundary from Arabia, Persia, and Asia Minor, are variously occupied by the wandering population of these respective countries. Turks and Greeks form, as elsewhere, the basis of the population in the cities. The only tribes which can be considered as appropriate to Syria, are the tenants of the heights of Lebanon. The most remarkable of these are the Druses and the Maronites. The Druses live in a species of rude independence, and are the only people in this part of Asia who have any semblance of a free government. They can muster 40,000 men, which probably implies a total population of about 200,000. The Maronites are another people of Lebanon, inhabiting the mountain district of Kesraouan, which rises behind Tripoli. They are more orderly and peaceable than the Druses, and are Christians of the Romish communion. Their number is supposed to exceed 100,000. The total pop. of Syria is supposed to be nearly two millions.

SYSRAN, a to. of European Russia, government of Simbirsk, 78 miles S. of Simbirsk. Pop. 6300.

SYSTON, a pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 1349. SZABADZALLAS, a to. of Hungary, district of Little Kumin, 43 miles S. by W. of Pest. Pop. 4000.

SZALAD, a co. of Hungary, lying to the north-east of the Drave. Area, 2130 square miles. Pop. 230,000.

SZAMOBOR, a to. of Austrian Illyria, 22 miles N. by E. of Carlstadt. Pop. 2700.

SZARVAS, a to. of Hungary, palatinate of Bekesch, on the Koresch. Pop. 8000, 82 miles E.S.E. of Pest.

SZARYGRAD, a to. of European Russia, government of Podolia. It is built chiefly of wood. Pop. 7000.

SZCZUCZIN, a to. of Poland, 104 miles N. N.E. of Warsaw. Pop. 2000.

SZEGEDIN, a to. of Hungary, co. of Cson-

grad, opposite to the confluence of the great rivers Theyss and Maros. It is surrounded by a mound and moat, and is one of the principal towns of Hungary, containing manufactures of woollens, leather, and toys. Catholics and the followers of the Greek church predominate. Here is a monastery of Minorites; a school taught by the monks called Piarists; a classical school; and a small philosophical seminary. The other public buildings are hospitals, a workhouse, and a theatre. Pop. 26,000. 100 miles S.E. of Pest.

SZEKELY-KERESZTUR, a to. of Transylvania, province of the Szeklers. Pop. 4500.

SZEKSARD, a neat to. of Hungary, on the Sarvitz, 162 miles S.E. of Vienna. Pop. 3500.

SZEKUDVAR, a vil. of Hungary, co. of Arad. Pop. 3000.

SZENTES, a to. of Hungary, co. of Csongrad, on the Kureza. Pop. 4600.

SZOLLOS NAGY, a to. of Hungary, on the Theyss, 72 miles E. of Tokay. Pop. 2200.

SZOLNOK, BELSO or INNER, a palatinate of Transylvania, bordering on Hungary on the north side. Area, 1335 square miles. Pop. 110,000.

SZOLNOK, KOSCEP or MIDDLE, a co. or palatinate of Transylvania, bounded by Hungary entirely on the north, and partly on the west. Area, 835 square miles. Pop. 50,000.

SZWARZENE, a to. of Prussian Poland, 6 miles E. of Posen. Pop. 2500.

T.

TA, a city and fortress of China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen, 650 miles S.W. of Pekin. Also, a river which runs into the E. sea. Lat. 36. 55. N.

TA, LOUGH, a lake of the county of Wexford, Ireland, not far from Carnsore Point.

TAAIF, a to. of Hedsjas, in Arabia, 60 miles S.E. of Mecca.

TAA8, or **TAAEG**, a considerable city of Yemen, in Arabia, on the road from Mocha to Sana, 48 miles E.N.E. of Mocha.

TAB, a river of Persia, which falls into the Persian gulf near Endian.

TABAS, a city of Korassan, in Persia, on the road from Herat to Yezed. Pop. 20,000.

TABASCO, the chief to. of a former province of Mexico, small, but well built. 197 miles E.S.E. of Vera Cruz. Lat. 18. 34. N. Long. 93. 36. W.

TABASCO, an island, or rather a neck of land, in the south-west part of the gulf of Mexico, and at the bottom of the gulf of Campeachy, on which is built the town of Tabasco. It is about 36 miles in length, and 7 or 8 broad. Also a river which runs into the bay of Campeachy. Lat. 18. 15. N. Long. 93. 40. W.

TABERNA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, 4 miles N.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 4000.

TABLE ISLAND, the name of various small islands in the Pacific ocean and Eastern seas.

TABOR, a fortified to. of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 49 miles S. by E. of Prague. Pop. 3800.

TACAMES, a seaport to. of South America, in a bay of the Pacific ocean, to which it gives name. 110 miles N.W. of Quito.

TACARIGUA, a large lake of South America, in the province of Venezuela.

TACAZZE, a great river of Abyssinia. It joins the Nile near Goos, in Lat. 17. 45. N.

TACHAU, a to. of Bohemia, on the Mies. Pop. 2800.

TACKLEY, a pa. of England, Oxfordshire. Pop. 564.

TACKUMBREET, a vil. of Algiers, 44 miles S.W. of Oran.

TACOLULUM, a to. of Hindostan, in the Carnatic. 40 miles W. of Madras.

TACUNGA, the capital of a district of the same name in Quito, 44 miles S. of Quito. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 55. 14½ S. Long. 73. 23. W.

TADCASTER, an ancient well built m. t. of England, W.R.Y. on the Wharf, over which is a fine bridge. Besides an ancient church, there is an hospital for 12 persons, and a free school. Pop. 1666. 9 miles S.S.W. of York.

TADLEY, a township of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 683.

TAF, or **TAAFE**, a rapid river of Wales, Glamorganshire. It rises among the hills in Brecknockshire, and passes by Llandaff, and afterwards by Cardiff, towards the sea, which it enters in the small bay of Pinarth.

TAFALA, a to. of Spain, in Navarre, on the Cidacos, 27 miles N. of Tudela. Pop. 3000.

TAFILELT, a large district or kingdom, situated to the south-east of the mountain chain of Atlas, and tributary to the emperor of Morocco. It consists of a vast plain. Pop. 650,000.

TAGANROG, a city of European Russia, government of Ekaterinoslav, near the north-west extremity of the sea of Azoph. It has a harbour and fortress, maritime and commercial courts, a naval hospital, and a lazaretto. This place has rapidly increased since the beginning of the present century. Pop. 20,000. 27 miles W.N.W. of Azoph.

TAGGAL, a prettily situated to. of the island of Java, 244 miles E. of Batavia.

TAGHMOM, a vil. of Ireland, in the county of Wexford. Pop. 907. 103 miles S. of Dublin.

TAGLIAMENTO, a large river of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, which flows southward till reaching the Adriatic.

TAGLIO, a river of the north-west of Italy, in the province of Genoa.

Tagus, the largest river of Spain, issues from a spring in the mountains of Albaracin, between Arragon and Old Castile, at the distance of little more than 100 miles from the Mediterranean. Pursuing its course to the Atlantic in a westerly direction, it passes the palace of Aranjuez, and the cities of Toledo, Talavera, Alcantara, Abrantes, and Lisbon, and flows into the sea 7 miles below the last mentioned city.

TAIFF, a to. of Hedsjas, in Arabia, 58 miles E. of Mecca.

TAIN, a parish and irregularly built royal burgh of Scotland, the county town of Ross-shire, on the frith of Dornoch, 30½ miles N. by E. of Inverness. In the town there are a substantial church erected in 1815, an edifice for assemblies and public meetings, and a neat academy, built and endowed by subscription in 1815. In parliamentary representation, Tain is associated with the Wick district of burghs. Pop. 3078.

TAIN, or **TEAN**, a river of England, in Staffordshire, which runs into the Dove.

TAIN, a to. of France, department of the Drome, on the Rhone, noted for its excellent wines. Pop. 1400.

TAINEE, a to. on the east coast of Tunis, in Africa, 69 miles S.S.E. of Kairwan.

TAI-TONG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Shansee, 155 miles W. of Pekin.

TAI-YUEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Shansee, 230 miles W.S.W. of Pekin.

TAJIPURU, a large arm of the great river Amazons, which branches off just before the main stream enters the sea.

TAJPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa, 8 miles from Cojein. In 1820 it contained 500 houses.

TAJUNNA, a river of Spain, which falls into the Zarama, a tributary of the Tagus.

TAKELY, a pa., Essex. Pop. 1099.

TAKENHAM, a vil. of England, in Wiltshire, near Wootton Bassett.

TALANDA, a to. of Greece, in the ancient Boeotia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Livadia.

TALANDRE, a to. of France, in Auvergne, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 3300.

TALAVERA DE LA REYNA, an ancient to. of Spain, in New Castile, on the Tagus, over which there is a bridge of 35 arches, 1200 feet in length. It is surrounded by a fertile plain, intersected by the river. Part of the old ramparts is in preservation. It contains several well built churches, in particular that of the Hieronymites, and has two public walks. Nothing can be poorer than the general appearance of the place. The dwelling-houses are seldom more than one story in height, and the streets are badly paved. It has four hospitals, a classical, a theological, and a divinity school. Silk manufactures are carried on in the town, and in the neighbouring village of Cervera, as well as manufactures of soap, hats, and earthenware.

Talavera is a place of great antiquity, and contains many Roman monuments. It is noted for the battle fought on the 27th and 28th July 1809, between the French army and an allied force of British and Spaniards, when the French were repulsed. Pop., including the suburbs and villages, 8000. 63 miles W.S.W. of Madrid.

TALAVERA LA VIEJA, a small to. of Spain, on the Tagus, 70 miles W. by S. of Toledo.

TALBOT, a county of the United States, in Maryland. Pop. 14,230.

TALCA, or **ST AUGUSTINE**, capital of the province of Maule, in Chili, on the river Maule, 193 miles N.N.E. of Concepcion. Lat. 35. 13. S. Long. 71. 1. W.

TALCAGUANO, a port on the coast of the kingdom of Chili, within the bay of La Concepcion.

TALGARH, a m. t. and borough of Brecon, in South Wales. Pop. 1473.

TALK-O'-THE-HILL, a to. of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 1196.

TALLAND, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1434.

TALL, a to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa. In 1820 it contained 641 houses. Lat. 23. 40. N. Long. 75. 26. E.

TALLAGH, a decayed vil. of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, 104 miles S.S.W. of Dublin.

TALLAPOOSA, or **OAKFORK**, a river of the United States, which rises in Georgia, and unites with the Coosa, to form the Alabama.

TALLEVENDE, a to. of France, department of Calvados. Pop. 3000.

TALLEY, **UPPER**, a pa., Carmarthenshire.

TALLOW, a disfranchised borough town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. Pop. 2329. 7 miles S. from Lismore.

TALLWATER, a river of Ireland, county of Armagh, which runs, with the Callen, into the Blackwater, near Charlemont.

TALLYA, a to. of Hungary, 10 miles N.W. of Tokay. Pop. 3700.

TALMONT, a to. of France, department of the Lower Charente. Pop. 2500.

TALNERE, a celebrated to. and fortress of Hindostan, province of Khandeish. Lat 21. 13. N. Long. 75. E.

TALUYERES, a vil. of France, department of the Rhone. Pop. 6000.

TALYLLYN, a pa. of Wales, Merionethshire. Pop. 767.

TAMAN, an island in the south of European Russia, in the government of Taurida. It is formed by the straits of Taman, the sea of Azoph, and the Black Sea.

TAMAR, a river of England, which rises in Devonshire; and on being joined by the Tavy, and passing near Saltash, it forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze, below Plymouth, falling into the sea at Mount Edgecombe.

TAMAR, a river of Van Diemen's Land.

TAMARACA, the capital of a province of the same name in Brazil. Pop. 2000 housekeepers. 14 miles N. of Olinda.

TAMBACH, a vil. of Germany, 10 miles N.E. of Schmalcalden. Pop. 1400.

TAMBO, a to. of Peru, in the province of Calca and Lares, on the Quillabamba, 45 miles N.N.W. of Cuzco.

TAMBOV, a government in the central part of European Russia, lying to the west of those of Penza and Saratova, between Lat. 51. 30. and 55. 20. N. and Long. 39. 40. and 43. 40. E. Area, 24,200 square miles. Pop. 1,600,000.

TAMBOV, a to. of Russia, capital of the government of Tambov, on the Zna. It has manufactures of woollen canvass, linen, and alum. Pop. 20,000. 286 miles S.E. of Moscow.

TAMBRE, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which flows into the Atlantic at Noya.

TAME, a river of England, which runs into the Thames below Dorchester.—Also a tributary of the Trent, in Staffordshire.

TAMERTON FOLIAT, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1061.

TAMIAGUA, a lake of Mexico, which joins the sea between the river Tampico and the Punta Delgada.

TAMISE, a to. of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, on the Scheldt. It has some manufactures of linen and lace. Pop. 5700. 8 miles N. of Dendermonde.

TAMLINGAR, a to. of the kingdom of Nepal, 110 miles N.N.W. from Purneah. Lat. 27. 18. N. Long. 86. 52. E.

TAMMANY, ST, a co. of the United States, in Louisiana, on the north side of Lake Pontchartrain, and west of Pearl river.

TAMMANY'S, ST, a vil. of the United States, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia.

TAMPICO, an abundant river of Mexico, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico.

TAMPICO, a to. of Mexico, capital of a district of the same name, 214 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz.

TAMWORTH, a borough to. of England, in Staffordshire, tolerably well built, beautifully situated on the banks of the Ankar, and the Tame. The situation of the castle, for the richness and beauty of the surrounding country, is one of the finest in the kingdom. It was a seat of the Mercian kings, and was surrounded by a large dike, still called the king's dike. All that now remains is the donjon or keep, which has been repaired. The church is spacious, containing several fine monuments. It has a massive tower, in a corner of which is a double staircase, the roof of the one being the floor of the other, each having a separate entrance and exit. The parish has in its hamlets, three chapels of the established church, and in the town are meetinghouses of various denominations; besides a free grammar school, a moot-hall, and some alms-houses. Calicoes are printed here, and there are some tanneries. Tamworth sends two members to parliament, one of whom is Sir Robert Peel,

the prime minister, whose seat of Drayton Park is in the neighbourhood. Pop. 7182.

TANA, a large river of Lapland, which falls into the Arctic Ocean, in Lat. 71. N. Long. 31. 30. E.

TANAGRA, a to. of ancient Greece, in the north of Attica.

TANAR, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Dee.

TANARO, a considerable river of Piedmont, which falls into the Po.

TANAT, a river of Wales, which runs into the Severn.

TANCOS, a to. of Portugal, on the Tagus, 68 miles W.N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2000.

TANDERAGEE, a vil. of Ireland, in Armagh, Pop. 1158. 80 miles N. by W. of Dublin.

TANEYTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Frederick county, Maryland.

TANFIELD, three hamlets of England, one in Cheshire, and two in Yorkshire.

TANGERANG, a considerable vil. of Java, about 15 miles west from Batavia.

TANGERANG, a river of Java, which falls into the ocean about 20 miles W. of Bantam.

TANGERMUNDE, a to. of Prussia, on the Elbe, 59 miles W. of Berlin. Pop. 3200.

TANGIER, a considerable seaport and to. of Fez, in Morocco, situated on the Straits of Gibraltar, a few miles to the east of Cape Spartel. It was known by the name of Tinja to the Romans, who took it under Sertorius. In modern times Tangier has been a subject of eager contest between the Moors and the Portuguese. It now subsists chiefly by supplying the British garrison of Gibraltar with cattle and vegetables. The bay of Tangier is encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortification, and is not very safe during westerly winds. 38 miles W.S.W. of Gibraltar. Lat. 35. 42. N. Long. 5. 50. W.

TANGIER ISLANDS, several islands of the Chesapeake, near the coast of Maryland.

TANGIPAO, a river of the United States, which flows into Lake Pontchartrain.

TANGLEY, two hamlets of England in Southamptonshire and Oxfordshire.

TANINGE, a to. of Savoy, 22 miles E. by S. of Geneva. Pop. 2500.

TANJORE, a populous and well cultivated district of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, now in possession of the British. It is about 95 miles in length, by 50 in breadth.

TANJORE, a to. and fortress, and capital of the above mentioned district. Including the suburbs, it is nearly six miles in circumference. There are two forts, one of which comprehends the palace and other public buildings; the other contains one of the handsomest temples in the south of India, and a college, formerly a celebrated place of Hindoo learning. Lat. 10. 42. N. Long. 79. 11. E.

TANKERSLEY, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 1596.

TANNA, a to. and fortress of Hindostan, district of Bombay, on the island of Salsette.

The fort, which is very strong, commands the passage between the island and the mainland. The town, although not large, contains several Portuguese churches. Lat. 19. 11. N. Long. 73. 6. E.—Another fortress, situated on the Bhaggarutty or Hoogly river, about two miles below Calcutta.

TANNA, an island in the South Pacific ocean, and one of those called New Hebrides, discovered by Captain Cook in the year 1774; about 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Lat. 19. 32. S. Long. 169. 44. E.

TANNADICE, a pa. of Scotland, in Forfarshire. Pop. 1556.

TANNER'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Indiana. It joins the Ohio.

TANNESAR, or THANASIR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Delhi. It is noted for a celebrated temple of Jug Soom. Lat. 29. 55. N. Long. 76. 48. E.

TANNESERIM, a district of the Birman empire, extending along the sea coast, from the 11th to the 14th degrees of N. Lat., and between the 98th and 99th degrees of E. Long.—Its capital is of the same name.

TANSEY RIVER, a stream of North America, which falls into the Missouri.

TANSHELF, a vil. of England, W. R. Y. Pop. 423.

TANSELY, a township of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 507.

TANTALAM, a considerable island in the Gulf of Siam, 60 miles long and about 12 broad.

TANWORTH, a pa. of England, in Warwickshire. Pop. 2201.

TAORMINA, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on a steep and craggy mountain on the eastern coast. It is noted for its numerous churches and convents, some of which are profusely decorated with marble. It is built on the site of the ancient Tauonomenium, and has many remains of antiquity. Pop. 4000. 26 miles N.E. of Catania.

TAOS, a vil. of Mexico, on the Rio del Norte. Pop. 8900.

TAPANOOLY, a British settlement of Sumatra, on the small island of Puchong Keechil, at the bottom of the bay of Tapanooly, which, with the island of Mansalar, forms one of the finest ports in the world. Lat. 1. 40. N. Long. 98. 50. E.

TAPAYOS, or TAPAJOS, a river of Brazil, which derives its copious sources from numerous branches rising in the interior mountains of Brazil. It is one of those great rivers which come from the south to feed the vast stream of the Amazons. Its course is north for more than 600 miles between the Chingu and the Madera, and it falls into the Amazons in Lat. 2. 24. 50. S. Long. 55. W.

TAPIAU, a to. in East Prussia, at the influx of the Deine into the Pregel, 20 miles E.S.E. of Königsberg. Pop. 1700.

TAPLOW, a vil. and pa. of England, in the county of Buckingham, on the Thames, 25 miles W. of London. Pop. 647.

TAPOLTZAN, GREAT, a to. of Hungary, 55 miles N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 2700.

TAPPAHANNOCK, a port of entry of the United States, and capital of Essex county, Virginia, on the Rappahannock. 50 miles N.E. of Richmond.

TAPPAN, a post vil. of the United States, in Rockland county, New York.

TARTEE, a river of Hindostan. It falls into the sea near Surat.

TAPTON, or TUPTON, a township of England, in Derbyshire.

TAQUARI, a river of Brazil. It falls into the Paraguay by many mouths, the largest of which is in Lat. 19. 15. S. Long. 54. W.

TAQUASO, a large river of the province of Darien. It enters the sea in the Gulf of San Miguel.

TAR, or PAMLICO, a river of the United States, in North Carolina, which runs into Pamlico Sound in lat. 35. 22. N.

TARANCON, an ill built town of Spain, province of Toledo, 42 miles S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 3500.

TARANNON, a river of England, in Montgomeryshire. It joins the Severn.

TARANSAY, one of the northern Harris Isles, on the west coast of Scotland.

TARANTASIA, a province of the Sardinian States, in Savoy, between Faucigny, Savoy Proper, Maurienne, and Aosta. Area, 780 square miles. Pop. 39,000.

TARANTO, the ancient Tarentum, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on a small island in the Gulf of Taranto. It has a castle of some strength for the protection of the harbour. The chief support of the inhabitants is derived from fishing. Pop. 18,500.

TARANTO, GULF OF, a spacious bay of the Mediterranean, formed by the S.E. and S.W. extremities of Italy.

TARARE, a to. of France, department of the Rhone, 22 miles N.W. of Lyons. Pop. 7300.

TARASCON, a to. of France, on the Rhone. It has manufactures of woollens, silk, stockings, and exports wine, brandy, olive oil, &c. Pop. 12,500. 55 miles N.W. of Marseilles.

TARASCON, a to. of France, on the Arriege. Pop. 1400.

TARAZONA, a to. of Spain, 112 miles S.E. of Madrid.—2d, Of Arragon, 50 miles W.N. W. of Saragossa. Pop. 4000.

TAEBERT, a handsome vil. of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on the Shannon. Pop. 760. 159 miles S.W. of Dublin.

TARBES, a to. of France, capital of the department of the Upper Pyrenees, on the Adour. It is surrounded with a wall, and defended by an old castle. The public edifices are the cathedral, the churches, the residence of the bishop, the theatre, and the hospital. Pop. 12,630. 126 miles S. by E. of Bordeaux.

TARBAT, a pa. of Scotland, in Ross and Cromarty shires. Pop. 1809.

TARBOCK, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 755.

TARBOLTON, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Pop. 2274.

TARBOROUGH, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Edgecombe county, North Carolina, on the Tar.

TARDEBIGG, a pa. of England, in Worcestershire. Pop. 3627.

TARENT, a river of England, in Dorsetshire, which falls into the Stour.

TARF, a river of Scotland, in Kirkeudbrightshire, which unites with the Dee.

TARFF, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Tilt.—2d, Another in Inverness-shire, which falls into Loch Ness.

TARIFA, a petty to. of Spain, on the north side of the straits of Gibraltar. It has 1800 inhabitants, whose chief employment is fishing. 17 miles W.S.W. of Gibraltar.

TARIJA, ST BERNARDO DE, the capital of a province of the same name, in South America. It has several convents. 320 miles N. of St Miguel de Tucuman.

TARIJA, a river of South America, which runs into the Vermejo.

TARLAND, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1074.

TARLETON, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1886.

TARMA, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, on the Chanchamayo. 103 miles E.N.E. of Lima.

TARMUTOLA, a to. of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. Pop. 4000.

TARN, a department of France, formed of a part of the great province of Languedoc, and adjacent to the departments of the Aveyron and Upper Garonne. Area, 2132 square miles. Pop. 346,614. Its products are wheat, barley, maize, hemp, flax, vines, and fruit of different kinds.

TARN AND GARONNE, a department in the south of France, formed of portions of the departments of the Lot and Upper Garonne. It lies to the west of the department of the Tarn, has an extent of 1363 square miles, and a population of 242,184. Its products are wheat, barley, maize, hemp, flax, vines, chestnuts, and several fruits of a southern climate, as almonds and figs.

TARNOPOL, the capital of a circle of Austrian Poland, on the river Sireth, 84 miles E. of Lemberg. It has a Greek and a Catholic church, and 7100 inhabitants.

TARNOW, a to. of Austrian Galicia, on the Dunajce, 47 miles E. of Cracow. Pop. 4540.

TARNOWITZ, a to. of Prussian Silesia, on the confines of Poland. Pop. 1500.

TARO, a river of the north of Italy, which falls into the Po.

TARPORLEY, a m. t. of England, in Cheshire. It has a handsome church, in which are several fine monuments. Two miles southward of Tarporley rises the great insulated rock of Beeston, on which are the stately ruins of Beeston Castle. Pop. 2391. 11 miles E.S.E. of Chester.

TARRAGONA, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the river Francoli. It is built on a hill, and surrounded by walls with turrets, erected either by the Moors, or by the Christians of the middle ages. It has a large and elegant cathedral, built in the Gothic style. The town was taken by Suchet in 1811. Pop. 7500. 49 miles W.S.W. of Barcelona.

TARRAS, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. It joins the Esk.

TARRASA, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, 9 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 4000.

TARREGA, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles W. of Cervera. Pop. 3600.

TARRING, a vil. of England, in Sussex, 17 miles W. of Brighton. Pop. 626.

TARRINGTON, a pa. of England, in Herefordshire. Pop. 540.

TARSUS, (of Marble) a large city of Asia Minor, the ancient capital of Cilicia. It was much favoured by Augustus, and Adrian, and rose to such celebrity as to rival Athens, Antioch, and Alexandria, in wealth and grandeur, as well as in the cultivation of literature and science. Hardly a single inscription, or any monument of beauty or art, can now be discovered. The city is situated in a fertile plain, on the Cydnus. The houses are intersected by gardens and orchards; they seldom exceed one story in height, are flat-roofed, and mostly constructed of hewn stone, derived from the demolition of the ancient edifices. There is a castle said to have been built by Bajazet. The city contains two public baths, a number of mosques, several handsome caravansaries, and a small ancient church. The port is about seven or eight miles distant. Pop. 80,000.

TARTARO, a river of Austrian Italy, which expands into a number of marshes as it approaches the Adriatic.

TARTARY, the name vaguely given to an extensive region of Asia, occupying nearly the whole central part of that continent, interposed between Asiatic Russia on the north, and Persia, Hindostan, and China on the south. Under the appellation of Tartars are comprehended many various tribes, having local names and characters, but who generally agree in being addicted to a pastoral life, living in tents in the open fields, without towns or villages; delighting in horsemanship, and having a breed of the finest horses in the world; living on horse flesh, and drinking mares' milk. This race was known and celebrated in antiquity under the name of Scythians, a people who are described under the same warlike, rude, and pastoral features which now distinguish the tenants of the same regions, and who were too formidable to all the civilized nations of antiquity. It was by these barbarous tribes that the Roman power in Italy and in Constantinople was overthrown. In the 12th century, Tartary became the seat of one of the most formidable

and extensive empires that has ever existed. Zingis, or Jenghis, originally an obscure Mongol chief, having succeeded in uniting under his standard all the neighbouring tribes, successively conquered China, Persia, and all Central Asia, from the Black Sea to the Eastern Ocean. His successors added Russia, and overran Poland, with part of Germany. Timur, a Tartar chief, conquered Persia, broke the power of the Turks in Asia Minor, and established in India a dynasty, which continued to reign, and to form the most splendid court of Asia, till the close of the last century. China has always been subject to Tartar dynasties. For a long time, however, the power of this great race has been much on the decline. Russia has not only cleared her territory of these invaders, but begun to annex part of their territories to her dominion; and Independent Tartary has now its limits so much reduced, that there appears no prospect of its again becoming formidable. The grand division of this extensive portion of Asia is into Independent Tartary and Chinese Tartary. Independent Tartary is bounded on the east by a chain of mountains called the Beloor Taugh, connected with the Indian ranges of the Himalayas and the Mooz Taugh, and which separates it from Cashgar and the other districts of Chinese Tartary. On the south it has the country of Balk or Bulkh, (now forming part of the kingdom of Cabul,) and the Persian province of Korassan; on the west it extends as far as the Caspian; while on the north it has the provinces of Oufa, Orenburg, and Tobolsk, belonging to Asiatic Russia. Since the time of Timur, the population and political state of this country have undergone an entire change. It has been occupied, and the ancient inhabitants either exterminated or expelled by the Uzbecks, a people of the widely extended race of Turk or Toork, but whose original seat is not precisely ascertained. Of the kingdoms into which Independent Tartary is now divided, Bokhara may be considered as the most important. The territory of the king includes the finest part of the country on the banks of the Oxus, and though not very extensive, enables him to maintain an army of 80,000 or 100,000 cavalry. On the Jaxartes, the Bey of Koukan or Ferganna, possesses an extensive, fertile, and populous kingdom, scarcely known to Europeans. The rest of the country seems to be chiefly occupied by wandering tribes. Chinese Tartary includes the whole territory contained between Hindostan and Asiatic Russia, and from the eastern ocean to the mountain boundary of Independent Tartary; a space comprising in its greatest dimensions about 70 degrees of longitude, and 20 degrees of latitude. The southern and mountainous part of this tract passes under the name of Thibet, and is commonly considered as an appendage to India. The western part of what is usually called Chinese Tartary, is among the regions of the

globe with regard to which our information is most imperfect. The most westerly country, situated immediately on the other side of the Beloor Taugh, appears to be Cashgar, with a capital of the same name, forming the residence of a Chinese Amdan or viceroy. The great emporium of this region, however, is Yarsund, situated further to the south, and forming the rendezvous of the merchants from India, Cabul, and Independent Tartary. Proceeding eastward, the two principal kingdoms are Koten or Khoten, and Hami or Chamil; the former represented as very flourishing; the latter described as a wealthy region, inhabited by a voluptuous and even dissolute people. One of the most distinguishing features of this country is the great desert of Shamo or Cobi, which extends from west to east through nearly its whole extent, and afterwards interposes between China and the Russian empire. It extends in this direction nearly 2000 miles, and could not be thus crossed without insuperable difficulties. The part of Tartary situated to the west and north-west of China, consists entirely of desert, or at least of naked plains, particular portions only of which afford pasture and water, and which is traversed by wandering tribes of Mongols, Kalkas, and Eluths. The most easterly extremity of Tartary, bordering on the Pacific, consists of the country of the Mantchoo Tartars, which, in consequence of having given a conquering dynasty to China, forms now a province of that empire. Besides these tribes, who inhabit the region properly called Tartary, a great part of the southern provinces of Asiatic Russia have a Tartar population. Among those we may particularly distinguish the Kalmucs and the Baschkirs. The Kalmucs established themselves in 1723 upon the banks of the Volga, from Tzaritzin to Astracan. They then numbered 14,000 tents or families. The number now inhabiting the Russian empire is supposed to be between 40,000 and 50,000. The Baschkirs inhabit the southern part of the provinces of Oufa and Orenburg, with part of Tobolsk, between the rivers Belaja, Kama, Volga, and Oural. By the enumeration of 1770, the Baschkirs were found to consist of 27,000 families, divided into 14 cantons.

TARTAS, a to. of France, department of the Landes. Pop. 2550.

TARTH, a small river of Scotland, in Peebles-shire, which joins the Lyne.

TARVEN, a vil. of England, in Cheshire, 6 miles E. by N. of Cheshire. The church here is a well built structure. Pop. 1020.

TARVES, a pa. of Scotland, in Aberdeen-shire. Pop. 2232.

TARVIS, a small to. of Carinthia, 49 miles N. by W. of Trieste.

TASCHLIDSCHA, a to. of European Turkey, in Bosnia. Pop. 4500.

TASCO, or **TLASCHO**, a to. of Mexico, intendancy of Mexico, 90 miles S.E. of Vallado-

lid. It contains a beautiful parish church. Height above the sea 2569 feet.

TASSISUDON, a city of northern Hindostan, the modern capital of Bootan. Lat. 27. 5. N. Long. 99. 40. E.

TATA, or **DOTIS**, a to. of Hungary, 64 miles E.S.E. of Presburg. Pop. 8600.

TATARBASAR, or **TATAR BAZARJICK**, a to. of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 14 miles N.N.W. of Philippopoli. Pop. 10,000.

TATENHILL, a pa. of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 2180.

TATHAM, a pa. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 853.

TATTA, an ancient and celebrated city, and capital of a district of Hindostan, near the banks of the Indus, about 130 miles from the sea. The houses are chiefly constructed of mud and timber. Pop. 15,000. Lat. 24. 44. N. Long. 68. 17. E.

TATTENHALL, a pa. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 1080.

TATTERSHALL, a m. t. of England, in Lincolnshire, on the river Bain. It has a church in the form of a cross, a beautiful and spacious edifice; also a castle. Pop. 599. 12 miles N.W. of Boston.

TAUBER, a river of Germany. It rises in Franconia, and joins the Maine.

TAUCHA, a small to. of Germany, in Saxony, 6 miles N.E. of Leipsic. Pop. 1300.

TAUD, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Dowles.

TAULE, a to. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2800.

TAUNDA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Oude, on the river Goggrah, celebrated for its manufacture of cotton cloths.

TAUNTON, a m. t. and bo. of England, county of Somerset, upon the river Tone. It extends in length nearly a mile from east to west, and consists of four principal streets, with various minor ones branching off. The country in the vicinity is most delightful; and the vale of Taunton is proverbial for its fertile soil and temperate climate. The public buildings are the churches, the market-house, and town hall, with the free grammar school, and the literary institution. St Mary's is an elegant and splendid building, in the Gothic style; at one end of it there is a lofty tower, 153 feet high, of magnificent workmanship. There are, besides, several dissenting meetinghouses. The market-house stands in the centre of the town, and is a handsome and commodious building, with an assembly room. The town has a free grammar school. The charitable institutions consist of several almshouses, two workhouses, and an hospital or infirmary. Part of the castle of Taunton still remains, and the spring assizes are always held here. Taunton for a long period manufactured coarse woollen goods, such as serges, corduroys, sagathies, druggets, shalloons, &c.; but the woollen manufactory is now at an end, and the inhabitants are now

chiefly occupied in the silk trade. Large quantities of malt liquor are sent from this town to Bristol for exportation. Taunton is represented in Parliament by two members. Pop. 11,139. 31 miles N.E. of Exeter.

TAUNTON, a post township of the United States, and capital of Bristol county, Massachusetts, on the river Taunton.

TAUNTON, a river of the United States, which falls into Narraganset bay, at Tiverton, opposite the north end of Rhode island.

TAURIDA, a government in the south of European Russia, which consists of the following parts: 1st, The peninsula of the Crimea; 2d, A considerable tract to the north of the peninsula, between the Dnieper and the Berda; 3d, The island of Taman, or Tmutarakan; 4th, The land of the Tchernomorski, or Black Sea Cossacks, lying to the east of the Crimea. This province lies between Long. 31. 36. and 40. 24. E., and between Lat. 44. 32. and 47. 50. N.; and has a superficial extent of 22,500 square miles. Pop. 520,000.

TAURIS, or **TABREEZ**, a city of Persia, which at different periods has been the capital of the empire. It was once great and flourishing, but has suffered much under those revolutions which have laid waste all the modern cities of Persia. It has suffered still more by earthquakes, the last of which, in 1724, is supposed to have destroyed 100,000 inhabitants. The wall that surrounds it is decayed, and it scarcely contains a decent house. The ruins of the ancient city cover a great extent of ground. Pop. 30,000. Lat. 38. 10. N. Long. 46. 37. E.

TAUSS, a to. of Bohemia, 80 miles W.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 4400.

TAUSTE, a to. of Spain, in Arragon, on the Riguel, 176 miles E.N.E. of Madrid. Pop. 3200.

TAUVES, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 2100.

TAVAI POENAMMOO, an island in the South Pacific ocean, being the most southerly of the two which form New Zealand, and separated from the northern island by a channel called Cook's straits. It is about 500 miles in length, and from 55 to 140 broad.

TAVASTHUS, or **KRONEBERG**, a to. of European Russia, in Finland, 80 miles E.N.E. of Abo. Pop. 1700.

TAVASTLAND, the former name of a district of Finland, bounded by East Bothnia on the north, and by Nyland on the south.

TAVE, a river of Wales, in Carmarthen-shire, which runs into the Severn.

TAVERNA, a to. of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. Pop. 2000.

TAVIRA, or **TAVILA**, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, at the mouth of the river Segua. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle. It has two churches, an hospital, and five convents. Pop. 5000. 140 miles S.S.E. of Lisbon.

TAVISTOCK, a well built m. t. and bo. of England, in Devonshire, on the Tavy or Tave. It is one of the stannary towns, and has copper and other mines in the neighbourhood. The church, dedicated to St Eustatius, consists of four aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west end raised on arches. The abbey was at one time a very magnificent building; various fragments of it are still in existence. Tavistock sends two members to Parliament. Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated navigator, was a native of this place. It has a manufacture of serges. Pop. 5602. 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter.

TAVOY, a to. of the Birman empire, province of Pegu and district of Martaban. It is the capital of a district of the same name, and is 30 miles from the mouth of the river Tavy. Lat. 14. 4. N. Long. 98. 5. E.

TAW, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which joins the Trowbridge.

TAWSTOCK, a pa. of England, Devonshire. Pop. 1348.

TAWTON, South, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1937.

TAWY, a river of Wales, which runs into the British channel at Swansea.

TAXAL, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 587.

TAY, the largest river of Scotland. It has its source on the boundary of Lorn, in Argyshire, and passes through Loch Dochart and Loch Tay. After being increased by various tributary streams, it advances to Perth; a little below which town it turns to the east, and receiving the waters of the Earn, and passing through the Carse of Gowrie, a fine level valley, it enlarges to about 3 miles broad, but contracts to 2 miles at Dundee; about 8 miles below which it enters the German ocean.

TAX, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the sea.

TAY, Loch, one of the most beautiful of the Scottish lakes, lies in Perthshire. It is 15 miles in length, and from 1 to 2 in breadth.

TATNUILT, a small ill built village of Scotland, in Argyshire, on Loch Etive.

TAZEWELL, a county of the United States, in the S.W. part of Virginia.

TOHANG-TCHA, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 742 miles S. of Pekin.

TOHANG-CHEOU, a city of the first rank, in Fo-kien, with a considerable trade with Emmony, Pong-hou, and Formosa, 950 miles S. of Pekin. Lat. 24. 32. N. Long. 117. 35. E. Also, a city of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, 525 miles S.S.E. of Pekin. Pop. 200,000. Lat. 31. 50. N. Long. 119. 29. E.

TCHAN-TE, a city of China, of the first rank, in Honan, 255 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

TCHÉ-KIANG, a province of China, bounded N. and N.E. by Kiang-nan, E. by the sea, S. by Fo-kien, and S.W. by Kian-gsee; about 200 miles in length, and from 120 to 180 miles broad. Pop. 21 millions.

TCHING-KIANG, a city of China, of the first

rank, in Kiang-nan, 470 miles S.S.E. of Pekin.

TCHING-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 765 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

TCHING-TING a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-che-lee, 137 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

TCHING-TOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-chuen, 810 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

TCHONG-KING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-chuen, 750 miles S.W. of Pekin.

TCH-NAN, or **TSH-NAN**, a city of China, of the first rank, province of Shan-tung, 235 miles S. of Pekin.

TEA, a river of England, in Buckinghamshire, which runs into the Ouse.

TEA, a river of the north-west of Spain, in Galicia, which joins the Minho.

TEALBY, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 824.

TEALING, a pa., Forfarshire. Pop. 766.

TEAN, UPPER and LOWER, two hamlets of England, in Staffordshire.

TEANO, a to. of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, 12 miles N.W. of Capua. Pop. 3100.

TEARN, a river of England, in Staffordshire, and Salop, which falls into the Severn.

TEATH, or **TEITH**, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which takes its rise from two sources: these, having united, join the Forth at the bridge of Drip.

TEATH, St, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 1260.

TEBELENI, a to. of European Turkey, in Albania, 58 miles N.W. of Joannina. Pop. 2000.

TECH, a river of the south of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees, which falls into the Mediterranean below Boulon.

TECHE, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, it joins the Atchafalaya, 15 miles above its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico.

TECULET, a to. of Africa in Morocco, near the coast of the Atlantic, 15 miles E. of Mogador.

TEDDESLEY, a hamlet of England, in Staffordshire.

TEDBURN, St MARY, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 820.

TEDDINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Worcestershire.

TEDIF, a to. of Syria, in the pashalic of Aleppo, 21 miles E. of Aleppo.

TEDZEN, a considerable river of Korassan, in Persia.

TEEMBOO, a considerable city of Central Africa, capital of Foota Jallo. Pop. 7000. 160 miles E. of Sierra Leone.

TEENY, a small vil. of Ireland, in the co. of Londonderry.

TEES, a river of England, which rises in Westmoreland, and falls into the German Ocean, in a wide estuary called the Tees-mouth.

TEESTA, a considerable river of Bengal. It has its source in the Himmalaya mountains; and joins the Gauges.

TEFLIS, or **TIFLIS**, a city of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of Georgia, visited in 1817 by Sir Kerr Porter, who describes it as situated on the precipitous and sublime banks of the Kur, at the extremity of a defile formed by two bold ranges of mountains. The city was founded in the year 1063. The streets are narrow, and intolerably filthy in wet weather, and dusty in dry; but since it has come under the dominion of Russia, this evil has been in some degree remedied, and other improvements are going forward. The bazar, or market-place for merchants, is a narrow street, of a long and winding extent. Not far from the bazar is the public caravansary, where merchant travellers take up their quarters. The residence of the governor general is at a short distance from the body of the city, on the slope of a hill, fronting the river, and commanding a fine view of the Caucasian mountains. This building, with the arsenal, hospital, churches, and a few villas in the neighbourhood, are the only erections in or near the place that at all remind one of Europe. The rest is purely Asiatic, but very different from the idea commonly received in Europe of that term—gay minarets, painted domes, and gilded trellice-work. Here is a collection of low flat-roofed dwellings, built of dun brick, mingled with stones and mud. Teflis has been long celebrated for its baths, which are situated at one extremity of the bazar. The citadel stands on the summit of a very high promontory, and exhibits a mass of ruins grand and imposing. There are several fine churches of different Christian persuasions. The noble waters of the Kur roll near its base, increasing in rapidity and sound as they pour onward amongst the closing in of the bold cliffs which embank the stream. At a narrowed point, a bridge of one single arch over the Kur, connects the town with a considerable suburb called Avlaba. It is chiefly inhabited by a colony of Armenians. Here also are the ruins of an ancient fort, church, and houses; and about two miles further from this side of the city, stand the remains of another sacred edifice of old times. Since the conquest of the Russians, it has been the residence of their governor and commander-in-chief, who has always a great force stationed here under him. The Asiatic manners of the inhabitants have been greatly changed by their intercourse with their European conquerors. Pop. about 15,000. 1752 English miles from St Petersburg. Lat. 42. 45. N. Long. 62. 40½. E.

TEGLIO, a to. of Austrian Italy, in the Valteline, on the Adda. Pop. 1500.

TEHERAN, or **TEHRAN**, the present capital of Persia, and seat of government, is situated on a plain about 8 miles from the base of the Elburz range of mountains. It is about 4 miles in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, flanked by many towers, and a broad dry ditch. It contains no edifice of im-

portance except the *ark*, which combines the character of a citadel and royal palace. The population varies according to the seasons. In winter and spring it may amount to 100,000; but when the king goes to Sultaniyah it is diminished by one-third of that number. Lat. 35. 40. N. Long. 50. 52. E.

TEHUACAN, a handsome and populous to. of Mexico, in the intendency of Mexico, and one of the most frequented sanctuaries of the Mexicans. It has four principal churches, besides convents.

TEHUANTEPEC, a seaport to. of Mexico, in the intendency of Oaxaca, 196 miles S.E. of Mexico.—There is a very large open gulf of the same name in the front of the above city.

TEIGN, a river of England, in Devonshire, of two branches, which fall into the English channel at Teignmouth.

TEIGNMOUTH, a seaport to. of England, in Devonshire, at the mouth of the river Teign, a place of great antiquity, and now become one of the principal watering-places on the south-western coast. It is divided by a small rivulet into two parishes, East and West Teignmouth. The old church of East Teignmouth, situated near the beach, was taken down in 1823, and a new one built on its site. The church of West Teignmouth, a very ancient stone fabric, was taken down, and a handsome octagonal edifice erected in its stead, in 1821. Public rooms, a theatre, baths, and a bridge over the Teign, (the longest bridge in England) have been lately built here, and new roads made to the town. The chief trade of Teignmouth consists in the exportation of pipe or potters' clay to Staffordshire, Liverpool, &c. A great number of vessels are also sent hence to the Newfoundland fishery; and granite stone from the Devon Hayton Granite Works is shipped here. Pop. 4688. 15 miles S. of Exeter.

TEILLEUL, a to. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 2400.

TEJUCO, a district of Brazil, of which the town of Tejucco is the capital, around which it extends 16 leagues from north to south, and about 8 from east to west. It is noted for its production of diamonds, and for the great works to which this branch of industry has given rise.

TEJUCO, a to. of Brazil, and capital of the above district. Owing to its situation by the side of a hill, it is very irregularly built. Tejucco may be called flourishing, on account of the circulation of property created by the diamond works. The shops are stocked with English cottons, baizes, and cloths, and other manufactured goods; also hams, cheese, butter, porter, and other articles of consumption. Pop. 6000.

TEJUCOS, BAY OF, on the coast of Brazil, in South America, some miles to the north of the island of St Catharine's.

TELESE, a petty to. of Italy, 17 miles E.N.E. of Capua.

TELFAIR, a county of the United States, in the south-west part of Georgia.

TELGTE, or **TELGET**, a to. of Westphalia, 5 miles E. of Munster. Pop. 1500.

TELLICHERY, a seaport to. of the south of India, province of Malabar. Since the East India Company in 1800 transferred their factory from this place it has much declined, but is still inhabited by a number of rich native merchants, and is the principal mart for sandal wood and cardamums. Lat. 11. 45. N. Long. 75. 33. E.

TELLICO, a river of the United States, in Tennessee, which joins the Tennessee.

TELTAU, a to. of Prussia, 9 miles S.S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 1800.

TELTSCHE, a to. of Moravia, 50 miles W. of Brünn. Pop. 3000.

TEMBLEQUE, a to. of Spain, 46 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 4500.

TEME, or **TEAM**, a river of England, which runs into the Severn.

TEMES, a navigable river of Hungary, which falls into the Danube below Belgrade.

TEMESVAR, a palatinate of Hungary, bounded on the north by Arad, and on the south by Turkey. Area, 2254 square miles. Pop. 263,400.

TEMESVAR, a to. of Hungary, the capital of the above palatinate, and one of the strongest fortresses of the Austrian empire. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Temes and Vega. Of its public buildings, the chief are the cathedral, a Greek and a Catholic church, three monasteries, three hospitals, a synagogue, and extensive barracks for the garrison. The chief manufacture of the place is silk; but iron and woollens are also objects of traffic. Pop. 12,600. 72 miles N.E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 47. 20. N. Long. 39. 5. 36. E.

TEMISCAMING, a small lake of Canada, on the east side of the river Ottawa. Here the fur traders have a post.

TEMNIKOV, a to. of European Russia, on the Mokscha, 250 miles E.S.E. of Moscow. Pop. 4500.

TEMPIO, a to. of Sardinia, 32 miles E. of Sassari. Pop. 5000.

TEMPLE, a pa. of Scotland, Edinburghshire. Pop. 1255.—Also a pa. of England, Gloucestershire. Pop. 5981.

TEMPLE, two hamlets of England, in Dorsetshire and Kent.

TEMPLE-COMBE, a village of England, in Somersetshire.

TEMPLE-COWLEY, a hamlet of England, near Oxford.

TEMPLE-HURST, a vil. of England, W.R.Y.

TEMPLEMORE, a neat modern well built vil. of Ireland, county of Tipperary. Pop. of town and manor, 4144. 86 miles S.W. of Dublin.

TEMPLE-NEWSHAM, a hamlet of England, W.R.Y. 4 miles E. by S. of Leeds. Pop. 1458.

TEMPLEPATRICK, a vil. of Ireland, county of Antrim, on the road from Belfast to Antrim, 4 miles from the latter.

TEMPLETON, a post township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.

TEMPLEUVE, a to. of the Netherlands, 9 miles E. of Lille. Pop. 2000.

TEMLIN, a to. of Prussia, 42 miles N. of Berlin. Pop. 2100.

TEMPO, a smart vil. of Ireland, co. of Fermanagh. Pop. 336. 108 miles N.W. of Dublin.

TEMPSFORD, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 535.

TEMSENA, a large province in the empire of Morocco, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. Population stated by Mr Jackson at 1,160,000.

TEN JURISDICTIONS, **LEAGUE OF THE**, the name of one of three districts or leagues, into which the Swiss canton of the Grisons is divided. It occupies the N. part of the canton, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants.

TENBURY, a m. t. of England, in Worcestershire, on the Temse, over which is a stone bridge of six arches. The church stands near to the river, and has suffered greatly from the floods which frequently occur. The marketplace is an ancient building. The trade of the town consists chiefly of hops and cider. Pop. 1768. 15 miles W. by N. of Worcester.

TENBY, a small seaport and borough of Wales, in the county of Pembroke, situated in Carmarthen bay, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel. It is a very fashionable resort for sea-bathing. The town stands on a rocky promontory of considerable elevation, enclosed by the sea on every side except the north, where a narrow isthmus connects it with the mainland. The church extends 140 feet in length, and at the west end is a square tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, rising to the height of about 150 feet. The remains of the castle are considerable. Splendid baths have been erected here by Sir William Paxton, and greatly add to the attractions of the place. Tenby is one of the contributory boroughs, joined with Pembroke, in the return of a parliamentary representative. Pop. 2128. 12 miles E. of Pembroke.

TENCE, a to. of France, department of the Upper Loire. Pop. 4200.

TENDA, a to. of Piedmont. It is a gloomy and miserable place. Pop. 1500. 25 miles N.E. of Nice.

TENDRING, a pa., Essex. Pop. 758.

TENEDOS, a small rocky island of the Grecian archipelago, close to the coast of Asia Minor, and at a small distance from the entrance of the Dardanelles. Although the appearance of Tenedos be rocky and barren, it is remarkable for producing the finest wine in the Archipelago. Population 600 Turkish, and 300 Greek families. Lat. 39. 53. N. Long. 26. E.

TENERIFFE, a considerable island, forming part of the group of the Canaries, situated off

the western coast of Africa. It is of a triangular form, each side being about 36 miles in length. As a natural object, it is chiefly remarkable by that lofty peak, of the sloping sides of which the island actually consists. The climate is peculiarly delightful and salubrious. By the rapidity of its rise, it presents every variation of temperature. The port of Santa Cruz, from which the principal trade is carried on, is intensely hot; but Laguna, elevated about 2000 feet above it, is cool and agreeable. The declivities and rising hills are covered with vines, and cultivated like a garden. In this part of the island the date-tree, the plainain, the sugar cane, the olive-tree, the fruit trees of Europe, the vine, and corn, are cultivated. Above this fertile tract rises what is called the region of the laurels, forming an extensive border that extends all around Teneriffe. Above this is a vast forest of fir and pine, those trees which characterise the colder regions of the earth; and above this is a vast plain, like a sea of sand covered with the dust of pumice stone, which continually fills the air. At the top there is scarcely room to stand, and the crater is enclosed by a wall so steep, that it could not be entered, were there not a breach in one spot. This crater has long ceased to emit flames, and the heat is perceptible only in a few crevices, which give vent to aqueous vapours. The view from the top of the peak, which is 12,358 feet above the sea, is remarkably beautiful and extensive. The commercial importance of Teneriffe depends chiefly on its wine, which, though of an inferior quality to that of Madeira, yet being afforded at a cheaper rate, is in considerable demand. From 10,000 to 15,000 pipes are annually exported. Teneriffe exports also orchilla-wood, rosewood, and a few other trifling articles. Santa Cruz affords beef and fish in plenty, and excellent water. A considerable trade is also carried on between this island and the Spanish West Indies.

TENERIFFE, a to. of New Granada, in the province of Santa Martha, on the Magdalena, now reduced to a miserable village, 97 miles S. S. W. of Santa Martha.

TENGALLE, a seaport to. of Ceylon. Pop. 300.

TENNESSEE, one of the United States, bounded N. by Kentucky, E. by North Carolina and Virginia, S. by Georgia, Alabama territory, and Mississippi state, and W. by the Mississippi. It is 420 miles long and 102 broad, containing 40,000 square miles, and is separated by the Cumberland mountains into two divisions, East Tennessee and West Tennessee. This country is marked by bold and varied features. It is washed by the great river Mississippi on the west; and the rivers Tennessee and Cumberland pass through it in very serpentine courses. The western part is undulating; some of it level; in the middle it is hilly; and the eastern part

abounds in mountains, many of them lofty, and presenting scenery peculiarly grand and picturesque. The climate is generally healthy. In East Tennessee the heat of summer is tempered by the mountain air, and the winter resembles the spring in more northern countries. Copperas, alum, nitre, and lead are among the minerals. Some silver has been found. Coal is supposed to be plentiful. Saltpetre is abundant. There are several mineral springs, and many valuable salt springs. The western part of the state has a black, rich soil; in the middle are great quantities of excellent land; in the eastern part the mountains are barren, with, however, many fertile valleys. Oak of different species, black and white walnut, beech, red cedar, black and honey locust, ash, elm, mulberry, dogwood, sassafras, maple, sugar-tree, papaw, cherry, hornbeam, and cucumber tree, grow here. The wild plum and crab-apple, and the wild strawberry, are of a delicious flavour; and the wild grape vine yields tolerable grapes. The agricultural productions are wheat, barley, oats, rye, buck-wheat, Indian corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, rice, and cotton. Fruit-trees succeed exceedingly well. The bison, the elk, the deer, are become scarce, except on the mountains. Bears, panthers, wild cats, and wolves, are yet seen in the forests, but seldom visit cultivated places; the beaver, otter, and musk-rat, on the upper branches of the Cumberland. Murfreesborough is the seat of government. The other most considerable towns in West Tennessee are Nashville, Franklin, Fayetteville, Shelbyville, Columbia, Clarksville, Carthage, and Gallatin; in East Tennessee, Knoxville, Jonesborough, Greenville, and Rogersville. The legislature is composed of a senate and a house of representatives. The principal rivers are the Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, Clinch, French-Broad, Notahacky, Hiwassee, Tellico, Duck, Reelfoot, Obian, Forked Deer, and Wolf. This country, which formed a part of Carolina, according to the second charter of Charles II., was inhabited by the Cherokee Indians, by whom the first colonists, consisting of above 60 families, in the year 1754, were nearly destroyed. Their settlements were not renewed till 1774. In 1789, the country was ceded by Carolina to the United States, and in 1796 was received into the federal union. In 1795, the Pop. was 77,262; in 1810, 261,717; and in 1841, 829,210.

TENNESSEE, a large and navigable river of the United States, in Tennessee. It rises in the mountains of Virginia and Carolina, and passing into the Alabama and Mississippi countries, crosses the western parts of Tennessee in a northern direction, and after flowing 60 miles through Kentucky, joins the Ohio 57 miles from the Mississippi, by an outlet 600 yards wide.

TENNIS, a seaport of Tlemcen, in Algiers,

at the mouth of a river which falls into the Mediterranean, 110 miles W. of Algiers.

TENNESTADT, a to. of Prussian Saxony, 15 miles N.N.W. of Erfurt. Pop. 3000.

TENOS, an island of the Cyclades group, in the Grecian archipelago, between Myconi and Andros. Pop. 25,000.

TENSAW, a small river of Louisiana, which falls into the Washita.

TENTERDEN, a m. t. of England, in Kent, near the river Rother. The parish church is a very handsome fabric, consisting of a nave, north aisle, chancel, &c. There are, besides, two chapels for dissenters, and a town hall, built in 1792. Pop. 3177. 24 miles S.W. of Canterbury.

TENTERGATE, a hamlet of England, W.R.Y. TEORA, a to. of Italy, Kingdom of Naples, Pop. 3300.

TEPEACA, a to. of Mexico, in the district of Tlaxcala. Pop. 700 families of Spaniards, Indians, and mulattoes. 66 miles E. by S. of Mexico. Lat. 19. N. Long. 98. 2. W.

TEPIC, a to. of Mexico, and capital of a district of the same name, 344 miles N.W. of Mexico.

TEPLITZ, TOEPLITZ, or TOPLITZ, a to. of Bohemia, 45 miles N.W. of Prague. Pop. 2500.

TEPLITZ, (which is derived from Toepel, a hot spring,) is the name of several small towns and villages of the Austrian states.

TEPOZCOLULA, a to. of Mexico, 150 miles S.S.E. of Mexico. Pop. 877.

TEQUEPA, a port of Mexico, in Mechoacan, on a river near the Pacific Ocean, 80 miles S. E. of Zacatula.

TER, a river of Catalonia, which falls into the Mediterranean.

TERAMO, a to. of the kingdom of Naples. It contains a cathedral, and several smaller churches. Pop. 5300. 115 miles north of Naples.

TERCERA, an island near the coast of Africa, forming part of the group of the Azores, and the seat of government. It is about 54 miles in circumference. Though abundantly supplied with fine water, it contains no boiling or mineral springs. Vines are cultivated; but the wine of Tercera is by no means excellent. Agriculture and pasturage are the chief employments. Wheat, Indian corn, and French beans are raised. The only places of consequence are Angra and Praya. Pop. about 50,000.

TERCERO, a river of South America, province of Tucuman, which enters the Parana.

TEREK, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Caucasus. It rises amid snow-covered mountains. After passing Kizlar, it divides into three branches, and falls into the Caspian.

TERESA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, Pop. 2200.

TERGOVISTA, a to. of European Turkey, in Wallachia, on the river Jalomiza. It has

several churches and two convents. Pop. 5400. 180 miles E.N.E. of Belgrade.

TERHEYDEN, a small to. of the Netherlands, 3 miles N. of Breda. Pop. 1900.

TERLING a pa., Essex. Pop. 892.

TERLIZZI, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples. It has few manufactures. Pop. 8000. 60 miles N.W. of Tarentum.

TERMINI, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, at the mouth of the river Termini. It has an old cathedral, finely situated. The inhabitants are employed in fishing, and in maritime trade. The hot mineral waters of Termini are much frequented. Pop. 12,800. 18 miles E.S.E. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 5. N. Long. 13. 45. E.

TERMOLI, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 90 miles N.N.E. of Naples.

TERNATE, the northernmost of a chain of islands on the west coast of Gilolo, and formerly the seat of sovereignty over all the adjacent Molucca islands, Tidore, Bachian, Motir, and Machian. The king of Ternate was, however, reduced by the Dutch. Ternate is of small extent, but high; and contains a lofty peak, which sometimes discharges flames. It was taken from the Dutch in the course of the revolutionary war; but was restored at the peace of Amiens. It was again taken in August 1810, and finally restored to the Dutch, with their other possessions in India, by the peace of Paris in 1814.

TERNETH, a to. of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Pop. 1500.

TERNEUSE, a to. of the Netherlands, 12 miles S.E. of Flushing. Pop. 1100.

TERNI, a to. of Italy, in the States of the Church, between two branches of the river Nera. It has a cathedral and several churches, but no other public buildings of consequence. The cascades of the Evelino, about 4 miles from Terni, are considered among the finest in the world. Pop. 5100. 45 miles N. of Rome.

TERNOVA, a to. of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 110 miles N.N.W. of Adrianople.

TERODANT, or TARUDANT, acity of Morocco, capital of the province of Sus. The inhabitants excel in the art of dying. Pop. 25,000. 110 miles S.S.W. of Morocco.

TERRA AUSTRALIS, the ancient name of New Holland, revived by Flinders, who applies it to the whole continent, in contradistinction to New Holland and New South Wales, which he applies to different divisions of this extensive island.

TERRA AUSTRALIS DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, the most westerly of the New Hebrides, 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

TERRACINA, a to. of Italy, in the States of the Church, at the southern extremity of the Pontine marshes. The cathedral is a dark and gloomy pile, and most of the buildings of the town have a decayed appearance. Pop. 4170. 50 miles S.E. of Rome.

TERRA FIRMA, an extensive tract of country

in South America, which comprehends the three provinces of Darien, Veragua, and Panama or Terra Firma proper.

TERRADEL FUEGO, a large island, separated from the southern extremity of America by the straits of Magellan. The country is wild and inhospitable, and the inhabitants savage. Lat. 52. 30. to 55. 35. S. Long. 51. 20 to 58. W.

TERRA NUOVA, a seaport of Sicily, Val di Noto, at the mouth of a river to which it gives name. Among its public establishments are eight convents, an asylum, an hospital, a castle, and several well built churches. The harbour is tolerably good. Pop. 9000. 50 miles W. of Syracuse.—2d, A small to. of Italy, 25 miles S.E. of Florence.—3d, Of the kingdom of Naples, 50 miles S.E. of Policastro.

TERRASON, a to. of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 2400.

TERRE HAUTE, a vil. of the United States, Sullivan county, Indiana.

TERREBONE, a county of Canada, in the district of Montreal, on the left side of the St Laurence.—Also an incorporated town in that county. 16 miles N. of Montreal.

TERREGLES, a pa., Kireudbrightshire. Pop. 605.

TERRINGTON, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 759.

TERUEL, a to. of Spain, province of Arragon. Here are the remains of a Roman aqueduct. Pop. 5500. 87 miles S. by E. of Saragossa.

TERVUREN, a to. of the Netherlands, 6 miles E. of Brussels. Pop. 1500.

TESCHEN, a circle of Austrian Silesia, comprehending the eastern part of that province, with an area of 740 square miles, and 161,500 inhabitants.

TESCHEN, the chief place of the foregoing circle, on the Elsa. It has manufactures of broad cloth, kerseymeres, and leather. Pop. 6000. 62 miles E.N.E. of Olmutz.

TESHOO LOOMBOO, a to. of Thibet, the head quarters of the Teshoo Lama. It consists of 300 or 400 houses. Lat. 29. 7. N. Long. 80. 2. E.

TESSY, a to. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 1700.

TETBURY, a well built m. t. of England, in Gloucestershire, on the Avon. The church is a handsome building, consisting of an ancient tower, with a modern body. Here is a free school and an alms-house. Woollen cloth is manufactured. Pop. 2939. 25 miles E.N.E. of Bristol.

TETFORD, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 690.

TETHERINGTON, two villages of England, in Cheshire and Gloucestershire.

TETHUROA, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, subject to Otaheite. Pop. 3000.

TETNANG, a to. in Germany, 19 miles E. of Constance. Pop. 2200.

TETNEY, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 647.

TETON, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire.

TETON, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri.

TETSWORTH, a pa., Oxfordshire. Pop. 530.

TETTENHALL, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 2889.

TETUAN, a seaport of Morocco, in the province of El Garb, on the Mediterranean, immediately within the straits of Gibraltar. The environs are laid out in vineyards and gardens. The inhabitants consist of Moors and Jews. The English fleets often water and victual in the bay of Tetuan. Pop. 16,000. 30 miles S.E. of Tangiers. Lat. 35. 50. N. Long. 5. 20. W.

TEUFFIN, a finely situated vil. of the Swiss canton of Appenzel, 2 miles S.S.E. of St Gall. Pop. 3300.

TEVIOT or **TIVIOR**, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which, after being joined by various tributary streams, joins the Tweed at Kelso.

Tew, Great, a pa., Oxfordshire. Pop. 656.

Tewkesbury, a m. t. and bo. of England, in the county of Gloucester, situated in a delightful and fertile vale on the Avon, near its confluence with the Severn, and between two other streams, which flow into the Avon near it. The access to the town is by several commodious bridges, one of which over the Avon is of stone; and in 1826 an elegant iron bridge, the span of which is 170 feet, was erected over the Severn, from a design by Telford. The town consists mostly of three principal streets, with several lanes and alleys branching off. Of the public buildings, the principal is the Abbey church, which is almost the only remains of Tewkesbury's once famous monastery. It is built in the cathedral form, and consists of a nave, choir, transept, aisles, and central tower, with the addition of several chapels and oratories. The whole length of the church is 300 feet, of the transept 120. Tewkesbury contains various meetinghouses belonging to dissenters. The town hall is a handsome modern building. The new jail is a neat and suitable structure; and the house of industry is spacious and commodious. There are several charitable and benevolent associations. The clothing manufactures, for which Tewkesbury was once famous, have declined, and the chief manufacture now carried on is that of stocking framework knitting. A large factory was erected in 1825 for making thread lace or bobbinet. An extensive trade is carried on in malting, and some business in the making of nails. The town sends two members to parliament. It was at Tewkesbury that the last battle was fought between the adherents of the houses of York and Lancaster in 1471, when the former became the conquerors. Pop. 5780. 10 miles N. of Gloucester.

TEXAS, formerly a north-eastern province of Mexico, but now an independent republic, lies between the 27th and 35th degrees of N.

lat. and the 94th and 104th of W. long. It is bounded N. by the Red River, which divides it from New Mexico and the United States; W. by the State of Coahuila and New Mexico; E. by the eastern branch of the Sabine river and the state of Louisiana, and S. by the Gulf of Mexico and the River de las Neuces. The medium length of Texas is 540 miles; average breadth, 460; it contains upwards of 120 millions of acres. The country is described as of great capabilities. Unhappily slavery is tolerated. Copious information respecting Texas will be found in a work written by William Kennedy, Esq., who travelled through it in 1839. It was erected into a republic in 1836, the head of the government being a president. The mutual ratification of a commercial convention with Great Britain is postponed till June 1842. Pop. 84,622. Capital, Houston.

TEXEL, an island of North Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, separated from the continent of North Holland by the narrow channel called the Mars-diep. Its form is oblong, 12 miles in length, and about 6 in breadth. It is secured from the sea by strong dykes. Besides the town of Texel, it contains six villages, and has in all about 5000 inhabitants.

TEX, GREAT, a pa., Essex. Pop. 682.

TEX, THEY, or TEISE, a small river of England, in Sussex. It joins the Beala.

TEYNHAM, a pa., Kent. Pop. 753.

TEZA, a to. of Fez, in Africa, on the borders of the province of Rif. It is now much decayed. 50 miles N.N.E. of Fez.

TEZUCO, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico, at the extremity of which, about three miles distant, the city is placed. This lake is not in general more than from 9 to 16 feet deep. Its extent is about 10 square leagues.

TEZUCO, a to. of Mexico, on Lake Tezucuo. It formerly possessed considerable cotton manufactories, which have suffered much, however, by the competition of those of Queretaro. Pop. 5000 Spaniards and Indians. 15 miles E.N.E. of Mexico.

THAKACOTE, the chief mart of trade between Northern Hindostan and Thibet. Lat. 29. 6. N. Long. 86. 6. E.

THAKEHAM, a pa., Sussex. Pop. 597.

THAME, a m. t. and parish of England, in the county of Oxford, on a river of the same name. The church is a large and handsome structure comprising a nave, two aisles, a north and south transept, and a chancel. It has a school, once of much celebrity, some almshouses, and a charity school. It is a place of some antiquity. Pop. 2885. 13 miles E. of Oxford.

THAMES, the most important river of Great Britain, being the centre of extensive commerce. It has its source in springs on the borders of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, which form their union previous to their

reaching Oxfordshire. Near Lechlade, 138 miles from London, the river becomes navigable for barges. After receiving the Windrush and the Evenlode, it reaches Oxford, turning round the city towards the north-east. It is here joined by the Charwell, and proceeds to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course south-east by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the counties of Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Sheppertown, Walton, Sunbury, East and West Moulsey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Then, on the north bank of the river are Westminster and London, and on the opposite side Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence the river proceeds by Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gray's-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, to the channel. It receives in its course from Dorchester the rivers Kennet, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway. The tide flows up the Thames as high as Kingston, which, following the winding of the river, is 70 miles from the ocean.

THAMES, a river in the south-west of Canada, which rising in the London district, and running westward about 150 miles through a fine country, falls into Lake St. Clair.—2d, A river of the United States, in Connecticut, which flows south into Long Island Sound.—3d, A river of New Zealand, whose course is from south to north.

THANET, ISLE OF, a district of England, county of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, and forming the north-eastern angle of the county. It is separated from the mainland by the river Stour on the south, and by a branch of it, called the Nethergong, on the west. It extends about nine miles from east to east, and eight from north to south. The coast of this island terminating in a perpendicular cliff of chalk, the soil is dry, and the air remarkably pure and bracing. The country is open, the surface level, and the prospect extensive, comprehending in the interior an expanse of rich and highly cultivated fields, and towards the coast a delightful view of the sea, varied with the shipping that are here continually passing and repassing. Pop. about 26,900.

THANN, a to. of France, in Alsace, on the river Thuron. Pop. 3937.

THASOS, THASSUS, or TASSO, an island in the north of Greece, in the Gulf of Contessa, only 4 miles from the mainland, in Lat. 40. 46. 40. N. Long. 24. 39. 9. E. It is of an

irregular shape, about 12 miles long and 8 broad. Delicate fruits and wine are produced; and there are quarries of fine marble. The village of Thasos has a tolerably good port, frequented by small vessels.

THATCHAM, a pa. of England, in Berkshire. Pop. 3912.

THATCHER'S ISLAND, a small island of the United States. It forms the north limit of Massachusetts bay, and has two lighthouses.

THAXTED, a m. t. of England, co. of Essex, near the source of the Chelmer. Its parish church is a large and beautiful structure, built in the Gothic style. The length is 183 feet, its breadth 87, and the whole circumference 345 yards. The interior consists of a nave, transept, chancel, and side aisles. There are several chapels for dissenters, besides alms-houses, a school, and other charities. Pop. 2293. 43 miles N.E. of London.

THEAKIRI, the east head-water of Illinois river, which has its rise in Canada.

THEAKSTON and **THEALBY**, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

THEALE, a township of England, in Berkshire, 4 miles W. by S. of Reading.

THEARNE, a hamlet of England, E.R.Y.

THERBERTON, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 537.

THERBS, RUINS OF, the remains of a great city, which at an early period was the capital of Egypt.—Also the name of a celebrated city of ancient Greece, capital of Boeotia.

THEGONEC, ST., a to. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 3300.

THEISS, or **TISZA**, a large river of Hungary, which rises from two springs, on the north-east frontier of the kingdom, called the Black and the White Theiss. After a course of 500 miles, it flows into the Danube at Salankemen, below Titul.

THELNETHAM, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 553.

THELWALL, a hamlet of England, in Cheshire.

THEREZAY, a to. of France, department of the Two Seves. Pop. 1500.

THEROBALD'S, a hamlet of England, in Hertfordshire.

THERAUD, the capital of a district of Hindostan, and residence of the chief. In 1809 it had 3000 houses. Lat. 24. 37. N. Long. 71. 58. E.

THERESIENFELD, a to. of Lower Austria, south of Vienna. Pop. 2700.

THERESIENSTADT, or **MARIEN THERESIENSTADT**, a large town, or rather assemblage of villages, in the south of Hungary, and palatinate of Baes. It consists of 3000 cottages, inhabited by 22,000 inmates. The town is open, but has large barracks for soldiers. It has a Catholic church for the Servians, a Greek for the Rascians, and a Franciscan monastery for Catholics. Weavers and tanners are the most numerous class. 100 miles N. by W. of Belgrade.

THERESIENSTADT, a fortified place of Bohemia, in the angle formed by the Elbe and

the Egra, at their junction, 31 miles N.N.W. of Prague.

THERFIELD, a pa., Hertfordshire. Pop. 974.

THERMIA, a small island of European Turkey, in the Archipelago, belonging to the Cyclades, and situated about 40 miles N.W. of the island of Paros. Extent, 55 square miles, Pop. 6000.

THERMOPYLÆ, a pass in the north-east of Greece, at the base of Mount Eta, famous for the fate of Leonidas and his 300 Spartans. It consists of a narrow passage, between high cliffs on one side, and on the other the sea, or an impassable marsh formed by alluvial deposits.

THESSALY, a province of Greece, bounded E. by part of the Ægean, which forms the Gulf of Salonica; W. by high mountains of the Pindus range. It is one of the finest provinces of Greece, containing fertile plains, watered by streams descending from the mountains in the west, and flowing into the Ægean. These plains, renowned in ancient times for pasture and tillage, continue highly fertile, producing maize, wheat, rice, vines, silk, cotton, and tobacco. Of the rivers, the most remarkable is the Peneus. Pop. 300,000. The principal town is Larissa.

TETFORD, a m. t. of England, in Norfolk, on the Ouse, at its confluence with the Thet. It has three churches, St Peter's, St Cuthbert's, and St Mary the Less. St Peter's, commonly called the Black Church, from its being built chiefly of flint, consists of a chancel, nave, two aisles, and a tower: the latter was rebuilt in 1789, and also a great part of the church. Of the monastery of St Sepulchre, which was founded in the year 1139, there are still some remains. The conventual church has been long converted into a barn: its site is called the Canons. Of four other religious houses, no vestiges remain. At the eastern extremity of the town are some considerable remains of fortifications, consisting of a large artificial mount, with lofty banks and deep ditches. The guild-hall, where the lent assizes for the county are held, is a handsome building. Tethford has a free grammar school, a county jail, and various alms-houses, and other charitable institutions. The Ouse is navigable up to the town. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 3462. 29 miles S.W. of Norwich.

TREUX, a to. of the Netherlands, 13 miles E.S.E. of Liege. Pop. 3100.

TREWALCHMAT, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 719.

TREYA, a river of Germany, which consists at first of two branches, that unite and fall into the Morawa.

TREYS, a to. of France, department of the Isere, on the Theys. Pop. 1800.

TIBET, or **TIBET**, a country of Asia, and part of Independent Tartary, extending from the source of the Indus to the borders of China, and from Hindostan to the deserts of

Cobi; in length, from east to west, about 1500 miles; breadth not known. The distinguishing feature of this extensive country is its great and general elevation. Thibet strikes a traveller, at first sight, as one of the least favoured countries under heaven. It exhibits only low rocky hills without any visible vegetation, or extensive arid plains. The usual crops are wheat, peas, and barley: in many parts these grains never ripen. The periodical rains give birth to a little herbage, whose growth stops immediately as they cease; from the extreme dryness of the air, the grass then begins to wither, and at this time it may be crumbled between the fingers into dust: yet large droves of cattle are fed; for though the pasture be short and dry, it is singularly sweet and nutritive. The temperature and the seasons present a remarkable uniformity. The same division of them takes place here as in the more southern region of Bengal; during the spring, a variable atmosphere; heat, thunderstorms, and occasionally refreshing showers; from June to September, heavy and continued rains; from October to March, a clear and uniform sky. For three months of this season, an excessive degree of cold is felt. Its extreme severity is more particularly confined to the southern boundary of Thibet, near that elevated range of mountains which divides it from Assam, Bootan, and Nepaul. The summits of these are covered all the year with snow, and their vicinity is remarkable at all seasons for the dryness of the winds. Thibet, though barren of vegetable produce, teems with animal life. The variety and abundance of wild fowl, game, and beasts of prey, of flocks, droves, and herds, is astonishing. Among the most remarkable animals are the cattle, which are extremely useful. They afford abundance of rich milk from which excellent butter is made. The musk deer is also found in great abundance in the coldest parts of the mountains. Another valuable animal is found, namely, the goat, which yields materials for the manufacture of the finest shawls. It is the most beautiful of the species of goats. Their colours are various; black, white, a faint bluish tinge, and a tint something lighter than fawn. The material used for the manufacture of shawls is of a light fine texture, and clothes the animal next the skin. A coarse covering of long hair grows above this, and preserves the softness of the interior coat. Wild horses are seen in Thibet. They are uncommonly fleet, and are never taken alive. Among valuable and useful animals, the breed of sheep merits a distinguished rank. Their flocks are numerous; and upon them their chief reliance is placed for present support, as well as for their winter food. Gold abounds in Thibet. It is found in large quantities, and frequently very pure. In the form of gold dust it is found in the beds of rivers. There are also mines of copper, cin-

nabar, and lead. In many cases these cannot be worked for want of fuel to smelt the ores. The dung of animals is the only substitute they have for fire-wood: and with that alone they will never be able to excite a degree of heat sufficiently intense for such purposes. Thus situated, the most valuable discovery for them would be that of a coal mine. In some parts of China bordering on Thibet, coal is found, and used as fuel. Tincal is found in Thibet in inexhaustible quantities. It is a fossil, brought to market in the state in which it is dug out of the lake, and afterwards refined into borax in this country. Rock-salt is likewise found in great abundance. The exports to China are gold dust, precious stones, musk, and woollen cloths. The imports are gold and silver brocades, silks, teas, tobacco, quicksilver, China ware, furs, and some silver bullion. To Bengal the exports are gold dust, musk, tincal; the imports from thence are broad cloth, trinkets, spices, particularly cloves, pearls, coral, amber, kincohs, Maulda cloths, Rungpoor leather, tobacco, and indigo. The religion of the Thibetians appears, according to Turner, to be a schismatical offspring of the religion of the Hindoos, deriving its origin from one of the followers of that faith, a disciple of Budh, who first broached the doctrine which now prevails over the wide extent of Tartary. In their domestic habits and life, the Thibetians are rude and ignorant. Thibet enjoys but the shadow of independence, being ruled by Chinese sovereigns, who obtained their ascendancy over it in 1720, by interfering in the intestine commotions by which the country was agitated.

THEIL, a neat to. of the Netherlands, near the river Waal. It has some manufactures. Pop. 4300. 20 miles S.E. of Utrecht.

THIELT, a to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. It has considerable manufactures of linen and lace; also of soap, leather, and hats. Pop. 10,000. 18 miles W.S.W. of Ghent.

THIERS, a to. of France, in Auvergne, department of the Puy de Dome. The buildings in the outskirts have a pleasing appearance, being painted in fresco in the Italian style; but the interior presents nothing but crowded and winding streets, bordered with gloomy and ill built houses. The principal branch of industry is hardware; and there are likewise tanneries and paper manufactures. Pop. 9982. 25 miles E. by N. of Clermont.

THIMDA, a vil. of the territory of Tunis, in Africa, 8 miles S.W. of Bizerta.

THINGHILL, GREAT and LITTLE, hamlets of England, in Herefordshire.

THINGWALL, a vil. of England, in Cheshire, 5½ miles N. by W. of Great Neston.

THIONVILLE, a to. of France, on the Moselle, over which is a fine wooden bridge. It has manufactures of stockings, hats, &c. Pop. 5680. 17 miles N. of Metz.

THIRD POINT, a cape on the east coast of

Sumatra, in the straits of Banca. Lat. 2. 21. S. Long. 105. 39. E.

THIRKLEBY, two townships of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

THIRLWALL, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland. Here are the ruins of a castle. Pop. 328 in 1831; but since that time the population has rapidly increased, owing to the vicinity of a railway and the quantity of coal here produced.

THIRSK, a m. t. and bo. of England, in Yorkshire, on a brook called Coldbeck, over which are two stone bridges. In the centre of the town is the market-place. The church is a handsome Gothic building. The moat and rampart of an ancient castle are still to be seen, but no vestige of the building remains. Thirsk contains various meeting-houses for dissenters. Here is also a school of industry, and a Sunday charity school. Old Thirsk, on the north-east side of the river, consists of a range of cottages on each side of the turnpike road. Thirsk returns one member to parliament. Pop. 3829. 20 miles N.W. of York.

THIRSTON, East and West, hamlets of England, in Northumberland.

THIRSTONLAND, a to. of England, W.R.Y.

THISTLETON, a hamlet and vil. of England in Lancashire and Rutlandshire.

THIVA, or **STIBES**, the ancient **THEBES**, a well known city of ancient Greece, which, in its days of prosperity, contained 40,000 inhabitants. It was sacked by order of Alexander the Great. At present it is built chiefly of wood, and contains, with its suburbs, between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants, a mixed race of Turks and Greeks. 30 miles N.W. of Athens. Lat. 38. 22. 30. N. Long. 23. 25. E.

THIVIERS, a to. of France, department of the Dordogne. Pop. 2000.

THIXENDALE, or **THISTENDALE**, a hamlet of England, East Riding of Yorkshire.

THOLEN, a to. of the Netherlands, in the island of Tholen. Pop. 1900. 4 miles N. W. of Bergen-op-Zoom.

THOLEN, a small island of the Netherlands, near the mouth of the Scheldt.

THOLTHORPE, a township of England, North Riding of Yorkshire.

THOMAR, a to. of Portugal, in Estremadura. It has an establishment for spinning cotton, some soap-works, and a little trade in olive oil. Pop. 5400. 17 miles N.N.W. of Abrantes.

THOMAS, St, a pa., Wilts. Pop. 2364.

THOMAS, St, an island in the gulf of Guinea, off the coast of Africa, being about 100 miles W. from the mouth of the Rio Gabon. It is about 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. This island is situated immediately under the line. The excess, both of heat and moisture, renders it extremely pernicious to the health of European residents. The Dutch took possession of it in 1641; but were soon induced,

by its unhealthiness, to abandon it. The greater part of St Thomas is exceedingly fertile. Rice and millet were successfully cultivated by the Portuguese, though yams and other roots are chiefly used by the inhabitants, to supply the absence of bread. The only important article raised for exportation is sugar, for which the soil is well fitted. The inhabitants consist partly of Portuguese, the descendants of outlaws and banished persons, and partly of negroes. On the eastern part of the island, facing the continent, is built the town of Provoacon, consisting of 700 houses, and defended by several forts. Lat. 0. 5. to 0. 50. N. Long. 6. 25. E.

THOMAS, St, the principal of the Virgin islands, in the West Indies, about 18 miles in circumference, belonging to the Brandenburgers and Danes, the former under the protection of the latter. It abounds with potatoes, millet, manioc, and most sorts of fruits and herbage, especially sugar and tobacco, but is infested with mosquitoes and other troublesome insects. The town, which begins about 50 or 60 paces west of the harbour, consists chiefly of one long street, at the end of which is the Danish factory. In March 1801, this island was taken by the British; but given up at the peace of Amiens. It was again taken in the subsequent war, and finally restored to Denmark at the peace, in 1814. Lat. 18. 22. N. Long. 64. 50. W.

THOMAS, St, a village of Lower Canada, delightfully situated on the southern bank of the St Lawrence, below Quebec. Pop. 500.

THOMAS, SAN, a city of Guiana, on the Orinoco, about 244 miles W. of its mouth. It is well built. Lat. 8. 7. N. Long. 63. 55. W.

THOMASTOWN, a to. of Ireland, in Kilkenny, on the Nore, over which is a beautiful bridge. Pop. 2105. 10 miles S.E. of Kilkenny.

THOMASTOWN, a post township of the United States, Lincoln county, Maine.

THOMPSON, a post township of the United States, Sullivan county, New York.

THOMSON'S CREEK, three rivers of North America: one joins the Missouri; the second, in South Carolina, the Great Pedee; and the third the Mississippi.

THONE, a river of England, in Somersetshire, which passes by Taunton.

THONES, a to. of Savoy, 22 miles S.S.E. of Geneva. Pop. 2200.

THONG, NETHER and UPPER, two townships of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 1004; 1648.

THONON, a to. of Savoy, 20 miles E.N.E. of Geneva. Pop. 3100.

THOR, a to. of France, 9 miles E. by S. of Avignon. Pop. 1800.

THORDA, a county of Transylvania, in the province belonging to the Magyars or Hungarians. Area, 1850 square miles. Pop. 75,000.

THORDA, the capital of the above county, near the Aranjós. It has an extensive trade

in salt, there being rich mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 8500. 17 miles S.S.E. of Clausenburgh.

THORESTHORPE, a hamlet of England, in Lincolnshire, about a mile N.E. of Alford.

THORGANBY, a township of England, E.R.Y.

THORIGNY, a to. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 2500.

THORLEY, a hamlet of England, W.R.Y.

THORN, a to. of Western Prussia, government of Marienwerder, on the Vistula, about 90 miles from the mouth of the river, over which is a wooden bridge of uncommon length. It was formerly considered a place of great strength. It has manufactures of woollens, linen, hats, leather, gloves, starch; and exports corn and wood. Pop. 10,400. 92 miles S. of Dantzic.

THORN, a to. of the Netherlands, in Limburg, 7 miles S.S.W. of Ruremonde.

THORNBOROUGH, two hamlets of England, in Northumberland and Yorkshire.—Also a pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 673.

THORNBURY, a m. t. and bo. of England, in Gloucester, near the Severn, on a rivulet that runs into it. The church is spacious and handsome. Here are, besides, a free school and four alms-houses. At the end of the town are the remains of the unfinished castle of Thornbury, begun by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, but stopped by his execution in 1522. This castle presents a happy specimen of the last style of Gothic architecture, as applied to castellated houses. Pop. 4375. 24 miles S.S.W. of Gloucester.

THORNCOMBE, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1368.

THORNCOT, a hamlet of England, in Bedfordshire.

THORNDON, ALL SAINTS, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 696.

THORNE, a m. t. of England, W.R.Y., a quarter of a mile from the river Don. Besides a neat church, it contains two chapels for Methodists, and one for Quakers. Turf is cut from an extensive waste called Thorne moor, and is conveyed by the river to several parts of England. The quay is about a mile from the town, at the suburb called Hangman-hill, on the banks of the river; and here is a dockyard, where ships of considerable burden are built. Pop. 3779. 31 miles S. of York.

THORNER, a township of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 804—of pa., 1220.

THORNHAM, a pa., Kent. Pop. 571.—2d, A to., Lancashire. Pop. 1455.—3d, A pa., Norfolk. Pop. 668.

THORNHILL, a large and thriving vil. of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, half a mile east from the Nith. 14 miles N. of Dumfries. Pop. 1373.—Also a vil. in Perthshire, 10 miles W. of Stirling.

THORNHOLME and THORNLEY, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire and Durham.

THORNLIBANK, a manufacturing village of

Scotland, in Renfrewshire. Pop. 1300. 5 miles S.E. of Paisley.

THORNSCOE, a village of England, W.R.Y.

THORNSETT, a township, Derbyshire.

THORNSHIP, or THORN SHAP, a hamlet of England, in Westmoreland.

THORNTON, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 914.—2d, A pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 1078.—3d, A pa., E.R.Y. Pop. 791.—4th, A pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 2246.

THORNTON DALE, a pa., N.R.Y. Pop. 1368.

THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 1152.

THORNVILLE and THORNWAITE, two hamlets in England, W.R.Y.

THORNWOOD, a hamlet of England, in Essex, 2½ miles N.N.E. of Epping.

THOROTON, a vil. of England, in Notts.

THOROUT, a to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, 12 miles S.E. of Ostend. Pop. 5000.

THORPE, the name of four parishes in England, in Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex.

THORVETON, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1455.

THOUAREE, a to. of France, department of the Maine and Loire, on the Loyon, a tributary of the Loire. Pop. 1500.

THOUARS, a to. of France, department of the Two Sevrès, 40 miles N.W. of Poitiers, near the right bank of the Thoue. It is an ancient town, and is surrounded by walls, partly ruined. It has two handsome churches, a college, and two hospitals. Pop. 2314.

THOYDON BOIS, a pa., Essex. Pop. 676.

THOYDON GARNOR, a pa., Essex. Pop. 841.

THRAPSTON, a m. t. of England, in Northamptonshire, on the Nen, over which there is a handsome bridge of several arches. Pop. 1014. 18 miles N.E. of Northampton, and 75 N.N.W. of London.

THRASIMENE, or THRASYMENE, the ancient name of a lake in the central part of Italy, now called the lake of Perugia.

THREALS, a township of England, in Lancashire, adjoining to Kirkham.

THREE BROTHERS, three small islands on the coast of Guiana, in the mouth of the Essequibo.—The name of various small islands in the Atlantic, the Eastern seas, &c.

THREE KINGS, three small islands in the South Pacific ocean, near the north coast of New Zealand, discovered by Tasman.

THREE RIVERS, or as it is called by the French, TROIS RIVIERES, a district of Canada lying between those of Montreal and Quebec, and embracing a great extent of fertile land. It includes six counties.

THREE RIVERS, or TROIS RIVIERES, the principal town of the above district, lies at the mouth of the St Maurice, a large tributary of the St Lawrence, on the left side of the latter. The town was founded by the French in 1618, and received its name from the St Maurice being divided by islands into three branches, at first supposed to be distinct. The

principal public buildings are, the Ursuline convent, the Protestant and the Catholic churches, the court-house, jail, and barracks. The trade carried on here is chiefly in the import of British goods; the exports consist of wheat, timber, iron, and peltry. Several pot and pearl ash manufactories and breweries, and an extensive brick manufactory, considerably increase the general trade of the place. Pop. about 5000.

THURN, a river of England, in Norfolk, which runs into the sea near Yarmouth.

THRINGTON, a to., Leicestershire. Pop. 1267.

THROGGY, a river of England, in Monmouthshire, which falls into the Severn.

THROSTON, a hamlet of England, Durham.

THROWLEY, a pa., Kent. Pop. 675.

THRUNDRIDGE, a pa., Hertfordshire. Pop. 588.

THRUPP, a village of England, in Oxfordshire, 2 miles N. of Great Faringdon.

THRUPWICH, or **THORPEWICK**, a village of England, in Berkshire.

THRUSHELL, a river of England, in Devonshire, which joins the Tamar.

THURITS, a to. of France, department of the Ardeche. Pop. 2150.

THUIN, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Sambre, 8 miles S.W. of Charleroi. Pop. 3000.

THUIR, a to. of France, department of the Eastern Pyrenees. It has manufactures of paper. Pop. 2197.

THULE, a river of Wales, in Glamorgan-shire, which runs into the Llogher.

THULE, a name given by the ancients to the most northerly part of Europe.

THULE, **SOUTHERN**, land discovered by Captain Cook in the Southern Ocean in 1775. It is high and mountainous, and was entirely covered with snow in the beginning of February, which answers to August in the N. hemisphere. Lat. 59. 54. S. Long. 27. 40. W.

THUN, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Bern, with a castle, on the lake of Thun where the Aar issues from it, 15 miles S.E. of Bern.

THUN, a lake of Switzerland, 12 miles long, and 3 broad.

THUNDER RIVER, a river of North America, which falls into Lake Huron.

THURCASTON, a pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 1241.

THURGO LAND, a to., W.R.Y. Pop. 1147.

THUR, a rapid river of Switzerland, which falls into the Rhine.

THURGOVIA, a canton of Switzerland, surrounded on the north-west by the Rhine. Area, 265 square miles. Pop. 84,124.

THURINGIA, the former name of an extensive tract of country, in the central part of Germany, in Saxony.

THURINGIA, **FOREST OF**, a hilly and woody tract of country in the interior of Germany, extending through a number of petty prin-

palities, Eisenach, Gotha, Weimar, Coburg, and some others.

THURLASTON, a pa., Leicestershire. Pop. 636.

THURLEIGH, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 538.

THURLES, a large stragglng to. of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, nearly divided into two equal portions by the river Suir. Here is a good market-house, a neat modern church, and a fine mansion. Pop. 7000. 95 miles S.W. of Dublin.

THURLMERE, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Derwent.

THURLSTONE, a township of England, in Yorkshire. Pop. 1599.

THURNAM, a small to. of Germany, in Franconia. Pop. 1500.

THUROTZ, a palatinate in the north-west of Hungary, lying between those of Trentsin and Zolyom. Area, 440 square miles. Pop. 50,000.

THURROCK-GRAY'S, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Essex, in a small creek of the Thames, navigable for hoys and vessels of small burden. The church is built in the form of a cross, with a tower on the north side. Pop. 1248.

THURSBY, a pa., Cumberland. Pop. 564.

THURSO, a pa. and bo. to. of Scotland, in Caithness, at the head of a spacious bay at the estuary of the river Thurso. The promontory of Holburn-head, about a league from the town, forms the safe and commodious roadstead called Scrabster roads, bordering on the Pentland frith. The town is irregularly built, and contains no public edifices of any note, except the church, which is a substantial Gothic building, in good repair. Many neat houses have of late years been erected; but the plan for forming a new town, on the west bank of the river, is not likely to be adopted. The principal manufacture is coarse linen cloth. There is also a straw-plaiting manufactory, a bleachfield, a tannery, a rope-work, and two distilleries. Thurso is a burgh of barony, constituted in 1633. Pop. of town about 2700; including parish, 4679. 20 miles N.W. of Wick, and 290 N. of Edinburgh.

THURSO RIVER, a river of Scotland, county of Caithness, which falls into the Pentland frith at the town of Thurso. It abounds with trout and salmon.

THURSTON-MERE, a river of England, in Cumberland and Lancashire.

THURY, a vil. of France, department of Cote d'Or. Pop. 2300.

TIBBENHAM, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 650.

TIBBERMUIR, a pa., Perthshire. Pop. 1223.

TIBBERTON, a hamlet of England, in Salop, 4 miles W. by N. of Newport.

TIBER, a celebrated river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, flows to the west and south, and, receiving a number of smaller streams, passes by Rome, and falls into the Mediterranean about 15 miles below that city, Lat. 41. 47. N. Long. 11. 8. E.

TIBERIAS, a large lake in the northern part of Judea, known in Scripture history under the appellation of the sea of Galilee, or the sea of Tiberias.

TIBET. See **THIBET**.

TIBSHELF, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 759.

TICAO ISLE, one of the Philippine islands, due south of the island of Luzon.

TICEHURST, a pa. of England, in Sussex. Pop. 2314.

TICHFIELD, a m. t. of England, in Hampshire, near the Tichfield river. The church is a spacious fabric, the work of different ages. Pop. 3712.

TICHVIN, a to. of European Russia, government of Novgorod, on the Tichvinka. Pop. 4000.

TICINO, a considerable river of Italy, which flows into the Lago Maggiore.

TICINO, or **TESSIN**, a canton in the south of Switzerland, situated between the central cantons and the frontier of Lombardy. It was formerly called the Italian bailiwics, and is a tract of mountainous territory acquired long since by the Swiss, but inhabited by Italians, and governed by temporary deputies from the respective cantons until 1815, when it was formed into an independent canton, divided into eight districts. Pop. 113,923.

TICKARY, a to. of Hindostan, province of Bahar, 50 miles S.W. from Patna. Lat. 24. 58. N. Long. 84. 50. E.

TICKENCOTE, a vil. and pa. of England, in Rutlandshire.

TICKHILL, a m. t. of England, in W.R.Y. The church is a spacious building, with a lofty and beautiful tower. There are the remains of a castle. Pop. 2018. 5 miles S. of Doncaster.

TICKNALL, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 1278.

TICONDEROGA, a township of the United States, in Essex county, New York. It contains a fort built by the French in 1756, and famous in the history of the American wars, but is now in ruins.

TIDENHAM, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 1180.

TIDESWELL, a m. t. of England, in Derbyshire. The church is a large and handsome structure. Pop. 2807. 22 miles N.W. of Derby.

TIDI, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which joins the Lynker.

TIDONE, a small river of Italy, in the Sardinian States, which falls into the Po.

TIDORE, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern seas, about 21 miles in circumference. It is situated on the west coast of Gilolo, and is three leagues south from Ternate, from which it is separated by a safe channel. It is very populous. The people are principally Mahometans, and there are said to be 25 mosques on the island. Lat. 0. 45. N. Long. 127. 25. E.

TIDWELL, a hamlet of England, Devonshire.

TIEGENHOF, a to. of West Prussia, 20 miles E.S.E. of Dantzic. Pop. 1900.

TIERE, a river of Paraguay, which falls into the Parana.

TIGER'S CREEK, a small stream of the United States, which enters the Ohio.

TIGER'S VALLEY, a post vil. of the United States, in Harrison county, Ohio.

TIGLIOLE, a to. of Piedmont. Pop. 2800.

TIGRE, a large river of New Granada, which falls into the Amazons, in Lat. 4. 53. S.

TIGRE, an extensive province of Abyssinia, which has now communicated its name to almost all the north-eastern districts of that great country.

TIGRIS, a large and celebrated river of Western Asia, flowing along the boundaries of the Turkish and Persian empires. It rises in the mountains of Armenia, about 50 miles to the north of Diarbekir, and 15 to the east of the sources of the Euphrates. At Korna it joins the Euphrates; and the united stream falls into the Persian gulf. This river rises twice in the year, first and most remarkably in April, in consequence of the melting of the snows in the mountains of Armenia; afterwards in November, through the accession of the periodical rains.

TILBURG, a city of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with extensive woollen manufactures. Pop. 11,726.

TILBURY, a hamlet and pa. of England, in the county of Essex. On the bank of the Thames, in this parish, opposite Gravesend, is Tilbury fort, originally built as a kind of block-house by Henry VIII., but enlarged into a regular fortification by Charles II. Pop. 276. 28 miles E. by S. of London.

TILHURST, a pa., Berkshire. Pop. 1878.

TILGHMAN'S ISLAND, an island of the United States, in the Chesapeake.

TILK, a river of England, in Northumberland, which falls into the Tweed.

TILLINGHAM, a pa., Essex. Pop. 970.

TILLINGTON, two hamlets of England, in Staffordshire and Herefordshire.—Also a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 806.

TILLORE, a small to. of Hindostan, province of Malwa.

TILLYCOUNTRY, a pa. and vil. of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire. In the village there are manufactures of shawls, plaidings, &c. Pop. of parish 1472.

TILSIT, a to. of Prussian Lithuania, on the Tilse and the Niemen. The chief articles of trade are corn, wax, salted provisions, hats, and leather. A treaty of peace was concluded here on 1st July 1807, between the emperors of France and Russia. Pop. 9000. 50 miles S.S.E. of Memel, and 56 E.N.E. of Königsberg.

TILSOP, **TILSTOCK**, **TILSTON**, and **TILSTON FERNHALL**, a vil. and three hamlets of England, the two first in Salop, the other two in Cheshire.

TILT, a rapid stream of Scotland, Perthshire. It joins the Garry near Blair Castle.

TILTS, a township of England, in the W. R. Y.

TIM, a to. of Russia, government of Kursk. Pop. 2500.

TIMAVO, a river of Italy, which falls into the bay of Trieste.

TIMBERLAND, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 1278.

TIMBLE, GREAT and LITTLE, townships of England, W.R.Y.

TIMBUCTOO, a large city of central Africa, which is very imperfectly known to Europeans. According to the accounts of Leo Africanus, it contained many shops of artisans and merchants, and numerous manufactures of cotton cloth. Many of its inhabitants were very rich, particularly foreign merchants, two of whom were reckoned so wealthy, that the king had given them his daughters in marriage. The king held a very splendid court. The houses were generally in the form of bells; the walls composed of stakes or hurdles, and the roofs of interwoven reeds; but the palace and the principal mosque of stone. Since that time Timbuctoo is said to have declined in importance; but it still continues to be the grand emporium of central Africa. Park was never able to reach it; but Adams, a sailor who was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa, and carried to Timbuctoo as a slave, gives a very mean idea of it. The king's palace, called the kusba, consists, according to Adams, merely of a square space, enclosed by a mud wall, and containing 8 small apartments on the ground floor. The houses of the chief citizens, which consisted only of one story, were built of wooden cases filled with clay and sand; and the commoner houses consisted only of branches of trees bent in a circle, covered with a matting of palmetto, and the whole overlaid with earth. It is about 1100 miles inland from the mouth of the Senegal. Lat. 17. N. Long. 1. 20. E.

TIMOLIN, a vil. of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 29 miles S.W. of Dublin.

TIMOR, the southernmost and largest of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern seas. It is 250 miles in a north-eastern direction, by from 30 to 60 in breadth. The interior part is a chain of mountains, some of which nearly equal the peak of Teneriffe in elevation; whilst the shores on the south-east are represented to be exceedingly low, and overrun with mangroves. Gold is said to be contained in the mountains; but the produce is chiefly sandal-wood and wax. Another article of export is *biche de mer*. Mountain rice is also produced, and grows on dry land, which is rather unusual. Sandal-wood, bees-wax, honey, and slaves, are exported; and rice, arrack, sugar, tea, coffee, betel-nut, and the manufactures of China, with some from India and Europe, received in return. The Dutch established themselves in this island at Coepang, in 1630. Lat. 10. 22. S. Long. of the extreme south-west point of Timor, 123. 29. E.

TIMOR LAUT, an island in the Eastern seas, 70 miles long, by 25 broad, between the 7th and 8th degrees of S. Lat., and the 132d and 133d of E. Long.

TIMSBURY, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1367.

TINCHEBRAY, a to. of France, department of the Orne, on the Noireau. It has iron-works, and paper-mills. Pop. 3413.

TINGEWICK, a pa., Buckinghamshire. Pop. 866.

TINGWALL, a pa., Shetland Isles. Pop. 2797.

TINIAN, one of the Ladrone islands, in the North Pacific ocean, about 42 miles in circumference, first discovered by the crew of a Manila ship, which was cast away here in 1638. The author of Anson's voyage gives a most romantic description of this island, as found by the crew of the Centurion, in the year 1742. But his account is not confirmed by future voyagers, who describe it as overgrown with thick forests, and entangled with underwood. There were here all sorts of venomous reptiles and insects. The climate was also excessively hot, and the rains violent.

TINNEVELLY, an extensive district of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, 150 miles in length by 50 in breadth, occupying the south-east extremity of the peninsula, and separated from Ceylon by the gulf of Manaar. Generally speaking, this district may be called an open and level country, although it contains some woods, and several hills. The population consists chiefly of Hindoos, who retain much of their primitive customs and manners.

TINNEVELLY, the capital of the above mentioned district. It is surrounded by extensive rice fields, and on the west by rocky ground; and is unhealthy for Europeans. A Christian mission has been settled here for some years. Lat. 8. 48. N. Long. 78. 1.

TINNIS, a rivulet of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which joins the Liddel.

TINTA, a province of Peru. See **CANES and CANCHES**.—The capital of the province has also the same name.

TINTENIAC, a vil. of France, department of the Ile and Vilaine. Pop. 2500.

TINTO, a river of Spain, province of Seville, which runs into the Atlantic, to the west of the Guadalquivir, near the town of Moguer.

TINTO, or **TINTOCK**, a conspicuous mountain of Scotland, on the south-east side of Lanarkshire. It commands an extensive view. Height, 2310 feet.

TINTWISLE, a to., Cheshire. Pop. 1820.

TIOGA, a county of the United States, on the north side of Pennsylvania. Another in New York.

TIOGA, a river of the United States, which joins the Susquehanna.

TIOREN, an island on the coast of Sweden, 18 miles N. of Gottenburg, 30 miles in circuit.

TOUGHNOGA, a river of the United States, which flows into the Chenango.

TIPERA, called by the Mahometans **ROSHE-NABAD**, an extensive district of Bengal. It is situated on the eastern side of the Brahmapootra or Megna river, and between the 22d and 24th degrees of N. Lat.

TIPPACANOE, a river of the United States, in Indiana, which joins the Wabash, about 420 miles from its mouth.

TIPPERARY, a co. of Ireland, province of Munster, extending in a very irregular form between the King's and Queen's counties on the north, the latter county and that of Kilkenny on the east, Waterford and Cork on the south, and Limerick, Clare, and Galway, on the west. The length from north to south is $73\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its breadth $39\frac{1}{2}$. It contains 1,013,173 acres, or 1583 square miles. The lands of Tipperary rank amongst the most productive in Ireland. It has, however, been always a great grazing country. There are extensive tracts of bog and mountain. To the south of a range of bog, and situated between the small town of Killenaule and the county of Kilkenny, is the coal district. South of this are Slievenamagh mountains. On the borders of the county of Waterford, over the town of Cloghnee, are the Knockmele-down mountains. Nearly parallel to these, and north of them, are the lofty Galtees. Between these and the town of Tipperary is the lower range called Slievenamuck; but the greatest extent of mountain crosses the county from south-west to north-east, running from the county of Limerick to the Queen's County, and completely separating the two Ormonds from the rest of the county. The high hills adjoining Limerick are called the Keeper mountains. In this district are lead and copper mines, and some parts afford fine millstones. The principal river is the Suir. The western division of the county has the Shannon for its boundary, and is well watered by the streams which flow to it from the range of mountains above mentioned. The county town is Clonmell. Pop. of county 402,563.

TIPPERARY, a m. t. of Ireland, in the above co. Pop. 6348. 127 miles S.W. of Dublin.

TIPSA, a to. of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, the ancient Tipasa, of which it still presents most extensive ruins. 85 miles S.E. of Constantina.

TIRANO, a to. of Italy, in the Valteline, on the Adda. Pop. 3700.

TIRASPOL, a to. of European Russia, on the Dniester, 8 miles E. Bender. Pop. 2200.

TREE, an island of Scotland, off the coast of Argyshire, to which county it belongs. It is about 12 miles long, and from 5 to less than one broad. Pop. 4453.

TIRHOOT, an extensive district of Hindostan, province of Bahar, situated principally between the 27th and 28th degrees of northern latitude. Pop. 2,000,000.

TIRLEMONT, a to. of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the Geete. It has manufactures

of woollens; also breweries and distilleries. Pop. 8500. 25 miles E. of Brussels.

TIRRELL, a hamlet of England, Westmoreland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.S.W. of Penrith.

TISBURY, a vil. and pa. of England, in Wilts. The church is a spacious building, of great antiquity. Pop. 2259.

TITCHFIELD, a river of England, in Hampshire, which falls into the English Channel, east of Hamble.

TITCHMARSH, a pa., North Hampshire. Pop. 843.

TITICACA, a lake of South America, situated in the plains that lie between the two Cordilleras, in the north-western part of the province of Los Charcas. In circumference it is about 240 miles, and in some parts from 70 to 80 fathoms in depth.

TITLINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland.

TITSCHEN, New, a to. of Moravia, 31 miles E. of Olmutz. Pop. 4500.

TITTERIE, the central province of the kingdom of Algiers, being that in which the capital is contained. It is about 60 miles long by 40 broad.

TIVERTON, a m. t. and bo. of England, co. of Devon, at the confluence of the rivers Exe and Lowman. It consists of four principal streets, which form a quadrangle. Here are the remains of a castle, the site of which covered nearly an acre. The church near the castle, dedicated to St Peter, is a handsome structure. Its length is 136 feet, and its width 82. It is the work of different and distant ages. In 1733, a chapel of ease was erected, a neat Doric building, cased with yellow Purbeck stone. But what has contributed very greatly to the respectability of Tiverton, is a free grammar school, founded by Peter Blundell, about the year 1599. The school-house, is a particularly chaste and neat building. There is also a free English school. There are in the town several places of worship for dissenters, charity schools, alms-houses, &c. The guild-hall, is a convenient and neat building. The hospital, or poor-house, is a brick building, 81 feet in length, and 92 in breadth. Tiverton was formerly famous for its woollen manufactures; but these having declined, the making of lace was introduced, and is now extensively prosecuted. Tiverton returns two members to parliament. Pop. 9766. 14 miles N. of Exeter.

TIVERTON, a post township of the United States, in Newport county, Rhode Island.

TIVOKA, a low island in the South Pacific Ocean, 18 miles in its longest diameter. Lat. 14. 28. S. Long. 144. 56. W.

TIVERTON, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 618.—Also a bo. and pa., Devonshire. Pop. 9766.

TIVOLI, a to. of Italy, 18 miles E. by N. Rome. It is delightfully situated on an eminence covered with olives and fruit trees; but its greatest attraction now, as in former ages, consists in the falls of the Tiverone (the

ancient Anio,) which glides gently through the town, till it reaches the brink of a rock, over which it precipitates itself nearly 100 feet in one mass, and after boiling up in its narrow channel, rushes through a chasm of the rock into a cavern below. On the summit of the steep bank stands a beautiful temple, of the Corinthian order, built in the Augustan age. Near it are the remains of another ancient temple. Tivoli has a cathedral and several churches. Pop. 15,000.

TIVY, or **TOWEY**, a river of Wales, in the county of Carmarthen, which falls into Carmarthen Bay, in a large estuary.

TIXENDALE, or **TRIXENDALE**, a township of England, in Yorkshire.

TLAXCALLA, or **TLASCALLA**, a government of Mexico, in the intendency of Puebla de los Angeles. Pop. 65,000.

TLAXCALLA, the capital of the above province, on a small river. It is much decayed, and scarcely contains 3400 inhabitants. 64 miles E. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 19. 30. N. Long. 98. W.

TLEMSAN, or **TREMECEN**, the most westerly of the three provinces into which the kingdom of Algiers is divided.

TLEMSAN, or **TREMECEN**, the capital of the above province. It was once an important place; but having revolted, Hassan, then Dey of Algiers, laid it in ruins. 220 miles W.S.W. of Algiers.

TOBAGO, one of the Carribbee islands, in the West Indies, about 25 miles in length, from S.E. to N.W., and about 12 in its greatest breadth. Extent, 187 square miles. It was first settled by the Dutch, who were expelled by the Spaniards. It was then taken by the British, to whom it was ceded by the peace of 1763. In 1781 it was taken by the French, but retaken, in 1793, by the British, who have since retained it. The climate is temperate, the heat being allayed by the sea breezes. Its soil is of different kinds; but in general the mould is rich and black, and proper for producing, in the greatest plenty, whatever is raised in other parts of the West Indies. The abundance of springs upon the island contributes to its healthfulness, and its bays and creeks are so disposed as to be very commodious for all kinds of shipping. Tobago possesses almost every kind of plant that grows in the Antilles, and besides, like Trinidad, the greater part of those which are peculiar to Spanish Guiana and Cape de Paria. It also abounds in various fruits. The wild animals are peccaros, (resembling swine,) armadillos, guanoes, Indian rabbits, and badgers. Horses, cows, asses, sheep, deer, goats, and rabbits, were probably introduced by the Dutch, and have multiplied exceedingly. The feathered race are in great variety. Pop. 13,200. Lat. 11. 16. N. Long. 60. 30. W.

TOBERMORY, a thriving seaport of Scotland, in the island of Mull, Argyshire, commenced in 1788, by the British Society for

Encouraging Fisheries. It is well built, encircling the extremity of a fine bay, and has two quays. Its trade is chiefly domestic. The herring fishery is prosecuted. Pop. about 1600.

TOBOL, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which rises near the Ural mountains. It joins the Irtisch, near Tobolsk, after a course of nearly 400 miles.

TOBOLSK, the name of one of the two governments into which Asiatic Russia is divided, forming the western part of that immense territory. The eastern is called Irkutsk. On the W. the chain of the Urals separates this government from that of European Russia: it is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean, on the S. a frontier, consisting partly of desert plains, separates it from Tartary; while on the E. a varying line divides it from Irkutsk. This government includes the vast tracts watered by the Obi, the Irtisch, and the Yanisei; and within its bounds is contained most of the cultivated part of Asiatic Russia. From the banks of the Frozen Ocean, as far as Lat. 58. N., the surface presents an aspect of the most dismal sterility. A great portion of the most southerly districts, consists of steppes covered with saline lakes and marshes. The steppe of Barabinski, however, which occupies the middle between these two districts, is covered with the most luxuriant pasturage, and would be capable of high cultivation, if the country were the seat of industry and population. The Urals, through a great part of their line, produce iron and copper most abundantly; and in other parts there is an inexhaustible supply of various minerals, including no inconsiderable quantity of gold and silver. The widely extended forests and wastes of this region afford also ample opportunities of hunting. Amid all these natural advantages, Tobolsk labours under the want of water communication, by which its surplus produce could be disposed of. Pop. 685,000.

TONOLSK, a city, capital of the government of the same name, and of Asiatic Russia in general, on the river Irtisch. It is composed of two parts, the high and low town. The former is built on an elevated ridge, running parallel to the Irtisch, at a little distance; while the latter fills the level space between it and the river. The high town contains the residence of the governor, the tribunals, public offices, and the magazine of foreign merchandise. These, with two churches and a convent, are all the edifices composed of stone; the rest are of wood. The buildings being white, and the cupolas gilded, cause them, in this high situation, to make a very fine appearance from a distance. Here was formerly the citadel or kremlin. The low town may be considered as a sort of suburb, and, with the exception of a convent, is built entirely of wood. Connected with it is a large suburb, inhabited by the Tartars.

These Tartars consist of the original inhabitants of the country at the time of the conquest, mixed with some Bucharrians, who have come for the purposes of trade. The other residents are in a great measure descended of exiles sent hither by the Russia government. The largest colony ever transported hither consisted of the Swedish officers made prisoners at the battle of Pultawa. Tobolsk is a great thoroughfare for that limited trade which the situation of Siberia admits of. The most important is the one carried on, by an immense extent of land and river carriage, between European Russia and the frontier of China. The merchants from Europe arrive in spring, with their commodities destined for that distant market; and at the end of summer, the boats appear returning with their cargoes to be transported to Moscow and Petersburg. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 58. 12. N. Long. 68. 15. E.

TOBOSO, a large vil. of Spain. province of La Mancha, noted as the scene of an adventure of Don Quixote. Pop. 4000. 68 miles S.S.E. of Madrid.

TOBY'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Pennsylvania, which runs into the Alleghany, 20 miles below Franklin.

TOCANTINES, a large river which has its head waters in the interior of Brazil, lat. 19. S., and carries its waters into the Plata.

TOCAT, a large commercial city in the interior of Asia Minor, in the pashalic of Sivas. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, in a deep valley on the banks of the Jekil Irmak, the ancient Iris. It has manufactures of vessels of copper, kettles, candlesticks, blue morocco and silk stuffs; and is the centre of a very extensive inland trade to and from all parts of Asia Minor. Pop. 60,000. 40 miles N.W. of Sivas. Lat. 39. 35. N. Long. 36. 30. E.

TOCAYA, a vil. of Brazil, in Minas Novas, at the conflux of the Jigitonhonha with the Rio Grande, chiefly supported by the diamond trade. 35 miles N.E. of Tejuco.

TOCUYO, a to. of South America, in Venezuela, near the source of the river of its name. It is built in a valley, and has a well built parish church. The inhabitants have woollen manufactures; and also trade in salt, which they bring from the salt ponds of Coro. Pop. 10,200. 270 miles S.W. of Caraccas.

TOCUYO, a river of South America, which has its rise in the vicinity of Lake Maracaibo, upwards of 60 leagues from the Carribean sea, into which it is discharged, and 9 leagues E. of Coro.

TOD HEAD, a cape on the east coast of Scotland, 5 miles S. of Stonehaven.

TODDINGTON, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 1926.

TODOS SANTOS, a large and convenient bay on the coast of Brazil, and province of Bahia. It is 37 miles long from north to south; its greatest width from east to west is 27. The

eastern part of the bay lies in lat. 12. 42. S. Long. 38. 42. W.

TOFT, a hamlet, Warwickshire. Pop. 1029.

TOKAY, a to. in the north-east of Hungary, at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Theyss. It contains 4200 inhabitants, with five churches for as many different sects. It had also two monasteries, and well frequented yearly fairs. This town, though small, has attained great celebrity for its wine, which is among the finest and most expensive in Europe. 114 miles E.N.E. of Pest.

TOLEDO, a province in the central part of Spain, in New Castile, situated chiefly to the south of the Tagus. Its area is 9240 square miles. Its surface consists partly of mountain tracts, partly of elevated and extensive plains. The Alberche, the Algodar, and the Tagus, traverse the northern, and the Guadiano approaches the southern part of the province. But the pasturage is good, at least in particular situations: the flocks of sheep are numerous, and the wool of the best quality. Vines, silk, honey, wax, and fruits, adapted to the temperature, are the further products of this province. Pop. about 400,000.

TOLEDO, an ancient city in the interior of Spain, in New Castile, the chief town of the preceding province. It is situated on the sides and top of a steep hill, bathed by the Tagus. The vicinity of the hills, by concentrating the sun's rays, renders the heat in summer excessive. The houses are crowded, the streets narrow and steep, and though there are several public walks, they are at a distance from the centre of the town. Pop. 20,000, which it is evident was greater in former times, from the extent of the ruins in several parts of the town, particularly on the south side. The chief attraction in Toledo is its public edifices. The Alcazar, or palace, is a large structure at the top of a hill, built with solidity, and decorated with statues. The cathedral is of great antiquity, the original structure having been founded in the year 630, and having served as a mosque to the Moors. The hospital of Santa Cruz is an elegant building, of the 15th century; that of St John, built in the 16th, is equally rich, and in a better situation. Of Roman monuments there are here only the remains of a circus, an aqueduct, and a road. The walls, though ruinous, are of less remote date, having been erected by the Moors or the Kings of Castile. The university of Toledo, was formerly in great repute. Woollens, linens, and silks, are manufactured. Toledo swords have long been held in estimation, and fetch a high price. Toledo was successively the seat of government under the Goths, the Moors, and the Kings of Castile. 40 miles

TOLENTINO, a to. of Italy, 92 miles N.N.E. of Rome. Pop. 4000.

TOLHUS, a petty to. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the Rhine.

TOLLAND, a co. of the United States, in Connecticut.

TOLLAND, a vil. and township of the United States, Connecticut.

TOLLERTON, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire, near Minchinghampton.

TOLLESBURY, a pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 1066.

TOLMEZZO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 25 miles N.N.W. of Udina. Pop. 3000.

TOLNA, a co. in the south-west of Hungary, to the W. of the Danube. Area, 1400 square miles. Pop. 160,000.

TOLOSA, a to. of Spain, in Biscay, at the confluence of the rivulets Orio and Araxes. Its iron works are on a large scale. Pop. 4200. 32 miles E. by S. of Bilbao.

TOLU, a seaport of South America, in Carthagea, 55 miles S. of Carthagea. Lat. 9. 32. N. Long. 75. 30. W.

TOLUCA, a regularly built to. of Mexico, 23 miles S.W. of Mexico.

TOLVE, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, 70 miles E. of Salerno. Pop. 3500.

TOLZ, a to. of Bavaria, on the Iser, 26 miles S. of Munich. Pop. 2200.

TOMBIGBEE, or **TOMBECKBEE**, a river of the United States, in the Alabama territory, which joins the Alabama, 45 miles above the head of Mobile bay.

TOMBUCTOO. See **Timbuctoo**.

TOMINA, the capital of a province of the same name in South America, 55 miles E. of Chuquisaca.

TOMPKINS, a co. of the United States, in New York, formed in 1817, from a part of the counties of Seneca and Cayuga.

TOMSK, a government of Asiatic Russia. Area 29,800 square miles. Pop. 478,400.

TOMSK, the capital of the above government, on the Tom, 25 miles from its junction with the Obi. It was originally a mere wooden fort. The most considerable part of the town is built at the foot of a mountain, in an irregular manner. The kremlin, a fortress constructed in the 17th century, is almost entirely in ruins. Within its circuit, however, are the cathedral church, the tribunals, the treasury, with the magazines of furs collected as tribute. The other principal edifice is the church of the resurrection; and there are two convents, the one of monks, and the other of nuns. Tomsk is the centre of the trade in brandy, or rather whisky; and habits of drunkenness are general. Besides Russians, the place contains a great number of Tartar, Bucharian, and Kalmuc merchants. Pop. 11,000. Lat. 56. 30. N. Long. 84. 10. E.

TONBRIDGE. See **TUNBRIDGE**.

TONDERN, a to. of Denmark, duchy of Sleswick, 37 miles S.W. of Sleswick. Pop. 2800.

TONDRAY, one of the Shetland islands.

TONE, a river of England, in Somersetshire, which runs into the Parrot.

TONG, a pa. of England, in Shropshire. Pop. 510.

TONGATABOO ISLAND, one of the Friendly Islands, in the south Pacific Ocean. Tongataboo, or Tonga, is about 60 miles in circuit, somewhat oblong. The soil is everywhere prolific. The air is pure and wholesome, much sharper in the winter than might be expected. The island is in many parts high; the plantations, in the midst of which the principal houses are placed, being also very neatly enclosed. Of cultivated fruits, the principal are plantains, of which they have 15 different varieties; bread-fruit; two sorts of fruit found at Otaheite, and known there under the names of jambo and evee, the latter a kind of plum; and a vast number of shaddocks. The only quadrupeds, besides hogs, are a few rats, and some dogs, which are not natives of the place, but produced from some left by Captain Cook. Fowls, which are of a large breed, are domesticated here. The birds are in great variety and beauty. The only noxious or disgusting animals of the reptile or insect tribe are sea-snakes, scorpions, and centipedes. The inhabitants usually go unarmed; but they have weapons of a very formidable nature. The manners of the lower classes are licentious in the extreme. This island was discovered in 1643 by Tasman, a Dutch navigator. It was visited by Captain Cook in 1773, and subsequently by several British and French navigators. Lat. 21. 11. S. Long. of the middle of the island, 175. W.

TONGE, a vil. of England, in Kent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Milton. Here are the ruins of a very ancient castle.

TONGE, two hamlets and a township of England, in Lancashire and Leicestershire. Pop. 2201; 1800.

TONGE, OLD and NEW, two villages of Holland, in the island of Overflakke. Pop. 1500 and 700.

TONGELRE, a vil. of North Brabant, 18 miles S.S.E. of Bois le Duc. Pop. 900.

TONGERLOO, a to. of the Netherlands, 22 miles W. S.W. of Antwerp. Pop. 1000.

TONGERN, or **TONGRES**, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Limburg, on the Jaar, 9 miles N.N.W. of Liege. Pop. 4500.

TONGRO, a celebrated fortress, and capital of a district of the Birman empire. Lat. 18. 45. N. Long. 96. 45. E.

TONGLAND, a pa. of Scotland, in Kirkeudbrightshire. Pop. 800.

TONG-TCHOUEN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-chuen. Lat. 26. 20. N. Long. 103. 2. E.

TONGUE, a pa. of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. Pop. 2030.

TONGUE RIVER, a river of North America, which, after a course of about 500 miles, falls into the Yellowstone.

TONNAY CHARENTE, a to. of France, department of the Lower Charente, on the

river Charente, 4 miles E. of Rochefort. Pop. 2800.

TONNEINS, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Garonne. It has manufactures of woollens and cordage. Pop. 7000. 55 miles S.E. of Bourdeaux.

TONNERRE, a to. of France, department of the Yonne, on the Armencon. It contains manufactures of glass, pottery, and hats. Pop. 5000. 20 miles E. by N. of Auxerre.

TONNINGEN, a to. of Denmark, in Sleswick, near the mouth of the Eyder. Pop. 2180. 46 miles E. by N. of Heligoland.

TONORU, an ancient city of the south of India, province of Mysore, celebrated for its magnificent reservoir.

TONSBERG, a to. of Norway, province of Aggerhuus, on a bay of the Baltic, with 200 wooden houses. 42 miles S. of Christiania.

TONSE, a large river of Northern Hindostan, which has its rise in the Himalaya mountains, and joins the Jumna. Another rapid river of Hindostan, which joins the Ganges.

TOORAI ISLAND, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. 23. 25. S. Long. 210. 37. E.

TOOFOA, one of the Friendly islands, visible from Annamooka, by means of its height, and of a volcano, which almost constantly emits smoke, and sometimes stones.

TOOLJAPOOR, a to. of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad. It contains a number of Hindoo temples. Lat. 18. 17. N. Long. 76. 27. E.

TOOMBUDRA, a celebrated river of the south of India. It falls into the Krishna below Rachore.

TOORMOOZ, a city of Independent Tartary, to the north of the Oxus, 50 miles N. of Bulkh.

TOOTING, UPPER, a vil. and hamlet of England, in Surrey, near London. Pop. 2063.

TOPCLIFFE, a township of England, N.R.Y., on the Swale. The church is large and rather handsome. Pop. 2592.

TOPLITZ. *See* TOEPLITZ.

TOPPESFIELD, a pa., Essex. Pop. 1088.

TOPSCHAU, or **DOBSINA**, a to. in the north of Hungary, on a river of the same name. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the mines, in the vicinity, of copper, iron, cobalt, and quicksilver. Pop. 4500. 109 miles N.N.E. of Buda.

TOPSHAM, a m. t. and seaport of England, county of Devon, at the confluence of the Clyst and Exe. It consists chiefly of one long street, of irregular breadth. The church stands near the centre of the town, on a high cliff, which gives it a commanding prospect. The quay is spacious and commodious. Pop. 3184. 3½ miles S.S.E. of Exeter.

TOPSHAM, a township of the United States, in Orange county, Vermont.—Another in Lincoln county, Maine.

TOR, an ancient to. of Arabia, situated near the head of the Red sea. Since Suez

became the emporium of the Red sea, Tor has sunk into a village. Lat. 28. 19. N. Long. 33. 28. E.

TORBAY, a fine and commodious bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, 5 miles N.E. of Dartmouth, and formed by two capes, called Berry Point or Head, and Bob's Nose. It forms the general rendezvous of the British navy.

TORBAY, a to. and bay on the south coast of Nova Scotia.

TORCELLO, a considerable to. of Austrian Italy, delegation of Venice, in the marshy district called the Lagunes. Pop. 9000, who are partly employed in manufactures. The climate is extremely unhealthy. 7 miles N. of Venice.

TORDESILLAS, a to. of Spain, province of Leon, on the Douro, over which is a very fine bridge. Pop. 4000. 25 miles W.S.W. of Valladolid.

TORELLA, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 3 miles W.N.W. of Conza. Pop. 3300.

TORGAU, a to. of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, on the Elbe, 46 miles N.W. of Dresden. It has been the scene of several sanguinary conflicts, the most remarkable of which was the victory obtained on 11th November 1760, over the Austrians, by Frederick II. of Prussia. Pop. 6400.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises among the mountains in the province of Salamanca, and falls into the Douro on the borders of Portugal.

TORNA, the chief town of a palatinate of the same name in Hungary, 19 miles S.W. of Caschau. Pop. 1400.

TORNEA, a small but remarkable town in the north of Finland, at the north extremity of the gulf of Bothnia. It stands on an islet in the large river Tornea, and having been built by order of government (in 1620,) is regular in its streets; but the population does not exceed 700. It is a central spot for exports and imports into a wild and very thinly peopled country. The exports consist of timber, fish, rein-deer, hides, furs, and tar; the imports, of salt, snuff, tobacco, groceries, and spirits. Lat. 66. 50. 50. N. Long. 24. 6. 15. E.

TORNEA LAPPMARK, the most northerly of the six provinces of Swedish Lapland, lying between the river Tornea, Lulea Lappmark, and Norwegian Lapland.—There is a river named Tornea in Sweden, which forms the boundary between Russian and Swedish Lapland, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia below Tornea.

TORO, a to. of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. Pop. 2400.

TORO, a province in the north of Spain. Extent, 2025 square miles. Pop. 97,070.

TORO, a city of Spain, and capital of the province of the same name. It is situated on the Douro, over which is a bridge of twenty-two arches. Toro is regularly built,

with wide but very dirty streets. It contains several churches and convents, and about 7500 inhabitants, whose chief employment is cultivating or trading in wine and corn. Linen weaving is also a branch of industry. Here are the remains of an ancient Moorish castle, forming a square of 133 feet, with a round tower at each angle. 17 miles E. of Zamora.

TOROELLA, a small to. of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the river Ter.

TOROK-BETSE, or **TURKISH BETSCHE**, a large village of Hungary, on the Theyss, 28 miles N.N.E. of Peterwaradein.

TORONTAL, a county in the south of Hungary, including the western part of the Banat of Temesvar, lying along the east bank of the Theyss, and intersected by the Bega. It forms a dead flat of 2800 square miles. Pop. 214,500.

TORONTO, a flourishing city and port of Canada, on the north-west coast of Lake Ontario. No town in the province has made so rapid a progress. In 1793 its site was covered with the primeval forest. In 1794 the town was founded, and received the name of York, and three years afterwards it became the seat of government for the upper province, and continued such till 1841, when Canada was reunited into one province, and its first Parliament assembled at Kingston. In 1834 it was incorporated, and assumed the original Indian and more euphonous name of the spot—Toronto, by which it has since been called. Toronto is the seat of a presbytery in connexion with the Church of Scotland, and in 1839 it was constituted the see of a bishop of the English church. The streets are spacious, and regularly disposed at right angles. The houses were originally constructed of wood, but it is in course of being rapidly superseded by brick, and even stone begins to come into use. The public buildings are well suited to their object. The new college consists of five neat brick buildings, the central one being surmounted by a dome. The harbour is formed by a long narrow peninsula, inclosing a circular basin about a mile and a half in diameter, affording spacious and secure accommodation for shipping. Great improvements upon the city have been made, or are in progress. Thus gas-works were opened in 1842; the streets are in the course of being drained; arrangements have been entered into for procuring a plentiful supply of pure water; and a large piece of ground has been enclosed in order to its being laid out as a public garden. This place did not show much increase till of late years. It long remained inferior to Kingston, and so recently as 1831 was supposed to contain only 4000 inhabitants. In the end of 1841, however, the population had increased to 14,600, exclusive of military and 400 emigrants, as was stated by the mayor in a charge delivered at that time to the grand jury of the sessions

of his court. The patriotic functionary added this just remark:—"It is true that we cannot boast of magnificent ruins, ivy-crowned towers, or romantic scenery; but we have that which, to us, is far more valuable, a good harbour, a flourishing commerce, substantial edifices, with nearly all the comforts and most of the luxuries of cities whose ages are unknown."

TOROPEZ, a to. of European Russia, government of Pskov, on the Toropa. It has a cathedral, 13 parish churches, and two monasteries. Toropez is an ancient town, extremely well situated for carrying on trade. Pop. about 13,500. 245 miles S. of St Petersburg.

TOROSAY, a pa., Argyleshire. Pop. 1889.

TOROX, a to. of Spain, on the coast of Granada. Pop. 2800.

TORPENHOW, a pa., Cumberland. Pop. 1032.

TORPHICHEN, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire. Pop. 1307.

TORQUAY, a village of England, situate in the cove of Torbay, in Devonshire. This place is much resorted to by invalids, on account of the purity and mildness of the climate. Pop. about 6000. 18½ miles S. by E. of Exeter.

TORQUEMADA, a to. of Spain, in Leon. Pop. 2500.

TORRE, a to. of Piedmont. It has a population of 2100, and manufactures of silk, thread, and chamois leather.

TORRE DEL GRECO, a to. of Italy, at the foot of Vesuvius. Pop. 16,000, who are employed chiefly in fishing, navigation, and the culture of the vine. Torre del Greco was destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1794, and still presents, in its scattered houses, half-buried churches, and streets almost choked up with lava, a striking picture of the ravages of the volcano. 9 miles E.S.E. of Naples.

TORRE DELLA NUNCIATA, a to. of Italy, near the foot of Vesuvius, 12 miles E.S.E. of Naples. Pop. 3500.

TORRE DE MONCORVA, a to. of Portugal, 87 miles E. of Oporto. Pop. 2000.

TORRE DE LAS SALINAS, a to. of Spain, province of Valencia, 20 miles S.E. of Orihuela.

TORRE VELHA, a fort in Portugal, at the mouth of the Tagus, 3 miles W. by S. of Lisbon.

TORRE XIMENO, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia. Pop. 4000.

TORRENTE, a to. of Spain, 5 miles S.W. of Valencia. Pop. 5400.

TORRES STRAITS, straits in the Eastern seas, which separate the islands of Papua and New Holland.

TORRES VEDRAS, a very old town of Portuguese Estremadura, 25 miles N.N.W. of Lisbon. Pop. 2300. Here are the famous lines behind which the Duke of Wellington

collected his army to await the French, in the darkest period of the Peninsular war.

TORRICELLA, a to. of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. Pop. 3000.

TORRICELLA, a to. of Italy, 10 miles N. by W. of Parma.

TORRINGTON, a m. t. of England, county of Devon, situated on an eminence, which forms the eastern bank of the river Towridge, over which is a stone bridge of four arches. It has some alms-houses, a charity school, and some manufactures of woollen. Pop. 3093. 10 miles S. by W. of Barnstaple, 194 miles W. by S. of London.

TORRISDALE, a village of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire.

TORRYBURN, a parish and village of Scotland, Fifeshire, 4 miles S.W. of Dunfermline. Pop. of the parish, 1436.

TORSCHALLA, a to. of Sweden, 46 miles W. of Stockholm. Pop. 500.

TORSCHOK, a to. of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Tverza, which divides it into two parts. It has manufactures of woollen, linen, and other coarse goods; also some ornamental articles, such as caps, embroidered purses after the Turkish fashion. The churches are numerous. Pop. 16,400. 45 miles N.W. of Tver.

TORTHORWALD, a parish and village of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. Pop. 1320.

TORTOLA, the principal of the Virgin islands, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ wide. Pop. 7731. Lat. 18. 27. N. Long. 64. 40. W.

TORTONA, a to. of Italy, in the Sardinian states, near the Scrivia. It has a traffic in corn and wine. Pop. 8500. 56 miles E.S.E. of Turin.

TORTORICI, a to. of Sicily, Val di Demona. Pop. 3000.

TORTOSA, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro. It is divided into the old and new towns, both surrounded with walls. Pop. 16,700. 93 miles S.E. of Saragossa.

TORTOSA, a seaport of Syria, formerly called Orthosia. Nothing now remains of the old city except a church, which bears marks of great magnificence. 35 miles N. of Tripoli.

TORTUGA, an island of the north Atlantic Ocean, about 6 miles from the north coast of the island of Hispaniola, about 60 miles in circumference.

TORTUGA SALADA, an uninhabited island in the Carribean sea, about 36 miles in circumference. Lat. 11. 7. N. Long. 64. 30. W.

TORWORTH, a hamlet of England, in Nottinghamshire.

TOSA, a river in the north of Italy, which falls into the Lago Maggiore.

TOSA, a seaport to. of Catalonia, 23 miles S.S.E. of Gerona. Pop. 2600.

TOSCOLANA, a to. of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. Pop. 3250.

TOSSIDE, a hamlet of England, W.R.Y.

Tosz, a small but rapid river of the Swiss canton of Zurich, which falls into the Rhine.

TOTANA, a to. of Spain, in Murcia, 15 miles E.N.E. of Lorca. Pop. 8500.

TOTHAM, GREAT, a pa., Essex. Pop. 696.

TOTHEA, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Pescotter.

TOTLEY, a township of England, in Derbyshire, 8 miles N.W. by N. of Chesterfield.

TOTMA, a to. of Russia, on the Suchona. Pop. 3000.

TOTNESS, a m. t. of England, in Devonshire, on the Dart. The church is a handsome structure, having a well proportioned tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles. Totness also contains a town hall and a school-house. It sends two members to parliament. The woollen trade is rapidly increasing. Pop. 3442. 24 miles S.S.W. of Exeter.

TOTON, or **TOUETON**, a hamlet of England, in Nottinghamshire.

TOTTERIDGE, a pa., Hertfordshire. Pop. 595.

TOUCY, a to. of France, department of the Yonne. Pop. 2000.

TOUGH, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 828.

TOUL, a town of France, department of Meurthe, on the Moselle. The cathedral is a fine edifice. Pop. about 7500. 14 miles W. of Nancy.

TOULON, a town of France, department of the Saone and Loire, 22 miles S.S.W. of Autun. Pop. 1600.

TOULON, a well known seaport in the south-east of France, department of the Var, in a bay of the Mediterranean. It is built at the foot of a ridge of lofty mountains, which shelter it from the north; and is surrounded with ramparts, ditches, and bastions, and defended by a fine citadel, and a number of forts and batteries, distributed on the neighbouring eminences. The town is divided into two parts, the old and the new. The former is ill built; but the New town is better built, containing the public structures erected by Louis XIV.; several straight streets, and a square, or rather oblong, called the Champ de Caille, and used for exercising the garrison. Toulon has no river; but several streamlets, descending from the neighbouring mountains, supply the fountains constructed in different parts of the town. The principal public buildings are the town hall, the hotel de l'intendance, and the churches and hospitals. Toulon has long been one of the chief stations of the French navy, being on the Mediterranean what Brest is on the Atlantic. It has two ports. The Old port is a basin, not large, but commodious, surrounded with a handsome quay. The New port is one of the finest in Europe, and is said to be capable of containing 200 sail of the line. The road-side is spacious, and communicates with the outer port by a narrow passage. The passage by which the two ports communicate with each other is also narrow. The arsenal, situated along the side of the New port, is a large edifice, well filled with arms, naval

stores, and every requisite for the equipment of vessels. Here are docks for ship-building; storehouses for timber; manufactures of canvass, cordage, ship-anchors, &c. Toulon has some trade in wine, oil, silk, and fruit of different kinds. The manufactures are limited to soap, glass, hats, and caps. The tunny fishery is extensive. Toulon was occupied by the British in 1793, and was afterwards taken by the Republicans. Pop. 35,322. 30 miles S.E. of Marseilles.

TOULON SUR ARROUX, a to. of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Pop. 2150.

TOULOUSE, a to. of France, department of the Upper Garonne, on the right bank of the Garonne. The buildings are almost all of brick; even the town walls are of that material. Of the streets, a few are tolerably broad; others are winding and irregular. The squares are here, as in most other French towns, very small, so that the chief embellishments of the place consist in the public promenades, the river, the quays, and the bridge over the Garonne, the last a fine structure, 810 feet in length, and 72 in breadth. Toulouse is of high antiquity, having been a Roman station. It has a number of public edifices; a cathedral, handsome, though somewhat irregular; and several churches, among which that of the Cordeliers is noted for its cavern, and that of St Saturnin for its relics. The town hall is large, and its façade forms the side of the square called Place Royale. In one of its apartments are the busts of all the eminent natives of Toulouse since the days of the Romans. The other buildings worth notice are, the university, which is well frequented, the residence of the archbishop, the hospital, the mint, the exchange, and the theatre. In antiquities, Toulouse presents only the remains of an amphitheatre, and some traces of an aqueduct. It contains a museum, a public library, a botanical garden, and an observatory. The manufactures consist of silks, woollens, leather, linen. There are also a pottery, copper works, and a cannon foundry. It is noted for an obstinate battle, fought 10th April 1814, between the British under Wellington, and the French under Soult. Pop. 77,372. 150 miles S.E. of Bourdeaux.

TOUR, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 1700.

TOUR D'ARQUES, a vil. of France, department of Vaucluse. Pop. 2250.

TOUR LA VILLE, a to. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 3700.

TOURNANS, a to. of France, department of the Seine and Marne. Pop. 1827.

TOURNAY, a large to. of the Netherlands, province of Hainault. It is traversed by the Scheldt, on one side of which is a broad and handsome quay, almost the only embellishment of the town, which in general is ill built and gloomy. The public buildings are, a cathedral, the abbey of St Martin, and an hospital; also a lycee, a central school, and a public library.

It has manufactures of carpets, stockings, caps, &c. Tournay was formerly strongly fortified, and had one of the finest citadels in Europe, which was leveled by the French in the middle of the 18th century. Pop. 25,100.

TOURNON, a to. of France, department of the Ardeche, near the Rhone, 60 miles S.E. of Lyons. Pop. 4174.

TOURNUS, a to. of France, department of the Saone and Loire, on the Saone. Pop. 5314.

TOURS, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 2200.

TOURS, a city of France, capital of the department of the Indre and Loire, on the Loire, over which is an elegant bridge, 1400 feet in length, a little above the spot where that river is joined by the Cher. The city is of an oblong form, and lies parallel to the course of the Loire. Part of the houses are low in structure; another portion is very different, having been rebuilt in a beautiful manner. This part includes the Rue Neuve or Rue Royale, a street of great elegance; the houses in it being built of stone, like those of Bath, and on a uniform plan, which in a continental town is rare. At some distance, but in the same line, is the bridge over the Cher; and as the great walk called the Mall extends in a line with the bridge and the Rue Neuve, nothing can be finer than the entrance into Tours, either from the north or south. The smaller streets to the right and left of the Rue Neuve are narrow and gloomy. Its metropolitan church is remarked for its lofty spires, its ingenious clock, and its library. Tours was the scene of the repulse of the Saracens by Charles Martel in 732; and in subsequent ages, its castle, built on a rock, served more than once as a place of refuge for the royal family, in times of commotion. The town hall and the theatre are good provincial buildings; the other public structures are the residence of the archbishop, the hotel de l'intendance, the Jesuits' college, the Benedictine abbey. Here are also a race-course, a botanical garden, and a museum. The principal manufacture is of silk. The other manufactures are woollens and leather; but the trade of the town is inconsiderable. Tours is a great resort of travellers, as well from the elegance of the town as the beauty of the surrounding country. Its environs contain a greater number of neat country houses than is common in French towns. Pop. 26,669. 145 miles S.S.W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 23. 46. N. Long. 0. 40. 38. E.

TOURVES, a vil. of France, department of the Var, 22 miles N. of Toulon. Pop. 2800.

TOVARRA, a to. of Spain, 53 miles N.N.W. of Murcia. Pop. 3000.

TOWCESTER, a handsome m. t. of England, in North Hampshire, situated on the banks of two streams, over which are three bridges. The town consists chiefly of one long and very broad street. It has manufactures of lace and silk. Pop. 2671. 29 miles S. of Northampton.

TOWEDNAOK, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 737.

TOWIE, a pa., Aberdeenshire. Pop. 728.

TOWLSTON, a township of England, W. R. Y.

TOWNSHEND, two post townships of the United States, in Massachusetts and Vermont.

TOWRIDGE, or TORRIDGE, a river of England, county of Devon. It rises in the heights of Dartmoor, and, running south-west, falls into Bideford bay, at the mouth of the Bristol channel.

TOWNSTAL, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1246.

TOWTON, a vil. of England, in Yorkshire, three miles S. E. of Tadcaster.

TOWN, a pa., Merionethshire. Pop. 2694.

TOWNNY, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Dowy.

TRACHENBERG, a to. of Prussian Silesia, 24 miles N. of Breslau. Pop. 2000.

TRADEWATER, a river of the United States, in Ohio.

TRAETTA, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Pop. 3500.

TRACARTH, a river of Wales, in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Melta.

TRAFALGAR, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, opposite to Cape Esparte, noted for a great victory gained 21st October 1805, by Lord Nelson, over the combined fleets of France and Spain. Lat. 36. 10. N. Long. 68. W.

TRAGONISI, a small uninhabited island of European Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, two miles from Myconi.

TRAHIGUERA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 2000.

TRAINA, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the Traina, 30 miles W.N.W. of Catania. Pop. 6300.

TRAJANOPOLI, a to. of European Turkey, in Rumania, on the Maritza. Pop. 15,000. 35 miles S. of Adrianople.

TRALEE, a to. of Ireland, county of Terry, near a small river which discharges itself into the bay of Tralee. The jail and court-house form one side of a square in the centre of the town. The parish church is a plain and commodious structure. Tralee sends one member to parliament. Pop. 9568. 144 miles S.W. of Dublin.

TRAMEYES, a to. of France, department of the Saone and Loire. Pop. 1800.

TRAMONTI, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Pop. 2900.

TRAMORE, a neat vil. of Ireland, county of Waterford, situated on a bay in St George's channel. It is much resorted to as a bathing quarter, and has a neat assembly-room for its numerous fashionable visitors. Pop. 2224. 8 miles S. of Waterford.

TRAMUTOLA, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 28 miles N.E. of Policastro. Pop. 4000.

TRANCOSE, a to. of Portugal, province of Beira, 9 miles W. of Pinhel. Pop. 2000.

TRANENT, a pa. and m. t. of Scotland, in

Haddingtonshire. Pop. 3260. 9 miles E. of Edinburgh.

TRANI, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, on the Adriatic. The cathedral is adorned with marble pillars, a magnificent tower, and a variety of paintings. The principal square is handsome, and the castle has a claim to the notice of the traveller. Pop. 14,000. 125 miles E. by N. of Naples.

TRANMORE, a to., Cheshire. Pop. 1168.

TRANQUEBAR, a seaport to. of India, in the Carnatic, at one of the mouths of the Carveri. It was acquired by the Danes in 1616, and it still belongs to them. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 11. N. Long. 79. 55. E.

TRANSYLVANIA, a large province of the Austrian empire, bounded N. and W. by Hungary, and E. and S. by European Turkey. Its form is oblong. Area, 24,420 square miles. The Carpathian mountains surround Transylvania on the east, the south, and partly on the north; and as lateral chains branching off from this range cross the country in every direction, the greatest part of it consists of alternate mountains and valleys, with few extensive plains. The principal rivers are the Moros, the Samos, and the Aluta; the Aranyos, the Lapos, the Sajo, and the two Kokels, are of inferior size. In the mountains are found marble, jasper, porphyry, slate, limestone, coal, sulphur, and petroleum. Rock-salt is found in many spots. This country has also mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, and even gold. In the mountains are dug up precious stones, such as topazes, chrysolites, garnets, opals, &c. Mineral springs are abundant. Wheat, oats, barley, and other corn, are the chief products. For maize or for vines, there is hardly sufficient heat. Manufactures and trade are extremely backward. The exports are timber, metals, and a few manufactures. The imports are wool, cotton, skins, and a variety of manufactured articles from Vienna. As to religion, the followers of the Greek church, comprising the Wallachians, Greeks, Bulgarians, and even Gipsies, are by far the most numerous. Next come the Catholics, among whom are ranked the Hungarians, and most of the Szeklers. Education has made little progress in this country. There is at Clausenburg an academy, on a plan somewhat similar to the German universities. The large or central schools throughout the principality are only eight in number; and there are only seven grammar schools. Pop. in 1836, 2,250,000.

TRAP, a vil. of the United States, in Frederick county, Maryland.

TRAPANI, the ancient Drepanum, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, situated on a tongue of land projecting into the sea. It is of importance, both as a naval, military, and commercial position; and is better built than most towns of the island. The harbour is good. Trapani is one of the most commercial towns in Sicily. Its exports consist chiefly of salt,

soda, coral, and alabaster. Pop. 24,350. 40 miles W. of Palermo.

TRAQUAIR, a pa. of Scotland, Peebles-shire. Pop. 643.

TRAS LOS MONTES, a province occupying the north-east of Portugal, and extending in a form nearly square, having to the south the course of the Douro, to the north the Spanish province of Galicia. Area, 5500 square miles. It is a mountainous country. Corn is cultivated; also fruits of various kinds; but the chief commodity is wine. The chief rivers are the Sabor, the Tua, the Caroa, and the Tamega, large streams, flowing with rapidity from the mountains, and ill fitted for navigation. Pop. 318,665.

TRAU, a to. of Austrian Dalmatia, with a harbour, on the coast of the Adriatic. It stands on an islet, having on the one side the mainland, with which it is connected by a bridge, and on the other the island of Bua. Pop. 6300. 14 miles W. by N. of Spalatro.

TRAUN, a river of Upper Austria, which rises in Styria, and joins the Danube.

TRAUNSTEIN, a to. of Bavaria, on the Traun. It has extensive salt-works. Pop. 2500. 48 miles E. by S. Munich.

TRAUTENAU, a to. of Bohemia, 72 miles E.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2100.

TRAVAGLIATO, a to. of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese. Pop. 2000.

TRAVANCORE, a province, situated at the south-west extremity of Hindostan, between the 8th and 10th degrees of N. Lat. To the north it is bounded by the territories of the Cochin rajah, on the south and west by the sea, and on the east by a range of woody mountains which divide it from the British district of Tinnevely. Its length may be estimated at 140 miles, by 40 in breadth. It produces grain, sago, sugar, salt, pepper, cardamums, cocoa-nuts, cassia, frankincense, and other aromatic drugs. Besides other animals, the wild buffalo, tigers, and elephants, are found in the vicinity of the woods. Its timber forests are also a valuable source of revenue.

TRAVANCORE, the ancient capital of the above mentioned province, but much decayed since the rajah removed his residence. Lat. 8. 25. N. Long. 77. 33. E.

TRAVE, a river of Denmark, which, passing Lubeck, falls into the Baltic, near the small town of Travemunde.

TRAVEMUNDE, a to. of Germany, at the mouth of the Trave, belonging to the city of Lubeck, to which it serves as a port. 8 miles N.E. of Lubeck.

TRAYNICK, a to. of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 74 miles N. by E. of Spalatro. Pop. 8000.

TRAWDEN FOREST, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 2853.

TRAWS-FYNYDD, a pa., Merionethshire. Pop. 1450.

TRAYAN GLASE and TRAYAN MAWR, two hamlets, Breconshire. Pop. 703; 634.

TREADHAVEN, a river of the United States, in Maryland. It joins the Choptank.

TREBIA, a river of Italy, duchy of Parma, which falls into the Po, above Piacenza. It is noted as the scene of Hannibal's second victory over the Romans, and was also the scene of Suwarrow's victory over the French in 1799.

TREBISOND, a fortified city of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea. It is very ancient, and was known under the appellation of Trapezus. The houses are mean and comfortable. Pop. 15,000, Turks, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, Georgians, Mingrelians, Circassians, and Tartars. The principal exports are silk and cotton stuffs, fruit, and wine. The imports are sugar, coffee, and woollen cloths, from Constantinople; corn, salt, and iron, from the Crimea and Mingrelia. There are 18 large mosques, 8 khans, 5 baths, and 10 small Greek churches, governed by a despot or metropolitan. The besestein is a huge square structure, with two small windows on each face, probably erected by the Genoese as a powder magazine. Lat. 37. 23. N. Long. 39. 43. E.

TREBITSCH, a to. of Moravia, on the Igla-wa. Pop. 3700.

TREDDINGTON, a pa., Worcestershire. Pop. 1036.

TREETON, a pa., W.R.Y. Pop. 680.

TREF EGLWIS, a pa., Montgomeryshire. Pop. 1820.

TREFDRATH, a pa., Anglesey. Pop. 835.

TREFORT, a large vil. of France, 11 miles N.E. of Bourg. Pop. 2300.

TREFURT, a to. of Prussian Saxony, on a hill near the Werra, 29 miles S.S.E. of Göttingen. Pop. 1800.

TREGANNON, a to. of Wales, county of Cardigan, on the Berwin, which joins the Tive a little lower down.

TREGONY, a m. t. and very decayed borough of England, in the co. of Cornwall, on the Fal. Pop. 1127. 248 miles W.S.W. of London.

TREGUIER, a to. of France, in Brittany, department of the Cotes du Nord, 50 miles N.W. of St Brieux. Pop. 3100.

TREGUNEC, a vil. of France, department of Finisterre. Pop. 2400.

TREGUNNO, a hamlet of England, in the parish of St Breage, near Helstone.

TREGYNON, a pa., Montgomeryshire. Pop. 740.

TREIGNAC, a small to. of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 2000.

TREIGNY, a to. of France, department of the Yonne. Pop. 1800.

TREISAM, a small river of Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, and falls into the Rhine.

TREISHNISH or TRESHUNISH ISLES, a cluster of small islands of Scotland, in the Hebrides, belonging to Argyshire. Lat. 56. 30. N. Long. 6. 25. E.

TRELEACH-AR-BETTWS, a pa., Carmarthenshire. Pop. 1565.

TRELLECK, a pa., Monmouthshire. Pop. 1110.

TRELON, a to. of French Flanders, with 1000 inhabitants.

TREMADOCK, a m. t. of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, recently built, chiefly through the efforts of Mr Madocks, who having obtained a grant from the crown, has recovered a vast tract of land from the sea. 20 miles from Carnarvon.

TREMBLADE, a to. of France, department of the Lower Charente. Pop. 2500.

TREMENTINE, a to. of France, department of the Maine and Loire. Pop. 1700.

TREMITI ISLANDS, called by the ancients *Diomedis Insule*, three petty islands in the Adriatic. Lat. 42. 10. N. Long. 15. 30. E.

TREMOUILLE, a to. of France, department of La Vendée. Pop. 800.

TREMSBUTTEL, a vil. of Denmark, 18 miles N.E. of Hamburg.

TREMUDA, a river of Guatemala, which runs north.

TRENDLE, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Pitminster, Somersetshire.

TRENT, one of the largest rivers in England, rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, to the west of Leek, and flows past Trentham, to which it gives name, and from thence to Burton in Derbyshire, when it becomes navigable. It winds round the town of Nottingham, giving fertility to an immense range of meadows, bounded by villas, villages, and comfortable farms. After a course of nearly 200 miles, it falls into the Humber.

TRENT, a city of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Adige, not far from the borders of Italy. It stands in a small but delightful valley among the Alps. It has manufactures of silk, and cultivates vines and tobacco. The public buildings are, the palace of the archbishop, and the cathedral, a Gothic structure, not remarkable for its size or beauty. The great feature in the history of Trent is the Council, an assemblage of Catholic prelates which took place in it from all parts of Europe, in 1545. Pop. 9850. 85 miles S. of Inspruck.

TRENTHAM, a pa., and to., Staffordshire. Pop. 2344; 631.

TRENTON, a handsome to. of the United States, and the capital of the state of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, on the Delaware, opposite the falls, where there is a bridge across the river. It contains a state-house, a jail, the banks, an academy, two large cotton manufactories, and four churches. 30 miles N.E. of Philadelphia.—2d. The capital of Jones county, North Carolina, on the Trent. The name also of several townships.

TRENTSCHIN, the chief place of a palatinate of the same name in Hungary, 87 miles N.E. of Vienna. Pop. 3100.

TREPORT, a to. of France, department of the Lower Seine. Pop. 2000.

TREPTOW, OLD, a to. of Pomerania, on the Tollen-see, 42 miles S. of Stralsund. Pop. 2000.

TREPTOW AM REGA, or NEW TREPTOW, a to. of Pomerania, on the Rega, 53 miles N.N.E. of Stettin. Pop. 3400.

TRESCO, one of the Scilly Islands, situated to the west of Annet. It contains about 40 families, and is extremely fertile.

TRETS, a to. of France, department of the mouth of the Rhone, 20 miles N.E. of Marseilles. Pop. 3000.

TREVENNEN'S ISLAND, the southernmost of the Marquesas, in the south Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9. 14. S. Long. 220. 21. E.

TREVES, a district or government of the Prussian States, comprising the south-west part of the province of the Lower Rhine. It consists of part of the old electorate of Treves, and a small portion of the duchy of Luxemburg, along with some other petty districts in the county of Spanheim, the principality of Saarbruck, and the bishopric of Mentz. Area, 2480 square miles. Pop. 290,000.

TREVES, or TRIERS, the most ancient, and one of the most celebrated cities in Germany, in the centre of a large valley lying along the Moselle. The chief buildings are the elector's palace, now turned into barracks; and the church of Notre Dame, built about the year 1240, and affording a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The cathedral is remarkable only for its altars, its marble gallery, and the uncommon size of the stones with which it is built. The environs of the town abound with gardens, and present prospects not unworthy of a comparison with Switzerland. It has manufactures of woollens, cotton, and leather. One branch of industry is the building of boats for the navigation of the Moselle. There is also some export of Moselle wine. This place was anciently a Roman town, and few are richer in Roman antiquities: coins, medals, and inscriptions, are frequently dug up. The piers of the bridge on the Moselle are the work of either the Romans or Gauls. The university of Treves was founded in 1454, and greatly extended in 1722. After 1794, it was converted by the French into a central school. Pop., including the adjacent villages, 14,723. 70 miles W. by S. of Mentz.

TREVETHON WITH PONT-Y-POOL, a pa., Monmouthshire. Pop. 10,280.

TREVICO, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Pop. 2500.

TREVISO, a delegation of the Austrian kingdom of Lombardy. Extent 721 square miles. Pop. 251,600.

TREVISO, the capital of the above delegation, stands on the Sile and Piave-Sella, at their confluence. It is surrounded with a rampart, and tolerably well built; the streets, though irregularly laid out, are wide and well paved, and most of the houses have colonnades

or piazzas in front. Here is a large public square, a great number of churches, monasteries, and convents, four hospitals, a castle, and a theatre. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs; likewise of cutlery. Pop. 15,100. 20 miles N. by W. of Venice.

TREVoux, a to. of France, department of the Ain, on the Saone, 14 miles N. of Lyons. Pop. 2559.

TREYSA, an old to. of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, on the Schwalm, 30 miles S.S.W. of Cassel. Pop. 1900.

TRIBAU, or **MORAWSKA TRZEBOWA**, a to. of Moravia, on the Trzebowka. Pop. 3100.

TRIBOLI, or **TEREBOLI**, a to. of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea. It contains 400 families, and has two handsome khans. 72 miles E. of Trebisond.

TRICALA, anciently called Tricea, a to. of European Turkey, in Rumania, 30 miles W. of Larissa. Pop. 8000.

TRICARICO, a small to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 75 miles E. of Salerno.

TRICHINOPOLY, a celebrated city and fortress of the south of India, on the Cavery, opposite the island of Seringam, famous for its magnificent Hindoo temples. From the year 1751 to 1755, Trichinopoly was several times besieged by the French and other allies, but was saved by the assistance of the British under Lawrence, and other gallant officers. It is situated on a hill or rock about 350 feet high, and was esteemed impregnable by the natives. It contains a palace, a mosque, and two temples. Lat. 10. 50. N. Long. 78. 50. E.

TRIEL, a to. of France, 20 miles W. by N. of Paris. Pop. 1900.

TRIESCH, a to. of Moravia, 6 miles S.W. of Iglaue. Pop. 2900.

TRIESTE, a province of the Austrian empire, containing the southern half of Illyria, and bordering on the Adriatic, Croatia, and the government of Laybach. Its extent is 4972 square miles, and its population 598,970. The principal rivers are the Karst, the Capella, and the Merslawoditza. The Save forms the northern boundary. The rivers that run into the sea are the Isonzo and the Queto.

TRIESTE, a circle of the above province.

TRIESTE, a large and thriving seaport of the Austrian dominions, the capital of a district in the Illyrian territory, near the north-west extremity of the gulf of Venice. The old town stands on a hill, with a castle on the top; the new town is on level ground, intersected by a canal, and built with neatness and regularity. Trieste has good streets, and a number of commodious buildings, but few that are large or striking except the cathedral, the church that formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and the theatre: the cathedral is an ancient, the theatre a modern building. Among the public institutions are an Episcopal chapter, a school, a society of arts and

sciences, a public library, a large hospital, and two lazarettos for performing quarantine. Trieste is almost the only seaport for a very large tract of country, the south of Germany, the Illyrian provinces, and part of the Sclavonian. Among the exports are the produce of the mines of Idria, and even of Hungary; linen, tobacco, woollens from different parts of the Austrian dominions; also printed cottons from Switzerland. The imports consist of cotton wool, hides, raisins, silks, rice, oil from the Levant; wheat, chiefly from Odessa; sugar, coffee, and other tropical products from the West Indies and Brazil. The trade of the Adriatic is conducted in barks of 40 to 100 tons; these and much larger vessels enter with ease the inlet, in the form of a canal, which leads from the sea into the town, and has on each side quays for vessels to load and unload. The harbour dues are inconsiderable. Each of the trading nations of Europe has a consul here. Ship-building is carried on here with activity. The neighbourhood of Trieste produces great quantities of quicksilver, of which considerable shipments are made to South America and other places. There are also some extensive manufactures of glass ware and wrought iron in the vicinity of Trieste; of these, there is considerable exportation to the Levant and Barbary. The manufactures are sugar refining, the making of white lead, soap, leather, paper, and wax. At some distance from the town are salt-works. Trieste is built on or near the site of the Roman colony of Tergetse; and there are some remains of the aqueduct which brought water to it from a distance of six miles. Pop. 58,600. The great majority are Catholics; but places of worship are allowed to Protestants, Greeks, and Jews, also to Armenians. 212 miles S.S.W. of Vienna. Lat. 40. 43. N. Long. 12. 58. 30. E.

TRIGNO, a river of Italy, kingdom of Naples.

TRILLO, a small to. of Spain, province of Madrid, on the Tagus, now a miserable village. 68 miles E.N.E. of Madrid.

TRIM, chief to. of the county of Eastmeath, Ireland, on the Boyne. It was formerly walled and defended by a strong castle. Here are the ruins of different friaries, and of a large castle. Pop. 3282.

TRINCOMALEE, a to., fortress, and excellent harbour of Ceylon, on the north-east side of the island. The town is of greater extent than Columbo, but contains fewer houses, and much less population. The fort is very strong, and commands the principal bays, particularly the entrance to the harbour. It has also a citadel, called Fort Ostenburgh, erected on a cliff which projects into the sea. The harbour, from its convenient situation, is of great consequence to a maritime power. The expectations that were formed of this place by the British government have, however, not been realized. Few inhabitants have been collected, provisions are scarce, and there is

nothing to attract merchants to settle here. The first settlers were the Portuguese. It was taken from them by the Dutch, with whom it remained till the year 1782, when it was captured by the British; but a very inadequate garrison having been left to defend it, it was taken with great ease by the French under Admiral Suffrein, who restored it to the Dutch. In the year 1795 it was taken by the British, after a siege of three weeks, and has ever since remained in their possession. Lat. 8. 32. N. Long. 81. 17. E.

TRINISIA, or TRINASUS, a small to. of European Turkey, in the Morea, 22 miles S. of Sparta.

TRING, a neat m. t. of England, in Hertfordshire. The church is a venerable Gothic structure, with a square tower. Pop. 3488. 22 miles W. of Hertford.

TRINIDAD, the largest of the windward West India Islands, opposite the coast of Cumana, from which it is separated by the gulf of Paria. At its southern and northern extremities, however, Trinidad approaches to within 18 or 20 miles of the American continent. The island is of an irregular square form, having two points stretching to the west from its north and south corners. It is 79 miles long, and 56 miles broad; extent, 2020 square miles. It is full of forests, abounding in the finest woods, and yields sugar, cocoa, indigo, tobacco, cinnamon, and cloves. The island has extensive savannahs, on which great numbers of cattle, horses, and mules are fed in common. The woods abound with game, amongst which are deer, the iapor laba, the cuenza, a species of wild hog, of exquisite flavour, and a variety of others. Among the feathered tribe are the wild turkey, the ramier, the parrot, &c. The lake Brea, or of pitch, is a wonderful phenomenon; it consists of about 150 acres, and is capable of supplying all the naval dockyards of England, if not Europe. The north side of the island is a continued ridge of hilly mountains, from which abundance of the finest and clearest streams issue on both sides. Another ridge of hills commences at L'Ebranche on the east side, and runs in a south-west course. The mornings and evenings in Trinidad are delightful, and the nights cool and refreshing, although the heat is great during the day. Upon the whole, the island is fully as healthy as any part of the new world, and many are the instances of people arriving at extreme old age. The climate of Trinidad is less moist than that of Guiana, and not so dry as that of Cumana. During the spring, the thermometer is usually in the day-time at 80 degrees of Fahrenheit, and during the night it falls to 60 degrees, and sometimes even to 50 degrees, in tolerably elevated spots. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus on 31st July 1498, but was not taken possession of by the Spaniards till 1588, when their establishment on it was preceded by the almost total destruc-

tion of the Indians. The full importance of this colony, however, was not discovered till the year 1783, when an edict was issued, inviting all the traders and navigators of the nations which were at peace with Spain to frequent the island, placing but a few restrictions on its commerce, which could be easily eluded. In consequence of this liberal policy, new colonists crowded from Europe. The inhabitants increased so rapidly, that though in 1783 the whole amounted only to 2763, they were estimated six years afterwards at 2151 whites, 4467 people of colour, 10,000 negroes, and 2200 Indians; total, 18,918. The encouragements granted to commerce and agriculture soon changed the face of the island; and where a short time before were only some miserable huts of fishermen, there arose, in the short space of four years, a town regularly built, which became one of the most commercial in the new world, justly meriting the name of Port Spain from the mother country. In 1797 the island capitulated to a British force, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, without any resistance; and since that time it has remained in the hands of Great Britain. Pop. 45,236. The north-east point of the island is in Lat. 10. 51. N. Long. 60. 55. 25. W.

TRINIDAD, a city on the south side of the island of Cuba, and on the shore of a river of the same name, with a celebrated port, at which is carried on a traffic in sugar and tobacco, both of excellent quality. Lat. 21. 42. N. Long. 80. 6. W.—2d, A city of Guatemala, province of Costa Rica, 82 miles E.S.E. of Guatemala. Lat. 13. 46. N. Long. 90. 15. W.—3d, A to. of the kingdom of Guatemala, province of Sonsonate, 162 miles from Guatemala.—Also various rivers and settlements in South America.

TRINITY, or TRINIDAD, a river of Mexico, which takes its rise in Louisiana, and discharges itself into Galvestan's bay, in Lat. 29. 30. N.

TRINITY, or LA TRINITE, a seaport to. of the island of Martinico, with a good harbour. It is a thriving place. Lat. 14. 53. N. Long. 61. 8. W.

TRINITY GASK, a pa. of Scotland, in Perthshire. Pop. 620.

TRINO, a to. of Piedmont, on the Po. Its only buildings worth notice are the churches. Pop. 6200. 28 miles E.N.E. of Turin.

TRINOMALEE, a to. and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. Lat. 12. 11. N. Long. 79. 17. E.

TRIPALL, a river of England, Northumberland. It joins the South Tyne.

TRIPETTY, a to. of India, in the Carnatic, containing a celebrated Hindoo temple. Lat. 13. 31. N. Long. 79. 33. E.

TRIPOLI, a territory on the northern coast of Africa, forming the most easterly of the Barbary states. It consists chiefly of a line of coast extending about 800 miles in length,

or from Cape Razatin, in 11. 38. E. Long. to Port Bomba in 32. 20. E. Long. Its interior boundaries are, on the east the desert of Barca, on the south Fezzan, on the west Tunis and part of the Bled el Jereede, or Country of Dates. The habitable part of this region consists chiefly of the coast, which for a few miles inland is almost throughout of exuberant fertility; but beyond this limit, the productive qualities of the soil entirely disappear, and the interior is occupied either with deserts of sand, or with the mountainous districts of Garian and Mesulata. The Tripolitan territory includes the country colonised by the Greeks, and celebrated by them under the name of Cyrene. It formed the eastern boundary of the Carthaginian dominion, and under the last Ptolemy, surnamed Apion, was converted into a Roman province. Under this administration it flourished exceedingly, as is still attested by many splendid monuments. It was early subjected to the power of the Saracens, and shared the vicissitudes experienced by their dynasties on the Barbary coast. It was governed by Turks till 1713, when it was erected into an independent state. The tract along the coast of Tripoli produces, in the utmost luxuriance, every article peculiar to the finest tropical climates. Corn is produced in great abundance; but its exportation is prohibited. The same law applies to horses and mules, the breed of which is cultivated with the greatest care. Bullocks, sheep, and poultry, are reared in immense quantities. The date tree forms the staple of all the interior and sandy tracts. In the same district is found the lotus. Fruits, as almonds, figs, apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, grapes, and melons, are abundant, and of exquisite flavour. The vegetables also are very fine, and similar to those of Europe. The climate in general is very salubrious, the inhabitants being chiefly annoyed by the sirocco wind, which in autumn blows often for three days together. The basis of the population consists of a mixed race of Moors, Arabs, and Turks.

TRIPOLI, the capital of the above territory, built in a low situation, on a neck of land projecting a short distance into the sea. It is of great extent, though, a large portion of the space enclosed within its walls being unoccupied, the population is not supposed to exceed 25,000. The caravanseras, mosques, houses of the foreign consuls, and of the principal natives, are mostly built of stone, and whitewashed twice a year. The lower ranks construct their houses of earth, small stones, and mortar; the height never exceeds one story. Bazaars or market-places occupy a considerable portion of the city, and are kept in excellent order. There is one very elegant mosque. The public baths, of which there are two, and the caravanseras, are very spacious and convenient. The chief monument of antiquity is a superb triumphal arch,

built of fine marble, and ornamented with several bas reliefs, inscriptions, &c. In point of tranquillity and cleanliness, Tripoli might be a model for European towns; acts of violence are never committed in the streets, and robberies are altogether unknown. This is the result of a well regulated police. The harbour is formed by a reef of rocks, running in an easterly direction from the northern extremity of the town. Tripoli is surrounded by a high wall, flanked by six bastions. There are two gates, one on the south, and the other on the east; and the batteries are mounted with about 50 pieces of cannon. The castle is an irregular and extensive square pile. The body of the inhabitants consists of Moors. The trade of Tripoli is chiefly confined to Malta, Tunis, and the Levant. It is also the centre of a considerable portion of that caravan trade which is characteristic of Africa. Caravans come generally twice a-year, bringing all the commodities of interior Africa, slaves, gold-dust, pearls, ivory, ostrich feathers, saffron, drugs, senna, camels' hair, camels, mules, antelopes, &c., which are exchanged for coarse European cloths, a few silks, baraccas, or cloaks of the country, Tunisian caps, powder, muskets, (which ought to be very light, and have long barrels,) pistols, scimitars, hardware, glass, beads, toys, Venetian looking-glasses, &c. Lat. 32. 54. N. Long. 13. 18. E.

TRIPOLI, or TARABOLOS, a seaport of Syria, capital of a pachalic of the same name, traversed by the small river Kadisha. It is situated at the foot of the branches of Lebanon, and along the edge of a small triangular plain, which extends between them and the sea, and terminates in a flat promontory, on which is situated the place of anchorage. The only fortification consists of the citadel, an old Saracen building, in a wretched state. The plain is entirely covered with trees, chiefly mulberry, planted in regular order, and serving for the production of silk, which forms the staple of Tripoli. Silk is largely exported, both raw, and in the form of handkerchiefs manufactured in the place. Soap is also made for exportation, to which may be added a few sponges, collected on the shore between Tripoli and Beirout. Lat. 34. 26. N. Long. 35. 44. E.

TRIPOLIZZA, a to. of Greece, in the Morea, in a narrow valley at the foot of Mount Mænalus, 22 miles S. S. W. of Argos. It is irregularly built, and paved only in the middle. The houses are built of large unburnt bricks, and many of the walls are rent by the shock of earthquakes. It was taken and plundered by the Greeks in 1821, and is now in a ruinous state. Before the revolution it contained 25,000 inhabitants.

TRIPOSSOOR, a to. of the south of India, province of the Carnatic, 30 miles W. by N. from Madras.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, the largest of three

islands in the South Atlantic ocean, about 1500 miles from any land either to the west or north, very lofty, and about 15 miles in circumference. Lat. 37. S. Long. 15. 40. W.

TRISTE, an island on the coast of America, near the boundary of the provinces of Vera Cruz and Merida, in the lake or gulf of Terminos. It is 18 miles in circumference. Lat. 18. 20. N.

TRIVANDAPATAM, a to. of India, province of Travancore. Lat. 8. 27. N. Long. 76. 55. E.

TRIVANDERAM, the modern capital of Travancore. 52 miles N.W. of Cape Comorin. Lat. 8. 9. N. Long. 79. 37. E.

TRIVENTO, a to. of Italy, 60 miles N.N.E. of Naples. Pop. 3100.

TRIVERO, a to. of Piedmont. Pop. 3300.

TRIVIGLIO, a to. of Austrian Italy, 20 miles E. of Milan. Pop. 6000.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a to. of Germany, 31 miles S. of Stutgard. Pop. 2300.

TROED-YR-AUR, a pa. in Cardiganshire. Pop. 1064.

TROGEN, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Appenzel, 6 miles N.E. of Appenzel. Pop. 2300.

TROIS RIVIERES. *See* Three Rivers.

TROITSK, a to. of Asiatic Russia, government of Orenburg. Houses 500. Lat. 54. 15. N. Long. 55. 30. E.—Another to. of Asiatic Russia, 90 miles W. of the former. Pop. 3000.

TROIZK, a to. of European Russia, 79 miles N.N.W. of Penza. Pop. 3800.

TROIZKOI SERGEIV, a to. of European Russia, 32 miles S.E. of Moscow. It has a Greek monastery, the richest in the empire. Pop. 4000.

TROJA, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 60 miles N. E. of Naples.

TROKI, a to. of European Russia, in Lithuania, 20 miles W. of Wilna. Pop. 3500.

TROMSOE, an island on the north-west coast of Norway. Pop. 3000 or 4000.

TROON, St, a to. of the Netherlands. It has a considerable manufactory of fire-arms, and an abbey founded in the 7th century. Pop. 7300. 25 miles W. of Maestricht.

TROTO, a river of Italy, States of the Church, which falls into the Adriatic.

TROZZANO, a to. of Piedmont, province of Vercelli. Pop. 2500.

TROON, a thriving seaport of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 9 miles from Kilmarnock, and 6 from Irvine. It has excellent docks and basins. Immense quantities of coal are exported here. Pop. about 1000.

TROPEA, a to. of the kingdom of Naples, 37 miles N.N.E. of Reggio. It has manufactures of linen and damask. Pop. 4000.

TROPES, St, a seaport of France, department of the Var. Pop. 3400. 30 miles E. by N. of Toulon.

TROPFAU, the capital of Austrian Silesia, at the confluence of the Oppa and Mohe, is

still surrounded with a wall, and has two public squares. It contains the ancient palace of the princes, three churches, several convents, a college, and a museum. Pop. 10,760. 162 miles E. of Prague.—It is the name also of a principality, and a circle of Austrian Silesia.

TROQUEER, a pa. of Scotland, Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. 4665.

TROSACHS, certain rugged and wild mountains of Scotland, in Perthshire, celebrated in Scott's poem of the Lady of the Lake, and in consequence greatly visited.

TROTBY, a river of England, in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Wye.

TROUGH, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, 9½ miles N.E. of Langtown.

TROUGHEND, a township of England, in Northumberland.

TROUP, a vil. of Scotland, in Banffshire, on the sea coast, near Gardenston.

TROUP HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of Banffshire.

TROUTBECK, a river of England, in Cumberland; it joins the Irthing.—Also a river in Westmoreland, which runs into the Eden.

TROUTBECK, TROUSDALE, and TORWAY, three townships of England, in Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire.

TROWBRIDGE, a m. t. of England, in Wiltshire, on a rocky hill, near the river Were, which runs into the Avon, near Bradford, and over which it has a stone bridge. It is irregularly built, handsome houses being intermixed with old and mean buildings. The church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, two side aisles, with chapels attached. There are, besides, several meetinghouses for dissenters. Trowbridge contains an alms-house; a school-house, which stands in the churchyard; and it had anciently a castle, no part of which, however, is now standing. The cloths now principally manufactured are superfine broad cloths and kerseymeres. Pop. 10,863. 10 miles S. E. of Bath.

TROY, a city of the United States, and capital of Rensselaer county, New York, on the Hudson. It is regularly laid out, and is a well built and flourishing town. The Hudson is navigable for sloops to this place. In the vicinity are several manufactories of cotton and iron. 6 miles N. of Albany. Pop. in 1831, 11,405.

TROY, a post township of the United States, and capital of Miami county, Ohio.—Another in Bristol county, Massachusetts.—The name of various other townships.

TROYES, a large to. of France, in Champagne, the capital of the department of the Aube, situated between two fine meadows on the Seine. It is ill built, the chief material being wood. It has considerable manufactures, particularly in cotton and cotton stockings. Woollen, linen, leather, and thread, are all made here, but on a smaller scale. Its chief edifices are the churches; in particular

the cathedral, and the churches of St Etienne and St Urban. Its castle, now antiquated, was long the residence of the counts of Champagne. A public mall, or walk, extends along the ramparts, and is of great length. Here are also a town-hall, a central school, a public library, and a society of arts. Pop. 27,000. 70 miles S. of Rheims.

TRSTENNA, a to. of Hungary, 48 miles S. by W. of Cracow. Pop. 2700.

TRUBTSCHESK, a to. of European Russia, government of Orel. Pop. 3000.

TRUM, a small river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, which falls into the Spey.

TRUMBULL, a co. of the United States, in the state of Ohio.

TRUMPINGTON, a pa. of England, Cambridgeshire. Pop. 722.

TRUN, a to. of France, department of the Orne. Pop. 1500.

TRURO, a m. t. and borough of England, in the county of Cornwall, at the confluence of the two small rivers Kenwyn and Allen, which direct their streams on each side of the town, and at the bottom unite with a branch of Falmouth harbour, commonly called Truro creek or river, and at every spring tide form a fine lake, two miles in length, and of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of nearly 100 tons burden. To this advantageous situation is chiefly to be ascribed the rapid improvement of the town. Being nearly surrounded with water, the town is connected with the suburbs by short stone bridges. The church is a spacious and handsome fabric, of that elegant style of architecture which prevailed about the reign of Henry VII. The spire is of more modern date, and is remarkably plain. Besides the church, the town contains a chapel of ease, and several meeting-houses for dissenters. The town-hall is a plain substantial building of stone. The coinage-hall, where the process of coining the tin is carried on in every quarter, is a heavy ancient building. The castle of Truro is now entirely destroyed. It has a theatre, various charitable institutions, &c., a grammar school, and a central school for boys and girls, on Dr Bell's plan. The trade of Truro consists chiefly in the exportation of tin and copper ore, and the importation of coal, timber, and other articles used in mining. Here is also a carpet manufactory on an extensive scale, and several potteries. Truro returns two members to parliament. The population of the parish is 2925; but the town, which stands in three parishes, is said to contain 8468 inhabitants. 11 miles N. of Falmouth.

TRURO, a to. of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, 40 miles N. by W. of Halifax.—Also a post township of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts.

TRUXILLO, or **TURRIS JULIA**, a to. of Spain, in Estremadura, 44 miles N.N.E. of Merida. Pop. 4000.

TRUXILLO, a city of the Caraccas, in the

province of Venezuela. The spot occupied by it is shut in by two mountains, so as to give it the shape of a coffin. The adjacent lands produce sugar, cocoa, indigo, and coffee. Agriculture is not the only occupation. Some raise sheep and goats; and the care they bestow in washing and carding their wool, enables them to fabricate goods from it, the sale of which is always certain and profitable. Pop. 7600. 105 leagues S.W. of Caraccas. Lat. 8. 33. N. Long. 70. 15. 30. W.—2d, A to. of Guatemala, province of Honduras, 90 miles N. of Valladolid. Lat. 15. 51. N. Long. 86. 8. W.—3d, The chief to. of a district of Peru, half a league from the sea, on a small river. The houses, chiefly of brick, are neat, but low, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. Pop. 5800. 480 miles S. of Quito.

TSCHAD, or **TCHAD**, a magnificent lake in Central Africa, first explored by Major Denham. It is the boundary of the kingdom of Borneo on the east; and is 185 miles long, and 110 broad.

TSCHAUSKY, or **CZAUSKY**, a to. of European Russia, 25 miles E. of Mohilev. Pop. 3000.

TSCHIBOKSARY, a to. of European Russia, 80 miles W. of Kasan. Pop. 5000.

TSCHERBENISCHKE, a to. of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Trepignizza, 15 miles N.E. of Ragusa. Pop. 10,000.

TSCHERDIN, a to. of European Russia, on the Kolva, 85 miles N.N.E. of Perm. Pop. 2500.

TSCHERIKOW'S ISLAND, in the North Pacific Ocean, observed by Vancouver in 1794. Lat. 55. 49. N. Long. 205. 4. E.

TSCHERKASK, the capital of the Don Cossacks, a well known tribe on the banks of the river Don, in European Russia. The town is surrounded on every side by water and marshes, and is overflowed every year. After the peace of 1814, the capital was removed to New Tscherkask, at the confluence of the Aksai and Turlov. The streets of the New Town are wide and straight; but the houses are merely wooden huts. Pop. of the New Town, 10,000; of the Old, 15,000. 250 miles E.S.E. of Ekaterinoslav.

TSCHERKASSY, a to. of European Russia, government of Kiev, on the Dnieper. Pop. 3500.

TSCHETNEK, a to. of Hungary, 13 miles N. of Gomer. Pop. 3800.

TSCHUGUJEV, a to. of European Russia, on the Donez. It is surrounded by a ditch and earthen wall. Pop. 9000. 23 miles E. of Charkov.

TSONG-MING, an island near the coast of China, in the Eastern Seas, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang river, about 50 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. Lat. 31. 38. N. Long. 120. 54. E.

TUA, a river of Portugal, which falls into the Douro.

TUAM, a handsome to. of Ireland, county of Galway, consisting of four main streets,

which diverge nearly at right angles from the market-house. The archiepiscopal palace is a spacious venerable structure. The cathedral is an ancient but small structure; while that of the Roman Catholics is the finest of the modern buildings belonging to that body in Ireland. The linen manufacture is extending in this neighbourhood. Pop. 6883. 126 miles W. by N. of Dublin, 17 miles N.N. E. of Dublin.

TUBERMORE, a neat little vil. of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry. Pop. 548. 126 miles N. by W. of Dublin.

TUBINGEN, a to. of Germany, kingdom of Wirtemberg, on the Neckar, 59 miles E. of Strasburg. It has woollen manufactures; but the chief income of the place is derived from the university, which, in 1831, was attended by 887 students. Pop. 7220.

TUCKERSVILLE, a post vil. of the United States, in Wayne county, Georgia.

TUCKERTON, a p. vil. of the United States, in Burlington county, New Jersey.

TUCUMAN, a province of Buenos Ayres, bounded N.E. by Chicas and Lipas; and S.E. by Pampas. Its extent is from Lat. 22. to 33. 10. S.; its length is 370 leagues; and its breadth 190 leagues, from east to west.

TUCUMAN, or SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMAN, the capital of the above province, situated in a pleasant plain, and containing a cathedral, a convent of Franciscans, one of La Merced, and a college, which was built by the Jesuits. It has a trade in mules, in oxen for the traveling waggons, and in the waggons themselves. 1170 miles in direct line from Lima, and 200 E. of Copiapo. Lat. 26. 49. S. Long. 64. 36. W.

TUDELA, a to. of Spain, in Navarre, at the confluence of the Queiles and the Ebro. A fine bridge, beautiful walks, and an advantageous situation, give it a picturesque appearance; but the look of the interior is spoiled by the narrowness of the streets. Pop. 7300. 45 miles S. of Pampeluna.—Another to. of Spain, on the Douro, 5 miles E. of Valladolid. Pop. 2000.

TUDDENHAM, EAST, a pa., Norfolk. Pop. 587.

TUDELEY, a pa., Kent. Pop. 575.

TUDY, St, a pa., Cornwall. Pop. 658.

TUEZAR, a to. of Spain, 42 miles N.W. of Valencia. Pop. 2200.

TUGELOO, one of the branches of the river Savannah, which joins the Keowee.

TULA, a government or province in the interior of Russia, to the south of Moscow. It extends from 52. to 55. of N. lat. and has a surface of 11,997 square miles, with a population of 1,393,700.

TULA, the capital of the above government at the confluence of the Tulpa and the Upa. It has been termed the Sheffield of Russia; having a cannon foundry, a government manufacture of small arms, and about 600 workshops, for making fire-arms and cutlery.

There are also tanneries, breweries, and soap-works. The public buildings are the churches, the residence of the bishop, the courts of justice, and the hospitals: there are also several seminaries. Pop. 38,000. 115 miles S. of Moscow. Lat. 54. 11. 40. N. Long. 37. 1. 34. E.

TULA, a to. of Mexico, intendency of Mexico, 14 miles N.N. W. of Mexico, containing 280 Indian families.

TULLA, a to. of Ireland, in the co. of Clare, Pop. 581. 140 miles W.S.W. of Dublin.

TULLAIT, a to. of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer. In 1820 it contained 500 houses.

TULLAMORE, a neat and well built to. of Ireland, in King's county, and nearly divided into two portions by a river of the same name. It owes its present thriving condition to the liberality of Lord Charleville, who converted a straggling group of thatched cabins into stately streets. The linen manufacture has been introduced. The barracks are spacious and handsome. The Grand Canal runs close by the town. Pop. 5517. 63 miles W.S.W. of Dublin.

TULLE, a to. of France, capital of the department of the Correze, at the confluence of the Correze and Solane. It is badly built, having crooked and angular streets, and no public buildings, except its churches and hospital. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and paper; also brandy, chocolate, and liquors. Pop. 9700. 42 miles S.E. of Limoges.

TULLINS, a to. of France, department of the Isere, 15 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 3500.

TULLYALLAN, a pa. of Scotland, in Perthshire. Pop. 3550.

TULLYNESLIE-WITH-FORBES, a pa. of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 778.

TULLOW, a to. of Ireland, co. of Carlow, on the Slaney, over which is a bridge of six arches. At the foot of the bridge are the ruins of an old abbey. The town has a neat church, and a good market-house. Pop. 2300. 58 miles S.S.W. of Dublin.

TULMERO, a to. of the Caraccas, in Venezuela, two leagues from Maracay. It is modern, and has a handsome church, with many neat private buildings. Pop. 8000.

TULN, a to. of Lower Austria, near the Tuln, 14 miles W.N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 1500.

TULPEHOCKEN, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs east into the Schuylkill.

TULSK, in the co. of Roscommon, once a place of importance in Ireland, now a miserable hamlet. Pop. 214. About eight miles from Stockton.

TUMBEZ, a to. of Peru, province of Piura, on the Rio Tumbez. Houses 70.

TUMBEZ, an abundant river of the same province and kingdom, which rises in the Andes, and falls into the gulf of Guayaquil.

TUMENE, a district of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, with a capital of the same name, on the river Tura, at its confluence with the

Tumenka. It has nine churches, a convent, and nunnery. Houses 800. Lat. 57. N. Long. 100. 14. E.

Tumlook, a to. of Bengal, on the Roopnarian river. It is a flourishing town, and the station of the superintendent of the salt manufacture of the district. 35 miles S.W. of Calcutta. Lat. 22. 17. N. Long. 88. 2. E.

Tummel, a rapid river of Scotland, Perthshire, which issues from Loch Rannoch, and falls into the Tay at Logierait.

Tunbridge, a m. t. of England, county of Kent, situated on the navigable river Tun, or Ton, which here falls into the Medway. The town consists chiefly of one long and wide street, and is long and well built. The church is a handsome modern fabric. The grammar school is a capacious structure. Many charitable bequests have been made to the town by different persons. The ruins of Tunbridge castle stand on the south-west side of the town. There are also the remains of a priory. Pop. 10,380. 14 miles S.S.W. of Maidstone.

Tunbridge Wells, a to. of England, in Kent, or rather the appellation given to a series of scattered dwellings within five or six miles from the town of Tunbridge, immediately bordering on Sussex, and which owe their origin and importance to the celebrated mineral waters in the vicinity. They are situated in the three parishes of Tunbridge, Frant, and Speldhurst, and consist of four divisions; Mount Ephraim, Mount Pleasant, Mount Zion, and the Wells, properly so called. The village is two miles in length by one in breadth, and of late years the buildings have been rapidly increasing, many persons of rank and respectability having houses here for occasional or constant residence. During the height of the season, when the place is full, the population is estimated at 9000. The new bath-house is a handsome edifice. The parades run parallel to each other, and are much frequented. On the right stands one set of the public rooms, opposite to which a new orchestra was built by the lady of the manor, in which a band of music plays, during the season, three times a day; and also the libraries, &c., with many neat shops. On the left is the theatre, the lower set of assembly rooms, with several lodging houses. There are also several established and dissenting places of worship. The trade of Tunbridge Wells consists chiefly in the manufacture of toys, and the smaller articles of ornamental furniture.

Tundergarth, a pa. of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire. Pop. 530.

Tunguragua, a large river of South America, which has its rise in Peru, and pours itself into the Amazons.

Tunguses, a wandering native race of Asiatic Russia, who cover nearly the whole south-eastern portion of that vast territory.

They are first found on the banks of the Yenisei, whence they extend all the way eastward to the sea of Okhotsk.

Tunguska, the name of three large rivers of Asiatic Russia, all tributaries to the Yenisei.

Tunis, a considerable territory of Northern Africa, forming one of the most powerful of the Barbary states. It consists chiefly of a large peninsula, stretching into the Mediterranean in a north-easterly direction, and coming within less than a hundred miles of the coast of Sicily. Length 300 miles; breadth 250 miles. The cultivated part reaches from 200 to 250 miles into the interior, till it terminates with the chain of Atlas, and the dry plains of the Bled el Jereede. There are few countries more highly favoured as to natural beauty and fertility. It is watered by the noble river Mejerdah. The tracts to the south called Bled el Jereede, or the Country of Dates, though not presenting the same rich and verdant aspect as those on the sea-coast, yield in plenty, not only the date, but grain of different kinds, and contain a number of large villages. The mountains near Tunis contain mines of silver, copper, and lead; and there is one of quicksilver near Porto Tarina; but these sources of national wealth are not turned to any account. Tunis was anciently the seat of Carthage. It then fell under the Roman power, was conquered by the Vandals, and afterwards by the Saracens. In 1574, Tunis, after being occupied by the troops of the Emperor Charles V., was again annexed to the Turkish empire. It was governed for some time by its viceroys, called beys; but the people, or rather the soldiery, soon acquired the privilege of electing their own bey; and that officer may now be considered independent of the Porte.

Tunis, a large city of Barbary, capital of the territory of the same name. It is situated at the bottom of a bay, on a plain, surrounded on all sides, except the east, by considerable heights, and is encircled by lakes and marshes; yet it is not unhealthy. It is supposed to contain 12,000 houses, and 130,000 inhabitants. Of these, 30,000 are Jews, and about 1500 Christians, of whom 1000 consider themselves the subjects of France. Tunis is built in the most irregular manner, and the streets are so extremely narrow and filthy, that they can with difficulty be passed through. The citadel is much out of repair, and commanded by the neighbouring heights; there is also a rising ground on the north of the town, which commands both it and El Bardo, the fortified palace of the bey, two miles west of Tunis. This city is by no means distinguished by magnificent edifices; there is, however, one great mosque, and a number of smaller ones; and near the centre of the city is a piazza of vast extent, said to have formerly contained 3000 shops for the sale of woollen and linen manufactures. The finest

structure, however, is the new palace of the bey; this is very magnificent, in the Gothic or Saracenic style. The city is well supplied with water from a neighbouring spring, which is conveyed into it by a very fine aqueduct, built in the time of Charles V. Besides the mosques, there are a few colleges and schools. The police is well regulated, and Christians may now walk the streets without the least fear of being insulted. Six miles to the west is the Goletta, the celebrated harbour and citadel of Tunis, and the great naval and commercial depot of that state. A basin has been formed here, sufficiently spacious to receive all the vessels of war and merchant ships belonging to Tunis. A large lake, separated from the sea by a narrow isthmus, extends from Tunis to the Goletta. About four miles north of the Goletta is Cape Carthage, forming a high promontory stretching into the sea, on which that celebrated city was built. A more magnificent view cannot be conceived, than is commanded by it, of the vast and beautiful plain of Tunis, bounded, at the distance of about 50 miles, with an amphitheatre of lofty mountains. The monarch of Tunis bears the title of bey, and enjoys the same absolute power as the other Barbary sovereigns. The mode of administration, the character and different classes of the inhabitants, are the same as at Tripoli, Algiers, and the other cities of Barbary. Tunis, however, is comparatively civilized and tolerant, and its sovereigns have been peculiarly zealous in their encouragement of trade. This city, accordingly, exports considerable quantities of grain, which is its great staple; also olive oil, wool, soap, and a considerable quantity of sponge. Orchilla weed is collected amid the ruins of Carthage. The caravans from Timbuctoo furnish the Tunisian merchants with gold-dust, ivory, and ostrich feathers. The imports into Tunis consist of all kinds of European manufactures, colonial produce, and East India cottons. Lat. 36. 44. N. Long. 10. 20. E.

TUNIS, BAY OF, a large bay of the Mediterranean, comprehending a coast of 120 miles, on the innermost shore of which is the city of Tunis. Fleets of any magnitude can find shelter here throughout the year.

TUNJA, a to. of New Granada, province of Santa Fe. Pop. 400. 60 miles N.E. of Santa Fe. Lat. 5. 5. N. Long. 72. 56. W.

TUNKAT, a city of Independent Tartary, near the banks of the Sirr or Jaxartes, 250 miles N.E. of Samarcand.

TUNQUIN, or **TONQUIN**, a large kingdom of Eastern Asia, bordering on the Chinese provinces of Quangsee and Yunnan, and separating that empire from Cochin China and Cambodia. Its length is 1200 miles; breadth 500. It surrounds a large gulf of the Chinese sea, at the mouth of which is the island

of Hainan. The frontier to the north and west consists of mountains of considerable height, the breezes from which, and from the sea, preserve always a tolerable degree of coolness. The central part of the country consists of a vast alluvial plain, traversed by numerous rivers, chiefly tributaries to the great one called Saigong, which flows through the whole breadth of Tunquin, and on which all the principal towns are situated. Tunquin produces rice; also potatoes, yams, and other roots. The usual tropical fruits abound. The tea plant is almost as common as in China. The capital of Tunquin, having the name of the kingdom, and called also Cachao or Kescho, is situated on the western bank of the great river, about 80 miles above its junction with the sea. The trade of Tunquin cannot be viewed as considerable. Scarcely any part of it is carried on by the natives themselves, but almost the whole by merchants from China and Siam. The attempts made by European merchants to establish an intercourse, have been transient and unsuccessful. The chief commodities to be got in this country are silks and lacquered ware; also gold, earthenware, drugs, Chinese paper, dyewoods, musk, rhubarb, tortoise shell, ginger, and cassia. Tunquin was finally conquered by the emperor of Cochin China, in the year 1800, and has ever since continued under the delegated authority of that sovereign. Pop. said to be 18,000,000.

TUNSTALL, the name of various hamlets, townships, and parishes, in England.

TURA, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, which, after a course of about 200 miles, falls into the Tobol.

TURBUT, or **TARBUT**, a city of Korassan, in Persia, 50 miles N.E. Tursheez. Pop. 18,000.

TURCOING, a to. of French Flanders, 6 miles N.N.W. of Lille. It has manufactures of cotton, nankeens, satins, mixed woollen and silk stuffs. Pop. 14,600.

TURENNE, a to. of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 1650.

TURGH, a river of Wales, county of Montgomery, which falls into the Tanat.

TURGHE, a river of Wales, county of Carmarthen. It runs into the Cothey.

TURIN, one of the continental provinces of Sardinia, bounded N. by Savoy and Ivrea, and S. by Saluzzo and Pinerolo. Extent, 3209 square miles. Pop. 808,526.

TURIN, a large city of the north of Italy, in Piedmont, the capital and seat of the Sardinian monarchy, in a beautiful plain, on the Po, which here receives the waters of the Dora Riparia. The town is of an oblong form; its circumference about four miles. Its citadel and other fortifications were demolished by the French after the battle of Marengo. The entrance to the city from the west has an air of elegance which announces the seat of royalty; and its interior aspect is

elegant; its streets in general wide and straight, intersecting each other at right angles, and running in direct lines from one extremity of the city to the other. Several of them have at the sides piazzas. The principal square, near the centre of the town, ranks, both for its size and beauty, among the most elegant of Europe. On one of its sides stands the royal palace; in the centre is the structure erected by the dukes of Savoy, and commonly called the *Castello Reale*. On three of the sides of the square are arcades, as in the *Palais Royal* at Paris. The *Piazza di St Carolo*, though smaller, is entitled to notice, its façades being uniform, and its two longer sides having arcades supported by pillars. There are various public walks in the vicinity. The materials of the public buildings are sufficiently rich, consisting of marble of every vein and colour. The cathedral is an old Gothic edifice, remarkable for nothing but its marble cupola. The church of *Corpus Domini* is very richly ornamented. Other churches claim attention only from their size, their pillars, or the variety of marble employed in their construction. The royal palace, situated in the central square, consists of three wings, surrounded by a court; its galleries contain a number of paintings of the Italian and Flemish schools. The *Castello Reale* and *Palazzo Carignano* are both buildings of interest. The university contains a court surrounded with arcades, the whole covered with inscriptions and antique bas-reliefs. The opera, or principal theatre, is of great size, and may be compared to *Drury-Lane*. In hospitals, Turin is richly endowed. The university was instituted in the beginning of the 15th century. Turin contains also a school for youths of rank, a lyceum, a seminary for the education of clergymen, and agricultural and veterinary schools. The manufactures of the place comprise woollens, cotton, leather, and stoneware; also silk stuffs, damask, and velvet. The smaller articles made here are liquors, chocolate, works in marble, wood, and wax; in one of the suburbs is a government manufactory of saltpetre and gunpowder; at some distance a government manufactory of tobacco and snuff; also paper-mills on a large scale. The foundation of Turin is of very remote date, Hannibal having found on its site a town which he sacked. Pop. 114,000. 75 miles W.S.W. of Milan.

TURINSK, a to. of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, on the Tura. Pop. 4000.

TURIVACARY, a to. of Hindostan, in the Mysore province, 47 miles north from Serinapatam, containing about 700 houses. Lat. 13. 10. N. Long. 76. 43. E.

TURKESTAN, the name often given to an extensive region of Central Asia, the original or acquired seat of the great Tartar race called Turks or Toorks.

TURKEY, a well known empire, extending

over the south-east of Europe and the contiguous parts of Asia and Africa; bounded W. by the Adriatic, and E. by Persia. It occupies a tract of country extending from lat. 27. to 48. N., and from long. 16. to 50. E.

TURKEY IN EUROPE, is bounded N. by the southern limits of the Russian and Austrian dominions, E. by the Black sea and the Bosphorus, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by the Adriatic. It is in length, from east to west, 700 miles; and in breadth, from north to south, 650 miles. Area, 180,000 square miles. Turkey in Europe comprehends many tracts of country familiar to the readers of ancient history; Greece in the south; Macedon, Epirus, and Thrace, in the centre; with Moesia, part of Dacia, Pannonia, and Illyria, in the north. A division of more recent date, and the one currently used in maps and books of travels, is into the Morea, Livadia, Albania, Romania, Bulgaria, Wallachia, Moldavia, Servia, and Bosnia. These divisions are not, however, officially recognised by the Turks, who divide the whole of their European possessions into two beglerbegships, Roum-Ili, or Romania, and Bosnia, under which they comprehend Servia, Croatia, and their different acquisitions to the westward. Several districts, however, are not included in these divisions, viz. Constantinople and Adrianople, with their respective territories, Candia, with various islands in the Archipelago. Turkey in Europe is in general a mountainous country. It is traversed from east to west by a long chain, the eastern half of which is the ancient Hæmus. This great range is connected with the Carpathians by a chain which, running northwards, separates Servia from Bulgaria. On the south side it sends out two secondary ranges, one of which traverses Albania, while the other, longer in its course, extends through the whole of Greece, and terminates in the extremity of the Morea. In soil and climate the Turkish dominions are highly favoured. The soil consists in many parts of a rich mould. The climate, warmer in general than in the south of France, is highly favourable to production. The chief streams in the north of Turkey, after the Danube, are the Pruth, the Sereth, the Aluta, the Morava, and the Save, all tributary to that great river. Others, inferior to these, run northward from the Hæmus ridge into the Danube. On the south side of that ridge the outlet is the Archipelago, and the principal rivers that flow into it are the Marizza and the Vardar, the Hebrus and the Strymon of the ancients. Of the rivers in the west of Turkey, the principal are the Drino, Narenta, and Vezza; in Albania, the largest is the Achelous. The lakes in Turkey are not considerable. In regard to fruit, chestnuts, apples, and pears are found only in the northern provinces. The southern produce oranges, raisins, olives, figs, and almonds. The grape succeeds in almost every

part of the empire; the pomegranate and the sugar cane only in its southern and warmest districts. Wheat, maize, rice, cotton, silk, and tobacco, are all natural to this country. Cattle and horses are reared in almost every part of the empire. The goat is a useful animal in the mountains; the ass and mule are like those of Italy. The government of Turkey is despotic, the power of the sultan being only virtually restrained by the ordinances of the Koran, and the decisions of the ulema and the mufti, and also by certain usages. But neither these ordinances nor usages protect property to individuals in the service of the state. To this the sultan is heir in the eye of the law, and may exercise his power over their lives and properties without any dread of general discontent. He may even delegate this dangerous authority to the vizier, the sangiacs, and other functionaries. The grand vizier, or prime minister, is by his office commander of the forces. The divan, or cabinet council, was formerly composed of six pashas, of the first character for experience; but Selim III. changed its constitution, and it is now limited to the mufti, the vizier, and the kioga bey, who is the lieutenant of the vizier, and through whose hands all papers pass before coming into those of his superior. Another minister is the reis effendi, whose office corresponds in part to that of the chancellor, in part to that of secretary for foreign affairs in Britain. The pashas, or governors of provinces, are charged not only with the civil and military, but, by a strange mixture of powers, act as farmers-general of the revenue for their respective provinces. A waywode is merely the governor of a provincial town, or one of the districts which do not belong to any pashalic. The sangiac beys are the governors of districts under the pashas, and invested, like them, with both civil and military functions. There is hardly any hereditary nobility, and very little distinction of rank, but what arises from holding a public office. Yet the emirs and sheriffs who can trace their genealogy to Mahomet, like the descendants of the celebrated viziers, Ibrahim Khan Oglou, and Achmed Kiuprili, enjoy certain privileges. The ulemas are a numerous and respectable body, whose functions consist in expounding the Koran, and in applying its injunctions to the circumstances of the times. They thus combine the character of clergy and lawyers, having at their head the grand mufti, whose decrees are considered by the public as the voice of inspiration, though necessarily accommodated to the will of the court. The imams or priests are a body inferior to, and distinct from, the ulema, their duty being merely to perform public worship in the mosques; but every law promulgated by the sultan, must be sanctioned by an act of approbation from the mufti, who, in addition to other functions, has that of presenting annually to the sultan a list of persons to fill the

two high judicial stations of kadileskar of Europe, and kadileskar of Asia. These officers remain in place only a year, but have the nomination of the kadis or inferior judges of the empire. The grand vizier is the official head of the administration of justice. An appeal from a lower to a higher jurisdiction is unknown in this country. The religion of the Turks is Mahometanism, of the sect of Omar. Their fasts are frequent and rigorous; the injunctions in the principal one (the Ramadan) being to taste neither food nor drink while the sun remains above the horizon. The lower ranks are almost devoid of education: learning is confined to law and theology, which have here a close connexion; for the lawyer must be skilled in the Koran, the divine learned in the law. They have colleges, at which youths intended for these professions are educated, and receive degrees. In philosophy and literature the Turks have made little progress. The public revenue of Turkey is derived partly from a capitation tax on Christians and Jews, partly from duties on tobacco and other articles of consumption. The amount of the whole is about L.3,500,000 sterling, and the objects to which it is applied are the army, the navy, the fortifications, and a part of the household of the sultan. The private revenue of the emperor is derived from certain taxes on the mines, from the sale of public offices, from a duty of 10 per cent on all legacies, and from the inheritance of the estates of the servants of government, or of persons who die without heirs; from fines, confiscations, and presents, whether from subjects or from foreign governments. The Turkish army consists of 278,000 men. The navy is inconsiderable; and seldom, even in time of war, amounts to 15 or 16 sail of the line. Including Moldavia and Wallachia, the total population of European Turkey is 12,180,000. The earliest notice of Turks or Turkomans is about the year 800, when, issuing from an obscure retreat, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. They afterwards extended their conquests over the adjacent parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, occupying Syria, Egypt, and eventually the territory that remained to the Greek emperors. In 1452, Constantinople was taken by Mahomet II. The Morea and the islands were afterwards overrun. The Turks have been engaged in frequent wars with the Austrians, and also with the Russians, in which their ill regulated valour has usually been obliged to yield to the superiority of European tactics. Over many of their remoter provinces the Turks hold their authority very loosely. The Greeks revolted in 1821, and after a protracted struggle, succeeded in establishing their independence as a separate kingdom.

TURKEY IN ASIA.—Amid the falling fortunes of the empire, its dominions in Asia

have been greatly circumscribed, though not quite in an equal degree as on the other frontiers. Its boundary to the eastward has been formed by a varying line among the mountains of Armenia and Kurdistan, and the river courses of the Euphrates and Tigris. Bagdad and Bassora scarcely own the supremacy of the Porte; and the mountain districts are occupied by a number of petty and warlike chieftains. Western Arabia might at one time be considered almost as a Turkish province. The holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and the ports on the Red Sea, as far as Mocha, were occupied with garrisons. The decayed force of Turkey, with the growth of the Wahabite power, have put a period to her empire in Arabia. She cannot now even send an armed caravan to Mecca. Asiatic Turkey is therefore reduced to Asia Minor and Syria, including Palestine.

TURKEY, AFRICAN.—In Africa, too, the Turkish power is very much reduced. The dominion of the Porte, which once extended over almost all the Barbary States, is at present confined to Egypt.

TURKEY-FOOT, a vil. of the United States, in Pennsylvania. The name of various other creeks and townships.

TURKHEIM, a to. of France, 3 miles W. of Colmar. Pop. 2000.—Also a to. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine.

TURK'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands among the Bahamas, the largest situated in Lat. 21. 20. N. Long. 71. 0. W.

TURMERO, a vil. of South America, province of Tunja, containing 1000 housekeepers and 600 Indians.

TURN-AGAIN, CAPE, on the E. coast of New Zealand, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769. Lat. 40. 34. S. Long. 177. 5. E.

TURNAU, a to. of Bohemia, 44 miles N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. 2800.

TURNAMO, a to. of European Turkey, in the north of Greece. Pop. 3000.

TURNHAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, in Middlesex, on the road to Brentford.

TURNHOUT, a well built town of the Netherlands, province of South Brabant. It has manufactures of thread lace and linen. Pop. 11,000. 24 miles E. by N. of Antwerp.

TURRAH, a to. of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat. In 1809 it contained 2500 houses. Lat. 23. 52. N. Long. 71. 41. E.

TURRIFF, a to. and pa. of Scotland, Aberdeenshire. The town stands on a rivulet about one mile above its confluence with the Deveron. 11 miles S. of Banff. Linen yarn, thread, brown linens, and coarse stockings are manufactured. Population of town and parish, 2807.

TURSHEEZ, a considerable city of Khorassan, in Persia, situated on the borders of the Great Salt Desert. It imports indigo and other drugs, wool, cloth, and rice. The chief export is iron. Pop. 20,000. 160 miles W.N.W. of Herat.

TURTLE CREEK, a river of the United

States, in Pennsylvania.—Also one in Georgia.—There are also several islands of this name in the Eastern and other seas.

TURVEY, a pa. in Bedfordshire. Pop. 988.

TUSCANY, an independent grand duchy of Italy, in the central part of the peninsula, extending from 42. 15. to 44. 12. of N. Lat. Its boundaries are, on the one side the Apennines, on the other that part of the Mediterranean called the Tuscan or Tyrrhenian sea. Extent, 8,375 square miles. In Tuscany, as in most other parts of Italy, the country is pleasantly diversified with hill, valley, and plain. The Apennines, entering at the northern extremity, traverse it in a north-east direction. Besides the principal chain of these mountains, there are several smaller ranges extending in different directions, and declining in height as they approach the sea. The only considerable rivers are the Arno, the Ombrone, and the Chiana. Tuscany is protected from extreme heat by the Apennines on the north and east, and by the Mediterranean on the west. Some parts of the low country are, however, liable to excessive summer heat. The sky is serene, the winter is severe only in the high lying tracts, and the country is healthy. The soil is mostly a rich alluvial mould. The chief objects of culture are wheat, maize, beans, peas, and a variety of vegetables; also clover and other artificial grasses. The fruits are vines, olives, and oranges, lemon, and figs. Rice is raised in marshy districts, particularly on level tracts adjoining the sea. The wine is in general good. The annual produce of olive oil is 100,000 casks. Raw silk is exported. The breed of horses is wretched; that of mules, asses, goats, and swine, however, is tolerably good. The breed of horned cattle, is, as in Lombardy, kept up by regular importations from Switzerland. Sheep are numerous in the mountainous districts; but their wool is in general coarse. The island of Elba contains iron mines. On the mainland of Tuscany are found, in particular spots, mines of copper, lead, and quicksilver; in the Apennines are marble, alabaster, crystal, and rock salt. In manufactures, Tuscany is no longer conspicuous. Its principal article is silk, made into a variety of articles—ribbons, stockings, gloves, as well as light and heavy stuffs; next come linen, and on a smaller scale woollens, with straw hats, perfumed essences, and liquors. Leghorn is the principal port. The territorial divisions of Tuscany are into the three provinces of Florence, Pisa, and Siena. The form of the government is monarchical. The seat of government is at Florence. Tuscany is familiar to the readers of ancient history under the names of Etruria and Tyrrhenia. It was overrun by the barbarians in the fifth century. Held at first as a duchy and fief of Lombardy, it was afterwards ruled by the family of the Medicis, and on their extinction, by a younger branch of the family of Austria. It was declared by

Bonaparte an integral part of the French empire; but on his downfall in 1814, it was restored to the Grand Duke Ferdinand. Revenue of Tuscany, £800,000. Army, 5500. Pop. 1,436,785.

TUSCARAWAS, a co. of the United States, in the state of Ohio.

TUSCARORA CREEK, a river of the United States in Pennsylvania.

TUTANA, or TOTANA, a mean-looking to. of Spain, in Murcia, with 8000 inhabitants, who form no exception in their mode of life to the general apathy and indolence of the Murcians. The public buildings are a church, a monastery, and an hospital; the last poor and insignificant. 18 miles E.N.E. of Lorca.

TUTBURY, or STUTESBURY, a m. t. of England, Staffordshire, on the Dove, over which is a stone bridge of nine arches. Its castle, one of the most famous in England is now in a ruinous condition. Mary Queen of Scots was confined for some time in this castle. There was here a priory for monks of the Benedictine order. The parish church, a large massive building, constitutes a portion of the old priory church. The town contains an excellent free school; also a meeting-house for dissenters. The principal business of the inhabitants consists in wool-combing. Pop. 1553. 15 miles E. of Stafford.

TUTICORIN, a large to. of Hindostan, in the province of the Carnatic, and seacoast of Tinnevely, 90 miles N.E. from Cape Comorin. Lat. 8. 57. N. Long. 76. 36. E.

TUXFORD, a m. t. of England, in Nottinghamshire, 13 miles N.W. of Newark. Pop. 1113.

TUXTLA, an Indian vil. of Mexico, in the intendency of Vera Cruz.

TUY, an ancient to. of Spain, in Galicia, on a rising ground, at the foot of which flows the Minho. It is surrounded by good ramparts, and has a citadel. Pop. 4000.

TUY, a river of the Caracacs, in the province of Venezuela, which falls into the ocean 30 leagues E. of the port of Guaira.

TYER, one of the central governments of European Russia, lying between the governments of Moscow and Novgorod, and extending from 56. to 58. 40. of N. Lat., and from 32. 20. to 39. of E. Long. Area 23,500 square miles. Pop. 1,000,000. The principal rivers are the Wolga, the Dwina, the Msta, the Tvertza, the Mologa, and the Meduevitza.

TYER, the capital of the above government, and an archbishop's see, at the confluence of the Tvertza, the Wolga, and the Tmaka, which divide the town into four parts, united by three bridges, the one over the Wolga being of boats, that it may be removed during winter. Tyer having in 1763 been consumed by fire, was rebuilt on a prescribed model, and is the most regular city in the empire, after St Petersburg and Moscow. The houses are of brick, stuccoed white, and have an elegant appearance. There are several handsome squares. The chief public buildings are

the cathedral, which is old, and in the Gothic style; the palace, the courts of justice, the government offices, and the hospital. The seminaries consist of one for the clergy; another for education in classics, history, and philosophy; and a separate school for youths of rank. The manufactures comprise linen, wax, leather, candles, and hardware. Pop. 24,000. 100 miles N.N.W. of Moscow. Lat. 56. 51. 44. N. Long. 35. 57. 23. E.

TWEED, one of the four principal rivers of Scotland, rises in Peebles-shire. It flows nearly north-east, being augmented by a number of small streams, and after a beautiful meandering course of eighty-five miles, falls into the German ocean at Berwick-upon-Tweed.

TWEEDEN, a small river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which joins the Liddel. During the latter part of its course it forms the boundary with England.

TWEEDDALE, the district of Scotland traversed by the Tweed.

TWEEDMOUTH, a pa. in Durham. Pop. 4971.

TWICKENHAM, a vil. of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, between Islesworth and Toddington. It is adorned with many handsome seats and villas, one of which was that of the celebrated Pope. Of late years the village has been considerably extended. The church, lately rebuilt, by the contributions of the inhabitants, is a fine Doric building. Here is also a charity school for clothing and educating 50 boys. Pop. 4571. 11 miles S.W. of London.

TWIGGS, a co. of the United States, in Georgia.

TWIGMORE and TWIGWORTH, two hamlets of England, in Lincoln and Gloucester shires.

TWINING, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 942.

TWITAM, a hamlet of England, Kent.

TWIZEL, a hamlet of England, in Northumberland, 8 miles S.W. by S. of Morpeth.

TWO LICK CREEK, a river of the United States, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

TWO MOUNTAINS, a co. of Canada, in the district of Montreal, on the left bank of the St Lawrence.

TWY, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish channel.

TWYFORD, the name of various hamlets of England.—Also a pa. in Leicestershire. Pop. 512.—And in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 660.—And in Southamptonshire. Pop. 1177.

TWYNHOLM, a pa. of Scotland in Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. 871.

TYBEE, an island near the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Savannah.

TYGER, a river of the United States, in South Carolina, which joins Broad river.

TYGER'S CREEK, two rivers of the United States, in Kentucky and Louisiana.

TYKOCZIN, a to. of Poland, on the Narew, 17 miles W. of Balystock. Pop. 2800.

TYLDESLEY, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 5038.

TYLER, a co. of the United States, in the north-west part of Virginia, formed in 1814 from a part of Ohio county.

TYNAN, a small neat vil. of Ireland, in Armagh, 91 miles N.N.W. of Dublin. Pop. 218.

TYNE, a river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Edinburgh, and traversing that of Haddington, falls into the sea, 2 miles N. of Dunbar, after a north-east course of nearly 30 miles.

TYNE, a considerable river of England, the chief one in Northumberlandshire. It consists of two branches, which unite near Nether Warden, above Hexham, and form a large river, which, flowing to Newcastle, enters the German ocean by the estuary of Tynemouth.

TYNEMOUTH, a to. of England, in Northumberland, at the mouth of the river Tyne, about a mile below North Shields. Of its ancient castle and priory little remains except a strong gateway, the approach to which has been lately flanked with bastions. The monastery was within the castle; and it presents some elegant remains of architecture. Tynemouth, from its exposed situation, is extremely bleak and uncomfortable in winter, but is much resorted to for sea-bathing during summer. Vast quantities of coal are shipped here, and there are considerable salt and glass works. Tynemouth was created a borough in 1832, and sends one member to parliament. Pop. 10,182. 9 miles E. of Newcastle.

TYRE, or **SOUR**, a seaport of Syria, which derives now its only importance from its occupying the site of the most celebrated commercial city of antiquity. Lat. 33. 10. N. Long. 35. 20. E.

TYRIE, a pa. in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1613.

TYRNAU, a to. of Hungary, on the river Tyrna, in a fertile but rather unhealthy district. It has an academy, a seminary for priests, and a school for young noblemen. Pop. 5700. 25 miles N.N.E. of Presburg.

TYROL, a large province of the Austrian empire, bounded by Bavaria, Salzburg, Carinthia, Austrian Italy, and Switzerland, and lying between lat. 45. 46. and 47. 46. N., and long. 10. 2. and 12. 20. E. Its form approaches to the circular, but its boundary line is marked by frequent projections and indentations. Its area is about 11,200 square miles. Pop. 805,750. It is divided into seven districts or circles. Of all the countries of Europe, Tyrol is the most exclusively mountainous. These mountains, with their ramifications, divide it into more than 20 valleys, the most remarkable of which are the

three which contain the largest rivers, the Inn, the Eysach, and the Adige. The climate, in consequence of the height of the mountains, is cold, not only in winter, but in spring; in summer the valleys are hot, particularly when open to the south. In minerals, Tyrol is doubtless rich, every species of ore, from gold to coal, having been found there. The only mines that have as yet been worked with advantage, are those of salt, iron, copper, and calamine. Mineral springs are abundant, there being no less than 60 in different parts of the country. The agricultural produce is scanty, and corn is imported, in exchange for the wine and silk raised in the southern valleys. Flax, hemp, and tobacco, are also produced. There are but few manufactures. Among the wild animals is the chamois, the Alpine goat, and the marmotte. By the treaty of Presburg (January 1806) Tyrol was conveyed to Bavaria; but in 1815 it was restored to Austria.

TYRONE, a co. of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded N.E. by Londonderry, E. by Lough Neagh, S.E. by Armagh, S. by Monaghan, S.W. by Fermanagh, and W. by Donegal. It contains 35 parishes, is about 43 Irish miles in length, and from 18 to 33 in breadth. Area, 754,395 acres. A great portion is rough and mountainous; in other parts the soil is rich and fertile, and equally calculated for tillage or for pasture. The principal rivers are, the Blackwater, Foyle, Mounterlouny, Owenreagh, Derg, and Dennet. The linen manufacture, which was long the staple trade, lately declined, but has again revived. Pop. 304,468.

TYRONE, several townships of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

TYRREL, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina.

TYRREL'S PASS, a neat vil. of Ireland, county of Westmeath.

TYSMENICA, a to. of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of Russia. Pop. 3000.

TYSOE WITH WESTCOTE, a pa. of England, in Warwickshire. Pop. 1007.

TYTHBY, a pa. of England, in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 695.

TYWARDRETH, a pa. of England, in Cornwall. Pop. 2288.

TZSCHOPPAU, a to. of Saxony, on the Tzschoppau, 33 miles W.S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 4000.

TZSCHOPPAU, a river of Germany, in Saxony, which runs northward and joins the Flobe, a branch of the Mulda.

TZULIMM, a river of Asiatic Russia, which runs through the province of Kolivan, and falls into the Yenisei.

U.

UBAY, a large and copious river of Peru. Its mouth is in Lat. 11. 57. S.

UBAYE, a river of France, department of the Lower Alps. It joins the Durance.

UBEDA, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia. It has manufactures of common woollen stuffs, and contains eleven churches, great and small, and a large hospital. Pop. 16,000. 58 miles N.N.E. of Granada.

UBERLINGEN, a to. of Germany, in Baden. Pop. 2400.

UBIGAU, a to. of Saxony, on the Elster, 28 miles S.S.E. of Wittenberg.

UBRIQUE, a to. of Spain, in the province of Andalusia. Pop. 8000.

UBY, an island on the east side of the entrance of the gulf of Siam, 20 miles in circumference. Lat. 8. 55. N. Long. 104. 46. E.

UCAYALE, a large and navigable river of South America, which enters the Amazons by the south side, in Lat. 4. 25. S.

UCITA, a river of Guiana, which enters the Ventuani.

UCKER, a river of Brandenburg, which falls into the Frische-Haff, in Pomerania.

UCKERADT, a to. of the Prussian States, government of Cologne. Pop. 2100.

UCKERMARK, that part of the electorate of Brandenburg which bordered on Pomerania, between the Oder and Duchy of Mecklenburg. It now forms the north-east part of the government of Potsdam.

UCKERMUNDE, a to. of Pomerania, on the Ucker, 31 miles N.W. of Stettin. Pop. 1800.

UCKFIELD, a vil. of England, in Sussex. Pop. 1261.

UDA, the name of two rivers in Asiatic Russia. The first falls into the sea of Okhotsk; the second falls into the Tunguska.

UDDEVALLA, a to. of Sweden, province of Bahus, on both sides of a deep bay. It has a convenient harbour. Its manufactures are chiefly of cordage and iron articles. Pop. 4000. 205 miles W.S.W. of Stockholm.

UDDINGSTONE, a small vil. of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, 7 miles S.E. of Glasgow.

UDENHOUT, a vil. of North Brabant, 15 miles E. of Breda. Pop. 1700.

UDINA, a delegation or district of Austrian Italy, government of Venice. Area, 2900 square miles. Pop. 300,000.

UDINA, a to. of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, on the Lisonzo. It contains a cathedral, with several churches and convents. Silk is reared in the neighbourhood, and forms the chief branch of trade. In the mountains of the territory of Udina are quarries of marble, and minerals of various descriptions. Pop. 17,560. 58 miles N.E. of Venice.

UDINSK, GREAT and SMALL, the names of two towns of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia. The former stands on the Uda, is well fortified, and contains large magazines. Houses 100. Lat. 51. 28. N. Long. 107. 20. E. The latter, Nijnei Udinsk, is a very small town, containing only a church and 100 houses.

UDNY, a pa. in Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1309.

UDVARHELY, the chief to. of a district in Transylvania. It has considerable tanneries, and trades largely in honey and tobacco. Pop. 6000. 78 miles S.E. of Clausenburg.

UELZEN, a to. of Germany, in Hanover, 22 miles S. of Luneburg. Pop. 2600.

UFA. See OUFFA.

UFFCULME, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 2082.

UFFINGTON, a pa. in Berkshire. Pop. 1019.

UFFORD, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire.—Also a pa. in Suffolk. Pop. 661.

UGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1467.

UGIE, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire. It falls into the sea at Peterhead.

UGLITSCH, a to. of European Russia, government of Jaroslav, on the Wolga. It has manufactures of leather, soap, and paper. Pop. 7300. 95 miles W. by S. of Jaroslav.

UGTHORPE, a township of England, N. R. Y. Pop. 260.

UIG, a pa. of Scotland in Ross and Cromarty shires. Pop. 3041.

UIST, NORTH, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, Scotland, lying between the island of Harris on the north, and Benbecula on the south, from which last it is separated by a narrow strait, dry at low water. It is of a very irregular shape, being 16 miles long and 12 miles in breadth. Area 118 square miles, including several freshwater lakes. The general aspect is cheerless and gloomy. The crops cultivated are beer, oats, potatoes, and some rye. Pop., including Borerá and other islets, 4003.

UIST, SOUTH, another island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, and lying in the district called the Long Island, between the isles of Benbecula on the north, and Barra on the south. It is 21 miles long, and in some places nine miles broad. Area, 127 square miles. The general aspect is mountainous and barren. Pop., including some small islands, 6890.

UBANJA, or KONIGSBERG, a to. of Hungary, on the Gran, 67 miles N.N.W. of Buda. Pop. 3800.

UJ-HELI, or SATORALLYA, a to. of Hungary, on the Ronya. It is celebrated for its wine. Pop. 6600. 21 miles N.N.E. of Tokay.

UJ-VIDEK, a city of Hungary, on the river Danube, in the circle of Bacs. It is the seat of a Greek bishop, and carries on an extensive trade with Turkey. Pop 13,390.

UKRAINE, an extensive country in the south-east of Russian Poland, situated between the 48th and 52d degrees of north latitude. It is subject, in summer, to great heat, and in winter to intense cold. In fertility it is not surpassed by any country in Europe. Wheat, oats, barley, and other products, are raised with comparatively little labour, and the pastures are in many parts of great luxuriance. Fruits are abundant, and the kermes, or Polish cochineal, forms one of the products of Ukraine. The chief town is Kiev, once the capital of the Russian dominions in their circumscribed state. The river Dnieper intersects the country in a winding direction, and affords a channel for the conveyance of products to the Black Sea, in which Odessa, situated between the mouths of the Dnieper and Dniester, forms the principal outlet.

ULCEBY, a pa. in Lincolnshire. Pop. 694.

ULCOMBE, a pa. in Kent. Pop. 761.

ULEABORG, a circle of the Russian province of Finland, bounded by Norway on the north. Extent 46,266 square miles. Pop. 80,800. The population is thinly scattered, the chief part of the surface being covered with forests, marshes, and rocks. See Bothnia, Finland, and Sweden.

ULEABORG, a capital of the preceding province, on a peninsula where the river Ulea falls into the Gulf of Bothnia. Its chief trade is the export of tar, pitch, salt fish, and salt butter. Pop. 4000. Lat. 65. 40. N. Long. 25. 23. E.

ULEY, a vil. and pa. of England, in Gloucestershire, 105 miles W. of London. Pop. 2641.

ULIETEA, one of the Society islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. The south extremity lies in Lat. 16. 55. S. Long. 181. 20. W.

ULLAPPOOL, a vil. of Scotland, on the west coast of Ross-shire, 61 miles W. by N. of Inverness, situated on the north shore of Loch Broom, at the mouth of a small stream called the Ullapool. This is one of the fishing stations belonging to the British Society. Pop. about 600.

ULLESTHORPE, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 599.

ULLINGTON, and **ULLOCK**, two hamlets of England, in Gloucestershire and Cumberland.

ULM, a city of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Danube, at its confluence with the Blau, which flows through the town. It is an antique place, consisting of crooked streets, and of houses in the old German style. Here is a large Gothic church, about 416 feet in length, and 160 in breadth, with a tower 340 feet in height. Several other churches are entitled to notice; and the secular buildings are the town-house, the arsenal, the theatre, the bar-

racks, and the hospital. The manufacture of linen is still considerable. Ulm forms one of the central fortresses of Germany. It was here that, in 1805, General Mack sheltered an Austrian army; which, however, ultimately surrendered to Bonaparte. Pop. 12,049. 44 miles S.E. of Stutgard.

ULRICKHAM, a to. of Sweden, in West Gothland. Pop. 800.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, containing the northern counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan.

ULSTER, a co. of the United States, in New York, bounded N. by Greene county, and S. by Orange county.

ULSWATER, a lake of England, partly in Westmoreland, and partly in Cumberland, 8 miles in length.

ULUA, **JUAN DE**, an island of Mexico, in the bay of Vera Cruz. A very strong fortress, called the castle of St Juan d'Ulua, now covers nearly the whole rock. It contains a giratory lighthouse, of great utility in so dangerous a navigation as the channel of Vera Cruz is at all times. Lat. 15. 40. N.

ULVA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between Mull and Staffa. It is about two miles in length. Pop. 200 or 300.

ULVERSTON, an ancient m. t. of England, county of Lancaster, about a mile from an arm of the bay of Morecambe, called Leven Sands. The church, almost wholly rebuilt in 1804, is a plain neat structure with three aisles, and a square tower. In this town is a small theatre, an assembly-room, and a public subscription library; also a clerical library. The principal trade is in iron-ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, blue slate, wheat, oats, barley, and beans. The manufactures carried on are cotton, check, canvass, and hats. Pop. 7741. 18 miles N.N.W. of Lancaster.

UMAN, a to. of European Russia, government of Kiev. Pop. 3000.

UMBAGOG, a lake of the United States, in New Hampshire and Maine, 18 miles long, and, where widest, 10 broad.

UMBRIATICO, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the river Iripuda. It is rarely visited by travellers. Pop. 10,000. 42 miles N.N.W. of Squillace.

UMEA, a seaport of Sweden in West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Umea. It has a good harbour, and its traffic is in wood and fish. Pop. 1000. Lat. 63. 49. 46. N. Long. 20. 4. E.

UMMERAPPOOR, the present capital of the Birman empire, on the shores of a romantic lake, near the Irrawaddy river. The city is divided into four distinct quarters, each of which is governed by its own officer; and no town in Europe can boast of a better police. The circumference of the city is about two miles. Supposed population 175,000. Lat. 21. 55. N. Long. 96. 97. E.

UMSTADT, a to. of Germany, in Hesse-

Darmstadt, 12 miles E. of Darmstadt. Pop. 2500.

UNADILLA, a river of the United States, in New York. It joins the Susquehannah.

UNARE, a river of South America, which divides the government of the Caraccas from the province of Cumana.

UNDANA, a to. of Hindostan, province of Ajmeer. In 1820 it contained about 400 houses. Lat. 24. 38. N. Long. 74. 58. E.

UNDERMILBECK, a to of England, in Westmoreland. Pop. 854.

UNGHVAR, a to. of Hungary, capital of a palatinate of the same name, 82 miles N. by E. of Debreczin. Pop. 5000.

UNIEH, a seaport of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea, the ancient Ænoe. It is situated on a bay, with a range of finely wooded mountains behind. The inhabitants are wealthy, consisting of Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, who carry on a considerable trade with Constantinople and the Crimea. The exports are cotton stuffs from Tocat and Diarbekir, fruits, and wine; the imports, corn and oil from the Crimea; Coffee, sugar, and European manufactures from Constantinople. 40 miles E. of Samsoon.

UNION, four post villages of the United States, in the state of New York.—Also the name of various townships.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a federal republic, comprehending an extensive portion of North America; situated between the 25th and 49th degrees of N. lat., and the 67th and 124th of W. long.; and bounded E. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the British possessions, W. by the Pacific Ocean, and S. by Mexico and the Mexican Gulf. Extreme length east and west, 2780 miles; greatest breadth north and south, 1230 miles; area, 2,076,410 square English miles. The North American Union comprehends twenty-six distinct states, each governed by its own constitution; three territories, in which civil governments are established without constitutions, and one district, (that of Columbia,) which comprises a space of ten miles square round Washington, and is placed under the exclusive authority of the federal government. The subjoined table gives the names of these divisions, and the population of each, as ascertained by the census of 1840:—

States.	Total Population of all descriptions.	Total Slaves.
Maine,	501,793	
New Hampshire,	284,574	1
Massachusetts,	737,699	
Rhode Island,	108,830	5
Connecticut,	309,978	17
Vermont,	291,948	
New York,	2,428,921	4
New Jersey,	373,306	674
Pennsylvania,	1,724,033	64
Carry over,	6,761,082	765

States.	Total Population of all descriptions.	Total Slaves.
Brought over,	6,761,082	765
Delaware,	78,085	2,605
Maryland,	470,019	89,727
Virginia,	1,239,797	448,987
North Carolina,	753,419	245,817
South Carolina,	594,398	327,030
Georgia,	691,392	280,944
Alabama,	590,756	253,532
Mississippi,	375,651	195,211
Louisiana,	352,411	168,452
Tennessee,	829,210	183,059
Kentucky,	779,828	182,258
Ohio,	1,519,167	3
Indiana,	685,866	3
Illinois,	476,183	331
Missouri,	383,702	58,240
Arkansas,	97,574	19,935
Michigan,	212,267	
Territories.		
Florida,	54,477	25,717
Iowa,	43,112	16
Wisconsin,	30,945	11
District.		
Columbia,	43,812	4,694
Total,	17,063,353	2,487,355
Seamen U.S. Naval Service,	61,000	

Whole population,..... 17,069,453 2,487,355
 Besides these there are three territories which are yet unoccupied by a civilized population, namely, the North-west, the Missouri, and the Columbia. The country is intersected in almost its whole length by the great chain of mountains, called the Alleghany mountains, which extend from near the mouth of the St Lawrence to the confines of Georgia. They run nearly parallel to the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, at the distance of from 50 to 130 miles. On the western side of the Alleghany chain, the country is spread out into that vast valley which is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the west, and which is from 1200 to 1500 miles in breadth. The great river the Mississippi, which runs generally in a direction from north to south, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico, is the common channel through which all the waters of this valley flow out into the ocean. For 250 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, the country is a perfect flat, and it afterwards rises by a gradual ascent. In consequence of this favourable configuration of the ground, vessels may ascend by the course of the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Alleghany rivers, an inclined plane of 2400 miles, to an elevation of 1200 or 1400 feet, without the help either of canals or locks. The internal intercourse of the United States has been wonderfully improved by the construction of canals and railroads, and by steam

navigation, which was introduced in 1807, and has extended throughout the whole country. With regard to soil, the territory of the United States may be classed under five grand divisions. 1. That of the New England states, beyond the Hudson, where the Alleghanies spread out into a broken hilly country. The soil here is in general rocky, has but little depth, is barren in many places, and better adapted for pasture than tillage. 2. The sandy soil of the sea-shore, commencing from Long Island, and extending to the Mississippi, with a breadth varying from 30 to 100 miles. This tract, from the Potomac southward, approaches to a horizontal plain, very little raised above the sea, traversed through its whole breadth by the tide-water at the mouths of the great rivers. The surface, which consists of sea-sand, is scarcely capable of cultivation, and produces nothing but pines, except on the banks of the rivers, and in marshy spots, where rice is raised. 3. The land from the upper margin of the sandy tract to the foot of the mountains, from ten to 200 miles in breadth, the soil of which is generally formed from the alluvion of the mountains and the decomposition of the primitive rocks beneath the surface. This tract is fertile, and generally well adapted for tillage. 4. The valleys between the ridges of the Alleghanies, the soil of which is various, but rather richer than that of the tract last mentioned. 5. The extensive region west of the Alleghanies, which is bottomed on limestone, is well watered, inexhaustibly productive, and contains, perhaps, as large a proportion of first-rate soil as any country in the world. In a country so extensive there is considerable diversity in the agricultural productions. The north-eastern states form a good grazing country, and produce beef, pork, butter, and cheese. Maize, or Indian corn, an indigenous American plant, is cultivated from Maine to Louisiana, but succeeds best in the middle and western states. The maple grows in all the states, but thrives best in the middle and western states. Wheat is cultivated from one extremity of the Union to the other. The culture of tobacco begins in Maryland, about the parallel of 39 or 40 degrees, and continues through all the southern states, and partially through the western states, particularly Kentucky and Tennessee. Cotton and rice are the great staples of all the southern states from North Carolina to Tennessee, and form the leading export of the Union. The sugar-cane grows in low and warm situations, as high as the latitude of 33 degrees. Oats, rye, and barley, are raised in all the northern, and in the upper districts of the southern states. The vine can be raised as far north as Pennsylvania, and grows spontaneously in most of the southern and western states. Hops grow naturally in the middle and western states. Indigo was formerly cultivated as an article of export in the southern states, but has been

generally abandoned. The mulberry tree grows spontaneously; and the trials made formerly show the practicability of establishing the manufacture of silk to any extent required. Great exertions have also been made to improve the breeds of domestic animals, and Pennsylvania is particularly distinguished for the size and beauty of its horses and horned cattle. The United States have been not less favoured in their mineral riches, than in the fertility of their soil. Copper, iron, coal, lime, and salt, exist in great abundance; as also lead, which is chiefly procured from Missouri, where the supply appears to be inexhaustible. Gold is found in considerable abundance in Virginia. The supply of coal is perhaps equal to that of any country in the world. The coal formation is believed to extend on the western side of the mountains, from Lake Ontario to the river Tombigbee, a distance of 800 or 900 miles. Limestone, gypsum, and slate, abound in many parts. Of nitre, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, furnish quantities more than sufficient for the consumption of the whole states. Salt is imported or obtained from the sea, on the eastern side of the mountains; on the western side it is procured from springs, which are so numerous and copious in their produce, all over the western states and the Missouri territory, that it is believed a salt formation accompanies the great coal formation from Lake Ontario to the river Tombigbee, extending westward, perhaps, to the Rocky mountains. The climate of the States is exceedingly favourable for the production of fruits, which abound throughout its whole extent. In the northern states, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, currants, gooseberries, plums, &c. are produced in great abundance. Towards the south, the fruits which flourish best are pears, pomegranates, and water-melons, the latter grow to an enormous size, and are superior perhaps to any in the world. Other fruits are figs, apricots, nectarines, olives, almonds, oranges, lemons, limes, and citrons; which are abundantly produced in the southern states. In the pine-barrens grapes grow to a great size, and possess an excellent flavour. The climate of the United States has the disadvantage of being liable to great extremes both of heat and cold; and the influence of cold is felt much further south than in the countries of the old continent. In the north-eastern states, such as Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, the cold is intense for three or four months. At Brunswick, in Maine, the greatest cold in January was 30 degrees below zero. In summer, the heat is very intense during five or six weeks; and in low confined situations is nearly equal to that of the Arabian coast, the thermometer rising 100 degrees in the shade. In the more southern states the cold in winter is extreme, the thermometer in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, &c. falling in winter below zero, and rising in

summer to nearly 100. The winter is of shorter duration. In Virginia, the cold in winter brings down the thermometer to six degrees, and in summer it rises to 96 and 98. In Georgia, &c. it ranges between 17 and 100 degrees; and still further south, even in Louisiana, the winter is occasionally severe. The quantity of rain which falls in the States, is greater than in Europe; but there are not so many rainy days. The animals found are the bear; the antelope, (seen by Lewis and Clark;) the wolf, which is very fierce; the fox, the marten, the weasel, the badger, the ermine, and the pole-cat; also a species of panther, which is very destructive to domestic animals, the wild cat, the opossum, beaver, otter, squirrel, porcupine, fox, rabbit, hare, &c. The commerce of the United States, with the exception of occasional intervals of stagnation, chiefly from war, has been regularly increasing since the first establishment of the colonies, and now forms an important part of the general commerce of the world. The progressive increase of trade, and the intervals of stagnation, will be seen from the following table of the exports from the country. The value of the exports amounted—

In 1790, to.....20,205,156 dollars.

1807, to.....108,343,150

1808, to.....22,430,960

1813, to.....27,855,997

1814, to.....6,927,441

1817, to.....87,671,569

1827, to.....82,324,827

1838, to.....108,486,616

The following are the principal articles of export:—Cotton, wheat, Indian corn, and other bread stuffs, tobacco, lumber, rice, pot and pearl ashes, dried and pickled fish, beef, tallow, hides, live cattle, skins and furs, pork, bacon, &c. horses and mules, naval stores, flax seed, whale oil and bone, spermaceti oil and candles, butter and cheese. The industry of the Union, which has been long turned to manufactures, now produces almost all the more necessary articles of domestic use, and many of the finer manufactures. The mechanical trades are every where carried on; and in many branches of industry, manufactures have been established on an extensive scale, which are extremely flourishing, and fully supply the home consumption. The shipping of the States has increased with their commerce. The following is an account of the tonnage at different periods, from 1790:—

In 1790, 486,840

1800, 942,413

1810, 1,424,783

1816, 1,372,218

1826, 1,534,190

1838, 1,995,639

The public revenues arise chiefly from duties on the importation of foreign merchandise, and from the sale of the public lands. The debt of the States amounted in 1791 to

74,185,596 dollars; in 1812 it was reduced to 45,154,189; but in 1815, after the conclusion of the war with Great Britain, which began in 1812, the debt had increased to 158,713,049 dollars. After 1815 it was gradually reduced, and in 1835 it was entirely redeemed. The free spirit of the people, and still more their parsimoniousness in public matters, make them averse to the existence of a large standing army; and accordingly we find that by a return made in November 1838, the regular army only amounted to 12,539. The chief military force is the militia, which in February 1839 amounted to 1,350,805. In August 1839 the navy consisted of 11 ships of the line, 17 frigates, and 34 smaller vessels. The United States, while they have each separate and independent legislatures for the administration of local concerns, are ruled in all matters of imperial policy by two houses of legislature, the senate and the house of representatives, to which delegates are sent from all the different members of the confederacy. The senate consists of two members from each state, chosen by the local legislature for six years; while the house of representatives is chosen by the people for two years. The right of voting is in some of the states universal; in others it is restricted to such as pay a certain amount of taxes, or rent a tenement of a certain value. Another great and essential distinction of the American government is, that the first magistrate of the state is chosen every fifth year for this great office, by the free and unbiased voice of the people. The laws are substantially the same with those of England. The federal judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, (formed of a chief judge and six associate judges,) which sits at Washington, and a district court in each of the states, in which one judge sits. There is no national establishment of religion, every one being left to support that form which is agreeable to him, by his own voluntary contributions. Nor are there any exclusive tests to be taken, as qualifications for political offices, every citizen, of whatever religious profession, being capable of holding any office in the state. The great body of the people profess the Christian religion. It is one great principle of the American government, to give every possible degree of encouragement to the diffusion of literature and science. In all the vacant lands which have been surveyed and offered for sale, an express reservation is made by the state, of a certain proportion of every township, for the endowment of schools and colleges. There are, accordingly, in all parts of the States, universities for the instruction of youth, as well as schools and other inferior seminaries. Considerable libraries have also been accumulated for the great end of public instruction. The progress of population is much quicker than in the old and long settled countries of Europe. The fertile and unoccupied countries which lie

westward, afford an ample expanse, on which the overflowing population may freely spread itself. In 1790 the population amounted to 3,929,326; in 1800 to 5,305,925; in 1810 to 7,239,814; in 1820 to 9,638,131; and in 1830 to 12,866,920. In 1840 (as appears from the table at the beginning of this article,) the population had increased to 17,069,453. The existence of slavery is the standing reproach of this far-famed land of liberty and freedom. The table just mentioned shows that 2,487,355 human beings, forming upwards of a seventh part of the whole population, are in a state of bondage. This reproach, however, it will be seen, does not extend to all the states, slavery having been wholly abolished in some of the northern states, and nearly extinguished in others. The circulation is carried on in a great degree by paper currency. In 1816 the United States' bank was established, with a capital of 35,000,000 dollars. Including branches, and banks not returned, it is calculated that, in 1838, the banks in America amounted to between 800 and 900. The colonization of North America originated in the beginning of the seventeenth century, partly in the religious persecutions carried on in England against the Puritans and other sectaries, and partly in the visionary schemes of adventurers, who set out to the new world in quest of settlements. It was the former cause which peopled the colony of Virginia; and it was from the latter that the colonies of New England drew their origin; and these, the one in the south and the other in the north, may be considered as the original and parent colonies. They struggled long with the hardships and difficulties incident to all new establishments upon remote and barbarous shores; and at times they were so much reduced by sickness and disease, and the attacks of the Indians, that it was resolved to abandon the settlement of the country as impracticable. All these impediments, however, being gradually overcome by patient perseverance and industry, the colonies at last began to flourish, and to increase both in wealth and population. They continued to make a rapid progress in improvement, and in all the arts of civil life; and at the peace of 1763, they had risen to a state of great prosperity. It was about this time that they became involved in disputes with the mother country. These disputes increased, until they produced a war which was terminated by the peace of 1782, when Great Britain acknowledged her former colonies as an independent power, under the title of the United States. After an interval of considerable agitation, the articles of the American constitution were agreed upon. Under this constitution the United States continued to flourish until they were again involved in disputes with Great Britain, and at last, in 1812, took up arms for the vindication of their maritime rights as a power which stood neutral in the European

war then existing. This war was terminated in 1814, after the general peace which had taken place among the powers of Europe.

UNITY, a township of the United States, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire.

UNKEL, a to. of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, 25 miles S.S.E. of Cologne.

UNNA, a considerable river of European Turkey, which falls into the Save at Usztieza.

UNNA, a to. of Prussian Westphalia. Pop. 2400.

UNST, the most northerly of the Shetland isles, being situated in 61. 12. N. Lat. From south to north it is about 10 miles long, and in some places 7 miles broad. Area, 40 square miles. The general aspect is diversified into hill and dale, with several small lakes; and the arable land is disposed in strips by the shore. Altogether it amounts to about 1875 acres, under crops of beer, black oats, and potatoes. The ling, cod, and tusk fishery, is prosecuted by the inhabitants. Unst forms a parish of itself. Pop. 2909.

UNSTONE, a to. of Derbyshire. Pop. 586.

UNSTRUT, a river of Germany, which joins the Saale.

UNTERSEEN, a to. and bailiwick of the Swiss canton of Bern, on the Aar, 23 miles S.S.W. of Lucerne.

UNTERWALDEN, a canton almost in the centre of Switzerland, bounded on the south by Bern, and on the west by Lucerne. It is one of the smallest in the republic, containing only 300 square miles, with 22,571 inhabitants. It consists of four valleys, covered with meadows and pasture lands, and surrounded by the Alps, which rise to various heights, from 3000 to 10,000 feet. Pasture being the chief occupation, the exports consist of cattle, hides, cheese, butter, tallow; the imports of corn, wine, and various manufactures, there being hardly a weaver, hatter, or potter in the canton.

UNVERRE, a vil. of France, department of the Eure and Loire. Pop. 2300.

UP-ORTERY, a pa. in Devonsh. Pop. 940.

UPHALL, a pa. in Linlithgowsh. Pop. 1254.

UPHOE, a hamlet of England, in the pa. of Lavendon, Buckinghamshire.

UPHOLLAND, a township of England, in Lancashire, 3 miles from Wigan.

UPLAND, a province of Middle Sweden, bounded by the gulf of Bothnia, the Baltic, the lake of Malar, and Westmannland. It consists of an extensive plain, little elevated above the level of the sea, and in general fertile. Area, 500 English square miles. Pop. 230,000.

UPLEADON, two hamlets of England, in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire.

UPLEATHAM, a township of England, in the N.R.Y.

UPLYME, a pa. in Devonshire. Pop. 975.

UPMINSTER, a pa. in Essex. Pop. 1033.

UPPER QUARTER, a to. of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 815.

UPPINGHAM, a neat and well built m. t. of England, in Rutlandshire. The church is an ancient Gothic structure. Pop. 1757. 16 miles S. of Oakham.

UPSALA, a province of Sweden, along the gulf of Bothnia. Extent, 2112 square miles. Pop. 80,926.

UPSALA, the capital of the above province, is situated on the small river Sala, which divides it into two parts, and communicates with the lake of Malar. This is one of the most beautiful old-fashioned cities in Europe. Most of the private houses are of wood; but the public buildings are of stone or brick. The cathedral is a large structure. The university is (which is the chief one in Sweden,) was founded in 1478, and has about 800 students. The other objects worthy of attention are the observatory, the botanical garden, the cabinets of natural history and mineralogy, the royal castle and gardens, and the residence of the archbishop. Pop. 15,000. 35 miles N. of Stockholm.

UPSALL, **UPSALL CASTLE**, **UPSHIRE**, and **UPSAND**, hamlets of England; Upshire in Essex, the others in the N.R.Y.

UPSTREET, a hamlet of England, county of Kent, on the river Stour.

UPTON, the name of various townships, parishes, and hamlets in England.

UPTON ON SEVERN, a neat and well built m. t. of England, in Worcestershire, on the Severn, over which there is a stone bridge of six arches. The church, built in 1758, is a handsome structure, with a square tower. There is a charity school for 16 girls. Pop. 2343. 10 miles S. of Worcester.

UPWALTHAM, a vil. of England, in the county of Sussex, near Chichester.

UPWAY, a pa. in Dorsetshire. Pop. 618.

UPWELL, a pa. in Norfolk. Pop. 2123.

URACH, a to. of Germany, in Wirtemberg, on the Erms. Pop. 2700.

URAL, (river and mountains.) *See* **OURAL**.

URANA, a river of South America, which runs into the Carribbean sea.

URBANA, a post township of the United States, Champaign County, Ohio.—Another in Middlesex county, Virginia.

URBINO and **PESARO**, a delegation of the Papal States, bounded W. by Tuscany, and E. by the Adriatic sea and Ancona. Extent, 1733 square miles. Pop. 216,071.

URBINO, the capital of the above delegation, is situated on a hill, and surrounded with walls. It has a cathedral, a college, and an academy. Pop. 12,200. 40 miles N. by W. of Ancona.

URCHFONT, a pa. in Wiltshire. Pop. 1389.

URDINGEN, a small fortified to. of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Rhine. Pop. 2200.

URE, or **YOURE**, a river of England, in Yorkshire, one of the head branches of the Ouse, taking its rise in the mountainous district on the east of Westmoreland.

URGEL, a strong to. of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre. It has manufactures of linen and cotton. Pop. 3200. 78 miles N.N.W. of Barcelona.

URI, a canton in the central part of Switzerland, and one of the smallest of the confederacy, bounded N. by the canton of Schwytz, E. by the country of the Grisons. Superficial extent, 640 square miles. Pop. 40,650, thinly scattered amidst bleak and barren mountains.

URIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Wiltshire, near Chippenham.

URMSTON, a to. in Lancashire. Pop. 706.

URNASCH, a large vil. and commune of Switzerland, canton of Appenzel, on the Urnasch. Pop. 2600.

URNEN, **UPPER** and **LOWER**, two vils. of Switzerland, canton of the Valais.

URR, **ORE**, or **ORR**, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightsh., entering the Solway frith.

URR, **ORE**, or **ORR**, a pa. of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Pop. 3098.

URRIN, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which runs into the Slaney.

URPETH, a to. in Durham. Pop. 716.

URQUHART, a pa. of Scotland, in Elginshire. Pop. 1019.—Also a pa. in Inverness-shire. Pop. 2942.—Also a pa. in Ross and Cromartys shires. Pop. 2864.

URRAY, a pa. in Ross and Cromarty shires. Pop. 2768.

URSEL, a to. of the Netherlands, in East Flanders. Pop. 2100.

URSWICK, a pa. in Lancashire. Pop. 752.

URUGUAY, a country of South America, bounded N. by the province of Guayra, S. by the mouth of the river La Plata, E. by the province of Rey in Brazil, and W. by the river Parana. It is divided by the river of its name into east and west. Extent, 80,000 square miles. Pop. 170,000. Capital, Monte Video.

URUGUAY, a large and navigable river of South America. It rises in Lat. 26.30. S., and collecting various other streams, traverses a vast extent of country to the south-east. Its length, in a direct line from its source to its mouth, is more than 620 miles. It enters the river La Plata near Buenos Ayres, W.N.W. of the colony of Sacramento.

URUMEA, an extensive lake of Aderbijan, in Persia, about 300 miles in circuit.

URUMEA, a very ancient city of Persia, on the south-western bank of the lake to which it gives name. 90 miles S.S.W. of Tabreez.

URY, a considerable river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the Don at the royal burgh of Inverury.

USAN, a fishing vil. of Scotland, 3 miles S.W. of Montrose.

USEDOM, an island of Prussia, in Pomerania, formed by the Baltic and several inland waters, in particular the Great and Little Haff. Area 150 square miles. Pop. between 11,000 and 12,000.

USHANT, an island on the N.W. coast of France, department of Finisterre, about 18 miles in circuit. Pop. 1700.

USHLAWRCOED, a ham. in Monmouthshire. Pop. 5359.

USIDSCHA, an island to. of European Turkey, in Romania, 70 miles S.S.W. of Belgrade. Pop. 6000.

USK, a to. of England, in Monmouthshire, on the Usk, at its confluence with the Birkbein. The remains of the castle stand on an abrupt eminence to the east of the river. The church was originally built cruciform, in the manner of a cathedral; but the building has since undergone many alterations. Usk has no trade, and only a small manufacture of japanned ware. Pop. 1160. 14 miles S.W. of Monmouth.

USK, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and enters the Bristol channel.

USMAN, a to. of European Russia, government of Tambov, on the Usman. Pop. 3140.

USSEL, a to. of France, department of the Correze, 40 miles E. by N. of Uzerche. Pop. 3000.

USSOLIE, a to. of European Russia, government of Simbirsk, on the Ussolka.

USTARITZ, a to. of France, department of the Lower Pyrenees. Pop. 2000.

USTER, a vil. of Switzerland, canton of Zurich. Pop. 3200.

USTICA, one of the Lipari group of islands, belonging to Sicily. It is fertile in wines, olives, and cotton; also in wheat. Pop. 1700. 42 miles N. of Palermo.

USTIUG VELIKI, a city of European Russia, government of Vologda, at the confluence of the Suchona and the Jug, which unite here and form the Dwina. It has two cathedrals, and a number of churches and chapels, but most of its houses are of wood. It is a mart of the trade between the frozen regions of the north and the more temperate provinces in the south. Its principal traffic is in corn and furs; also in fish, and in the silks and tea of China. Pop. 12,000. 440 miles E. of St Petersburg.

USTIUSCHNA, a to. of European Russia, on the Mologa, 186 miles E. of Novgorod. Pop. 3100.

USWORTH, GREAT AND LITTLE, adjoining hamlets of England, county of Durham.

UTAWAS, OR OTTAWA, a large river in Canada, which, flowing from the north-west, falls into the St Lawrence near Montreal, after a course of about 450 miles.

UTELLE, a to. of Italy, province of Nice, 15 miles E. by N. of Nice. Pop. 1500.

UTICA, a to. of the United States, in Oneida county, New York, on the Mohawk. It is handsomely laid out and well built, and has an extensive trade. 93 miles W. by N. of Albany.

UTIEL, a to. of Spain, province of La Mancha, 58 miles S.E. of Cuenca. Pop. 4000.

UTKINTON, a to. in Cheshire. Pop. 564.

UTRECHT, one of the Dutch provinces, bounded W. by Holland, N. by the Zuyder Zee, and E. by Gueldres. Its surface is level, with the exception of the south quarter. It affords good pasture. Area, 535 square miles. Pop. 140,574.

UTRECHT, a city of Holland, and capital of the preceding province, on a branch of the Rhine called the Old Rhine, by which it is divided into two parts. The position of Utrecht is healthy; and nothing can surpass the beauty of the approaches to the town; particularly that from Amsterdam, which consists of a broad avenue, bordered with rows of trees. Utrecht is surrounded with an earthen mound and moat; it is of a form nearly square; and, exclusive of the suburbs, it is about three miles in circuit. Its aspect is antique. The houses are built chiefly of brick. The streets are of a tolerable width, and intersected by canals. Of the public edifices, the most remarkable is the cathedral, a considerable part of which is now in ruins, but its lofty tower still remains entire. There are fifteen other churches. The town-house is a good structure. The beautiful public walk called the Mall, outside the walls, is upwards of a mile in length, and bordered with a triple row of trees. The university of Utrecht was founded in 1630, and has a library, an anatomical theatre, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. Utrecht is remarkable as the place where, in 1713, was concluded the well known treaty of peace between the Allies and the French. The commerce of the place, which had declined, has of late received a revival from the introduction of the manufacture of articles of silk and cotton. Pop. 43,407. 18 miles S.S.E. of Amsterdam.

UTREIRA, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, on a steep eminence, at the foot of which flows the Carbonel. It has a citadel. Pop. 9000. 14 miles E.S.E. of Seville.

UTTOXETER, a m. t. of England, in Staffordshire, near the river Dove, over which is a noble stone bridge. It is well built, having a market-place in the centre, with three streets branching from it. Uttoxeter and its vicinity, particularly the latter, abound with iron forges. The church is distinguished by the loftiness of its spire. Pop. of parish, 4864. 13 miles N.E. of Stafford.

UWCHAFON, a hamlet in Merionethshire. Pop. 755.

UWCHMNYDD, a hamlet in Merionethshire. Pop. 822.

UXBRIDGE, a township of England, on the Colne, Middlesex. The town consists of one street, nearly a mile in length. The church or chapel of ease is a good building; near it is a very commodious market house. In the neighbourhood are many corn-mills, giving a great supply of flour to the metropolis. Pop. 3043, 15 miles from London.—Also a post

township of the United States, in Worcester county, Massachusetts.

UXO, a to. of Spain, Valencia. Pop. 2800.

UYEA, a small pasture island of Shetland, on the south coast of Unst.

UZEL, a to. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 1700.

UZERCHE, a to. of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 2000.

UZES, a to. of France, department of the Gard, 12 miles N. of Nîmes. Pop. 6400.

UZNACH, a to. of Switzerland, not far from the eastern extremity of the lake of Zurich, 23 miles S.E. of Zurich.

V.

VA, a river of New Granada, which enters the Guaviare.

VAA8, a to. of France, department of the Sarthe. Pop. 1600.

VARRÉS DE SENEGALS, a to. of France, department of the Tarn. Pop. 1700.

VACH, a to. of Germany, on the Werra. Pop. 1500.

VACHE, or Cows' Island, an island ten miles long, about 12 miles from the south coast of Hispaniola.

VACHERY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Crawley, county of Surrey.

VADAGHERY, a to. of the south of India, province of Malabar. Lat. 11. 35. N. Long. 75. 45. E.

VADO, a to. of Italy, in Genoa, 27 miles W. by S. of Genoa. Pop. 2000.

VAELS, a manufacturing place of the Netherlands, 3 miles W. of Aix la Chapelle. Pop. 2500.

VAGNEY, a to. of France, department of the Vosges. Pop. 2600.

VAHINGEN, a to. of Germany, on the Enz, 11 miles N.W. of Stuttgart. Pop. 2700.

VAILLAC, a small inland to. of France, department of the Lot. Pop. 2000.

VAINOR, a pa. in Breconshire. Pop. 1933.

VAIRES, a village of France, department of the Upper Vienne. Pop. 2600.

VAISON, a to. of France, department of the Vaucluse, near the small river Aubeze. Pop. 2200.

VALAIS, a canton in the south-west of Switzerland, bounded by the cantons of Uri, Bern, and Friburg, and in another direction by Savoy and the lake of Geneva. It lies in the direction of north-east and south-west, and is of an oblong form, its length being about 100 miles, and its medium breadth from 25 to 30. It is the largest valley in Switzerland, watered in its whole extent by the Rhone, and bordered on the north, as on the south, by the loftiest mountains in Europe. Pop. 75,798.

VALANGIN, the capital of a county of the same name in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. It stands on the river Seyon, and near it is a large cotton manufactory. Pop. 5640.

VALDAI a to. of European Russia, go-

vernment of Novgorod, on a beautiful and romantic lake, 170 miles S.S.E. of St Petersburg. Pop. 3100.

VALDEMORO, a to. of Spain, 13 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 2800.

VALDEPENNAS, a to. of Spain, province of La Mancha, celebrated for the wine which bears its name. Pop. 9000.

VALDIVIA, a province of Chili, on the sea-coast, on both sides of the great river Valdivia.

VALDIVIA, the capital of the above province, a celebrated city, and strong fortress, on the river of its name, three leagues from the sea. It was founded in the year 1551, by the conqueror Pedro de Valdivia, who gave it his name, and obtained immense sums of gold from its vicinity. In 1590 it was taken and plundered by the native inhabitants, but it was again rebuilt and fortified by the Spaniards. It has since suffered severely from fire, which has twice almost entirely destroyed it. The harbour is situated in a beautiful bay, formed by the river; and is the safest, the strongest from its natural position, and the most capacious of any of the ports on the South sea. The town contains a college built by the Jesuits, several convents, a parochial church, and an hospital. 183 miles S. of La Concepcion. Lat. 40. 5. S. Long. 80. 5. W.

VALDIVIA, a river of Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, at the above place.

VALEDIA, a small seaport of the province of Duquella, in Morocco, with a spacious natural harbour, now of little importance.

VALENCA, a small to. and fortress of Portugal, on the Minho, 56 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. 1000.

VALENÇAY, a to. of France, department of the Indre. Pop. 2750.

VALENCE, a to. of France, department of the Drome, on the Rhone. It is old, ill built, and irregular, with narrow, winding, and dirty streets. The cathedral is an ancient building; but neither it nor the episcopal palace are distinguished for their architecture. The case is otherwise with the Gothic façade of an old castle at this place, which is said to be one of the finest specimens of that style in France. Its manufactures comprise silk, cotton, and leather; and an extensive

trade is carried on in wine. Pop. 10,967. 42 miles S.W. of Grenoble.

VALENCIE D'AGENOIS, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2000.

VALENCIA, a large province in the east of Spain, extending in an oblong form from north to south, with the sea on one side and the Castilian provinces on the other side. Its length is not less than 250 miles, its breadth seldom exceeds 50. About two-thirds of the province may be considered desolate elevations; but the rest consists of level, beautiful and productive valleys. It is watered by three great rivers, the Xucar, the Segura, and the Guadalaviar; also by the Murviedro, the Palencia, and the Mejares. The products are grapes, olives, figs, maize, wheat, wine, silk, flax, hemp, rice, &c. Pop. 825,059.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, the capital of the above province, two miles from the sea, in an open plain, on the Guadalaviar. This city, far from meriting the eulogium of Mariana, or the flattering epithet of Valencia la Bella, consists of narrow and winding streets, crossed by a multiplicity of lanes, in many of which there is no thoroughfare. Of the different public walks, the chief is that which extends along the banks of the river. Valencia has a great number of public buildings, less remarkable for elegance than for antiquity and profuse decoration. The ancient palace called El Real, is now the residence of the captain-general. The cathedral is a large but irregular Gothic building. The other remarkable structures are, a Moorish mosque, a church built for Christian worship in the time of the Goths, and several modern edifices, such as the college of Pio Quinto, the Corza or exchange, the custom-house, the college of the patriarch, &c. The university was founded in 1470, and is on an extensive scale; but the course of study is antiquated. The city abounds with Roman antiquities. The principal manufacture is that of silk, the quantity annually used amounting to about 900,000 pounds. Pop. of city and its extensive suburbs, about 160,000. 170 miles E.S. E. of Madrid.

VALENCIA, a city of South America, in the republic of Venezuela, half a league west of lake Valencia. The houses are in general low and irregular, though some of the streets are broad and well built. The church, and a handsome square in which it stands, form the principal ornaments of the city. The inhabitants are commercial and industrious. Valencia suffered much from an earthquake which occurred in March 1812. Pop. 15,000. 77 miles S.W. of Caraccas. Lat. 10. 9. N. Long. 68. 15. W.

VALENCIA, a beautiful lake of South America, in the Caraccas. It stretches out 13½ leagues from E.N.E. to W.S.W., and its greatest breadth is 4 leagues.

VALENCIA DE ALCANTARA, a small but strong town of Spain, in Estremadura.

VALENCIENNES, a fortified to. of French Flanders, on the Scheldt. The form of the town is circular; its streets are narrow and crooked. The public square, the church of Notre Dame, the town-hall, the artillery-house, are deserving of attention. The chief manufactures are lace of great fineness; cambric, gauze, and linen stuffs. It was often taken and retaken during the revolutionary war. Pop. 18,953. 27 miles S.E. of Lille.

VALENSOLLES, a to. of France, department of the Lower Alps. Pop. 3400.

VALENTIA, an island in the Atlantic, near the south-west coast of Ireland, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, south of Dingle Bay, in which is a post town of the same name. 230 miles S.W. of Dublin.

VALENTIA ISLAND, an island off the coast of Abyssinia, 25 miles long, and 4 broad.

VALENTINE, a to. of France, on the Garonne, 55 miles S.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 1000.

VALENZA, a to. of Italy, province of Alessandria, on an eminence near the Po. It contains several churches and other good buildings. Pop. 7000. 40 miles E. by S. of Turin.

VALENZA, a to. of Spain, province of Leon. Pop. 3700.

VALERY, St, a seaport of France, on the Somme, near its mouth, 50 miles, N.W. of Amiens. Pop. 5328.

VALERY EN CAUX, St, a to. of France, department of the Lower Seine, on the shores of the Channel. Pop. 5500. 33 miles N. by W. of Rouen.

VALET, a to. of France, 14 miles S.E. of Nantes. Pop. 3100.

VALETTA, La, the capital of Malta, stands on the east side of the island. It consists of five parts, which are distinguished by particular names, and are often considered as separate towns:—1st, Citta Nuova, or La-Valetta, properly so called, built in 1566. It is situated on the side of a hill which runs out into the sea, forming a peninsula; and, besides its own fortifications, is defended by the castles of St Elmo, Ricazoli, and Floriana. 2d, Citta Vittoriosa, situated on a small tongue of land between two harbours called Marza and Marza Murzet, with a fort at the extremity, which defends the entrance into both. 3d, Senleya, or the isle of St Michael, also situated on a peninsula, and separated from Citta Vittoriosa by a canal called Porto delle Galere. 4th, Barmola, a small place of about 700 houses, situated in front of Senleya, and surrounded by, 5th, Cotonera, which contains the castle of Santa Margaretha. The situation of La Valetta is one of the finest in the world: its appearance from the sea is beautiful, and the interior corresponds. The streets are regular, and well paved with lava. The quays and other public places contain large, and in some respects elegant buildings. La Valetta contains no less than 20 churches,

great and small, exclusive of the cathedral. The other public buildings are, the residence of the grand master, now occupied by the governor of the island; the house in which the knights of the seven different nations composing the order of Malta had their respective halls of meeting, the town-house, the Castellanea, where the courts of justice are held, the arsenal, and a building situated in Citta Vittoriosa, formerly occupied by the Inquisition. The Jesuits' college, formerly taught by that order, is still a seminary, and serves for the education of the Catholic clergy; but part of the building is converted to very different purposes, viz. an exchange and a small theatre. The public library contains about 100,000 volumes. Charitable institutions, connected as they were with the objects of the order, were long on a liberal footing at La Valetta. The hospital of St John received between 400 and 500 patients; but the funds for its support were seized by the French, and the building was afterwards given by the British government to the medical department of the civil staff. La Valetta is, from its excellent harbour, of great importance as a naval station and place of trade. On the south side of Citta Nuova is one of the finest bays in the world. This beautiful basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, and each capable of containing a number of vessels. The entrance is hardly a quarter of a mile wide, and is commanded on each side by very strong batteries. It is also fronted by a quadruple battery. In the centre is a small island, on which is a lazaretto and a castle. The harbour on the other side would be highly prized in any other part of the world; but is only used for fishing vessels and ships performing quarantine. The fortifications of the town of La Valetta are of extraordinary strength. Its trade is very considerable, partly as an entrepot for intercourse with the Barbary ports, partly as an intermediate station for the Ionian isles and the Levant. Pop. about 40,000.

VALEZO, or **VALLEGGIO**, a to. of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, on the Mincio, 14 miles N. of Mantua. Pop. 5350.

VALGHANO, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 1600.

VALKI, a to. of European Russia, on the Mscha. It has five churches. Pop. 9300. 27 miles W. by S. of Charkov.

VALLADOLID, an inland province of Spain, forming part of the kingdom of Leon. It lies in general high, and the soil is sandy and barren. It is traversed by the Douro, which is joined by the Pisuergo, the Esla, the Arlançon, and other rivers. Area 3400 square miles. Pop. 187,390.

VALLADOLID, an ancient city in the interior of Spain, capital of the above province, on the Esgueva, which divides it into two, and on the larger stream of the Pisuerga, which bathes its walls. It was formerly a

town of great importance; but at present half finished edifices are almost the only indication of its ancient splendour. The streets are dirty, and many of the houses in decay. There are, however, two squares, one of which, the Plaza Mayor, contains some good buildings. The cathedral begun by Philip II., has never been finished. The monastery of San Benito is a handsome building; and the church of St Paul contains some good sculptures and paintings. The university, which was once flourishing, is hastening to decay. The town has six gates, one large bridge, and a number of small ones; also several churches and hospitals. The manufactures are silks, coarse woollens, and earthenware. Pop. 30,000. 100 miles N.N.W. of Madrid.

VALLADOLID, an intendency of Mexico, bounded N. by the Rio de Lerma, E. and N.E. by the intendency of Mexico, N. by the intendency of Guanajuato, and W. by that of Guadalupe. Length 78 leagues, with an extent of coast of more than 38 leagues. Situated on the western declivity of the cordillera of Anahuac, intersected with hills and delightful valleys, which exhibit to the eye of the traveller an uncommon appearance under the torrid zone, that of extensive and well-watered meadows, the province of Valladolid in general enjoys a mild and temperate climate, exceedingly favourable to the health of the inhabitants. Pop. about 400,000.

VALLADOLID, or **MECHOACAN**, an episcopal city of Mexico, and capital of the intendency of Valladolid, on a river well stored with fish, near the west side of a lake, about 120 miles west of Mexico. It is adorned with a fine cathedral, and some handsome houses. It is elevated 6396 feet; and at this height, and under 19. 42. of latitude, snow has been seen to fall in its streets. Pop. 18,000.

VALLADOLID, a small to. of Mexico, province of Merida or Yucatan.

VALLATA, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples. Pop. 3800.

VALLE DE MAIZE, EL, a to. of Mexico, province of San Luis Potosi. It has a large square, with extensive and well built edifices, and some handsome churches.

VALLE ROTONDA, a to. of Italy, 30 miles N.N.W. of Capua. Pop. 2800.

VALLE E SPIO, a to. of Italy, in Naples, Pop. 2400.

VALLEGGIO, a city of Italy, in the delegation of Verona, under the Austrian government of Milan. It stands on the river Mincio. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the culture of silk. Pop. 5350.

VALLENDAR, a to. of the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, government of Coblenz, near the Rhine. Pop. 2500.

VALLERAGUE, a to. of France, 40 miles N.W. of Nismes. Pop. 3900.

VALLET, a to. of France, department of the Lower Loire, Pop. 5000.

VALLIER, St, a to. of France, department of the Drome, on the Rhone. Pop. 1600.

VALLIQUIERVILLE, a to. of France, department of the Lower Seine. Pop. 1700.

VALLOIRES, a to. of Savoy, province of Maurienne. Pop. 1900.

VALLON, a to. of France, department of the Ardeche. Pop. 1800.

VALLOBE, or **VAL D'ORBE**, a village of Switzerland, Pays de Vaud. Pop. 2700.

VALLOUISE, a vil. of France, department of the Upper Alps. Pop. 3300.

VALLS, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia. It has a church and an infirmary, with several monasteries and poor-houses. Pop. 9000. 8 miles N. Tarragona.

VALMY, a vil. of France, department of the Marne, 5 miles W. by S. of St Menesbould.

VALOGNES, a to. of France, in Normandy, in a valley on the small river Merderet. It contains an hospital, with several churches. Several Roman relics have been found here. The manufactures are woollens, linen, leather, glass, and pottery. Pop. 6555. 10 miles S.E. of Cherbourg.

VALPARAISO, a city and port of Chili, province of Quillota, on a bay in the South Pacific Ocean. It was formerly a small village; but in process of time, the excellence of the harbour drew many foreign vessels to it, and the merchants built themselves houses, since which it has gradually increased, and is now large and populous. It is inhabited chiefly by whites, mestizoes, and mulattoes. 225 miles N. of Concepcion. Lat. 33. 2. 36. S. Long. 71. 44. 30. W.

VALPERGA, a to. of Piedmont, 16 miles N. of Turin. Pop. 3500.

VALREAS, a to. of France, 32 miles N.E. of Avignon. Pop. 3350.

VALS, a to. of France, department of the Ardeche. Pop. 2000.

VALTELINE, a lordship of Austrian Italy, in the government of Milan, now forming the greater part of the delegation or district of Sondrio. It consists of a long valley, traversed by the Adda. Area, 1270 square miles. Pop. 81,000.

VALTRIES, a to. of Canada, in the county of Berthier, district of Montreal, on the left bank of the St Lawrence.

VALVERDE, a to. of Spain, in Estremadura, 14 miles S. of Badajos. Pop. 1800.

VAN, a large and fortified city of Turkish Armenia, situated on a lake of the same name. It is surrounded with a good wall and a deep ditch, and has four gates. To the north of the city, on a high and perpendicular rock, stands the castle. This city is well built, the houses of stone and tile; the streets spacious and well paved. Pop. 50,000, two-thirds of which are Turks, and the remainder Kurds and Armenians. 160 miles S.E. of Erzerum.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, an island in the Southern Ocean, separated from New Hol-

land by a navigable channel, called Bass's Straits. It is situated between the parallels of 41. 20. and 43. 40. S., and the meridians of 144. 40. and 148. 20. E. Its shape is somewhat in the form of a heart. Greatest extent from north to south 210 miles, and from east to west 150 miles. Area, 24,000 square miles. This island was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. In 1773, it was visited by Furneaux; in 1777 by Cook; and subsequently by different navigators. In 1803, a detachment of troops arrived here from Sydney, New South Wales, for the purpose of establishing a penal settlement; and, in 1804, an expedition arrived from England, and formally took possession of the island, in the name of his Britannic majesty. At first the colony suffered great hardships; but as its capabilities were gradually developed, settlers from Great Britain proceeded thither from time to time, and it has now become important and prosperous. Seen from the coast, Van Diemen's Land has a more agreeable aspect than New Holland. Many fine tracts of land are found on the very borders of the sea, and the interior is almost invariably possessed of soil admirably adapted to all the purposes of civilized man. This island is upon the whole mountainous, and consequently abounds in streams. Of these, the Derwent, Huon, and Tamar, rank in the first class. There is, perhaps, no island in the world of the same size which can boast of so many fine harbours: the best are the Derwent, Port Davy, Macquarrie harbour, Port Dalrymple, and Oyster bay. There is almost a perfect resemblance between the animals and vegetables found here and in New Holland. The climate is equally healthy, and more congenial to the European constitution than that of Port Jackson. In this island, as in New Holland, there is every diversity of soil; but certainly, in proportion to the surface of the two countries, this contains much less of an indifferent quality. Indian corn, or maize, is not cultivated here, the climate being too cold. Wheat, barley, and oats, however, arrive at great perfection. The fruits reared are the apple, currant, gooseberry, and indeed all the fruits not suited to a warm climate. Much of the timber is serviceable for building. The island has not yet been sufficiently explored for the discovery of its mineral treasures. Limestone is found in abundance in most parts, and is in general use. Marble has been frequently found. Iron ore abounds; and specimens of red and green copper ore, lead, zinc, manganese, and, as some say, silver and gold, have been occasionally met with. Indications of coal have been found all across the island. Excellent sandstone for building is found in almost every part. The staple products of the colony are wool, whale-oil, cattle, and provisions. The supreme authority is vested in a lieutenant-governor and executive council. The laws are administered

by a supreme civil court, consisting of a chief-justice and one puisné judge. The public revenue is derived from customs, duties, excise, fees, sales of land, quit-rents, &c. Religion and education are well attended to by government. The press is free, and is conducted with ability and spirit. The population of the island amounts to 45,758, of whom about 12,000 are convicts. There are very few aborigines. Hobart Town, the capital, was founded in 1804, about nine miles up the Derwent.

VANDAL, a small river of England, in Surrey, which runs into the Thames.

VANDERLIN ISLAND, one of Pellew's group of islands, on the coast of New Holland, gulf of Carpentaria.

VANDŒUVRES, a to. of France, department of the Aube, 22 miles E.S.E. of Troyes. Pop. 1700.

VANGEVILLE, an inconsiderable to. of the United States, in Kentucky, on the Ohio.

VANNES, a to. of France, in Brittany, the chief place of the department of the Morbihan, at the bottom of a bay, interspersed with islets, about 2½ miles from the sea. Its houses are old fashioned, and its streets narrow, with the exception of two. The public buildings are the cathedral, the hospital, the old castle, and the churches. The chief trade is in corn, butter, and honey; and there is a considerable anchovy fishery. Pop. 11,623. 70 miles W. by N. of Nantes.

VANS, a to. of France, department of the Ardèche. Pop. 1700.

VAR, a river of France, which falls into the Mediterranean not far from Antibes.

VAR, a department of France, forming the south-eastern extremity of the kingdom, and bordered by Nice on the east, the Mediterranean sea on the south, and the Alps on the north. Branches of these mountains extend into the north and north-east divisions of this department; so that it is in general rugged and uneven, the only extensive levels being along the coast. The chief rivers are the Var, Verdon, Esteron, and Artubi. This department forms part of Provence. Area, 2900 square miles. Pop. 323,404. It contains no town of consequence except Toulon.

VARADES, a to. of France, near the Loire, 8 miles E. of Ancenis. Pop. 3000.

VARALLO, a to. of Italy, in the Piedmontese states, at the confluence of the Mastallone with the Sesia, 57 miles N.N.E. of Turin. Pop. 3300.

VARALLYA, SZENYER, a to. of Hungary, on the Szenyer. Pop. 3000.

VARDAR, (the Axios of the ancients,) a large river of European Turkey, which falls into the gulf of Salonica.

VAREL, a to. of Germany, 17 miles N. of Oldenburg. Pop. 2000.

VARENNE, a to. of France, on the Allier. Pop. 2200.

VARENNES, a to. of France, department of

the Meuse, on the Aire, 150 miles E.N.E. of Paris. Pop. 1600.—Also a town of Canada, in the county of Vercheres, district of Montreal.

VARENNES, a to. of France, department of the Upper Marne. Pop. 1300.

VARESE, a to. of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, on the Verbano, 27 miles W.N.W. of Milan. Pop. 7000.

VARINAS, a province of the Caraccas, bounded N. by the provinces of Maracaibo and Venezuela, E. by the plains of Caraccas and the Orinoco, W. by the Merida and New Granada, and S. by Juan de los Llanos.

VARINAS, the capital of the above province, about 300 miles S.E. of Caraccas. It has one parish church and an hospital. Pop. 6000. Lat. 7. 40. N.

VARNA, a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, at the bottom of a bay of the Black sea, at the mouth of the river Varna. It is strongly fortified; but was taken by the Russians in 1828, after an obstinate defence. The harbour is large and commodious. Varna is the seat of a Greek bishop, and there are twelve mosques. Pop. 20,000. 150 miles N. by W. of Constantinople.

VARNITZA, a small to. of Lower Moldavia, near Bender.

VARS, a to. of France, 6 miles N. of Angoulême. Pop. 1700.

VAREZ, a to. of France, department of the Nièvre. Pop. 2300.

VAS, a hamlet of Brazil, in the province of Rio Janeiro, a very short distance to the north of Villa de Principe. It was visited by Mr Mawe in 1809.

VAS ANTON, an island of Brazil, in the province of Pernambuco.

VASARHELY, a to. of Hungary, county of Czongrad, 21 miles S.S.E. of Czongrad. Pop. 6000.

VASEUX, a river of the United States, in the state of Illinois, which falls into the Mississippi a little above Cape Gerardeau.

VASSALBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine.

VASSELONNE, a to. of France, in Alsace, 14 miles W. by N. of Strasburg. Pop. 3600.

VASSY, a to. of France, department of the Upper Marne. Pop. 3200.

VASSY. See **WASSY**.

VASTO, or **GASTO D'AMMONE**, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the coast of the Adriatic. Pop. 5000.

VATAN, a to. of France, department of the Indre. Pop. 2000.

VATHI, a seaport of the Ionian republic, the chief place of the island of Ithaca. It occupies the site of the ancient capital of Ithaca. Pop. 3000.

VATHI, or **VAHTI**, a seaport of the island of Samos. Houses, 500.

VAUGLUSE, a department in the south-east of France, in Provence, bounded S. by the department of the Mouths of the Rhone.

Area, 1357 square miles. Its surface in the north-east is inmountainous, being traversed by branches of the Alps. The principal rivers are the Rhone and the Durance. Populat. 246,071.

VAUCOULEURS, a to. of France, department of the Meuse, on the Meuse. Pop. 2300.

VAUD, **PAYS DE**, a canton in the west of Switzerland, bounded on the west by France, on the south by the lake of Geneva, while on the north it includes part of the lake of Neuchatel. Area, 1500 square miles. It is in general less mountainous than other parts of Switzerland, consisting of beautiful valleys and plains, intersected by small cultivated hills. The valleys and plains are appropriated to the culture of corn; the eminences and hills to that of vines. Pop. 183,582.

VAUDEMONT, a to. of France, department of the Meurthe, 22 miles S.S.W. of Nancy.

VAUDOIS, **VALLEYS OF THE**, in Piedmont, N. of the marquise of Saluzzo. The inhabitants are called Vaudois, and also Waldenses. They underwent the most dreadful persecutions in the seventeenth century.

VAUDREUIL, a county of Canada, in the district of Montreal, on the left bank of the St Lawrence.

VAUGENRAY, a to. of France, 9 miles S.W. of Lyons. Pop. 2100.

VAUGIRARD, a to. of France, 3 miles from Paris. Pop. 3500.

VAULRY, a to. of France, department of La Creuse. Pop. 2300.

VAUMAROUS, a large and well built village of Switzerland, canton of Neuchatel, 11 miles S.W. of Neuchatel.

VAUVERT, a to. of France, department of the Gard, 22 miles E. by N. of Montpellier. Pop. 4200.

VAUXHALL, a hamlet of England, in the pa. of Lambeth, county of Surrey. It contains extensive manufactures of pottery, stone, patent shot, and several distilleries; and here are the celebrated Vauxhall gardens.

VAVAD, or **VAVOU**, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific ocean. Lat. of the western point, 18. 34. S.

VAYRE, a vil. of France, department of Puy de Dome. Pop. 3300.

VECHEL, a vil. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 35 miles W. of Breda. Pop. 3000.

VECHT, an arm of the Rhine, which separates from that river near Utrecht, and falls into the Zuyder Zee.

VECHTE, a river of the Netherlands, which falls into the Zuyder Zee.

VEDEN, a to. of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. Pop. 3000.

VEENDAM, a to. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland. Pop. 5500.

VEENENDAEL, a vil. of the Netherlands, province of Utrecht, 20 miles E. by S. of Utrecht. Pop. 2000.

VEEP, St, a pa. in Cornwall. Pop. 697.

VEERE, or **TER VEERE**, (in English Camp-

vere) a to. of the Netherlands, province of Zealand, on the north-east side of the island of Walcheren. It has a good arsenal and town house. This was formerly the staple town for the trade between Scotland and Holland. Pop. 1750. 4 miles N.N.E. of Middelburg.

VEGA, a to. of Spain, in Asturias, 34 miles N. W. of Oviedo.—Also, in Leon, 22 miles N.N.E. of Leon.—A third, 55 miles W. of Leon.

VEGA, **CONCEPTION DE LA**, an ancient city and bishopric in the north-east part of the island of St Domingo, near the head of Yuna river, which empties itself into the bay of Samana. It contains, with its district, 8000 inhabitants.

VEGEL, a to. of Spain, province of Seville, between Cadiz and Gibraltar, 27 miles S.S.E. of Cadiz.

VEGESACK, a to. of Germany, 10 miles N.W. of Bremen. Pop. 1600.

VEGLIA, an island in the Adriatic, at the north-west corner of the gulf of Quarnero, belonging to Austria, and included in the government of Trieste, circle of Fiume. Area, 210 square miles; pop. 10,414.

VEGLIA, the chief to. of the above island, 22 miles S.S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 1200.

VEGLIANO, a petty to. of Piedmont, 11 miles N. of Turin.

VEIT, St, a village of Austria, 5 miles W. of Vienna, near Schoenbrun.

VELBERT, a vil. and pa. of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, 14 miles E.N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 5200.

VELENRYD, a river of Wales, in Merionethshire, which falls into the Irish sea.

VELEZ, a city of New Granada, on the river Saarezi. It has a very handsome church, besides two convents. Pop. 2500. 68 miles N. of Santa Fe.

VELEZ MALAGA, a to. of Spain, in Granada, on the slope of a high hill, amidst vineyards and plantations. Pop. 16,000 till 1804, when nearly half that number were carried off by the dreadful fever which ravaged Cadiz, Malaga, and other parts of the south of Spain. 14 miles N.E. of Malaga.

VELEZ EL RUBIO, a to. of Spain, province of Granada, 22 miles W. by S. of Lorca. Pop. 7000.

VELIKJA LUKI, a to. of European Russia, government of Pskov. Pop. 3500.

VELIKOJE, a to. of European Russia, government of Jaroslav. Pop. 3000.

VELISH, a to. of European Russia, government of Vitepsk. Pop. 4400.

VELLETRI, a to. of Italy, States of the Church. The streets are narrow and dirty. There are, however, several detached buildings entitled to notice, such as the palazza Ginetti, with its elegant front, and the palazza Borgia, with its collection of paintings and antiques. The town house is a good building. Pop. 9740. 20 miles S.E. of Rome.

VELLORE, a celebrated to. and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. It is very strongly fortified; but since the conquest of Mysore has lost much of its consequence. Lat. 12. 57. N. Long. 79. 11. E.

VELLOUT, a to. of the south of India, 18 miles from Madras.

VENAFRO, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, 42 miles N. by W. of Naples. Pop. 2800.

VENAISSIN, a district in the south-east of France, between Provence and Dauphiny. In 1793 it was incorporated with France, and now forms part of the department of Vaucluse.

VENANGO, a county of the United States, in the north-west part of Pennsylvania.

VENANT, St. a to. of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 2250.

VENASCA, a to. of Piedmont. Pop. 2400.

VENCE, a to. of France, department of the Var. Pop. 2600.

VENDEE, a department in the west of France, comprising a part of Poitou, and bounded E. by the department of the Two Sevres, and W. by the Atlantic. Area, 2662 square miles. Its surface is almost entirely level, and is divided into three parts, the wood, the marsh, and the plain. The principal rivers are the Two Sevres, the Vendee, and the Autise; but the general intersections of the department are small canals and ditches. It is noted for its resistance to the Republican army in 1793, 1794, and 1795. Pop. 341,312.

VENDEE, a river of France, which falls into the Sevre Noirtoise.

VENDOME, a to. of France, capital of the department of the Loir and Cher, on the Loir. It contains several churches, an hospital, and the remains of a once magnificent castle. Pop. 8206. 30 miles N.E. of Tours.

VENUTENA, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, about 20 miles from the coast of Italy.

VENEV, a to. of European Russia, government of Tula, on the Venevka. Pop. 2400.

VENEZUELA, one of the provinces which composed the republic of Colombia, but which was erected into an independent republic in the year 1831, is situated between 2. and 12. N. lat. and 60. and 73. W. long., and is bounded N. by the Carriibbean sea, E. by British Guiana, W. by New Granada, and S. by Brazil. The soil is fertile, and yields in abundance all the products of the West Indies, besides many others which those islands do not possess. On the coast and in the plains, a scorching heat prevails, accompanied in the latter with deluges of rain. In the mountain valleys the air is in general pure and mild, and in some elevated parts even cold. The plains which stretch to the Orinoco are inhabited solely by herds of cattle, tended by mulattoes, who are as nearly in a state of nature as the beasts they guard. The lake of Valencia, a beautiful and extensive sheet of water, is the principal lake. The rivers are

the Guiges, Tocuyo, Aroa, Yaracuy, Tuy, Apure, Guarico, Manapra, Portuguesa, Iguane, and Cachivamo. The republic of Venezuela is divided into three provinces, containing 767,000 inhabitants. Capital, Caracas.

VENICE, a large and celebrated city in the north-east of Italy, situated near the northern extremity of the Adriatic. It is built on an island, or rather collection of small islands, separated from the mainland by shallows, of a depth of from 3 to 6 feet. Its domes and spires, its churches and public buildings, appear to the spectator, particularly in approaching by sea, to float on the surface of the waves. This appearance is particularly striking at night, when the town is lighted. The length of the city is somewhat more than two miles, its breadth a mile and a half, its circuit six miles; so that its form, without being either square or circular, is compact. It is divided into two parts, nearly equal, by a canal which winds through its whole length in a serpentine form. This canal is above 100 feet in width, and is crossed by a bridge of a single arch, the celebrated Rialto. Every part almost of the town is intersected by smaller canals, navigated by gondolas or by small barks. Venice is considered one of the finest cities in Europe, though its streets are very narrow and winding, and, for the most part, only calculated for foot passengers, the great thoroughfares being the canals. The only open space entitled to the name of square is the Piazza di San Marco, an oblong of 280 feet in length, by nearly 100 in breadth, bordered by several handsome buildings. Of these, the principal are the churches of St Marco and Geminiano; the palace formerly occupied by the doge; and the buildings fronted in the Grecian style, called the Procureria. This small but elegant square is bordered by arcades, containing elegant shops and coffee rooms. It is the centre of gayety and amusement; the resort of foreigners, and of loungers of every description. The Piazzetta is a smaller opening, leading from the square of St Marco to the sea, and having on the one side the palace of the doge, on the other the public library, with its pillars of granite. This spot presents, from the concourse of people, an animated and interesting scene. The only other open spaces in the city are in the front of some of the churches, and at each end of the Rialto. From the extreme narrowness of the streets, the houses are in general gloomy, and in the inside are miserably deficient in accommodation; that, and the enjoyment of good air, being sacrificed, that space may be found for magnificent statues, and other works of art. The general height is three or four stories. The churches are, with some exceptions, in the Gothic style. That of St Martin, Mark, or Marco, at one end of the Piazza di St Marco, is so loaded with ornaments, as to bear some

resemblance to an eastern pagoda. Its mosaics are surpassed only by those of St Peter at Rome. Its paintings are numerous and splendid. It is on the portico facing the piazza, that the Venetians once more see the bronze horses which, during 18 years, (from 1797 to 1815) crowned the triumphal arch in the Place du Carousel at Paris. The church of Santa Maria della Salute, the work of Palladio, is an elegant structure, open to the great canal, and built, outside and in, of marble, with a moderate share of ornament. The church Il Redemptore is also an elegant building. The cathedral is built of Istrian marble. The church of St Georgia is remarkable for its front of marble and its cupola; that of St Giovanni and St Paolo is a large Gothic edifice, surmounted by a cupola. Of the palaces and other public structures, the most conspicuous is the palace of the doges. It is an ancient fabric, in the Gothic style, vast in its extent, and venerable in its appearance. Of the other palaces or mansions of the great families, the most conspicuous are those of Goiniani, Tiopolo, Balbi, Cornaro, &c. all more remarkable for their size than for elegance or symmetry. The arsenal is a commodious, and even a magnificent building, situated on an island near the eastern end of the city. It is defended by a rampart, as well as by the surrounding water; and has before its gates two great pillars, with the two gigantic lions in granite which stood formerly on the Piræus at Athens. The Rialto consists of one great arch, of 90 feet span, equally remarkable by its height, its boldness and solidity. It is wholly of marble, and is ascended at each end by a flight of steps. The public library stands in a fine marble structure, near the square of St Mark. Adjoining it is the mint, also an elegant building, with arcades. On the canal, not far from the Rialto, stands the Fondaco di Tedeschi, long a depot for the goods of German merchants, now the council-house of the city. Of theatres, Venice has no less than eight, great and small; but several of them are open only during the carnival. The commercial greatness of Venice dates, like that of Bruges, Antwerp, and Pisa, from the middle ages. Since the discovery of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, it has gradually diminished; at present the mercantile transactions are less active than those of Trieste, and are confined to intercourse with the Levant and other ports of the Mediterranean; to the import of hardware, linen, and other manufactures from the north of Europe; of East and West India goods, direct or through the medium of Malta; and finally, of salt fish from Newfoundland or England, for consumption by the Catholics during fast days and Lent. The manufactures of Venice, if not extensive in any one branch, are of considerable diversity: they consist of woollens, serges, canvass, and ropes; gold and sil-

ver stuffs, velvet, and silk stockings; and of lace. There are others also of less consequence, such as imitations of pearls and other precious stones, ornamental glass works, jewellery, and wax work. Printing is carried on here more extensively than in any other town in Italy. Venice cannot boast of many literary institutions. It is, however, the seat of an academy of the fine arts, of an atheneum, or seminary forming a medium between a great school and an university. It contains also a navigation school, and a female establishment called the conservato; the Rio de Pieta, where education is given gratuitously to more than 100 young women. The public library is extensive; and there are a number of private collections of curiosities and objects of art. The foundation of Venice was laid in 421, as a place of refuge during the invasion of Italy by Attila. The government was at first a democracy; but towards the middle of the 13th century it became a settled aristocracy. The republic of Venice was overturned in 1797. The city remained subject to Austria till 1805, when, after the battle of Austerlitz, it was annexed to the French kingdom of Italy; but in 1814, it returned definitively under the power of Austria. For a number of years after the downfall of the republic, Venice exhibited symptoms of rapid decay. In 1830, however, it was declared a free port, and a stop has been put to the diminution of trade and population. A railroad to connect this city with Milan is now in progress, and must prove a great benefit. Pop. 103,000. 150 miles E. of Milan, 246 N. of Rome. Long. of St Marco, 12. 20. 59. E. Lat. 45. 25. 32. N.

VENLOO, a strong to. of the Netherlands, province of Limberg, on the Maese. It is conveniently situated for trade, having a commodious little port, and forming a depot for the merchandise from all the countries bordering on the Maese and the Rhine. It has some pin manufactories. Pop. 5740. 40 miles N.N.E. of Maestricht.

VENLOON, or LOON, of ZAND, a to. of North Brabant, 12 miles W. by N. of Breda. Pop. 3500.

VENNINGEN, a small to. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, near Spire. Pop. 800.

VENNINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Salop, near Shrewsbury.

VENOSA, a to. of Italy, kingdom of Naples, on the river Ofanto, 86 miles N. of Naples. Pop. 3500.

VENT, a river of England, in Cumberland, which falls into the South Tyne.

VENTHIE, a to. of France, department of the Pas de Calais. Pop. 3000.

VENTNOR, a hamlet of England, in the isle of Wight, South Hampshire.

VENTUAVI, an abundant river of Guiana, which enters the Orinoco, in lat. 4. 20. N.

VENZONE, a to. of Austrian Italy, on the Tagliamento, 18 miles N.N.W. of Udina.

VERA, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, 40 miles S. by W. of Lorea. Pop. 5000.

VERA CRUZ, a state of Mexico, situated under the tropics, and extending along the Mexican gulf, from the Rio Baraderas (or de los Lagarros) to the great river of Panuco. Its length, from the bay of Terminos near the island of Carmen, to the port of Tampico, is 210 leagues; while its breadth is only in general from 25 to 28 leagues. It is bounded E. by the peninsula of Merida; W. by the provinces of Oaxaca, Puebla, and Mexico; and N. by the colony of New Santander. There are few regions in the new continent where the traveller is more struck with the assemblage of the most opposite climates than in this state. All the western part forms the declivity of the Cordilleras of Anahuac. In the space of a day the inhabitants descend from the regions of eternal snow, to the plains in the vicinity of the sea, where the most suffocating heat prevails. This province produces the myrtle, the cocoa, tobacco of an excellent quality; cotton celebrated for its fineness and whiteness; sugar, indigo, &c. The province contains two colossal summits, the volcano of Orizaba, and the Cofre de Perote, which is nearly 1312 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriffe. Pop. 156,000.

VERA CRUZ, the capital city of the state of Vera Cruz, and the grand seaport of Mexico, stands on the Mexican Gulf. It fronts the sea in a semicircle, and is enclosed with a simple wall or parapet, six feet high and three feet broad, surmounted by a wooden palisade in great decay. On the shore to the south-east and north-west, are two redoubts, with some cannon to defend the port, which is not commodious, being merely a bad anchorage among shallows. Opposite Vera Cruz, at the distance of 400 fathoms, is an islet, on which stands the castle of St Juan d'Ulloa, which is fortified with 300 pieces of cannon. The city is beautifully and regularly built. It is situated in an arid plain, on which the north winds, which blow with dreadful impetuosity from October till April, have formed hills of moving sand. All the edifices of Vera Cruz are constructed of materials drawn from the bottom of the ocean; for no rock is to be procured in the environs of the city, although a good freestone is now brought from Campeachy. In 1764, a project was formed for conducting part of the fine river of Xamapa to the port of Vera Cruz. On this undertaking large sums have been expended; yet, notwithstanding this, the waters of the Xamapa are still more than 12 miles distant. The chief disadvantage of this city is its unhealthy situation and climate. It is considered as the principal seat of the yellow fever, which prevails all over the coast, and to which thousands of Europeans landing during the hot season, fall victims. The quantity of rain which falls annually at this port amounts to

73 inches, which, joined to the heat of the climate, is extremely favourable to the progress of disease. The ascent from this city into the interior of the country, which is an elevated plain more than 8000 feet above the level of the sea, being through difficult and narrow roads, the inhabitants of Vera Cruz lately set on foot the construction of a most magnificent causeway, which is to be continued into the interior as far as Mexico, a distance of more than 200 miles west. Pop. 16,000. 150 miles E.S.E. of Puebla. Long. 100. 49. 15. W. Lat. 19. 11. 52. N.

VERA PAZ, a province of Guatemala, bounded N. by the provinces of Chiapa, and Yucatan; E. by Honduras and the bay or gulf of Honduras; S. by Guatemala; and W. by the same and Chiapa. It is about 120 miles in length, and 74 in extreme breadth. The country is rough and broken, full of deep ravines, with a plain which is half a league in extent, and covered with thick and impenetrable woods. The rains continue nine months in the year. The trade consists chiefly in drugs, cotton, cocoa, honey, and wool.

VERA PAZ, the chief to. of the above province, on the Rio Coban, which falls into the gulf or lake of Dulce. 600 miles S.E. of Mexico. Long. 91. 14. W. Lat. 15. 50. N.

VERAGUA, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, bounded N. by the Caribbean sea; E. by the province of Darien in South America, which is separated from Veragua by the ridge of Canatagua; W. by Costa Rica; and S. by the great Pacific ocean. Veragua is a mountainous, rugged country, covered with vast forests, beautifully interspersed with luxuriant and fertile valleys, wherein are found various estates and grazing farms, well stocked with cattle, from the abundance of excellent pastures. It rains almost continually in this region; and the country is impassable during the winter season.

VERAGUA, ST JAGO DE, the capital of the above province, is a handsome town, situated in a moist and warm climate. Its inhabitants are partly Spaniards, partly mulattoes.

VERBO, a to. of Hungary, 40 miles N.N.E. of Presburg. Pop. 3000.

VERCELLI, a province of Sardinia, in the principality of Piedmont. A part is mountainous. The valleys are fertile, and produce much rice. Pop. 99,600.

VERCELLI, the capital of the province of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Cervo and Sesia. It has a spacious marketplace and several good buildings. The cathedral is one of the finest in Piedmont; and there are three other churches entitled to the attention of the traveller, as well as the hospital, with its gardens and museum. It has 16,500 inhabitants, who spin and weave silk, 40 miles E.N.E. of Turin.

VERCHALURIA, a to. in the western frontier of Siberia, the first which occurs after

passing the great chain of the Urals, the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia. It forms, therefore, the custom-house of Siberia; and an impost of 10 per cent. is levied on all goods passing through it. It has 450 houses, four churches, and two convents. Near it are extensive mines. 120 miles N. of Catharinenburg. Lat. 53. 45. N. Long. 60. 14. E.

VERCHERES, a county of Canada, in the district of Montreal, on the right side of the St Lawrence.

VERCHNEY-LOMOV, a to. of European Russia, government of Penza, 60 miles W. by N. of Penza. Pop. 4400.

VERDACHELUM, a to. of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 45 miles S.S.W. from Pondicherry, Lat. 11. 31. N. Long. 79. 28. E.

VERDAS NOVAS, a vil. in the north of Portugal, 4 miles N. E. of Oporto.

VERDE, CAPE, a promontory on the west coast of Africa, in 14. 45. N. lat. and 14. 40. W. long. It is the name also of various islands and capes on the coast of South America.

VERDE, ISLANDS OF CAPE, a group situated in the Atlantic, about 80 miles west of the cape, on the coast of Africa. It consists of ten islands, of which the largest are, St Jago, St Antonio, and St Nicholas; the small, Mayo, Bona Vista, Sal, St Vincent, St Lucia, Brava, and Fuego. The large islands rise in the interior into very lofty mountains, from which they derive a copious supply of water. Fuego, (or Fire,) is composed of a formidable volcano, in a state of perpetual activity. The rest of the smaller islands are rocky, and deprived of good water. The only product for which their arid and stony soil is adapted, is that of cotton. They also rear an excellent breed of mules and asses; great numbers of which are conveyed to the West Indies. The best parts of the islands are fruitful in Indian corn, which forms the staple food of the inhabitants. They have a good supply of fruits, as oranges, guavas, cocoa-nuts, limes, plantains, pine-apples, and tamarinds. There is no want of cattle; the rocks are frequented by numerous goats, the skins of which form an article of exportation. Poultry also thrive in a remarkable degree. Turtles are caught so plentifully on the shores that cargoes of them are sent to America. But the most valuable product is sea salt, for the formation of which Mayo is peculiarly well adapted. The Cape de Verde islands have been subject to the crown of Portugal ever since their first discovery. At present, the Portuguese inhabitants are few, and very poor; and the negro and mulatto natives have become in a great measure independent. A governor-general, however, resides on the island of St Jago, at Porto Praya. Pop. 42,000.

VERDE, Rio, a river of South America, which joins the Paraguay above Assumption.

VERDEN, the chief to. of a district of the

same name, in Hanover, on the Aller, 53 miles S.W. of Hamburg. Pop. 3600.

VERDON, a river of France, department of the Lower Alps. It joins the Durance.

VERDUN, a to. of France, department of the Meuse. It is traversed by the Meuse, which has extensive meadows along its banks. Verdun, though not in general a neat town, contains some good buildings, both public and private. It is strongly fortified, and has a powerful citadel. It has manufactures of woollen and leather. Pop. 9978. 35 miles W. of Metz.

VERDUN, a to. of France, on the Garonne, 20 miles N.W. of Toulouse. Pop. 3500.

VERE, a river of England, in Herefordshire, which falls into the Coln.

VEREJA, a to. of European Russia, government of Moscow, on the Protva. It deals in leather, corn, cattle, tallow, honey, wax, peltry, and linen. Pop. 6450. 60 miles W.S.W. of Moscow.

VERFEIL, a to. of France, department of the Upper Garonne, 12 miles N.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 2200.

VERGARA, a to. of Spain, in Guipuzcoa. It has manufactures of steel. Pop. 4000. 24 miles W.S.W. of St Sebastian.

VERGATO, a to. of Italy, 15 miles S.W. of Bologna. Pop. 2800.

VERGENNES, a city of the United States, in Addison county, Vermont, on the Otter creek. 20 miles S. of Burlington.

VERIA, a to. of European Turkey, in Macedonia, a few miles from the coast of the gulf of Salonica. It has manufactures of cotton and cotton thread. Pop. 8000, mostly Greeks, 48 miles S. of Salonica.

VERMANTON, a to. of France, department of the Yonne, 12 miles S.E. of Auxerre. Pop. 2700.

VERMEJA, a river of Quito, province of Quixos and Macas. It joins the San Miguel.

VERMEJAS, a river of Brazil, in Rio Grande, which enters the Atlantic.

VERMOE, or RED RIVER, a river of South America; it joins the Paraguay.

VERMILLION, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which discharges itself into Vermillion bay, in the gulf of Mexico.

VERMILLION RIVER, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which runs into the Osage.—2d, In Ohio, which falls into Lake Erie.—Also a tributary of the Illinois river.

VERMONT, one of the United States, is a mountainous and inland country. It has New York on the west, and New Hampshire on the east; and its mean length from N. to S. is 157 miles. Area, 10,237 square miles. The boundary line that separates it from Canada on the north is 90 miles long, and from Massachusetts to the south 40 miles. It is divided into the following 14 counties:—Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, La Moelle, (established in 1837,) Orange, Orleans, Rutland,

Washington, Windham, and Windsor. The Green Mountains, from 10 to 15 miles in breadth, traverse the whole length of this state. These mountains begin in the province of Canada; from thence they extend through the states of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and terminate within a few miles of the sea coast. They run nearly parallel with the course of Connecticut river, and are intersected by numerous valleys, the soil of which is deep, rich, and loamy. Adjoining the rivers are fine plains and meadows; and between the banks of Lake Champlain and the mountains, is a valuable tract of arable land, extending 100 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. All the streams and rivers of Vermont have their origin among the Green Mountains. About thirty-five of them have an easterly direction, and fall into Connecticut river; and about twenty-five run westerly, and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain; while two or three running in the same direction, fall into Hudson's river. In the north-easterly parts of the state, there are four or five streams which have a northerly direction, and run into the Lake Memphremagog; from whence through the river St Francis, they are emptied into the river St Lawrence. The most considerable streams on the west side of the Green Mountains are Otter Creek, Onion river, the river Lamoille, and Michiscoui. On the east side of the Green Mountains are Wantastiquek, or West river, White river, and Pousoomsuck. The river Connecticut, into which these streams fall, forms the eastern boundary of the state. Lake Champlain is the largest collection of water in this part of the United States. The climate is healthy, but subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The snow lies from the middle of December to the middle of March, during which period it is customary to travel in sledges. The weather during this season is generally fair and constant, and rain seldom falls, though hail is not unfrequent. The extreme heat is 94 degrees of Fahrenheit, the extreme cold 27 below zero, and the mean heat $43\frac{1}{2}$ above it. Iron ore exists in great abundance on the west side of the Green Mountains, and near Lake Champlain. There are ores of lead at Thetford; and at Sunderland of copper, and of ochre red and yellow. Jasper of a beautiful red colour has been discovered. Porcelain clay is found, which retains its white colour in the fire; also soapstone, slate, whinstone, clay for bricks, pipe-clay, and mill-stones, and marl in several places. There are some lead and copperas mines. There are 12 paper-mills in the state. Large quantities of maple sugar are made in this state for home consumption, and some even for exportation. There are two chalybeate springs in Vermont. It was originally covered with a dense forest, a large part of which still remains. The soil is adapted to wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats,

peas, flax, hemp, and culinary plants. Potatoes thrive well without manure. The natural pasture is excellent. Distilleries of spiritous liquors multiplied to an almost incredible extent till the year 1830, since which they have declined. Cider and beer are also made; but are not in general use. The most extensive brewery is at Middlebury. Ginseng, which grows in great plenty and perfection, is a valuable article of commerce. Pot and pearl ashes and yellow ochre are also manufactured. The exports consist of grain, flour, bar iron, nails, pot and pearl ashes, live cattle, horses, beef, pork, cheese, and butter, lumber, peltry, and flax. Flocks of cows and sheep are driven to the neighbouring states. The imports are rum, wines, brandy, gin, tea, coffee, and articles of British manufacture, such as coarse linens and woollens. Montpelier is the seat of government. There are two colleges in Vermont, one at Burlington and the other at Middlebury; and several academies have been established. The first settlements began about the year 1724; and in 1760 a number of towns were already formed by emigrants from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Vermont is not a slave-holding state. Pop. in 1790, 85,509; in 1810, 217,895; and in 1840, 291,948.

VERNANTE, a to. of Italy, 11 miles S. of Coni. Pop. 2700.

VERNEUIL, a to. of France, department of the Eure, on the Arve. It has manufactures of woollens, cottons, and druggets. Pop. 4500. 18 miles W. of Dreux.

VERNHAM DEAN, a pa. of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 694.

VERNON, a to. of France, department of the Eure, on the Seine, 28 miles S. by E. of Rouen. Pop. 4485.

VERNON, a post township of the United States, in Oneida county, New York.—The name of several other townships.

VERNOUX, a to. of France, department of the Ardeche. Pop. 2700.

VEROCCA, a to. of Slavonia, on the Drave, 63 miles W.N.W of Esseck.

VEROLA-ALGHISE, a to. of Austrian Italy, government of Milan, on the Savorola. Pop. 3000.

VEROLENGO, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 4000.

VERON, a small to. in the interior of France, department of the Yonne, with 900 inhabitants. 6 miles S. of Sens.

VERONA, a delegation or province of Austrian Italy, government of Venice, bounded N. by the Tyrol, and S. by Mantua and Polesina. Area, 1320 square miles. Pop. 277,849.

VERONA, the capital of the above province. The Adige, descending from Tyrol, flows with a full and rapid stream through the city dividing it into two unequal parts. The form of the city is irregular, its circuit about

6 miles. It retains its former fortification of a moat and earthen mound, and has two castles on high ground, with a third on the plain; but these are all now neglected. The Adige is here crossed by four different bridges of stone, which connect the respective divisions of the city. Verona has five gates, of which one, called Porta del Paglio, is of elegant architecture. The interior of this city does not correspond with the beauty of its position, several of the streets being narrow and dirty; others, however, are spacious and well paved. The houses, though built in general in an antique style, are of good appearance, from the quantity of marble employed in their construction; a consequence of the abundant quarries in the neighbourhood. Verona contains a cathedral and a number of churches, noted for their paintings and their architecture. The church of St Zeno is remarkable for its façade, its vast portal, and the rows of marble columns which support its roof. The town house has, on the outside, niches containing busts of statues of the distinguished natives of Verona—Pliny the elder, Vitruvius, Catullus, and Cornelius Nepos. The building called the royal palace has never been completed. The Palazzo Bevilacqua, the oldest building in Verona, the Palazzo Cannossia, admired for its front, and the museum of the academy, for its portico, with its peristyle of large Ionic columns, are worthy of note. Of all the monuments of Verona, the most interesting is the Roman amphitheatre, situated in the spacious square called the Piazza del Bra. This is one of the most magnificent remains of Roman architecture now in existence. The arena, situated in the centre, and of an oval form, is 220 feet in length, in breadth 130. The seats, rising in successive ranges from the arena, as well as the different passages, the staircase and galleries of communication, remain entire. The whole consists of vast blocks of marble, and forms a most solid mass, resting on a double row of massy vaults, which, in former ages, were appropriated to the custody of the lions, tigers, and other wild beasts. The Academia Philharmonica, and the Philoli, contain a number of ancient monuments, not only in Greek and Latin, but in the Punic and Egyptian languages. It has a lyceum or great school, a classical school, and an academy of painting. Here is a public library, and several private collections. Its principal manufacture is that of silk. The lesser manufactures are woollens, leather, gloves, and shoes. The date of the foundation of Verona is not known; but Julius Cæsar established a colony here. On the decline of the empire, it experienced the fate of the other towns in the north of Italy. In 1814, on the overthrow of Bonaparte, it fell into the hands of Austria. Pop. 55,500. 20 miles N.E. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 26. 7. N. Long. 11. 1. 15. E.

VERONA, a post township of the United States, in Oneida county, New York.

VERSAILLES, a city of France, 12 miles W. by S. of Paris, and long the residence of the court. In 1666 it was little more than a village, with a hunting lodge for the royal family, when Louis XIV., pleased with the situation, and desirous of residing out of Paris, began to erect a splendid palace, which it required 12 years to build. The situation of the palace is on a gradually rising ground. Its front and wings are built of polished stone, ornamented with statues, and a colonnade of the Doric order in the centre. The interior is equally grand and beautiful, the great hall being above 220 feet in length, with costly decorations in marble, painting, and gilding. Versailles having, from its situation, little water, it was necessary to bring a supply from a distance by machinery. This was executed on a grand scale; and no city or royal residence can boast a greater display of reservoirs, fountains, and canals. The spacious parks and gardens situated behind the palace, contain parterres, jets d'eau, cascades, and thickets in pleasant variety; also a magnificent orangery. The old town contains the principal church, and the greater proportion of elegant buildings. A manufacture of fire-arms has been established here. Clocks and watches are also made; and the spinning and weaving of cotton, as well as the bleaching of linen, are carried on on a small scale. Since 1814, the chief benefit to the place has arisen from the visits and residence of English families. Versailles has a cathedral, with eight churches, a high school, several private seminaries of education, a valuable library, a cabinet of natural history, and a botanical garden. Pop. 29,209.

VERSAILLES, a small to. of the United States, Woodford county, Kentucky.

VERSETZ, a to. of Hungary, county of Temesvar. It is a place of great industry, and has extensive barracks for cavalry. Wine, rice, and silk, are cultivated. Pop. 16,200.

VERTAISON, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 2200.

VERTE BAY, or GREEN BAY, a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

VERTE RIVIERE, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St Lawrence.

VERTEUIL, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 1800.

VERTOU, a to. of France, department of the Loire Inferieure. Pop. 4000. 4 miles S.E. of Nantes.

VERTUS, a to. of France, department of the Marne. Pop. 2600. 12 miles S.E. of Epernay.

VERVA, a to. of Piedmont, on the Po, with 1800 inhabitants. 20 miles N.E. of Turin.

VERVIERS, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Wesdre. It has extensive manufactures of fine woollens; also dye, soap, vitriol, and

aquafortis works. Since the peace of 1814, this place has rapidly increased in population and wealth. Pop., in 1831, 19,592. 15 miles E. by S. of Liege.

VERVINS, a to. of France, in Champagne, 25 miles N.N.E. of Laon. Pop. 2700.

VERYAN, a pa. of England, in Cornwall. Pop. 1525.

VERZEY, a to. of France, department of the Marne, with 1300 inhabitants.

VESJESGONSK, a to. of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Mologa. Pop. 2000. 190 miles N. of Moscow.

VESOUL, a to. of France, department of the Upper Saone, near the Drugeon. The town stands in a fertile district. Pop. 5583. 25 miles N. by E. of Besançon.

VESUVIUS, a mountain in the south of Italy, about 8 miles S.S.E. of Naples, celebrated for its volcanic eruptions. It rises in a gentle swell from the bay of Naples, to an elevation of nearly 3700 feet. The view from the summit is very beautiful, including Naples, with its bay, its islands, and its promontories, as well as the delightful scenery of the Campagna Felice. To the west the prospect loses itself in the immensity of the sea; to the east it extends far into the interior, until bounded by the Apennines. The upper part of the mountain is torn by a series of convulsions, and strewn with its own fragments; the part next in the descent is mixed with dried lava, extending in wide black lines over its surface; while the lower part of the mountain, as if danger were far remote, is covered with villages and country seats, with fields of maize, groves of fruit-trees, and other luxuriant productions, all displaying the great fertility given by the ashes to the soil. The summit of the mountain is in the form of a cone, and consists of masses of burned earth, ashes, and sand, thrown out in the course of ages by the volcano. The crater is extensive, nearly a mile and a half in circumference, but has not above 350 feet of depth or descent from the ridge. After the eruption of 1794, the cone lost much of its elevation; a portion of it, after being shaken, and even raised, by the convulsion, sinking down into the crater, and almost filling up the cavity. The fire raging in the hollow of the mountain, having thus lost its upward vent, poured out the lava from its side, which rolled down the declivity all the way to the sea. The total number of great eruptions on record is above 30, reckoning from the celebrated one of A. D. 79, which proved destructive to Herculaneum. One of the latest, though not most formidable eruptions, took place in the end of the summer of 1819.

VESZIPRIM, a to. of Hungary, 43 miles S.S.W. of Raab. It has a cathedral. Pop. 4500.

VEVAY, a bailiwick and well built town of the Swiss canton of the Pays de Vaud, on the lake of Geneva. Pop. 4500. 10 miles E. of Lausanne.

VEVAY, a township of the United States, Switzerland county, Indiana, on the Ohio.

VEYNES, a to. of France, department of the Upper Alps. Pop. 1800.

VEYRE, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 3300.

VEZELAY, a to. of France, department of the Yonne, 25 miles S. by E. of Auxerre. Pop. 1600.

VEZELISTE, a to. of France, department of the Meurthe, 12 miles S.W. of Luneville. Pop. 2000.

VIANA, a considerable to. of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the Lima. It contains 9500 inhabitants, chiefly occupied in navigation, fishing, and the sale of wine. 42 miles N. by W. of Oporto.

VIANA, a to. of Spain, in Navarre, 4 miles N.E. of Logrono. Pop. 3400.

VIAREGGIO, a seaport of Italy, in the Duchy of Lucca. Pop. 2000. 16 miles N. by W. of Leghorn.

VIASMA, a to. of European Russia, in the province of Smolensko, at the junction of the rivers Viasma and Behri. Here are numerous tanneries. It was the scene of partial engagements between the French and Russians in 1812. Pop. 12,000. 115 miles E. by N. of Smolensko.

VIATKA, a government or province in the east of European Russia, bounded N.E. by the government of Perm, and south by that of Kasan. Area, 47,000 square miles. Of this great tract of country, several thousand square miles are occupied by hills and marshes, or by immense forests. The navigable rivers are the Kama, the Viatka, the Urschoma, and the Peschma. This government is divided into 10 circles. Pop. 1,100,000.

VIATKA, the capital of the above government, at the confluence of the rivers Viatka and Chlinooka. It sends to Archangel corn, flax, linseed oil, tallow, honey, and wax. Pop. 12,000. 420 miles E.N.E. of Moscow.

VIBRAYE, a to. of France, department of the Sarthe, with 2100 inhabitants. 25 miles E. of Le Mans.

VIC, a to. of France, department of the Meurthe, 12 miles N. of Luneville. Pop. 3000.

VIC BIGORRE, a to. of France, department of the Upper Pyrenees. Pop. 3100.

VIC EN CARLADES, a to. of France, department of the Cantal. Pop. 2400.

VIC LE COMTE, a to. of France, in Auvergne, 17 miles S.E. of Clermont. Pop. 3100.

VIC FEZENBAC, a to. of France, department of the Gers, near the Pyrenees and the river Losse. Pop. 4670. 13 miles N.W. of Auch.

VICENTE, St, a province and captaincy of Brazil, bounded N. by Rio Janeiro, E. by Rio Janeiro and the sea, and W. by the Rio Grande. It is 300 miles long, and 180 in breadth.

VICENTE, St, a city of Brazil, in the above

province, and once the capital. It was formerly very rich. The cathedral church is handsome. Pop. 3000. Lat. 24. S.

VICENZA, a province of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice. Bounded N. by the Tyrol and Belluno, and S. by Padua and Verona. Area, 836 square miles. Pop. 297,547.

VICENZA, the capital of the above province, at the confluence of two rivers, one of which divides the town into two parts, connected by bridges. Its circumference is about four Italian miles; and, though not a place of strength, it is surrounded by a double wall, and defended by a fort. The town contains many public buildings of good architecture. The town-house is equally remarkable for the beauty of its architecture, and the value of the paintings contained in it. The Olympic theatre was built at the expense of a society, in the ancient Roman taste. The bridge of St Michele consists of one lofty arch, resembling the Rialto at Venice. Vicenza contains a number of churches and religious houses, some of elegant structure, and the work of Palladio, who was born here in 1518; others of the Gothic taste, and more ancient. The cathedral is large. The church of Della Gratie, inferior in size, is far superior in design and execution. Other churches of more recent date are elegant structures; and, on the whole, few towns can vie with Vicenza in the general taste of its architecture. It has a high school. Of its manufactures, the chief are of silk; woollen and leather are made to a small extent. Vicenza was a Roman station, and suffered greatly on the irruption of the northern tribes. In 1796 it was the scene of sanguinary conflicts between the French and Austrians. Pop. within the walls, 20,478; but including the suburbs, 33,000. 36 miles W. by N. of Venice.

VICO, a to. of Italy, with 3300 inhabitants. 2 miles E. by S. Mondovi.

VICO, a to. of Naples, province of Capitanata. Pop. 6000.

VICO, a vil. of France, department of Upper Vienne. Pop. 3100.

VICTOR, a post vil. of the United States, in Ontario county, New York.

VICTORIA, a to. in the republic of Venezuela, on the road leading from Caraccas to Puerto Cavello, in the midst of a most productive country. The principal ornament of the place is a handsome church. 6 leagues E. of Tulmero.—Also a to. of Mexico, province of Tabasco, 60 leagues from Campeche.

VIDIGUEIRA, a to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 miles N. of Reja. Pop. 2300.

VIDIN, or WIDDIN, a considerable to. of Bulgaria, upon the Danube, the capital of a government of the same name. It has a strong castle, and is in other respects well fortified. Its trade consists in the sale of rock-salt, corn, wine, &c. Pop. 20,000. 104 miles E.S.E. of Belgrade.

VIEJA, a populous to. of Brazil, on the island of Taporia or Itaporia. It has a brisk trade, whale fisheries, distilleries, &c. A strong fort commands the point on which the town is situated; near which are two churches, one of them lately rebuilt on a grand scale. Lat. 13. S.

VIENNA, (WIEN,) the capital of the Austrian empire, in the province of Lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, which is joined by the Wien and Alser, two streams, small but rapid, which flow through the town. As Vienna is built on a plain, it is subject to inundation from each of these rivers, particularly from the Wien. The shape of this metropolis is not compact or regular, the city or original part forming a town distinct from the suburbs. The former is circular, and its extent limited, being hardly a mile in any direction. Between it and the suburbs is an open space, also circular, and of the width of somewhat more than half a mile. The suburbs are now so connected as to form a continuous whole, surrounded on the outside by a wall which embraces a circuit of no less than 12 miles, or 4 times the extent of the city wall. The form of the whole city and suburbs together approaches to the circular, but with many irregularities in its contour. At present the ramparts serve only as public walks. The old part has the houses high, and the streets narrow. In the suburbs the houses are not so high, the streets are wider, and many of the buildings are good. There is, however, in these quarters, a most heterogeneous mixture of family mansions, cottages, work-shops, and manufactories. Some of the streets here are not paved, and are consequently subject to all the disadvantages of dust in dry, and mud in wet weather. The streets are well lighted at night; and in the city there are large subterraneous sewers, which discharge themselves into the Danube. Vienna has eight squares, but they are small and irregular, and encumbered rather than adorned by grotesque ornaments. The Kaiserburg, or imperial palace, is situated at the western extremity of the city, close by the ramparts. It is a square edifice of vast extent; but having been built at very different periods, the appearance of the exterior is very irregular. It contains large collections of valuable works of art. The riding Academy of Vienna is said to be one of the largest in Europe; but it is surpassed by an assembly-room called the hall of Apollo, which is said to be capable of containing 10,000 people. The Belvidere, a palace built by Prince Eugene, is in one of the suburbs. The imperial mews are capable of containing more than 400 horses. The arsenal contains an immense collection of arms, and many curious ornaments and trophies. The churches constitute a prominent feature in the appearance of this city. There are 57 Catholic, one Lutheran, one Calvinist, and four Greek churches, with two Jewish synagogues, besides fourteen monasteries, and

three convents. The cathedral, dedicated to St Stephen, is an ancient Gothic building, which dates from 1270. The interior is elegant and simple, and contains several monuments, in particular that erected to Prince Eugene. Its tower is of enormous height. The church of St Peter is in the Italian style. That of the Augustinians contains a monument erected to the archduchess Maria Christina, and considered one of the masterpieces of Canova. The charitable institutions at Vienna are numerous, and richly endowed. The great hospital, equal in extent to any in Paris or London, receives often 10,000 patients in the course of a year. There are separate hospitals for the soldiers, for Jews, for foundlings, orphans, and aged persons. Manufactures in Vienna, if not very extensive, are of great variety. They consist of silks, ribbons, gloves, lace, paper, glass, earthenware, porcelain, philosophical and musical instruments, maps, engravings, coaches, and carriages in general. There is here an exchange, a bank chartered so lately as 1817, and an establishment on the plan of the Lombard or pawn bank of Hamburg and other Continental cities. The university was founded in 1237. It has a botanical garden, a military hospital, anatomical theatre, and a veterinary school; and it has by far the first medical school in Germany. It contains also public classes for philosophy, the classical languages, literature, law, and theology. Vienna has also a seminary for the Oriental languages. A more extensive establishment is that of the academy of fine arts, and an institution formed in 1770, for the reception of specimens of manufacture. Greek literature is also cultivated here. Books are printed in Rome, and a correspondence kept up with several schools in Greece. The military institutions are, a school of cadets; and since 1816, a polytechnic school for engineers, civil and military. The imperial library is very extensive; it is contained in a large hall, 260 feet in length, and 150 in breadth; and is said to consist of 17,000 manuscripts, and 425,000 printed volumes. Next to this comes the library of the university, computed at 100,000 volumes. The imperial collection of medals and coins is reckoned the most complete in Europe. Vienna contains also a museum, or repository, formed by a society for casts of statues and other antiquities, of which the originals can be with difficulty procured. The police of Vienna has long been celebrated as one of the most perfect in the world. The principal amusements of the inhabitants are the public walks and theatres. Of the latter, there are no less than five; two in the city itself, which belong to the court, and three in the suburbs; but all are below mediocrity. The public walks are well calculated to afford wholesome recreation. The Prater is an immense park on the east side of the town, belonging

to the court, but thrown open, with a commendable liberality, to the public. The Augarten is another place of public resort, to the north of the Prater, and separated from it only by an iron railing. The Brigitten Au is another agreeable walk; but both are much less frequented than the Prater. The environs of Vienna are very fertile and picturesque. To the north are the islands of the Danube; to the west the lofty summit of the Kahlenberg; to the south, mountains covered with vineyards and extensive forests; and to the east, vast plains, bounded, however, at the furthest horizon, by hills. Vienna was, under the name of Vindobona, long the headquarters of a Roman legion, and afterwards fell into the hands of the Goths and Huns. In 791 Charlemagne attached it to his dominions. It was often threatened and sometimes besieged, in the wars waged with the Turks, who, in 1529, destroyed the suburbs. In 1683, an attack by the Turkish army was repulsed. In 1741, though pressed by the Bavarians on the west, and the French and Prussians on the north, Vienna was preserved. It was threatened by Bonaparte in 1797, and occupied by him in 1805 and 1809. On both occasions proper discipline was observed by the invaders, and little injury was done. Pop. 330,000. 630 miles E. of Paris, 896 E.S.E. of London. Lat. 48.12.34. N. Long. 16. 22. 31. E.

VIENNA, a to. of the United States, the capital of Green county, Kentucky, on Green river.—2d, A to. of South Carolina, on the Savannah.—Also the name of several townships.

VIENNE, a river of France, which joins the Loire, department of the Indre and Loire.

VIENNE, a department in the west of France, formed of the ancient province of Upper Poitou, bounded N. by the department of the Indre and Loire, and S. by that of the Charente. Area, 2640 square miles. The rivers are the Vienne, the Charente, the Dive, the Clain, and the Creuse. The soil is somewhat chalky and sandy, partly fertile, and partly covered with heath. The principal productions are corn, pulse, potatoes, hemp, flax, and wine. Pop. 288,002. The capital is Poitiers.

VIENNE, UPPER, a department in the west of France, including the greatest part of the Limousin, and traversed by the river Vienne, which flows northward to the Loire. It is bounded E. by the department of Creuse, and W. by that of Charente. Area, 2165 square miles. It is mountainous, and produces comparatively little corn, but has extensive pasturages. Pop. 293,011.

VIENNE, a to. of France, on the Rhone. Its streets are in general narrow and steep, but there is a fine promenade recently formed on the side of the river. The cathedral is a beautiful Gothic edifice erected on an eminence. Here are a small theatre, a high

school, and a museum of curiosities. The manufactures are of woollen, linen, hardware, leather, and coloured paper. But the pride of Vienne is its antiquities, among which are the remains of a theatre and amphitheatre; several traces of aqueducts; arcades supposed to have belonged to a triumphal arch; and, on the opposite bank of the Rhone, the piles of a Roman bridge. Inscriptions, reliefs, and mosaics, exist in various parts of the town; while bronzes, medals, remains of columns and statues, have been repeatedly dug up in the surrounding district. Pop. 16,484. 18 miles S. of Lyons.

VIENNE LE CHATEAU, a to. of France, department of the Marne. Pop. 1700.

VIERGE, a vil. of the Austrian states, in Tyrol. Pop. 2500.

VIERSSEN, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, in Guelders. It has a Catholic and a Protestant church. Pop. 4500.

VIERZON, a to. of France, department of Cher, at the influx of the Eure into the Cher. It has manufactures of woollens and silk stuffs; also a cannon foundry. Pop. 4706.

VIESTI, a seaport of the Adriatic, kingdom of Naples, in the province of the Capitanata, at the extremity of the promontory of Monte Gargano. Pop. 4700. 22 miles N. N.E. of Manfredonia.

VIEXU BERQUIN, a vil. of France, department of the Nord. Pop. 3450.

VIEXU MARCHE, a to. of France, department of the Cotes du Nord. Pop. 3600.

VIF, a to. of France, on the Greeze, 12 miles S. of Grenoble. Pop. 2300.

VIGAN, a to. of France, department of the Gard, 28 miles N.N.W. of Montpellier. Pop. 4300.

VIGAN'S ST, a pa. of Scotland, in Forfarshire. Pop. 7135.

VIGEOISE, a to. of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 2400.

VIGEVANO, a to. of Sardinia, capital of a district of the same name, near the Ticino, and somewhat more than a mile in circuit. It was formerly defended by a castle, and is still a walled town, but incapable of making a defence. It has a square, forming the points of junction of several streets. The public buildings consist of the cathedral, a handsome edifice; two churches, and several convents. It contains also a classical school. Of its manufactures, the principal are of silk. Pop. 15,200. 15 miles N.W. of Pavia.

VIGGIANO, a to. of Italy, in Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro. Pop. 5500.

VIGO, a to. of Spain, in Galicia, on the Atlantic, 76 miles S. by W. of Corunna. It is remarkable for the excellence of its bay. Pop. 2500.

VIGONA, an inland to. of Italy, in Piedmont. Pop. 5300.

VIJANAGRAM, a to. of Hindostan, province of the Northern Circars. Lat. 18. 4. N. Long. 83. 33. E.

VILAINE, a river of France, which rises in the department of La Mayenne, and falls into the sea, near the town of Roche Bernard, department of Morbihan.

VILAINE LA JUHIEL, a to. of France department of La Mayenne. Pop. 2450.

VILCAMAYO, **URUBAMBA**, or **QUILLABAMBA**, a large river of Peru, which falls into the Apurimac, at about lat. 12. 30. S.

VILCAS-GUAMAN, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, which has a church, built on the ruins of a Peruvian fortress.

VILCAS, a river of the same province, which enters the Marañon or Amazons.

VILKOMIRZ, a small to. of Russian Lithuania, on the river Svieta, 44 miles N.N.W. of Wilna.

VILLA BOA, a to. of Brazil, 450 miles N.W. of Rio Janeiro.

VILLA CARILLA, a to. of Spain, province of Jaen, 18 miles N.E. of Ubeda. Pop. 5300.

VILLA DO CARMO, a to. of Brazil, in the government of Minas Geraes, 20 miles E.N.E. of Villa Rica.

VILLA CASTIN, a large village of Spain, 52 miles N.W. of Madrid. Pop. 1600.

VILLA DO CONDE, a to. of Portugal, on the Ave, 18 miles N. of Oporto. Pop. 4500.

VILLA FALLETO, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles E. of Coni. Pop. 2900.

VILLA FRANCA, a to. of Piedmont, on the Po, 20 miles S.W. of Turin. Pop. 7000. —Also, a to., 2 miles N.E. of Nice. Pop. 2200.—Also, a to., 10 miles S. of Verona. Pop. 2000.

VILLA FRANCA, a to. on the S. coast of St Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a fort and other works. 16 miles N.E. of Punta del Guda. Pop. 2000. Lat. 37. 50. N. Long. 25. 30. W.

VILLA FRANCA DE PANADEE, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia. It has some linen manufactures. Pop. 6000. 27 miles W. of Barcelona.

VILLA FRANCA DE XIRA, a to. of Portugal, near the Tagus, 20 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Pop. 3000.

VILLA HERMOSEA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 1100.

VILLA JOYOSA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 4800.

VILLA DE LEON, an extensive, populous, and wealthy town of Mexico, intendancy of San Luis de Potosi, 156 miles N.W. of Mexico.

VILLA MAYOR, a small to. of Spain, in Aragon, 3 miles E. of Saragossa.

VILLA NOVA, a to. of Italy, 2 miles N. of Casale. Pop. 3000.

VILLA NOVA D'ASTI, a to. of Italy, in Piedmont, 13 miles E.S.E. of Turin. Pop. 2600.

VILLA NOVA DE CERVEIRA, a to. of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Minho. Pop. 1000.

VILLA NOVA DE MILFONTES, a small to. of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 miles S. of Lisbon.

VILLA NOVA DO PORTIMAO, a to. of Portugal, near the south coast of the province of

Algarva, at the mouth of the river Sylves. Pop. 3500. 107 miles S.S.E. of Lisbon.

VILLA NOVA DO PORTO, a to. of Portugal, province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the Douro, opposite Oporto, to which it is now united. Pop. 10,000.

VILLA NUEVA, a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, 21 miles W.S.W. of Barcelona. Pop. 4500.—Also, a to. of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 1300.

VILLA NUEVA DE LOS INFANTES, a to. of Spain, province of La Mancha, 115 miles S.S.E. of Madrid. Pop. 5400.

VILLE DE PRINCEPE, a to. of Brazil, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, on the confines of the diamond district. Pop. 5000.

VILLA REAL, a to. of Portugal, province of Tras os Montes, on the Corgo. Pop. 4000.

VILLA REAL, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Mijares. It has manufactures of woollens and silks. Pop. 7000. 20 miles E. of Segorbe.

VILLA REAL, a to. of Portugal, in Algarva. Pop. 2100.

VILLA RICA, a to. of Brazil, and capital of the province of Minas Geraes. It is situated on the side of a large mountain, connected with others forming an immense chain, of which it is one of the highest. Most of the streets range, in steps, as it were, from the base to the summit, and are crossed by others which lead up the acclivity. Villa Rica owes its origin to the rage for discovering gold mines. After various disturbances, a regular town began to be formed, about the year 1711. A government house, a mint, and a depot for arms, were built; and as the trade of mining prospered, the town underwent many improvements. The mines became gradually less abundant, and Villa Rica at the present day scarcely retains a shadow of its former splendour. Its inhabitants are void of employment; and they totally neglect the fine country around them. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 20. 26. S. Long. 45. 50. W.

VILLA RUBIA, a small to. of Spain, 31 miles S.S.E. of Madrid.

VILLA RUBIA DE LOS OJOS DE LA GUADIANA, a small to. of Spain, 82 miles S. of Madrid.

VILLA SAVARY, a to. of France, department of the Aube. Pop. 1900.

VILLA VERDE, a to. of Portugal, 32 miles N. of Lisbon. Pop. 1800.

VILLA VICIOSA, a small seaport of Spain, in Asturias, 23 miles N.E. of Oviedo.—2d, A mean town on the Guadalquivir, 21 miles W. of Cordova.—3d, A village of New Castile, 20 miles N.E. of Guadalaxara.

VILLA VIÇOSA, a fortified to. of Portugal, in Alentejo. It contains two churches, six convents, and 3000 inhabitants. 100 miles E. by S. of Lisbon.

VILLACH, a circle of Austrian Illyria, in the government of Laybach. Area, 2175 square miles. Pop. 112,980.

VILLACH, the capital of the circle of that name, at the confluence of the Drave and the Geyl, 22 miles W. of Klagenfurt. Pop. 4820.

VILLAFAMES, a to. of Spain, 51 miles N.N.E. of Valencia. Pop. 2300.

VILLAINÉ LE JUHELL, a to. of France, department of the Mayenne. Pop. 2200.

VILLALGORDO DE XUCAR, a to. of Spain, province of Cuenca. Pop. 2200.

VILLALPANDO, a to. of Spain, in Leon, on the Valderaguay, which falls into the Douro. Pop. 6700. 40 miles S. of Leon.

VILLAMEE, a vil. of France, department of the Ille and Vilaine. Pop. 2400.

VILLANDREAU, a to. of France, department of the Gironde, on the Ciron. Pop. 2200.

VILLAR, a to. of Spain, in Estremadura, 7 miles N. of Placencia. Pop. 2000.

VILLARD DE LANS, a to. of France, 12 miles S.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 2000.

VILLE SUR AUJON, a to. of France, 12 miles S.W. of Chaumont. Pop. 1900.

VILLEDIEU LES POILES, a to. of France, department of La Manche. Pop. 3000.

VILLEFAGNAN, a to. of France, department of the Charente. Pop. 1700.

VILLEFRANCHE, a to. of France, department of the Rhone, at the foot of the mountains adjoining the small river Margon. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, and also a sale of wine. Pop. 7553. 18 miles N. of Lyons.

VILLEFRANCHE, a well built town of France, on the Aveyron. It consists of four streets and a square. The principal church is remarkable for the bold architecture of its vaults. The inhabitants manufacture linen goods, paper, hats, &c. Pop. 8738.

VILLEFRANCHE, a to. of France, on the Lers, 20 miles S.E. of Toulouse. Pop. 2100.

VILLEFRANCHE DE QUEYRON, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne. Pop. 2100.

VILLEMUR, an inland to. of France, 20 miles N. of Toulouse. Pop. 5900.

VILLENA, a to. of Spain, in Murcia. It has manufactures of soap and coarse woollens; also some brandy distilleries. Pop. 8000. 66 miles S.S.W. of Valencia. Lat. 38. 35. N. Long. 1. 2. W.

VILLENAUXE LA GRANDE, a to. of France, department of the Aube. Pop. 3500.

VILLENEUVE, a to. of France, department of the Herault, 2 miles from Clermont Lodeve. Pop. 1500.

VILLENEUVE, a to. of the Pays de Vaud, on the lake of Geneva. Pop. 1600.

VILLENEUVE, a to. of France, department of the Aveyron. Pop. 1500.

VILLENEUVE D'AGEN, a to. of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Lot. Wine and brandy form the chief articles of export. Pop. 11,222.

VILLENEUVE D'AVIGNON, a to. of France, department of the Gard, on the Rhone, 22 miles E. by N. of Nimes. Pop. 3300.

VILLENEUVE DE BERG, a to. of France, department of the Ardeche. Pop. 3000.

VILLENEUVE LA GUYARD, a to. of France, on the Yonne. Pop. 1700.

VILLENEUVE L'ARCHEVEQUE, another to. of France, department of the Yonne. Pop. 2000.

VILLENEUVE SUR YONNE, a to. of France, department of the Yonne. It has woollen manufactures. Pop. 5000.

VILLERS COTTERETS, a to. of France, 14 miles S.W. of Soissons. Pop. 2560.

VILLETTE, a vil. of France, 2 miles N.E. of Paris. It has lately received the important addition of a large basin or wet dock. Pop. 1800.

VILLINGEN, a small to. of the west of Germany in the mountainous district of the Black Forest. It is defended by a wall and moat; is very difficult of access, and has long been a military station of some importance. Pop. 3500. 58 miles S.S.W. of Stutgard.

VILLS, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube.

VILVORDEN, a to. of South Brabant, on the canal of Brussels. It has manufactures of lace. Pop. 3000. 6 miles N. of Brussels.

VIMEIRA, a vil. of Portuguese Estremadura, noted for the battle between the British and the French in August 1808. 3 miles N.W. of Torres Vedras.

VIMIEIRO, a to. of Portugal, 15 miles W.S.W. of Estremos. Pop. 1800.

VIMOUTIERS, an ill built to. of France, department of the Orne, on the Vire. It has manufactures of linen. Pop. 3700.

VINACOURT, a vil. of France, department of the Somme. Pop. 2800.

VINADIO, a to. of Piedmont, on the Stura, 24 miles W.S.W. of Coni. Pop. 2600.

VINAY, a to. of France, on the Trery, 17 miles W. Grenoble. Pop. 2800.

VINCENNES, a to. of France, near the confluence of the Seine and Marne, about 3 miles E. of Paris. It is remarkable for its castle, which continued a palace during three centuries, but has latterly been used as a state prison. It was here that the unfortunate Duke D'Enghien was shot on 21st March 1804. Adjoining to the castle is a fine park and forest. Pop. 4600.

VINCENNES, a post t. of the United States, capital of Knox county, Indiana, on the Wabash, 100 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, and nearly 200 miles by the course of the river. It contains a courthouse, a jail, &c. The plan of the town is handsomely designed: the streets are wide, and cross each other at right angles. It has a considerable trade in furs and peltry. 120 miles W. of Louisville. Pop. in 1830, 1800.

VINCENT, St. one of the Windward West India islands. It was ceded to Great Britain at the peace of 1763; taken by the French in 1779; and restored to Britain in 1783. It is 40 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and

130 square miles in extent. The country is very generally mountainous and rugged. The intermediate valleys, however, are fertile in a high degree, the soil consisting chiefly of a fine mould, composed of sand and clay. The chief products are sugar, rum, and molasses. Its towns are Kingston, the capital, and Richmond. In 1812, St Vincent was almost desolated by a dreadful eruption of the Soufrier mountain, which had continued quiet for nearly a century before; but from which there then issued such a torrent of lava, and such clouds of ashes as nearly covered the island. Pop., in 1831, 27,122, of which 1301 were whites. Lat. 13. 17. N. Long. 61. 15. W.

VINCENT, St. a seaport of Brazil, government of St Paul. 150 miles W. of Rio Janeiro.

VINCENT, CAPE St, the S. westmost point of Portugal, noted for the victory over the Spanish fleet, gained off it on 14th February 1797, by Sir John Jervis. Lat. 37. 2. 54. N. Long. 8. 58. 39. W.

VINCENTE DE LA BARQUERA, St, a seaport of Spain, province of Burgos. Pop. 3000.

VINCHIATURA, a to. in Naples, province of Molise. Pop. 3400.

VINDHYA MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Hindostan, which commences in the province of Bahar, and extends to Cape Comorin. It seldom attains a higher elevation than 2000 feet.

VINEYARD, a post vil. of the United States, in Mecklenburgh county Virginia.

VINGORLA, a to. of Hindostan, in Bejapore. Lat. 15. 48. N. Long. 73. 47. E.

VINTIMIGLIA, a to. of Italy, duchy of Genoa, 80 miles S.W. of Genoa. Pop. 5000.

VIQUE, a to. of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ter. It contains numerous manufactures of chintz. Pop. 8400. 37 miles N. by E. of Barcelona.

VIRANCHIPURA, a to. of India, in the Carnatic. Lat. 12. 54. N. Long. 78. 57. E.

VIRAFELLE, a to. of India, province of Malabar. Lat. 10. 5. N. Long. 76. 20. E.

VIRE, a to. of France, near the river Vire, department of Calvados. It has manufactures of woollen. Pop. 8000. 36 miles S.W. of Caen.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, situated to the east of Porto Rico. They are upwards of 20 in number, but for the most part desert and barren, and extend 60 miles in length, and upwards of 36 in breadth; but they are every way dangerous to navigators. The English and Danes divide most of them; but the Spaniards claim those near Porto Rico.

VIRGINGORDA, or **SPANISH TOWN**, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, 8 miles long. It belongs to Britain. Lat. 18. 20. N. Long. 63. 48. W.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States, bounded N. by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio; S. by North Carolina and Tennessee; E. by

Maryland and the Atlantic Ocean; W. by Kentucky and Ohio. Its length, from the Atlantic on the east to the Cumberland mountains on the west, is 430 miles; general breadth, from north to south, is 200 miles; area 70,000 square miles. This state may be classed under four separate divisions, essentially differing from one another. The first, extending 100 miles inland, from the seacoast to the termination of tide at Fredericksburg, Richmond, &c., is low and flat, sometimes fenny, sometimes sandy, and, on the margin of rivers, composed of a rich loam, covered with a luxuriant and even rank vegetation. This part is unhealthy in the months of August, September, and October. The next division extends from the head of tide water to the Blue Ridge, 150 miles. The surface near the tide water is level; higher up the rivers it becomes swelling; and near the mountains it is often abrupt and broken. The soil is divided into sections of very unequal quality, parallel to each other, and extending throughout the state. The scenery of the upper part is highly picturesque and romantic. There is a vein of limestone running through the counties of Albemarle, Orange, &c. Pit coal of a good quality is found within 20 miles above Richmond, on James river. The third division is the valley between the Blue Ridge and North and Alleghany mountains; a valley which extends, with little interruption, from the Potomac, across the state, to North Carolina and Tennessee, narrower, but of greater length, than either of the preceding divisions. The soil is a mould formed on a bed of limestone. The bed of the valley is fertile, producing capital crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buck-wheat, hemp, flax, timothy, and clover. This valley has inexhaustible mines of excellent iron ore. The fourth division extends from the Alleghany mountains to the river Ohio; a country wild and broken, in some parts fertile, and having mines of iron, lead, coal, salt, &c. It is well watered, is excellent for grazing, and has a very healthy climate. Virginia and Maryland lie between those parallels which include the finest climate in the old continent. Here, however, there are greater extremes of heat and cold. The pleasantest months are May and June: July and August are intensely hot, and September and October are generally rainy. Iron ore is in great abundance on the banks of James river. Copper, in a native state, has been found. Gold ore has also been discovered; and lead ore abounds in different parts. Manganese is found; also marble of a variegated appearance, limestone; slate, talc or soapstone, used for chimneys, tobacco pipes, &c. Coal is found in the western parts, and is in great abundance above Richmond, and on the Appomatox branch of James river. Saltpetre is found in subter-

aneous places in considerable quantity; and there are many mineral springs. The bay of Chesapeake extends inland 200 miles to its termination in Maryland. The forests of Virginia have little underwood; and it is easy to travel through them on foot or on horseback, except on the lowlands in the eastern parts, which are covered with cedars, pines, and cypresses. Of shrubs there is a great variety. The vine grows luxuriantly. Wild animals are still numerous in the western parts, namely, the wolf, the bear, the deer, the racoon, the squirrel, and the opossum. The feathered race are in great abundance and variety. The rivers contain ample supplies of fish. Some of the largest sturgeons weigh from 100 to 200 pounds. Tobacco is the principal staple of most of eastern Virginia; and its cultivation has been much extended beyond the Blue Ridge. Indian corn is every where cultivated on the eastern side of the mountains. Wheat is also much cultivated. White buck-wheat, or French wheat, is raised in considerable quantities; oats, for the use of horses only; rice, on the borders of the Dismal Swamp, where it is very productive. Hemp is cultivated to a considerable extent, and has become a great article of export to the northern states. Almost every planter cultivates cotton for his own use. Palma Christi is cultivated for the oil which it affords; and Benn, from the seed of which a fine oil, equal to that imported from Italy, is extracted, in the proportion of three gallons to a bushel. Of esculent plants, there are, in the eastern parts, the sweet potato, red and white; the common or Irish potato, which is in general use; melons, turnips, pumpkins, parsnips, carrots, artichokes, asparagus, cucumbers, lettuces, and onions. The fruit-trees are apple, pear, cherry, quince, nectarine, apricot, almond, plum, pomegranate, figs, and peaches. Here are manufactures of gunpowder, salt, and saltpetre; also of fire-arms. Maple sugar is generally made, and distilleries and breweries are numerous. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. There are various rope-walks. Sugars are boiled, baked, and refined, at Norfolk and Alexandria. More linen cloth is made in the mountains than is sufficient for home demand; and wool-carding machines and fulling mills are found in different parts. The chief exports are agricultural products, lumber, salt, castor oil, coal, gold, some furs, &c. Richmond is the capital of the state. The other most considerable towns are Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Portsmouth, Williamsburg, Staunton, and Wheeling. Pop. in 1790, 748,308; in 1810, 974,622; in 1830, 1,211,405; and in 1840, 1,239,797, of whom 448,987 were slaves. The first settlements were made here by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the year 1587; and during a great part of the 17th century, the

immigration from England continued to be pretty active.

VIRGINIA, a to. of Ireland, county of Cavan. Pop. 503. 52 miles N.W. of Dublin.

VIRIEU, a to. of France, department of the Isere, 25 miles N.W. of Grenoble. Pop. 4000.

VISCHNEI-VOLOTSCHK, a to. of European Russia, government of Tver, on the Tvertsa. Pop. 4000. 217 miles S.S.E. of St Petersburg.

VISE, or **WESET**, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Maese, 6 miles S. of Maestricht. Pop. 1900.

VISEU, a to. of Portugal, province of Beira, 42 miles W.S.W. of Oporto. Pop. 5000.

VISO, **EL**, a neatly built to. of Spain, 126 miles S. of Madrid. Pop. 3800.

VISTULA, (Weisel,) the great river of Poland, which rises, however, not in that country, but in Austrian Silesia, at the foot of the Carpathians. Flowing eastward, it soon enters Poland at the southern frontier, passing the ancient capital, Cracow. It afterwards passes Warsaw, and receiving the Bug, becomes one of the greatest rivers of Europe. It passes the towns of Plock and Culm; and after flowing several hundred miles, with a wide channel, and undiminished volume, divides, like the Rhine, into two branches, of which, one, called the Nogat, and another the Old Vistula, flow eastward to the Frische Haff, while the largest stream preserves the name of Vistula, and turning to the westward, falls into the Baltic at Dantzic.

VITEPSK, a government of the north-west of European Russia, lying to the E. of Courland, and S. of Livonia. Area 16,800 square miles. Chief rivers, the Dwina, Ula, and Viteba. Pop. 935,000.

VITEPSK, the capital of the government of the same name, on the Dwina, at the influx of the Viteba, which divides it into two parts. Its houses are mostly of wood. Pop. 15,500. 322 miles S. of St Petersburg.

VITERBO, a to. of Italy, in the States of the Church, the capital of the delegation of the same name. Its streets are broad and well paved, its market-place neat, and several of the principal buildings constructed with taste; but its chief attractions to strangers are the warm mineral springs in the neighbourhood. The refining of saltpetre is extensively carried on. Pop. 10,000. 38 miles N.N.W. of Rome.

VITOLANO, a to. of Naples, in the Principato Ultra. It has manufactures of leather. Pop. 5500.

VITRE, a to. of France, department of the Ille et Vilaine, on the Vilaine. It has manufactures of woollens, serge, flannel, canvass, and linen. Pop. 10,000. 20 miles E. of Rennes.

VITRY, a to. of France, department of the Pas de Calais, on the Scarpe. Pop. 1800.

VITRY, or **VITRY LE FRANÇOIS**, a to. of France, in Champagne. It has a bridge over

the Marne, which here becomes navigable for barges. Its trade is in corn and wood; also in cotton and other articles manufactured in the town. Pop. 6822. 20 miles S.E. of Chalons.

VITTEAUX, a to. of France, on the Breune, 31 miles W. of Dijon. Pop. 2000.

VITTORIA, a to. of Spain, in the province of Alava, at the entrance of a beautiful valley, watered by the Zadora. Here the French were completely defeated by the British under Wellington in 1813. Pop. 80,000. 27 miles S. of Bilbao.

VITTORIA, a to. of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, little visited by travellers. Pop. 10,000. 40 miles W. by S. of Syracuse.

VIU, a to. of Piedmont, on the Chiara, 4 miles N.W. of Turin. Pop. 3000.

VIVIER, a to. of France, on the Rhone, 6 miles S.W. of Montelimart. Pop. 2000.

VIVONNE, a to. of France, 12 miles S. by W. of Poitiers. Pop. 2200.

VIX, a to. of France, department of La Vendee. Pop. 2100.

VIZAGAPATAM, the capital of a district of the same name, in the province of the Northerr Circars, Hindostan, and residence of the judge and civil establishment, nearly insulated by a small river. Lat. 17. 42. N. Long. 83. 24. E.

VIZIADROOG, a commodious seaport of Hindostan, province of Bejapore, situated S. by E. of Bombay.

VIZIANAGRAM, a to. of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, on the coast of the bay of Bengal, 35 miles N. by W. from Vizagapatam. Lat. 18. 4. N. Long. 83. 30. E.

VIZZINI, a to. of Sicily, Val di Noto, seldom visited by travellers. Pop. 9100. 28 miles S.W. of Catania.

VLAARDINGEN, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Maese. It has extensive fisheries. Pop. 6000. 6 miles W. by S. of Rotterdam.

VLADIMIR, a government of European Russia, to the east of that of Moscow. Area, 17,500 square miles. The chief rivers are, the Kliasma and the Oka. It is divided into 13 circles. Pop. 1,400,000.

VLADIMIR, a to. of European Russia, on the Kliasma, 112 miles E. by N. of Moscow. Pop. 7400.

VLIELAND, a small island of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, 5 miles N. of the Texel. Pop. 800.

VLIERINGEN, a to. of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Pop. 3800.

VLODZIMIRZ, a to. of European Russia, in Volhynia, on the Lug. Pop. 3400.

VOGHERA, a tolerably well built to. of Italy, the chief place of a province of the same name, on the Staffora. It has a cathedral, built in the modern style. The principal branches of industry are the spinning and weaving of silk. Pop. 12,047. 10 miles N. E. of Tortona.

VOIGHTLAND, a circle or district of Ger-

many, in the south-west corner of Saxony. It was diminished by the peace of 1814. Extent, 303 square miles. Pop. 102,890.

VOIRON, a to. of France, department of the Isere, on the Morges. It has a manufactory of arms. Pop. 6700. 14 miles N.W. of Grenoble.

VOLCANELLO, a small islet of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Lipari group, of volcanic origin.

VOLCANO, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Sicily, the most southerly of the Lipari group. It consists of a single volcanic mountain, of a conical shape, about 3000 feet in height: the crater is very large, its circuit about a mile, its depth about 400 yards. Lat. 38. 30. N. Long. 15. 13. E.

VOLCANO, LITTLE, one of the Lipari islands. Lat. 38. 32. N. Long. 15. 12. E.

VOLCHOV, a river of European Russia, government of Novgorod, which joins the lakes Ladoga and Ilmea.

VOLGA. See **WOLGA**.

VOLHYNIA, a government of the Russian empire, lying east of Poland, between the governments of Grodno and Podolia. Area, 28,300 square miles. Pop. 1,500,000.

VOLKMARSHHEIM, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, on the Diemel. Pop. 2200.

VOLLORE, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 3400.

VOLO, a to. of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 38 miles N.W. of Larissa. Pop. 5000.

VOLOGDA, a government of European Russia, lying south of that of Archangel, and east of those of Novgorod and Olonetz. Area, 161,000 square miles. Pop. 830,000. The government is divided into ten circles.

VOLOGDA, a to. of European Russia, and the capital of the above province, on the river Vologda. It has manufactures of silk, linen, canvass, dye-stuffs, and leather. Pop. 14,000. 365 miles E. by S. of St Petersburg.

VOLOKOLAMSK, a to. of European Russia, 73 miles W.N.W. of Moscow. Pop. 2600.

VOLPIANO, a to. of Italy, 12 miles N. by E. of Turin. Pop. 3700.

VOLSK, a to. of European Russia, government of Saratov, on the Wolga, 70 miles N. E. of Saratov. Pop. 8500.

VOLTA, a considerable river of Guinea, in Western Africa.

VOLTERRA, a to. of Italy, in Tuscany, on the river Era. It contains a cathedral, an hospital, and several churches; and is celebrated for its salt springs. Pop. 5000. 24 miles S. by W. of Florence.

VOLTURNO, a river of Naples. It falls into the gulf of Gaeta, 20 miles N.W. of Naples.

VOLVIC, a to. of France, department of the Puy de Dome. Pop. 2826.

VONIZZA, a fortified to. of European Turkey, in Epirus, 50 miles S. of Joannina.

VOORBURG, a vil. of the Netherlands, 2 miles E. of the Hague. Pop. 1700.

VOORN, an island of the Netherlands, be-

tween two mouths of the Maese. It is tolerably fertile in corn. The chief place is Briel.

VOORST, a to. of the Netherlands, 12 miles E. of Arnheim. Pop. 4400.

VORARLBERG, a mountainous district of the Austrian states, bordering on Switzerland, the lake of Constance and Bavaria. Area, 1628 square miles. Pop. 79,600. Chief town, Bregentz.

VORCHEIM, a to. of Bavaria, on the Regnitz. Pop. 2300.

VORDEN, a vil. of the Netherlands. Pop. 2500. 15 miles E. by S. of Zutphen.

VORDINGBORG, a seaport of Denmark, island of Zealand. Pop. 1000. 52 miles S.S.W. of Copenhagen.

VOREPE, a to. of France, on the Roise. Pop. 2100. 9 miles N.W. of Grenoble.

VORONEZ, a river of European Russia, which joins the Don.

VORONEZ, a government of European Russia, bounded E. by the country of the Don Cossacks. Area, 29,400 square miles. It has the Ukraine on the west; and, like that extensive country, has in general a good soil and a steady climate. It is traversed by the Don, Voronez, and Donez. Pop. 1,508,000.

VORONEZ, the capital of the above government, on the river Voronez. Its principal buildings are the cathedral, the residence of the governor, and the public offices. It has manufactures of woollens, leather, and hardware. Pop. 43,800. 292 miles S. of Moscow.

VOSGES, a chain of mountains in the east of France, extending from north to south, in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Rhine, from Bale to Spire, attaining an elevation of upwards of 4000 feet, and covered with snow during eight or nine months in the year. Length about 130 miles.

VOSGES, a department in the north-east of France, formed of a part of Lorraine, and adjoining the departments of the Meurthe and Upper Saone. Extent, 2288 square miles. The surface is rugged, consisting of mountains and forest land, interspersed with valleys of greater or less extent. Here are the sources of several large rivers, namely, the Meuse, the Moselle, the Meurthe, and the Saone. Pop. 411,034.

VOUGA, a to. of Portugal, on the Vouga, 37 miles N. of Coimbra.

VOURLA, a seaport of Asia Minor, now a village of little importance. Houses, 1500. 25 miles W. of Smyrna.

VOUTEZAC, a to. of France, department of the Correze. Pop. 2100.

VOUVRAUX, a to. of France, on the Loire, 6 miles N.E. of Tours. Pop. 2450.

VOY DE BONAS, a vil. of France, department of the Upper Loire. Pop. 2200.

VRACENE, a to. of the Netherlands, in East Flanders, district of Dendermonde, 9 miles W. of Antwerp. Pop. 5000.

VREDEN, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, on the Brehkels. Pop. 2000.

VRIEZEN VEEN, a to. of the Netherlands, province of Overysseel. Pop. 1800.

VUKOVAR, a to. of the Austrian states, in Slavonia, on the Danube, at the influx of the Vuko. Pop. 5820. 21 miles S.E. of Eszek.

VULTURARA, a to. of Italy, in Naples, 65 miles N.E. of Naples. Pop. 3800.

VYTEGRA, a to. of European Russia, government of Olonetz, on the Vytegra. Pop. 2000.

W.

WAAG, a large river in Hungary, which falls into the Danube opposite to the island of Schut.

WAAL, a river of the Netherlands, or rather a branch of the Rhine, which leaves that river at Schenkenschans, and joins the Maese at the small island of Voorn. Separating afterwards from the Maese, it joins it at Worcum.

WAALWYK, a to. of North Brabant, 10 miles W. of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1400.

WAARSCHOOT, a to. of the Netherlands, 9 miles N.W. of Ghent. Pop. 5300.

WABASH, a river of the United States, in Indiana, which waters the middle and western parts of the state, and flows into the Ohio, 30 miles above Cumberland river.

WABASH, LITTLE, a river of the United States, in Indiana. It joins the Wabash.

WACHENHEIM, a to. of the Bavarian circle of the Rhine, 12 miles W. of Mannheim. Pop. 1800.

WACKEN, a to. of West Flanders, near the Lys, 16 miles S.W. of Ghent. Pop. 2200.

WADDESDON, a pa. in Bucks. Pop. 1734.

WADDINGSVEEN, NORTH and SOUTH, two adjoining villages of South Holland; the one containing 1200 the other 500 inhabitants. 10 miles S.E. of Leyden.

WADDINGTON, a township of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 768.

WADELS, a river in England and Wales, which falls into the Lug.

WADENSCHWEIL, a to. of Switzerland, on the lake of Zurich, 9 miles S. of Zurich. Pop. 500.

WADEY, a country of Central Africa, situated to the west of Fezzan, and east of Fitte and Begarmee.—The name also of various rivers in Africa.

WADHURST, a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 2256.

WADMLAW, a river of the United States, in South Carolina.

WADSTENA, a to. of Sweden, in East Gothland, on the lake of Wetter. Pop. 1500.

WADSWORTH, a to. in W. R. Y. Pop. 5198.

WADWORTH, a pa. in W. R. Y. Pop. 690.

WAGEOP, or **WAYGIOR**, an island at the N.W. extremity of Papua, said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. The land is high, with lofty mountains; and on the N. side are two excellent harbours called Piapis and Offak. The natives go almost naked. Their chiefs,

however, are dressed in very large pantaloons, and waistcoats of cloth, which they buy of the Chinese, whose language they speak.

WAGENINGEN, a to. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, on the Leek. Pop. 3000.

WAGRAM, a vil. of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the river Rusbach, celebrated for a great battle between the Austrians and the French in July 1809. 16 miles N.E. of Vienna.

WAHREN, a to. of Germany, 20 miles W.N.W. of Strelitz. Pop. 3400.

WAIBLINGEN, a to. of Germany, 17 miles E.N.E. of Stutgard. Pop. 2300.

WAIDHOFEN, a to. of Germany, on the Ips, 72 miles W. by S. of Vienna. Pop. 3400.

WAIDHOFEN, a to. of Lower Austria, 65 miles W.N.W. of Vienna. Pop. 5000.

WAIGATZ, a large island belonging to the Russian government of Archangel, separated from the mainland by the straits of its name.

WAIGATZ, straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a N.E. passage to China, and sailed as far as Long. 75. E., Lat. 72. 25. N.

WAINFLEET, a m. t. of England, in Lincolnshire, on a creek of the sea. Pop. 1795. 14 miles N.N.E. of Boston.

WAITZEN, or **VACS**, a to. of Hungary, on a bend of the Danube, 95 miles E. of Presburg. Pop. 5200.

WAKATOMIKA, a river of the United States, in Ohio, which joins the Muskingum.

WAKE, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina.

WAKEFIELD, a large and well built to. of England, in the W.R.Y., on the river Calder. The market-cross is an elegant open colonnade of the Doric order, supporting a dome. The parish church is a spacious and lofty Gothic structure, of uncertain date, and the spire is considered the highest in Yorkshire. The new church of St John was erected towards the close of the 18th century. The grammar-school was founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, but much improved by private benefactions. Here is also a charity school; and the charitable donations to this town are very considerable. The house of correction is a large structure of stone, surrounded by an outer wall, and contains above 150 cells. At the S.E. entrance into Wakefield is a handsome stone bridge over the Calder, built

in the reign of Edward III., and in the centre of this bridge resting partly on the sterlings, is an ancient chapel, built in the richest style of Gothic architecture. This most beautiful structure is 10 yards long, and 8 broad; the E. window, overhanging the river, is adorned with tracery, and the parapets perforated; the windows on the N. and S. sides are equally rich, but the W. front, facing the passage over the bridge, exceeds all the rest in profusion of ornament. The court-house, the new banks, the corn and auction mart, and that elegant building appropriated to assembly rooms, news-room, library, and dispensary, are all modern buildings. In the immediate neighbourhood is the asylum for the West Riding pauper lunatics. The chief trade of this town formerly was the manufacture of woollen cloths; but that branch has been lost, and the other branches of the woollen trade have not advanced at the same pace as in Leeds and other neighbouring towns. Wakefield contains immense corn warehouses, and has the largest corn market in England next to London. It is one of the boroughs created by the Reform Act of 1832, and sends one member to parliament. Pop. 12,232. 9 miles S. of Leeds.

WAKEFIELD, a township of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire.

WAKERING, GREAT, a pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 834.

WALACHIA, or WALLACHIA, a province in the north of Turkey in Europe, situated between 43. 44. and 46. 17. of N. Lat. It is bordered on the N. by a range of mountains, separating it from Transylvania and Moldavia; on the S. by a boundary equally majestic, the Danube flowing from W. to E., and dividing it from the interior of Turkey. Its form is oblong; length from west to east, 250 miles; medium breadth, 160. Its area is computed at between 25,000 and 28,000 square miles. The chief towns are Bucharest, Tergovista, Brailow, and Giorgiev. The face of the country is considerably diversified. In the north it is mountainous; but the central and southern parts of the province are less uneven, consisting partly of valleys fertile and romantic, and partly of plains extensive and pleasant. Few countries are more indebted to nature, or might carry cultivation to a greater length, were the government enlightened, and property secure. At present, however, very little is done to correct physical defects. The extensive marshes are left undrained, while mountainous tracts are covered with forests. The principal river is the Danube, with its tributaries, the Alt, or Aluta, the Dumbovitza, Jalomitza, and Sereth. The climate partakes of the extremes of heat and cold. Even in the most favoured tracts, the country appears deserted, and hardly ever discovers a trace of European culture. The source of this neglect, and of the very scanty population, is to be sought in the insecurity of prop-

erty, arising from bad government, which perpetuates poverty from one generation to another, and accustoms the inhabitants to limit their exertions to the raising of the mere necessities of life. The agricultural products consist chiefly of wheat, millet, maize, barley, beans and peas. Fruit of every kind is plentiful; the sides of the hills are covered with vines, and the wine made from them is equal to that of Hungary. But the chief wealth of this, as of other countries rich by nature, and little improved by industry, consists in its pasture, which feeds numerous herds of cattle and sheep. There are no mines at work, and no manufactures, except those of the domestic kind. The gipsies, who form a considerable part of the population, (about 50,000,) are chiefly employed in the more servile occupations. The trade of the country, almost as backward as its agriculture and manufactures, is in the hands of Jews, Greeks, and Armenians. In religion, the Walachians are followers of the Greek church; but the population is very mixed, comprising not only gipsies, but a number of descendants of Bulgarians and Rascians. In 1828, Russia interfered, to assure to the inhabitants the enjoyment of a share of independence. They are governed, not directly by the Porte, like the interior provinces of Turkey, but by a Hospodar or native prince, who is always of the Greek religion. The number of the inhabitants is very doubtful, being variously estimated at from 600,000 to 1,000,000.

WALAYANAGUR, a large to. in the Carnatic, on the Palaur river, 65 miles W. by S. from Madras. Lat. 11. 40. N. Long. 78. 5. E.

WALBERTON, a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 616.

WALBOTTLE, a township of England in Northumberland. Pop. 688.

WALCHEREN, an island of Holland, in the province of Zealand, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is about 12 miles long and 8 broad, and is highly fertile. It contains the three towns of Middleburg, the capital, Flushing, and Veere. Here agues and bilious complaints prevail in spring and autumn. Hence the general sickness prevalent among the British troops during their occupation of it in 1809.

WALCOT, the name of various parishes, townships, and hamlets in England. There is one, a pa. in Somersetshire, with a pop. of 26,023.

WALD, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, 9 miles E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 3100.

WALDAU, a village of the Prussian states, in Upper Lusatia. Pop. 1700.

WALDBOROUGH, a seaport of the United States, in Lincoln county, Maine, 180 miles N.E. of Boston. Pop. in 1830, 3747.

WALDECK, PRINCIPALITY OF, a small district in the north of Germany, consisting of two counties, Waldeck and Pyrmont. Area, 480 square miles. Pop. 54,000. It contains a town of the same name.

WALDEN, a township of England, in the N.R.Y.

WALDENBURG, a to. of Saxony, 49 miles W.S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 3000.—Also a to. of Prussian Silesia, 10 miles W.S.W. of Schweidnitz. Pop. 1700.

WALDINGFIELD, GREAT, a pa. of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 679.

WALDKIRCHEN, a to. of Germany, in Baden, on the Elz. Pop. 2100.

WALDRIDGE, a village of England, in Buckinghamshire, near Aylesbury.

WALDRON, a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 997.

WALES, a country in the west of the island of Great Britain. It forms nearly a peninsula, being washed on the north and west by the Irish sea, on the south and south-east by the Bristol channel, and limited on the east by the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Chester. It is situated between 51. 20. and 53. 25. of north latitude; and between 2. 41. and 4. 56. west longitude from Greenwich. The length from north to south is computed at about 113 miles, and the breadth about 90 miles. Area, 7425 square miles, or 4,752,000 acres, of which 3,117,000 are cultivated, 530,000 uncultivated, and 1,105,000 are unprofitable. The country is divided into North and South Wales, containing twelve counties; North Wales comprehending the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; and South Wales, those of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. The general aspect of Wales is bold, romantic, and mountainous, consisting of almost continued ranges of lofty mountains and impending crags, intersected by deep ravines, with extensive valleys, and affording endless views of wild mountain scenery. Of these mountainous chains it may be generally observed, that they extend in a direction from south-east to north-west, having their most abrupt declivity facing the latter quarter. The principal range in North Wales is that which is denominated the Snowdonian chain, from the circumstance of the lofty mountain Snowdon occupying its centre. Commencing at Bardsey island, in the south-west extremity of Carnarvonshire, the line, varied at irregular intervals by conical peaks, extends in a northerly direction to the promontory of Penmaenbach, in the bay of Conway. The intermediate parts consist of the loftiest mountains in Wales. Ferwyn chain occupies the eastern part of Merionethshire, and branches out into Denbighshire. Its length is about sixteen miles, and the breadth varies from five to ten. Another line diverges off into Montgomeryshire, and joins the Breddin chain, extending into Shropshire. Another chain, or rather a continuance of the same, extends in a south-west direction from Pennant, near the vale of Tanad, in Montgomeryshire, to the sea-coast near Llangyllin in Merionethshire.

The celebrated Plinlimmon proudly elevates his lofty crest above a range of table land, extending from the vicinity of Llanfair, in the N.E., till they decline in the S.W., and end in the abrupt cliffs which bound part of the bay of Cardigan, near Aberystwith. An extensive chain of mountains stretches from Bleddve forest, north-east of Llandrindod wells in Radnorshire; crosses the northern part of Brecknockshire; continues in a south-westerly direction through Carmarthenshire; and terminates in the conspicuous ridge of the Prescelly or Presceulu mountains, in the county of Pembroke. The Fothoc hills on the eastern side of Brecknockshire commence another line, principally known under the general appellation of the Black mountains, from the appearance given to them by the dark covering of heath and ling. Numerous lakes are scattered among these mountains, which it would be useless to enumerate. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Wye, the Conway, the Towy, and the Dee. The lakes and streams of Wales teem with almost every kind of fresh-water fish; while the sea environing the coasts affords a luxuriant addition. Of the feathered tribes, many species, not found in other parts of the island, are inhabitants of this; and some animals rarely to be met with, such as the goat, here found in his wild state. Roebucks were anciently numerous; but they are now extremely rare. Wales is distinguished for the abundance and value of its mineral productions. These are had in great profusion throughout its mountainous districts. Silver is found in Cardiganshire. One of the mines produces silver ore, lead ore, and quartz. Other mines in the same county contain similar substances, though they are not equally productive in silver. Llanfair is at present the richest mine worked in Wales; comprising silver, lead, quartz, spar, with a small portion of copper, and yields about one-sixth of lead ore. There is a mine of copper in Cardiganshire, the ore of which contains one twentieth part of pure metal. Lead is found in a variety of places, but particularly in the counties of Flint, Carnarvon, Montgomery, Carmarthen, and Cardigan; indeed the latter may be considered as the most extensive and richest mining field in Britain. The principal ironworks are Merthyr Tydvil, Aberdare, and Cyfartha in Glamorganshire; and the Union, Llanelly, Beaufort works, and Hirwain furnace in Brecknockshire. Coal is found in every county of Wales, except Cardigan, Merioneth, and Carnarvon. In North Wales, the principal coal-works are in the vicinity of Cargwile, at Bagit, near Holywell, and Bychton and Mostyn in the parish of Whiteford, Flintshire; near Chirk, Raubon, and Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh; at several places along the line of the canal in Montgomeryshire, and Maltraeth, Anglesey. The agriculture of Wales is very

far behind that of England. The implements employed are rude and ill instructed; and the Welsh farmer has no skilful mode of managing his land, which he exhausts by a succession of crops. A great improvement has taken place in the roads, which were formerly very bad. Extensive improvements have also been made in the internal navigation. The manufactures are flannels, for which Wales has been long celebrated; also stockings, wigs, gloves, and socks. Considerable manufactures of cottons and cotton twist have been established in the counties of Flint and Denbigh; and there are numerous manufactures of copper, iron, lead, tin-plates, &c. both in North and South Wales. This division of the empire sends 29 members to Parliament, 15 of whom represent counties, and 14 represent cities and boroughs. The ancient Britons retired into Wales from the persecution of the Saxons, and continued under their own princes and laws till the year 1285, when they were subdued by Edward I. of England; but the union was not complete till the reign of Henry VIII., when the government and laws were formed agreeably to those of England. The eldest sons of the sovereigns of England are usually created Princes of Wales, and as such enjoy certain revenues from that country. The Welsh have many peculiar customs and superstitions. They are remarkably fond of poetry and music, and their language is said to be well adapted to poetical effusions. The ancient language of Wales is, however, getting fast into disuse throughout the principality, more especially the southern part. The gentry are principally educated in England, and consequently few of them speak it. Family distinction is held in great estimation. Pop. in 1801, 541,546, in 1831, 806,182.

WALES, NEW SOUTH, an extensive tract of country on the eastern coast of New Holland, visited by Captain Cook in the year 1770, who sailed along the coast, and at length came to an anchorage in the only harbour which appeared to him commodious, and which he called Botany Bay. By his report of the country, the British government were induced to fix upon it as the best adapted spot that could be found for a colony, to which they might transport convicts. Governor Philip was accordingly sent to this country, where he arrived on the 20th of January 1788, with 800 convicts, and a portion of marines, and laid the foundation of the colony. The settlements were at first along Port Jackson and the Hawkesbury river; they have since extended backwards into the country, and across the Blue Mountains, long deemed the barrier of the colony. They are divided into 19 counties, and extend along the coast about 250 miles, and into the interior 180 miles. The British settlements in this quarter contain the town of Sydney, which is the capital of New South Wales, and is about 7 miles distant from the

head of Port Jackson; Paramatta, at the head of Port Jackson harbour, distant 15 miles by land from Sydney; Windsor, 35 miles distant from Sydney westward; and Liverpool, 18 miles from Sydney. There is also a settlement in the district of Coal river, about 60 miles northward of Port Jackson, where the town of Newcastle is situated. The climate, particularly in the inland districts, is highly salubrious, although the heats in summer are sometimes excessive, the thermometer frequently rising in the shade to 90, and even to 100 degrees and upwards, of Fahrenheit. This, however, happens only during the hot winds; and these do not prevail, more than eight or ten days in the year. The mean heat during the three summer months, December, January, and February, is about 80 degrees at noon, which is mitigated by a regular sea breeze. The autumn months are March, April, and May. The weather in March is generally very unsettled. The winter months are June, July, and August. During this interval the mornings and evenings are very chilly, and the nights excessively cold. Ice half an inch thick is found at the distance of 20 miles from the coast. The spring months are September, October, and November. In November the weather may be again called hot. The thermometer at daylight is seldom under 65, and frequently at noon rises to 80, 84, and even 90 degrees. In the inland districts to the eastward of the mountains, the climate is about 5 degrees colder. For the distance of five or six miles from the coast, the land is in general extremely barren, being a poor hungry sand, thickly studded with rocks. Beyond this barren waste, which thus forms a girdle to the coast, the country suddenly begins to improve, and the soil changes to a thin layer of vegetable mould, resting on a stratum of yellow clay, which is again supported by a deep bed of schistus. This description of country forms another girdle of about 10 miles in breadth; so that the colony, for about 16 miles into the interior, may be said to possess a soil which has naturally no claim to fertility. At this distance, however, the aspect of the country begins rapidly to improve. The forest is less thick, and the trees in general are of another description; the iron barks, yellow gums, and forest oaks, disappearing, and the stringy barks, blue gums, and box-trees, generally usurping their place. Four miles further into the interior, the appearance of the country is truly beautiful, presenting an endless variety of hill and dale, clothed in the most luxuriant herbage, and covered with bleating flocks and lowing herds. A rich loam, resting on a substratum of fat red clay, several feet in depth, is found even on the tops of the highest hills, which in general do not yield in fertility to the valleys. The alluvial lands, on the banks of the Nepean

and the Hawkesbury, are of far greater fertility, being a rich vegetable mould, many feet in depth. These plains gradually enlarge themselves until you arrive at the junction of the Nepean with the Hawkesbury, on each side of which they are commonly from a mile to a mile and a half in breadth. The banks of this latter river are of a still greater fertility than those of the former. There are also various tracts of unappropriated lands. Of these is a tract called the Cow-pastures, reserved for such of the horned cattle as had wandered away from the settlers, and had run wild. This tract is about 30 miles distant from Sydney, and is bounded E. by the river Nepean, W. by the Blue Mountains; and S. by a thick barren brush of about 10 miles in breadth, which these cattle have never been able to penetrate. This fine tract contains about 100,000 acres of good land, a considerable portion of which is flooded, and equal to any on the banks of the Hawkesbury. The district of the Five Islands commences at about 40 miles southward of Sydney, and extends to Shoal Haven river. The country to the westward of the Blue Mountains ranks next in contiguity to Sydney, and claims pre-eminence not so much from any superiority of soil as from its amazing extent, and great diversity of climate. It is in general perfectly free from under-wood; and in many places is without any timber at all. Bathurst Plains, for instance, have been found, by actual admeasurement, to contain upwards of 60,000 acres, upon which there is scarcely a tree. This country is admirably adapted for pasturage. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, and rye, are all grown in this colony; but the two former are most cultivated. Potatoes, cabbages, carrots, parsnips, turnips, peas, beans, cauliflowers, brocoli, asparagus, lettuces, onions, and in fact every species of vegetables known in Britain are produced. The colony is justly famed for the goodness and variety of its fruits: peaches, apricots, nectarines, oranges, grapes, pears, plums, figs, pomegranates, raspberries, strawberries, and melons of all sorts, attain the highest degree of maturity in the open air; and even the pine-apple may be produced, merely by the aid of the common forcing glass. The increase of horses and cattle throughout the colony has been very rapid. The staple products of New South Wales are wool, whale oil, cattle, and provisions. The first has become one of the most valuable articles of export, and now furnishes nearly one-tenth of the foreign wool imported into this country. The supreme authority is vested in the governor, an executive council, and a legislative council. For the administration of the laws, there is a supreme court, composed of a chief and two puisne judges. There are also courts of general and quarter sessions, with the same powers as those in England, and courts of requests for

summarily determining claims not exceeding £10. One-seventh of the land was formerly appropriated to the support of the Protestant Episcopal church: it is still applicable to the general purposes of religion and education, but without any distinction of sects, all of which participate equally in the government fund. Great efforts have been made to promote education among all classes, and numerous excellent seminaries have been established. The rapid and progressive improvement of New South Wales is clearly indicated by the amount of its revenue and population at different periods. In 1826, the revenue was £72,230; in 1834, £205,535; and in 1837, £460,217. In 1810, the population was 8293; in 1828, 36,598; in 1836, 77,096; and in 1841, 130,856. For further information, respecting this colony, the reader is referred to our article AUSTRALIA.

WALES, NEW, a name given to a part of North America, situated S.E. and S.W. of Hudson's bay, and divided into North and South.

WALET, a large city of Central Africa, capital of the kingdom of Beeroo, described to Park as larger than Timbuctoo.

WALFORD, a pa. and hamlet of England, in Herefordshire. Pop. of pa. 1155.

WALGRUND, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, one of the clusters called the Quarken islands, 10 miles long, and 3 broad. Lat. 63. 13. N. Long. 20. 58. E.

WALKERSVILLE, a post vil. of the United States, in Centre county, Pennsylvania.—Another post vil. of Lincoln county, Georgia.

WALGRAVE, a pa. of England, in Northamptonshire. Pop. 675.

WALKERN, a pa. in Herts. Pop. 771.

WALKHAMPTON, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 691.

WALKJ, a circle of the Russian government of the Ukraine. Extent, 660 square miles. Pop. 65,700.

WALL, a pleasant village of England, 2 miles N.W. of Hexham, said to be built of the stones of the Roman wall.

WALLACETOWN, a thriving and populous vil. of Scotland, in Ayrshire, nearly joining to the town of Newton-upon-Ayr.

WALLASEY, an island on the coast of Essex, at the mouths of the Crouch and Black water, 4 miles long, and 1½ broad. Lat. 51. 38. N. Long. 0. 48. E.

WALLASEY, a pa. in Cheshire. Pop. 3247.

WALLDUERN, a to. of Baden. Pop. 2500.

WALLENBURG, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Basil, with a castle on a high rock, on the Ergetz, 12 miles S.E. of Basil.

WALLENDORF, a to. of Hungary, on the Herneuth. Pop. 2800.

WALLENSTADT, a to. of Switzerland, canton of St Gall, on the lake of Wallenstadt, 40 miles E.S.E. of Zurich.

WALLENSTADT, LAKE OF, a lake of Switzerland, 10 miles long, and 2 broad, bounded

by high mountains, except to the E. and W. Its scenery is uncommonly wild and picturesque.

WALLERN, a to. of Bohemia, 85 miles S.S.W. of Prague. Pop. 1700.

WALLERSTEIN, a to. of Franconia, four miles N. of Nördlingen. Pop. 1300.

WALLERTHWAIT, and WALLEY, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire and Nottingham.

WALLINGFORD, a bo. and m. t. of England, Berkshire, on the Thames, over which is a stately bridge of nineteen arches, one of the oldest structures of the kind on the river. It has much trade in malt, and in the conveyance of corn by water to London. Here is a handsome market-house, and a town hall; also six alms-houses and a free school. The bo. returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 2467. 14 miles N.N.W. of Reading.

WALLINGFORD, two post townships of the United States, in Vermont and Connecticut.

WALLINGTON, a township of England, in Northumberland, 14 miles W. of Morpeth.—Also a hamlet in Surrey. Pop. 933.

WALLIS'S ISLANDS, in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767. Lat. 13. 18. S. Long. 177. W.

WALLKILL, a river of the United States, which flows into the Hudson near Kingston.

WALLOP, NETHER, a pa. of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 900.

WALLS, an island of Orkney. It forms a parish. Pop. 1067.

WALLS, SANDNESS, PAPA, and FOULA, a parish in the Shetland isles. Pop. 2143.

WALLSEND, a pa. of England, in Northumberland, noted for excellent coal. Pop. 5510.

WALMER, a vil. and pa. of England, county of Kent. It is reckoned one of the members of the Cinque ports, and has an ancient castle, in which the lord warden of these ports occasionally resides. Pop. 1779. 1½ mile S. of Deal.

WALMERSLEY, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 3456.

WALNEY ISLAND, an island of England, in the north part of Lancashire. It is 10 miles in length, but hardly one in breadth. It has two or three small villages and a chapel.

WALNUT, a small river of the United States, which enters the Scioto from the east.

WALNUT, BIG, a river of the United States, in Ohio. It joins the Scioto.

WALNUT BRANCH, a post vil. of the United States, in Fauquier county, Virginia.

WALNUT COVE, a post vil. of the United States, Campbell county, Tennessee.

WALPOLE, a pa. in Suffolk. Pop. 658.

WALPOLE, a post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts.—Another in Cheshire county, New Hampshire.

WALSALL, a m. t. and pa. of England, in the county of Stafford, 16 miles from Stafford, and 116 from London. The parish church was rebuilt in 1819, and is a spacious and handsome structure. The town also con-

tains a chapel, erected in 1826, a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for dissenters. There is a good free grammar school, founded by Queen Mary. The principal manufactures of the town were formerly buckles and clasps; but they now consist chiefly of hardware employed in saddlery and harness. Limestone, coal, and clay, are abundant in the neighbourhood of the town. Walsall returns one member to parliament. Pop. 15,066.

WALSALL, FOREIGN, a to. of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 8665.

WALSHAM, NORTH, a m. t. of England, in Norfolk. It has a parish church, and meetinghouses for Quakers, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists. Pop. 2615. 10 miles N. of Norwich.

WALSHAM-LE-WILLOWS, a pa. of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 1167.

WALSINGHAM, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Norfolk, on a small river, which falls into the sea, above seven miles to the north. It is chiefly celebrated for its ancient monastery, whose ruins remain to attest its former magnificence. What is at present used as a bridewell was an hospital for lazars. Pop. 1004. 25 miles N.W. of Norwich.

WALSINGHAM, a to. and pa. of England, in Durham. Pop. 2239.

WALSOKEN, a pa. in Norfolk. Pop. 1856.

WALSRODE, a to. of Germany, in Hanover, on the Bohme. Pop. 1500.

WALSTADT, GREAT and LITTLE, two vils. of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine. Pop. 3900.

WALTERSDORF, a vil. of Upper Lusatia, on the borders of Bohemia. Pop. 2100.

WALTERSDORF, WUSTE, a well built vil. of Prussian Silesia. Pop. 2000.

WALTERSHAUSEN, a to. of Germany, seven miles W.S.W. of Gotha. Pop. 2000.

WALTHAM, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts.

WALTHAM ABBEY, an irregularly built to. of England, in Essex, near the river Lea. It takes its name from the stately abbey erected by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, and afterwards further endowed by Henry II. The present church was formed out of a part of the ancient building. An establishment for the manufacture of gunpowder has been erected here by government. Pop. 4104. 12½ miles N. by E. of London.

WALTHAM, GREAT and LITTLE, two parishes in England, in Essex. Pop. 2013 and 674.

WALTHAM, ST LAWRENCE, a pa. of England, in Berks. Pop. 739.

WALTHAM-ON-THE WOLDS, a pa. of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 653.

WALTHAMSTOW, a vil. and pa. of England, in Essex, on the river Lea, near Layton, 6½ miles N.E. by N. of London. Pop. 4258.

WALTON, a pa. of England, in Herts. Pop. 820.—Also a pa. in Somersetshire. Pop. 732.—Also a pa. in Suffolk. Pop. 897.

WALTON, WEST, a pa. of England, in Norfolk. Pop. 905.

WALTON, a county of the United States, in Georgia.—Also a post township in Delaware county, New York.

WALWAEN, a river of England, in the county of Chester, which falls into the Lee.

WALWORTH, a hamlet of England, county of Surrey.

WAMERTINGHE, a to. of the Netherlands, with 2000 inhabitants.

WAMPFRAY, a pa. in Dumfries-sh. Pop. 580.

WAMPUL, a river in England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden mouth.

WANDOROUGH, a pa. in Wilts. Pop. 1016.

WANDIPOKE, a to. and strong fortress of Hindostan, province of Bootan. This town is principally inhabited by priests of the Grand Lama. Lat. 27. 51. N. Long. 89. 57. E.

WANDIWASH, a to. and fortress of the south of India, province of the Carnatic. In 1759, the British troops were repulsed in an attack on it; but in November following, it was taken by Sir Eyre Coote. In January 1760, a battle was fought near it, between the British and the French, in which the latter were totally defeated. 64 miles S.W. of Madras. Lat. 12. 30. N. Long. 76. 37. E.

WANDSPORTH, or WANDSFORD BRIGGS, a to. of England, in Northamptonshire, on the Nen.

WANDSWORTH, a to. and pa. of England, in Surrey. The town stands at the junction of the river Wandle with the Thames, and contains corn-mills, distilleries, breweries, and boat-building yards; also silk and printing works. There are many fine houses within the parish. Pop. 6879.

WANGARA, a large country, situated in the very heart of Central Africa, and much celebrated in the early descriptions of that continent, though it has not been reached, or even any distinct particulars obtained of it, by modern travellers.

WANGEN, a to. of Germany, in Wirtemberg. Pop. 1500.

WANKANEER, a fortified to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. It has 5000 houses, and a very handsome mosque. Lat. 22. 27. N. Long. 70. 58. E.

WANLOCK, a small river of Scotland, on the borders of Dumfries and Lanark shires, which joins the Crawick.

WANLOCKHEAD, a considerable vil. of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire, about a mile south-west of Leadhills, on the above river. Lead mines have been worked here from the middle of the sixteenth century. Pop. 675.

WANSECK, a river of England, in Northumberland, which falls into the sea.

WANSTEAD, a vil. and pa. of England, in Essex, and in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Many of the houses in the parish are handsome buildings, the residence of opulent merchants and tradesmen of London.

The present church is a handsome structure of brick, cased with Portland stone. Pop. 1403.

WANTAGE, a very ancient market-town of England, in Berkshire, supposed to have been a Roman station. It is celebrated in history as the birthplace of the great Alfred, and in the time of the Saxons it was a royal residence; but after the Norman Conquest it was made a borough. On the west of the town commences the vale of White Horse, taking its name from the figure of a gigantic horse cut on the brow of a hill, in a galloping posture, covering near an acre of ground. This is supposed to have been cut as a memorial of Alfred's victory over the Danes, in 871. A manufactory of sacking and foul-weather cloth is carried on here. Pop. 3282. 26 miles N.W. of Reading.

WANTSUM, a river of England, forming a branch of the river Stour.

WANZLEBEN, a to. of Saxony, government of Magdeburg. Pop. 2300.

WAPPING, a vil. and pa. of England, in the county of Middlesex, on the east of the metropolis, and reckoned one of its out-parishes. It is situated on the north bank of the river Thames. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in trades connected with the shipping of the port of London, such as slop-sellers, ship-carpenters, sail-makers, chandlers, &c. The new docks formed here have been a great improvement to the place. The church of Wapping is a plain building, erected in 1790. Pop. 3564.

WAPPINGER'S CREEK, a vil. of the United States, Poughkeepsie, New York.—2d, A river of the United States, which runs into the Hudson.

WAPPOCOMO, a river of the United States, in Virginia. It joins the Potomac.

WARADEN, GREAT, or NAGY VARAD, a fortified to. of Hungary, on the river Koresch. It is neatly, and even elegantly built. The cathedral, after lying many years in ruins, was rebuilt in 1778, on an elegant plan, and the archbishop's palace is a beautiful edifice. Here are several Catholic convents and schools. Pop. 7000. 35 miles S.S.E. of Debreczin. Lat 47. 2. N. Long. 21. 55. E.

WARASDIN, a to. of Austrian Croatia, and capital of a palatinate or county of the same name, on the Drave, 132 miles S. of Vienna. Pop. 4500.

WARBERG, a seaport of Sweden, province of Halland, 34 miles S. of Gottenburg. Pop. 1400.

WARBLETON, a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 1225.

WARBLINGTON, a pa. of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 2118.

WARBOROUGH, a pa. of England, in Oxfordshire. Pop. 681.

WARBOYS, a pa. of England, in Huntingdonshire. Pop. 1550.

WARBECK, a hamlet of England, in Lancashire, one mile N.N.E. of Blackpool.

WARBURG, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, on the Dymel. Pop. 2200.

WARCOF, a pa. of England, in Westmoreland. Pop. 680.

WARD'S CREEK, a river of the United States, in Virginia. It joins James river.—Another in Maryland, which joins the Chesapeake.

WARDE, a small to. of Denmark, near the west coast of Jutland, on the Warde.

WARDEN, a pa. of England, in Northumberland. Pop. 2286.

WARDLE, two townships of England, in Lancashire and Cheshire.

WARDLEWORTH, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 9360.

WARDOEIUS, the chief to. of a district of the same name, on an island in Norwegian Finmark, Lat. 70. 22. 36. N. Long. 31. 7. 30. E.

WARDON, or **WARDREW**, a watering vil. of England, in Northumberland.

WARE, a well built m. t. of England, Hertfordshire, on the Lea. 21 miles from London. It consists of one long street, with several smaller ones intersecting it. There were anciently two religious establishments in this town, one of them a priory of Benedictines, some remains of the buildings of which are yet standing near the river. The church is an ancient and spacious edifice. Several alms-houses for poor widows, &c., are in different parts of the town. It has a considerable traffic in corn and malt. Pop. 4214.

WARE, a river of the United States, in Worcester county. It joins the Chicapee.

WAREBRIDGE, a m. t. of England, county of Cornwall, partly in the parish of Eglos-hayle, and partly in that of St Breock. It is chiefly noted for its stone bridge, consisting of 17 arches, built in the reign of Henry IV., which crosses the channel, and connects these two parishes. 238 miles W.S.W. of London.

WAREHAM, a m. t. and borough of England, in Dorsetshire, near the mouth of the river Frome. The Piddle passes it on the north; and both meeting together, form a bay on the east. Over the Frome is a bridge of six arches, near which is a commodious quay. There is another bridge of three arches on the north, without the wall, over the Piddle. Wareham had formerly 17 churches, though the number is now reduced to three, only one of which is used. Its chief traffic consists in the digging of pipe-clay in the neighbourhood, and sending it coastwise. There is also some trade in stockings, iron, and coals. It sends one member to parliament. Pop. 2325. 9 miles W.S.W. of Poole.

WARENDORF, a to. of Prussian Westphalia, on the Ems. Pop. 3300.

WARFIELD, a pa. in Berks. Pop. 1207.

WARFORD, GREAT and LITTLE, two townships of England, county of Chester.

WARGRAVE, a pa. in Berks. Pop. 1423.

WARIBA, a river of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic.

WARK, a township and pa. of England, in the co. of Northumberland. Pop. of pa. 861.

WARKEBURN, a township of England, in Northumberland.

WARTHWAITE, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland.

WARKWORTH, a to. and pa. of England, on the Coquet, in the co. of Northumberland. The town consists of three streets. The church is a handsome building, having a spire of upwards of 100 feet high. At the south end of the town stand the ruins of Warkworth Castle, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland. Pop. of the town 639; of the parish, 2478. 8 miles S.E. of Alnwick.

WARLABY, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire, 1½ mile S.S.W. of Northallerton.

WARLEY, a township of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 5685.

WARLEY-WIGORN, a township of England, county of Worcester. Pop. 921.

WARMBRUNN, a to. of Silesia, 60 miles W.S.W. Breslau. Pop. 1900.

WARMELAND, a province of Sweden in West Gothland, bounded S. by the lake of Wener, and west by the mountains of Norway. It is about 230 miles in length from north to south, 130 in breadth from east to west. Area 6666 square miles. Pop. 140,000.

WARMSFIELD, a township of England, W.R.Y. Pop. 995.

WARMINGHAM, a pa. of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 1167.

WARMINGTON, a pa. of England, in North Hampshire. Pop. 617.

WARMINSTER, a m. t. of England, co. of Wilts. The parish church is a spacious and handsome building. The town has also a neat chapel of ease, and several places of worship for dissenters. The manufacture of fine cloths carried on here, has of late much diminished. This is considered one of the healthiest towns in England. Pop. 6115. 22 miles N.N.W. of Salisbury.

WARNBOROUGH, NORTH, a township of England, in Southamptonshire.

WARNE, a river of England in Northumberland. It falls into the German Ocean, about 4 miles S. of Holy Island.

WARNER, a river of the United States, in New Hampshire, which joins the Contoocook.

WARNETON, a to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, on the Lys. Pop. 5300. 10 miles S.E. of Ypres.

WARNHAM, a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 952.

WARREN, a river of England, in Salop, which joins the Onney, near Hardwick.

WARREN, a co. of the United States, in the south-west part of Ohio.—2d, In Kentucky, south of Green River.—3d, In the state of the Mississippi.—4th, In North Carolina.—5th, In Georgia.—6th, In West Tennessee.—7th, In Pennsylvania.

WARREN, a p. t. of the United States, in Bristol county, Rhode Island, 52 miles S.S.W. of Boston.—2d, In Trumbull county, Ohio,

on the Mahoning. 77 miles N.W. of Pittsburgh.

WARRENSPOINT, a to. of Ireland, in the county Down, on Carlingford Lough. 7 miles E. of Newry. Pop. 724.

WARRENTON, a p. t. of the United States, capital of Fauquier county, Virginia.—2d, Capital of Warren county, North Carolina.—3d, A p. t. in Warren county, Mississippi.

WARRINGTON, a market and borough to. of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey, over which is an elegant and convenient stone bridge. Some of the streets are wide, containing handsome modern buildings, while others are long and narrow, containing mean houses. The church contains some ancient and handsome monuments; and here are two chapels of ease. There are also places of worship for the Roman Catholics, and various sects of dissenters. The town has manufactures of cotton goods and sail-cloth; also pins, files, and glass. By the Reform Bill Warrington acquired the right of returning a member to parliament. Pop. 16,018. 18 miles E. of Liverpool.

WARRINGTON, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire.

WARRINGTON, a small neat to. of Ireland, in the county of Down.

WARSAW, the capital of the kingdom of Poland, on the Vistula, across which is a floating bridge 1500 feet long. It is an open town, and covers a great extent of ground, the length of the town and suburbs being between 3 and 4 miles, its breadth between 2 and 3; but in this are included large spaces occupied by gardens. The town is divided into the Old and New, exclusive of four suburbs; of which one, Praga, lies on the right bank of the river. The Old Town consists of one main street, with some smaller streets joining it on either side. It is miserably built, with the exception of a few public edifices, such as the council-house, St John's church, and a collegiate church, belonging formerly to the Jesuits. The New Town is better built, and extends along the banks of the Vistula in a winding form, to the extent of nearly three miles, including, however, a number of gardens. It contains several churches, public buildings, and barracks. Its largest edifice is the palace of the kings of the house of Saxony, now the residence of the viceroy. The extensive garden of this palace forms the only public walk of the place. The castle of Warsaw stands near the river, and is a large quadrangle. Of the castles or mansions in the vicinity, the residence of the great king, John Sobieski, is still remarked for its beautiful gardens and statues. The city still contains a number of literary and scientific establishments; but the principal ones, namely, the University and the Royal Society, have been suppressed by the Russian government. The principal articles manufactured are carriages, pianofortes,

saddlery, silver-plated ware, carpets, agricultural machines and implements, and woollen goods. Warsaw is a town of very old date, but was long an insignificant place. In 1793, Kosciusko retreated on Warsaw, and defended it with success against the Prussians, during the summer of 1794. But on the arrival of Suwarow and the Russians, Praga was taken by assault, and delivered to pillage. Since 1815, Warsaw has been the residence of a viceroy representing the Emperor of Russia. Pop., in 1835, 133,884. 320 miles E. of Berlin, and 240 S.S.E. of Dantzic. Lat. 52. 14. 8. N. Long. 20. 2. 45. E.

WARSP, a pa. of England, in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 1281.

WARTA, a river of Poland, which joins the Oder at Custrin.

WARTENBURG, a to. of East Prussia, 60 miles S. of Königsberg.

WARTLING, a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 948.

WARTON, two townships in Lancashire, and a hamlet in Northumberland, England.

WARU, a river of Brazil, in the province of Seara, which enters the sea.

WARWICKSHIRE, an inland co. of England, nearly in the centre of the country, in a north-west direction from the metropolis. It is bounded N.E. by Leicestershire, E. by North Hampshire, S.E. by Oxfordshire, S.W. by Gloucestershire, W. by Worcestershire, and N.W. by Staffordshire, being in length about 50 miles, and in breadth 35. It contains 902 square miles, equal to 577,280 statute acres. The general aspect of this county is an agreeable alternation of hill and dale. The greater part of the soil is of a description highly amenable to the purposes of agriculture. The crops usually cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, vetches, and turnips. The crops partially raised are rye, potatoes, and flax. It has extensive pastures. Nearly every division is interspersed with valuable and ornamental timber. Streams are numerous, but, with the exception of the Avon, inconsiderable. The county has an extensive system of canal navigation. The best coal in the county is that found at Bedworth. The seam at this place is from three to four feet in thickness. Coal is also found at Chilvers Coton, Nuneaton Common, and its neighbourhood, Oldbury, and Griffhollow. Limestone abounds in many parts. Freestone rock is found in most divisions where the soil is a light sand; also considerable quarries of blue flagstone. Manufactures of various descriptions are cultivated to a considerable extent; such as hardware goods at Birmingham, ribbons and watches at Coventry, cotton and wool at Warwick, calicoes at Tamworth, and needles at Leicester. The county sends four members to parliament, two of whom are for the northern division, and two for the southern. Pop. 336,988.

WARWICK, a bo. and m. t. of England, the capital of the above county, on the Avon. It

is of great antiquity, and celebrated for the grandeur of its castle, and its other public buildings. The town stands on a rocky hill, the acclivity of which, though somewhat abrupt, is not considerable. In 1694 Warwick was nearly destroyed by fire, and to this accident it is indebted for its present regularity. Warwick had formerly six parish churches, but it has now only two. The principal church is dedicated to St Mary. In the great fire of 1694, the larger portion of it perished in the flames; but the choir, some rooms on the north-east, and the chapel, happily escaped. A new church was erected in 1704; but it is in no respect equal in architectural beauty to the old structure. The chapel of Our Lady, usually termed the Beauchamp chapel, built in the fifteenth century, adjoins the chancel of St Mary's church. The exterior is a beautiful specimen of the decorated Gothic or English style, being covered with tracery, panels, and other architectural enrichments. The church of St Nicholas is a respectable stone building, but by no means conspicuous for beauty. The court-house, or town-hall, is a creditable edifice. The county-hall is a fine structure, as is also the county jail. The market-house is of stone, with a piazza for the accommodation of traders. Here is several charity schools and hospitals. Over the Avon is an elegant stone bridge of one arch. On the northern bank of the river stands the castle, the ancient and magnificent residence of the Earl of Warwick, and one of the noblest edifices remaining in England. The apartments are elegantly furnished, and adorned with original paintings. In the town several hundred persons are employed in combing and spinning wool, and in other branches relating to the preparation of worsted for the hosiery trade. There is also a mill in the vicinity on the river, for spinning cotton yarns. Warwick sends two members to parliament Pop. 9109. 90½ miles N.W. of London.

WARWICK, a to. of West Flanders, on the Lys. Tobacco is cultivated in the vicinity. Pop. 4200. 9 miles S.W. of Courtray.

WARWICK, a co. of the United States, in Indiana.—2d, In Virginia.—The name of several townships.

WARWICK BRIDGE, a to. of England, in Cumberland. Pop. 1285.

WASA, a to. of European Russia, on a bay in the Baltic, 180 miles N. of Abo. Pop. 2830.

WASENE, a vil. of France, department of the Nord. Pop. 5850.

WASH, a river of England, in Rutlandshire, which joins the Welland.

WASHAWAY, a hamlet of England, in Cornwall, 3 miles N.W. of Bodmin.

WASHBROOK, a hamlet of England in Gloucestershire, 6 miles from Cirencester.

WASHBROOK, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which joins the Wharf near Otley.

WASHES, a large and noted estuary in England, in Lincolnshire and Norfolk.

WASHINGTONBOROUGH, a pa. of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1124.

WASHINGTON, the metropolis of the United States, was founded in 1791, and became the seat of the national government in 1800. It is situated in the district of Columbia, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, 295 miles, by the course of the river and bay, from the Atlantic, on a point of land between the Eastern Branch and the Potomac; and its site, as laid out, extends two or three miles up each of these rivers. It is separated from Georgetown by Rock Creek, over which are two bridges; and there is a bridge over the Potomac more than a mile in length, leading to Alexandria. A canal is constructed from the Potomac, passing up the Tiber, a small stream which flows through Washington, and then across the plain of the city to the Eastern Branch, forming a communication between the two rivers. The natural situation of Washington is pleasant and salubrious. The plan of the city, as originally laid out, forms nearly a parallelogram of about four miles by two and a half, consisting of streets crossing at right angles in the direction of the cardinal points, and traversed diagonally by large avenues; but only a small portion of the plan has yet been executed, and the city consists only of straggling clusters of houses, placed at inconvenient distances from each other. The principal public buildings and institutions are the capitol, the president's house, the buildings for the great departments of the national government, the general post-office, the navy-yard, extensive barracks for the marine corps, a jail, a theatre, a public library, Columbia college, several banks, and about 20 places of worship. Pop. 22,777. Lat. 38. 58. N. Long. 77. 2. W.

WASHINGTON, a co. of the United States, Maine.—2d, In Vermont.—3d, In Rhode Island.—4th, In New York.—5th, In Pennsylvania.—6th, In Ohio.—7th, In Indiana.—8th, In Kentucky.—9th, In the district of Columbia.—10th, In Maryland.—11th, In Illinois.—12th, In Virginia.—13th, In North Carolina.—14th, In Georgia.—15th, In East Tennessee.—16th, In Alabama.

WASHINGTON, a post to. of the United States, in Litchfield county, Connecticut.—2d, A vil. in Watervliet, New York, on the Hudson, 5 miles N. of Albany.—3d, The capital of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on Chartier's creek.—4th, A vil. in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.—5th, A post to. in Miami county, Ohio.—6th, Capital of Mason county, Kentucky.—7th, A post to. and capital of Fayette county, Ohio.—8th, A post vil. in Culpepper county, Virginia.—9th, A seaport, and capital of Beaufort county, North Carolina.—10th, A post to. and capital of Wilkes county, Georgia, on Kettle Creek.—

11th, A post to. in Rhea county, Tennessee.
--12th, In Adam's county, Mississippi, on St Catharine's Creek.

WASHINGTON, a vil. of England, in Durham, on the Wear. Pop. 1123.—Also a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 793.

WASLONNE, a to. of France, on the Massick. It has various manufactures. Pop. 3100. 14 miles W. by N. of Strasburg.

WASMES, an inland to. of the Netherlands, district of Tournay. Pop. 3500.

WASSAW, GREAT and LITTLE, two islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia.

WASSELONE, a small to. of France, department of the Lower Rhine. Pop. 4250.

WASSENAER, a vil. of the Netherlands, 5 miles W. by S. of Leyden. Pop. 1700.

WASSERBURG, a to. of Bavaria, on the Inn, 28 miles E. of Munich. Pop. 2000.

WASSERTRUDINGEN, a to. of Bavaria, 6 miles N. of Oettingen.

WASSOTA, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, province of Bejapore, district of the Concan. There are two forts about 1000 yards from each other, on rocks nearly perpendicular, and 3000 feet high. The adjacent scenery is of the grandest description. During the war against the Mahrattas, a number of females belonging to the royal family were confined here by the adherents of the peishwa. In April 1818, a British force, accompanied by the rajah, laid siege to it, and compelled the governor to deliver up the ladies in safety, along with the family jewels, to the amount of several lacs of rupees.

WASSUNGEN, a to. of Thuringia, on the Werra, 5 miles N. of Meinungen.

WASTWATER, a lake in Cumberland, 7 miles N.N.E. of Ravenglass, three miles long, and half a mile broad, lying in Wastdale, among the west mountains. The Scree, a very high ridge of mountains, run along the south-east side of the lake.

WASSY, a to. of France, department of the Upper Marne. Pop. 2400.

WATCHET, a m. t. and seaport of England, Somersetshire, on the Bristol channel. 14 miles N.N.W. of Bridgewater.

WATEHOO, an island in the South Pacific ocean, about 6 miles long and 4 broad, discovered by Captain Cook in 1777. Lat. 20. 1. S. Long. 158. 15. W.

WATER GALL, a hamlet of England, in Warwickshire, 4 miles S. of Southam.

WATER EATON, three hamlets of England.

WATERBEACH, a pa. of England, in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 1146.

WATERCROOK, a vil. of England, in Westmoreland, a little below Kendal.

WATEREE, a river of the United States, S. Carolina, which, uniting with the Congaree, flows S.E. under the name of the Santee.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, bounded N. by Kilkenny and Tipperary, E. by Wexford, S. by the sea, and W. by Cork. It extends from E. to

W. 52 miles, and from N. to S. 28, where broadest. The area is 471,281 acres, or 736 square miles. The county is in general mountainous. The soil is, however, fertile, and even on the sides of the mountains there is good pasture for cattle. In 1779 not one-thirtieth part was under the plough; but now nearly two-thirds are under tillage. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, the Suir, and the Barrow, after its junction with the Suir. Two members are returned to parliament for the county. Pop. 177,054.

WATERFORD, a city and seaport of Ireland, capital of the county of Waterford, on the river Suir, which soon after joins the Barrow, and forms a bay called Waterford harbour. Its cathedral, adorned with an elegant steeple, is a chaste model of modern architecture. The episcopal palace is also a fine structure, built of hewn stone, and double fronted. There are three parochial churches, besides the cathedral, four Roman Catholic chapels, and different places of worship for other sects. Its white glass and other manufactories are in a flourishing condition. Its exports are cattle, butter, hides, tallow, pork, and corn. This city employs many vessels in the Newfoundland trade, whence they sail to the West Indies, and return with the productions of these tropical climates. Its numerous charitable institutions are well conducted and liberally supported. Here is a fine court-house, exchange, custom-house, jail, tholsel, theatre, coffee-house, barracks, and assembly-rooms. The harbour is deep and spacious; its entrance is effectually protected by Duncannon fort. The quay, about half a mile long, is considered the most beautiful in Ireland. A fine wooden bridge has been erected here, to facilitate an uninterrupted communication between the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny. This city returns two members to parliament. Pop. 28,821. 94 miles S. by W. of Dublin.

WATERFORD, a post vil. of the United States, Saratoga county, New York.

WATERHEAD, a hamlet of England, in Cumberland, 24 miles N.E. of Carlisle.

WATERING, a vil. in South Holland. Pop. 1100.

WATERINGBURY, a pa. of England, in Kent Pop. 1109.

WATERLOO, a vil. of Belgium, 10 miles S. of Brussels, with 1600 inhabitants. It is noted for the defeat of the French in the memorable battle of the 18th June 1815.

WATERLOO, a post vil. of the United States, Seneca county, New York.

WATERSAY, one of the Hebrides, about a mile S. of the island of Barra.

WATERTOWN, a post township of the United States, in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on Charles river.—Another in Jefferson county, New York.

WATERVILLE, a post township and vil. of the United States, in Kennebeck county,

Maine, on the Kennebeck.—Also two vils. of the United States in New York.

WATERVLIIET, a to. of Belgium, in East Flanders. Pop. 1800.—Also a post to. of the United States, in Albany county, New York.

WATFORD, a m. t. of England, in Herts. It consists principally of one street. In the centre stands the church, a spacious building, containing some fine monuments. It has a free school; also eight alms-houses. The chief trade is spinning silk. Pop. 5293. 20½ miles W.S.W. of Hereford.

WATH, a pa. in N.R.Y. Pop. 730.

WATH UPON-DEARNE, a pa. of England, in W. R. Y. Pop. 6927.—Also a to. in W. R. Y. Pop. 1149.

WATKINSVILLE, two post vils. of the United States, in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

WATLINGTON, a m. t. of England, Oxfordshire. Pop. 1833.

WATOUR, a to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders. Pop. 2000.

WATTAWA, a river of Bohemia, which falls into the Muldau near Prague.

WATTIN, a pa. of Scotland, in Caithness-shire. Pop. 1234.

WATTLE BRIDGE, a smart little vil. of Ireland, county of Fermanagh.

WATTON, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Norfolk. It sends great quantities of butter to London. Pop. 1027. 18 miles S.S.W. of Norwich.

WATTON, a to. in Derbyshire. Pop. 935.

WATTELOS, a vil. of France, department of the Nord. Pop. 3400.

WATT'S ISLAND, a small island in the Chesapeake. Lat. 37. 54. N. Long. 76. 3. W.

WAYTSBOROUGH, a post vil. of the United States, Lunenburg county, Virginia.

WAUCHOPE, a small river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which falls into the Esk.

WAVENEY, a river of England, in Suffolk, which meeting the Yare and Bure, near Burgh Castle, they join, and flow into the ocean at Yarmouth fort.

WAVENDON, a pa. in Bucks. Pop. 802.

WAVER, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Wampul.

WAVERLEY, a hamlet of England, in the county of Surrey, near the river Way.

WAVERTON, a pa. in Cheshire. Pop. 720.

WAVRE, a to. of the Netherlands, in South Brabant. Pop. 4100. 12 miles S. of Louvain.

WAXHAM, a small vil. of England, on the Yorkshire coast, near Portrington.

WAXHOLM, a to. of Sweden, in the Baltic. Pop. 1000. 16 miles W. of Stockholm.

WAY, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Throwley, Devonshire.

WAYNE, a co. of the United States, in Pennsylvania.—2d, In Indiana.—3d, In North Carolina.—4th, in Ohio.—5th, In Kentucky.—6th, In Georgia.—7th, In Alabama.—The name of numerous townships.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post to. of the United States, Burke county, Georgia.

WAYNESVILLE, a to. of the United States, Warren county, Ohio.

WEALD, a township and hamlet of England, in Oxfordshire and Kent.

WEARE, a pa. in Somersetshire. Pop. 764.

WEAR, a river of England, in Durham, which runs into the sea below Sunderland.

WEARMOUTH, BISHOP'S, a vil. of England, in the county of Durham, formerly of considerable note, now so intimately united with Sunderland, by new buildings, that they may be said to form but one town. The more ancient part of the village occupies the southern slope of an eminence south of the river Wear. On the top of this eminence is the church, rebuilt in 1806. Near it is an hospital and alms-house, erected in 1727; there is also another alms-house. On the Bishop's Wearmouth side is the famous iron bridge, of one arch, thrown over the Wear. See SUNDERLAND.

WEARMOUTH, MONK, a vil. and pa. of England, in the county of Durham, on the Wear, and divided by it from Bishop's Wearmouth, with which it is connected by the celebrated iron bridge. It is a place of great antiquity. The inhabitants derive their chief employment from ship building. 1 mile from Sunderland.

WEATHERSFIELD, a pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 1698.

WEAVER, two hamlets of England, in Devonshire and Cheshire.

WEAVER, a river of England, in the county of Chester, which falls into the Mersey.

WEAVERHAM, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 2321.

WEAVERTHORP, a pa. in E.R.Y. Pop. 753.

WEBHAMET, a river of the United States, in Maine. It runs into the Atlantic.

WEDMORE, a pa. in Somersetshire. Pop. 3557.

WEDNESBURY, an ancient m. t. of England, in Staffordshire, at a short distance from the source of the river Tame. It has a black and gloomy appearance. The parish church is a fine old structure. A new church has been built of late years. In the town are manufactures of guns, coach-harness, iron axletrees, saws, trowels, edge-tools, bridle-bits, stirrups, nails, hinges, wood-screws, and cast-iron works of every description. Pop. 1437. 8 miles N.W. of Birmingham.

WEEBOTUCK, a river of the United States. It joins the Housatonic, in Connecticut.

WEEDON BECK, a vil. and pa. of England, in Northamptonshire. Pop. 1439.

WEEDON, UPPER, a hamlet of England, pa. of Weedon Buck, Northamptonshire.

WEEK, 3 hamlets of England, 2 in Southamptonshire, and 1 in Somersetshire.

WEEL and WEELSBY, two hamlets of England, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

WEELY, or WYLEY, a vil. and pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 573.

WEEM, a pa. in Perthshire. Pop. 1209.

WEENAR, a to. of Germany, in East Friesland, on the Ems. Pop. 2300.

WEENDE, a vil. of Germany, in Hanover, on the Leine. Pop. 1100.

WEERT, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Brey, 10 miles W. of Ruremonde. Pop. 5300.

WEETON, two townships of England, in Lancashire and W.R.Y.

WEGLEBEN, a to. of Prussian Saxony, 4 miles E. of Halberstadt. Pop. 2000.

WEGGIS, a vil. of Switzerland, on the lake of Lucern. Pop. 500.

WEHLAU, a to. of East Prussia, at the junction of the Alle and the Pregel, over which is a bridge. Pop. 2700. 28 miles E. by S. of Königsberg.

WEHRAU, a vil. of Upper Lusatia, on the Queiss. Pop. 2200.

WEIRER, a to. of Hanover, 20 miles E. of Embden. Pop. 1900.

WEICHELBERG, a to. of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, 9 miles E.S.E. of Laybach. Pop. 4000.

WEIDEN, a to. of Bavaria, 42 miles N. of Ratisbon. Pop. 2200.

WEIGHTON MARKET, a m. t. and pa. of England, in E. R. Y. Pop. 2169.

WEIL, a to. of Germany, on the Wurm, 11 miles W.S.W. of Stutgard. Pop. 1900.

WEIL IM SCHONBUCH, a to. of Germany, 13 miles W. of Stutgard. Pop. 2000.

WEILHEIM, a to. of Germany, 19 miles E.S.E. of Stutgard. Pop. 2800.

WEILHEIM, a walled to. of Upper Bavaria, on the Amber. Pop. 2000.

WEIMAR, SAXE, a small but independent state of the interior of Germany, with the title of grand duchy. It is divided into two provinces, Weimar and Eisenach, of which the latter is the most mountainous and least productive. Weimar is fertile in corn, and its pastures feed numerous flocks of sheep; but the chief wealth of the province of Eisenach is its forests, and its mines and quarries. Area, 1450 square miles. Pop. 220,000.

WEIMAR, the capital of the above duchy, on the Ilm. The ducal residence is a large castle east of the town. The Belvidere, another residence of the reigning family, is situated on a delightful eminence south of the town. It has 2 Lutheran churches, a classical school, a seminary for schoolmasters, an academy for drawing, painting, and sculpture, a theatre, which was long under the direction of Goethe, and many charitable institutions. The chief business is that of composing and printing useful works. Pop. 12,000. 50 miles W.S.W. of Leipsic. Lat. 50. 59. N. Long. 12. 45. E.

WEINGARTEN, a to. of Germany, 7 miles E.N.E. of Carlsruhe. Pop. 2700.

WEINHEIM, a to. of Baden, on the Weischnitz, 10 miles N. of Heidelberg. Pop. 4100.

WEISSENBURG, a to. of France, in Alsace, on the Lauter. Pop. 4100.

WEISSENBURG, a walled to. of Bavarian

Franconia, at the source of the Mayn, 46 miles W. of Ratisbon. Pop. 3300.

WEISSENFELDS, a to. of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 20 miles W.S.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 4000.

WEISSERITZ, a river of Germany, which joins the Elbe, near Dresden.

WEISSKIRCHEN, a to. of Hungary, in the Bannat of Temesvar, 58 miles S. by E. of Temesvar. Pop. 4300.

WEISSKIRCHEN, a to. of Moravia, 20 miles E. of Olmutz. Pop. 3300.

WEISTRITZ, a river of Prussian Silesia, which falls into the Polnitz.

WELBURN, two townships of England, N.R.Y.

WELDON, GREAT, a m. t. and pa. of England, North Hampshire, consisting of two portions, distinguished as Great and Little Weldon. Pop. 778.

WELFORD, a hamlet of England, in the pa. of Kempford, Gloucester. Pop. 669.—Also a pa. in Berks. Pop. 1061.—Also in North Hampshire. Pop. 1011.

WELL, a pa. in N. R. Y. Pop. 1060.

WELLAND, a river of England, which rises in Northamptonshire and enters the Wash below Spalding.

WELLAND, formerly called CHIPPEWA, a beautiful river of Upper Canada, which falls into the Niagara between lakes Erie and Ontario, after a course of 50 miles. This river has become important on account of the canal bearing its name cut from it at Ontario on the one side and Erie on the other, and formed for the purpose of avoiding the falls of Niagara.

WELLESBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, in Leicestershire.

WELLESBOURNE HASTINGS, a vil. and pa. of England, in Warwickshire. Pop. 697.

WELLESBOURNE MONTFORD, a pa. of England, in Warwickshire. Pop. 660.

WELLESLEY'S ISLANDS, a group of islands, so called by Captain Flinders, at the head of the gulf of Carpentaria, on the north coast of New Holland.

WELFLEET, a post town and seaport of the United States, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a m. t. of England, county of Northampton, nearly a mile north of the Nen. The town has been rebuilt, subsequently to a dreadful fire in 1738. The church is a large building, having at its west end a tower, surmounted by a handsome spire. There is a charity school for 40 children. The chief trade is in corn. Pop. 4688. 11 miles N.E. by E. of Northampton.

WELLINGORE, a pa. in Lincolnsh. Pop. 752.

WELLINGTON, a vil. of England, in Sussex, 2 miles from Lewes.—Also a pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 630.

WELLINGTON, a well built m. t. of England, county of Somerset. The church is a handsome Gothic building; and there is another

church recently erected at the sole expense of the clergyman. From this place the Duke of Wellington takes his title. Pop. 4762. 149½ miles W.S.W. of London.

WELLINGTON, a m. t. of England, in Shropshire. The church is a handsome building, supported with cast-iron pillars. Near it is a respectable charity school. The greater part of the inhabitants are employed in working coals and lime, and mines of iron ore. Pop. 9671. 144 miles N.W. of London.

WELLINGTON, a township of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts.

WELLINGTON CHANNEL, a large opening on the north shore of Barrow's strait, discovered by Captain Parry. It is about 30 miles wide, and towards the north it presented an open sea quite clear of ice.

WELLOP, a river of England, in Northumberland, which runs into the Wear.

WELLOW, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 960.

WELLS, a city of England, in Somersetshire, at the southern base of the Mendip hills. In conjunction with Bath it is the seat of a bishop. Wells is chiefly noted for its beautiful and magnificent cathedral, and its palace, the residence of the bishop. The greater part of the former was erected in the early part of the 13th century. The plan is in the form of a cross. Its internal length from east to west is 381 feet, and its breadth 131. In the centre of the transepts rises a large quadrangular tower, 178 feet high. The palace is one of the best episcopal residences in the kingdom. St Cuthbert's church is remarkable for little else but its lofty tower, which is finely proportioned. Near it are two alms-houses, besides an hospital for 30 poor men and women. There is also a charity school for 40 boys and girls, erected in 1714. The town hall is situated in the market-place, and under it is Bishop Bubwith's hospital. On the east side of the city is a spacious open market place, where formerly stood a curious cross, built in 1342. The city returns two members to parliament. Pop. 6649. 19 miles S.W. of Bath.

WELLS, a small seaport to. of England, in the county of Norfolk. It has a harbour, and its traffic is now chiefly confined to the importation of coals. Pop. 3624. 34 miles N.W. by N. of Norwich.

WELLS, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which runs into the Connecticut.

WELLSBOROUGH, a post township of the United States, Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

WELLSBURG, a post town of the United States, Brooke county, Virginia.

WELS, a to. of Upper Austria, on the Traun. It trades in timber, and has some powder mills. Pop. 3800. 108 miles W. of Vienna.

WELSHPOOL, a m. t. of North Wales, in Montgomeryshire, consisting principally of one long, wide, and spacious street, with a gentle declivity. The county hall is a mo-

dern brick structure. Above is a large assembly-room, used also as a mart for the Welsh flannels which are collected from the neighbouring peasantry. The river Severn is navigable to Pool Quay, about 3 miles below Welshpool. Pop. 5255. 18 miles W.S.W. from Shrewsbury, and 169 from London.

WELTON, the name of several parishes and townships in England.

WELWYN, a pa. in Herts. Pop. 1369.

WEM, a m. t. of England, in Shropshire, near the source of the river Roden. The church is a handsome structure; and there is a good free school, and two dissenting meeting-houses. Pop. 1932. 9 miles N. from Shrewsbury.

WEMDING, a to. of Bavaria, 10 miles N. of Donaunorth. Pop. 2100.

WEMYSS, a pa. of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, containing the two villages of Easter and Wester Wemyss. Pop. 5001.

WENDOVER, a m. t. and bo. of England, in Buckinghamshire. It is a poor place, with little or no trade, except what is connected with lace-making. It returned two members to parliament till 1832.

WENDRON, a pa. in Cornwall. Pop. 8073.

WENER, a lake of Sweden, bounded by the provinces of Warmeland, Dalecarlia, and West Gothland. It is 80 miles long and 25 broad.

WENERSBOURG, a to. of Sweden, in West Gothland. Pop. 1500. 52 miles N. of Gottenburg.

WENLOCK, MUCH or GREAT, an old and ill built m. t. and bo. of England, county of Salop. It returns two members to parliament. It was formerly famous for its copper mines. Wenlock owes much of its celebrity to an ancient abbey. Pop. 2424. 12 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury.

WENLOCK, LITTLE, a pa. of England, in Salop. Pop. 1057.

WENN, Sr, a pa. in Cornwall. Pop. 649.

WENSLEY, a pa. in N. R. Y. Pop. 2266.

WENT, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Don.

WENTBRIDGE, a hamlet of England, in Yorkshire.

WENTERSWIK, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Sling. Pop. 5700.

WENTNOR, a pa. in Salop. Pop. 707.

WENTSUM, a river of England, in Norfolk, which falls into the Yare.

WENTWORTH, a township of England, in the W.R.Y.

WENTWORTH, a county of Canada, in Gore District, on the western shore of Lake Ontario.

WEOBLEY, an ancient m. t. and bo. of England, county of Hereford. Pop. 819.

WERDAU, a to. of Saxony, on the Pleisso. Pop. 3000.

WERDEN, a to. of Westphalia, on the Roer, 11 miles N.E. of Dusseldorf. Pop. 2100.

WERDENBERG, a to. of Switzerland, on the Rhine. Pop. 4000.

WEREHAM, a pa. in Norfolk. Pop. 575.

WERL, a to. of the Prussian states, in Westphalia. Pop. 2300.

WERNE, a small river of Prussian Westphalia, which falls into the Weser.

WERNECK, a vil. of Germany, in Franco-nia, 18 miles N.N.E. of Wurzburg.

WERNIGERODE, a to. of Prussian Saxony, on the Zilllicherbach. It has a trade in corn and spirituous liquors, also in woollens. Pop. 5340. 12 miles W.S.W. of Halberstadt.

WERNITH, a to. of Cheshire. Pop. 3462.

WERRA, a considerable river of Germany, which joins the Fulda at Munden.

WERRAY, a river of Wales, in Cardigan-shire, which runs into the Irish channel.

WERTHEIM, a to. of Germany, in Baden, at the confluence of the Maine and the Tauber. Pop. 3200. 20 miles W. of Wurzburg.

WESEL, a to. of the Prussian states, in the duchy of Cleves, at the confluence of the Lippe and the Rhine. It is strongly fortified, with a good citadel. Pop. 8000. 25 miles E.S.E. of Cleves.

WESLEY, a to. of Moravia, on an island in the March, with 2400 inhabitants.

WESEP, a to. 4 miles N. of Amsterdam.

WESE, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda, in the duchy of Brunswick. It flows along the confines of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, receives the Aller from Verden, and enters the German ocean. Lat. 53. 48. N. Long. 8. E.

WEST BAY, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of the counties of Dorset and Devon, of great extent.

WEST CHESTER, a county of the United States, in New York. It enjoys a fine soil for agriculture.

WEST CHESTER, a co. of the United States, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

WEST POINT, a to. of the United States, in Virginia, on York river.—Also a vil. and military post in Orange county, New York, on the Hudson.

WEST RIVER, two post villages of the United States, in New York and Maryland.

WEST RIVER, a small river of the United States, which falls into the Connecticut.—The name of several other small rivers.

WESTBOURNE, a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 2031.

WESTBROMWICH, a populous vil. and pa. of England, Staffordshire. Various branches of the iron manufacture are carried on here. Pop. 15,327.

WESTBROOK, two hamlets of England, in Berkshire and Norfolk.

WESTBROOK, a post vil. of the United States, in Bladen county, North Carolina.

WESTBURY, a borough and m. t. of England, in Wiltshire. The principal public buildings are the town-hall and the church. It returns one member to parliament. It has a considerable traffic in malting, and a manu-

facture in broad cloth. Pop. 2495. 24 miles N.W. by W. of Salisbury.

WESTBURY, a pa. of England, in Salop. Pop. 2228.—Also a to. in Salop. Pop. 1419. Also a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 681.—Also a pa. in Wiltshire. Pop. 7324.

WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN, a pa. of England, in Gloucestershire. Pop. 2032.

WLOUCESTERSHIRE. Pop. 4263.

WESTBY, a township of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 686.

WEST DERBY, a vil. of England, 4 miles from Liverpool.

WESTER, a river of Scotland, in Caithness. It falls into Keis bay, on the German Ocean.

WESTERAS, a to. of Middle Sweden, capital of Westmanland. Pop. 312. 48 miles W.N.W. of Stockholm.

WESTERHAM, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Kent, near the head of the river Darent. The church is a neat building, and has a monument to General Wolf, who was a native of this place. Pop. 1985. 14 miles N.W. of Tunbridge.

WESTERKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, in Dumfries-shire. Pop. 642.

WESTERLEIGH, a pa. of England, in Gloucestershire. Pop. 1709.

WESTERLOO, a to. of the Netherlands, 24 miles W.S.W. Antwerp. Pop. 2000.

WESTERLY, a post to. of the United States, in Washington county, Rhode Island, on the Atlantic.

WESTERWYK, a well built seaport of Sweden, province of Smaland, on a bay of the Baltic. Pop. 3000.

WESTFIELD, a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 938.

WESTFIELD, a post township and village of the United States, in Hampden county, Massachusetts.

WESTGATE, a to. of England, in Northumberland. Pop. 2996.

WESTHAM, a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 752.

WESTHOFEN, a to. of France, 14 miles W. of Strasburg. Pop. 2100.

WESTLEYTON, a pa. in Suffolk. Pop. 884.

WESTMANLAND, or WESTMANIA, an inland province of Middle Sweden, bounded by Gestricia, Dalecarlia, Upland, Nericia, Sudermanland, and Warmeland. It is 110 miles long, and in some parts 80 broad. Area, 5000 square miles. Pop. 110,000.

WESTMEATH, a co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N. by Cavan, E. by Eastmeath, S. by King's county, N.W. by Longford, and W. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon. Its greatest extent from east to west is 45 miles, and from north to south 40 miles; and it contains 453,468 acres, or 708 square miles. A great part is rendered unproductive by large lakes and extensive bogs; yet the abundance of gravelly hills, and the variety of prospects which arise from these beautiful lakes, render it a very pleasant and healthful county. It is

well watered. The Shannon is the most considerable river. There are also the Inny and the Brosna. The chief towns are Athlone, Mullingar, the county town, Kilbeggan, and Castle Pollard. Westmeath sends two members to parliament. Pop. 136,872.

WESTMINSTER, a city of England, in the county of Middlesex, which forms the west part of the capital of Britain. It originated in a monastery or minster, founded by Sebert, king of Essex, about 610, on a tract of land called Thorney island on the north bank of the Thames. Although now closely united with London, it was formerly distinct and distant from it. Even as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, nearly the whole space from Temple Bar to the western end of Parliament Street; also Covent Garden, Piccadilly, and Oxford Road, was fields. William the Conqueror, in 1066, was the first sovereign on record who was crowned at Westminster. To Edward the Confessor the abbey is principally indebted for its celebrity and splendour. In the reign of Henry III. the greater part of the present church was rebuilt, in the lofty, elegant style by which it is chiefly characterised. In 1540, the abbey church was, by letters patent of Henry VIII., constituted a cathedral, and Westminster was raised to the dignity of a city. The monastery was restored by Mary, his successor; but on the 21st of May 1560, the monks were again displaced, and the church rendered collegiate, on a similar basis to that which had been established by Henry VIII. The present church consists of a nave and two aisles, separated by ranges of lofty, slender clustered columns, supporting the roof, which is raised to a great elevation. The length of the whole edifice within the walls, is 360 feet; the breadth of the nave and aisles, 72 feet; and the length of the cross or transept, 195 feet. The body of the church presents an impressive appearance; lightness, loftiness, and elegance, being its distinguishing features. The two towers at the west end were completed from designs by Sir Christopher Wren. The east end of the choir, in the form of a semi-octagon, was formerly surrounded by eight chapels: they are now reduced to seven; and that which was the central chapel, now forms the porch of that of Henry VII. In the south transept, called the Poets' Corner, there are many interesting memorials of men whose talents in science, literature, and the arts, entitle them to the honourable recollection of posterity. In other parts of the church there are monuments to the memory of several distinguished heroes and statesmen. The chapel of Henry VII. is a most interesting specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. It was built at the expense of that monarch, and founded by him on the 24th of January 1502-3. The chief object within the chapel is the tomb of the founder. The ashes of the jealous and

vindictive Elizabeth rest near those of her hapless victim, Mary Stuart; and a few feet of earth separate the once formidable political antagonists, William Pitt and Charles James Fox. The bronze figure of Margaret Tudor, mother of Henry VII., is one of the finest pieces of casting in the whole building. Beneath this chapel is the vault prepared on the death of Caroline, consort of George II., in 1737, which contains the remains of several members of the present reigning family. The exterior of this chapel has been cased with Bath stone; and the rich and elaborate sculpture of the canopies, pedestals, buttresses, windows, &c. have been carefully restored, in imitation of the original building. The celebrated school of Westminster, which was refounded by Elizabeth in 1590, with an establishment for the classical instruction of 40 boys, is seated on the south side of the church. Besides the youths on the foundation, from 300 to 400 others receive their education in the school, at the expense of their relations. Of the parish churches of Westminster, St. Margaret's, the original place of worship of the city, is a plain structure. One peculiar ornament of this church is a magnificent painted window, representing the crucifixion, executed in Holland as a present for Henry VII. The church of St. John, belonging to a parish formed out of St. Margaret's, is a large and singular edifice. St. Martin's and St. George's churches are remarkable for their noble porticoes. St. Paul's, Covent Garden, is noted for its simplicity, and its plain, heavy, Tuscan portico. The churches of St. Mary and St. Clement Danes, are placed in the midst of the great public street called the Strand. Independently of the churches and chapels of the establishment, Westminster contains places of worship for Christians of almost every sect. Of the public buildings, the ancient residence of the kings of England, and Westminster Hall, memorable for having been the scene of many important transactions, deserve particular notice. The latter was erected by William Rufus, about 1097, as an appendage to the old palace; but three centuries after its construction, it was altered by Richard II. Here in separate chambers, both houses of Parliament hold their meetings. The palace of St. James was in its origin an hospital, out of part of which Henry VIII. constructed the present buildings, as an appendage to the palace at Whitehall. In its spacious park is Buckingham Palace. Hyde Park, situated at the western extremity of the metropolis, anciently belonged to the Abbey church of Westminster, but became the property of the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. The extent of this park is 394 acres; and the large sheet of water called the Serpentine River, forms nearly a parallelogram in its progress through the park, which, in fine weather, is a delightful and fashionable promenade for persons of all classes. Carlton Palace stands

between Pall Mall and St James's Park. The chief front towards the street presents a lofty and highly enriched Corinthian portico. The ancient palace of Somerset-house is no longer standing; but the site is now occupied by the magnificent structures composing Somerset Place. Part of the old Palace of Whitehall may be traced in the building called the Treasury; but that portion which faces the park is comparatively modern. Close to this edifice is the Horse Guards, which contains the chief departments of the War-Office; and near it is the Admiralty, a lofty and spacious edifice. On the opposite side of the street is the magnificent pile called the Banqueting-house, designed by Inigo Jones, as a portion of a palace which James I. intended to erect. On the site of the Cross, in the village of Charing, is erected a fine equestrian statue of King Charles. In the Hay-market there is a theatre, erected in 1821. The King's Theatre, or Opera-house, was nearly destroyed in 1789; but was rebuilt in the following year, from the designs of Novosielski. In the Strand is the Adelphi Theatre, formerly the Sans Pareil. The English Opera-house, or Lyceum, is also in the Strand, and was first opened in 1808. Drury-Lane Theatre was erected from the designs of Wyatt, in 1811, and the following year; the old edifice having been destroyed by fire in February 1809. It is calculated to hold 2800 persons. Covent Garden Theatre was likewise destroyed by fire in September 1808. The present extensive edifice was raised in its stead, from the designs of Robert Smith. It is excellently adapted for theatrical display, and is capable of containing 3000 persons. Among the splendid and important improvements in the city of Westminster, the formation of Regent Street, from Pall-Mall on the south, to Portland Place on the north, is the most considerable, and may be regarded as the greatest work of the kind ever effected in England. Branching off from Pall-Mall is a spacious opening called Waterloo Place, which is equal in width to Pall-Mall, and crosses Piccadilly, where a circus is formed, terminating in the County Fire-office, a noble edifice, with a rusticated piazza. Hence turning towards the left is a splendid colonnade, with pillars and entablature of the Doric order, called the Regent's Quadrant. This leads to a street also bearing the name of the Regent, where, amongst many other handsome buildings, are the Argyle Rooms. This street opens into the Regent's Circus, which crosses Oxford Street, and forms a noble avenue into Portland Place. The city and liberties of Westminster are represented in Parliament by two members. Pop. 202,891. For further information regarding Westminster, *See* London.

WESTMINSTER, three post townships of the United States, in Vermont, Massachusetts, and Maryland.

WESTMORELAND, a co. of England bounded N. by Durham and Cumberland, W. by Cumberland and Lancashire, S. by Lancashire and Yorkshire, and E. by Yorkshire and Durham. The greatest breadth of this county is 35 miles; and its greatest length from east to west, is 40 miles. Area, 762 square miles, or 489,680 acres. It is a region of lofty and naked mountains, and bleak barren moors. The valleys through which the rivers wind are tolerably fertile. The south-western side is fertile, with a warmer climate than the eastern. These two sides of the county, where the fertility lies, are divided by lofty fells and barren moors, intersected with pastoral vales. The climate of this county is exceedingly humid, owing to its contiguity to the western ocean. In some parts considerable portions of this land are covered with coppices, consisting principally of oak, ash, alder, birch, and hazel. Veins of metallic ore, chiefly copper and lead, have been occasionally discovered; and some unsuccessful attempts have been made to work them. The strata of coal are too compact to promise pit coal, either of a good quality or in any abundance. The mountainous parts of Westmoreland abound with various sorts of slate, all of which are used by the inhabitants for covering the roofs of their buildings, as well as for other purposes. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Lune, the Ken or Kent, and the Lowther. Westmoreland is celebrated for its romantic and beautiful lakes, which, during the summer season, attract numerous visitors. Winandermere is the most extensive piece of water in England; next to it is Ullswater, and there are several smaller lakes, provincially called tarns. Two members of the House of Commons are returned by the county. Pop. 55,041.

WESTMORELAND, a co. of New Brunswick, extending along the upper part of the Bay of Fundy, the isthmus, and also the branch of the Gulf of St Laurence called Northumberland Strait.

WESTMORELAND, a co. of the United States. —2d, In Virginia.—The name of several post townships.

WESTOAK, a hamlet of Wales, in Carmarthenshire. Pop. 723.

WESTOE, a to. in Durham. Pop. 9682.

WESTON, the name of numerous townships, parishes, and hamlets, in England.

WESTONING, a pa., Bedfordshire. Pop. 627.

WESTOW, a pa. in E. R. Y. Pop. 606.

WESTPHALIA, CIRCLE OF, an extensive country in the north-west of Germany, varying in its boundaries and extent very much in different periods of its history. Area, 27,000 square miles. The Westphalian territory now belongs chiefly to Prussia, Hanover, and Oldenburg. Pop. 275,000.

WESTPHALIA, a duchy in the west of Germany, having on the east the circle of the Upper Rhine, and on the three other sides,

that of Westphalia; but belonging politically to the circle of the Lower Rhine. Extent 1700 square miles. Pop. 150,000.

WESTPHALIA, PROVINCE OF, a province of the Prussian states, constituted in 1816, and bounded W. by the Netherlands, and E. by Hanover and Hesse Cassel. Extent, 8300 square miles. It is not generally a fertile soil; particular spots, however, are found of great productiveness. It contains mines of iron, lead, copper, and coal; also extensive salt-works. The manufactures are linen and hardware. Pop. 1,150,000.

WESTPORT, a regular and well built seaport to. of Ireland, county of Mayo, at the mouth of a stream, which forms a fine bay within Clew Bay. Pop. 4448. 170 miles W. N.W. of Dublin.

WESTPORT, a seaport of the United States, in Bristol county, Massachusetts.—2d, A post vil. in Essex county, New York.—3d, A post to. of Henry county, Kentucky, on the Ohio.

WESTRAY, an island and pa. of Scotland, in Orkney, including Papa-Westray. The island is ten miles long, and from one to six broad. Pop. 2125. 20 miles N. from Kirkwall.

WESTRUTHER, a pa. in Scotland, Berwickshire. Pop. 850.

WESTWARD, a pa. of England, in Cumberland. Pop. 1253.

WESTWELL, a pa. in Kent. Pop. 861.

WESTZAANEN, a vil. of the Netherlands, in North Holland. Pop. 2300.

WETHERAL, a pa. of England, in Cumberland. Pop. 4149.

WETHERBY, a m. t. and pa. of England, in the W.R.Y., on the Wharfe. At some distance below the town is a valuable mineral spring. Pop. 1321. 14 miles S. by W. of York.

WETHERSFIELD, a post township of the United States, Connecticut.

WETTERAVIA, in Germany, originally the small district lying along the river Wetter, but afterwards comprising all the country between the Lahn, the Rhine, and the Maine.

WETTERN, a to. of Belgium, on the Scheldt, in the circle of Dendermond. It has manufactures of linen, lace, and woollens. Pop. 7750. 7 miles E. by S. of Ghent.

WETTIN, a to. of Saxony, on the Saale, 29 miles W.N.W. of Leipsic. Pop. 2700.

WETWANG, a pa. in E. R. Y. Pop. 621.

WETZLAR, a to. of Germany, on the Lahn, 25 miles N. of Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 4300.

WEVELGHEM, a to. of West Flanders, on the Nederbeeke. Pop. 3100.

WEVER, or **WEAVER**, a river of England, in Devonshire, which runs into the Columb.

WEVERSHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, in Cheshire, on the Wever. Pop.

WEVERY, a river of Wales, in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Wye.

WEXFORD, a co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded E. by St George's channel, S. by Waterford bay, S.W. by Kilkenny, W. by the county of Carlow, and N. by Wicklow. It extends 55 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; and contains 564,479 acres, or 882 square miles. The chief rivers are the Barrow and the Slaney, which latter crosses it and receives many small rivulets. The surface consists chiefly of a collection of very low hills, except on the northern and western sides. The raising of grain and rearing of cattle is almost exclusively the occupation of the inhabitants, and the export of agricultural produce the sole article of commerce. The county is represented in parliament by two members. Pop. 182,713.

WEXFORD, a seaport to. of Ireland, at the mouth of the Slaney, capital of the above county, with a large and beautiful harbour, in St George's channel. It is irregularly built, with narrow streets. It has, however, some handsome buildings. On the site of the old castle the barracks are erected. The church, situated in the main street, is an elegant modern structure. The market and court houses are likewise tasteful new edifices. But the chief ornament of Wexford is its wooden bridge, thrown over an arm of the sea, 1570 feet long. The harbour, though spacious, is shallow, the mouth being choked with a bar. This town was stormed by Cromwell in 1649. The trade is inconsiderable. It returns one member to parliament. Much woollen cloth is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. Pop. in 1834, 14,670. 94 miles S. of Dublin.

WEXIO, a to. of Sweden, in Smaland. Pop. 1200. 46 miles N.N.W. of Carlscrona.

WEY, a river of England, Dorsetshire. It runs into the sea at Weymouth.—2d, A river of Surrey which joins the Thames at Weybridge.

WEYBREAD, a pa. in Suffolk. Pop. 708.

WEYBRIDGE, a vil. and pa. of England, in Surrey, 20 miles S.W. of London. Pop. 930.

WEYHILL, a vil. of England, in Southampton, noted for its great annual fair, held from the 9th to the 15th of October, for cattle, store-sheep, hops, and cheese. 3 miles Æ . of Andover.

WEYMOUTH, a seaport, bo. and m. t. of England, in Dorsetshire, at the mouth of the Wey, on the British channel, at the western side of a beautiful bay, well protected from the north winds by hills. It is united with Melcombe Regis by a handsome new bridge. Weymouth became a place of fashionable resort, in consequence of its being frequented by George III., and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. The church is a low structure, and consists of three aisles. East of it are some buildings connected with a Dominican priory, which are now parceled out in tenements. The Quakers and Independents have each a meetinghouse. At the west end of the town

is a small town hall. The theatre is neatly fitted up, and the assembly-room is lofty, light, and spacious. The fashionable promenades on the esplanade, which is a beautiful raised terrace, of considerable length and breadth. Here is likewise a battery, mounting 21 small guns. In the vicinity is a battery of heavy cannon, and some cavalry barracks. The site of this town appears to have been known to the Romans. Weymouth furnished 20 ships, and 264 mariners, towards the siege of Calais; and in 1588 it contributed six ships to oppose the Spanish Armada. The two boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis possess, as one borough, the privilege of sending two members to parliament. Pop. 2529. 9 miles S. of Dorchester.

WEYMOUTH, a post township of the United States, in Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

WHADDON, a hamlet of England, in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 525.

WHALLEY, a township of England, Lancashire. The parish church is very ancient. Pop. 1151. 6 miles N.E. of Blackburn

WHALSAY, a small island in Shetland, on the east coast of the Mainland.

WHALTON, a township of England, in Northumberland, 7 miles S.W. of Morpeth. Pop. 936.

WHAMPOA, a seaport of China, situated on an island, about 2 miles below Canton.

WHAPLODE, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 1998.

WHARF, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which discharges itself into the Ouse.

WHARTON, or WARTON, a township of England, in Cheshire. Pop. 1060.

WHARTON, three townships of England, in Herefordshire, Lincolnshire, and Westmoreland.

WHATTON, a pa. of England, in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 677—Also a pa. in Leicestershire. Pop. 855.

WHEATHAMSTEAD, a vil. and pa. of England, in Hertfordshire, on the Lea. Pop. 1666.

WHEATON ASTON, a to. in Staffordshire.

WHEELER, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which runs into the Clwyd.

WHEELING, a post to. of the United States, in Ohio county, Virginia. Houses 200. 28 miles W. by S. of Washington.

WHEELING, two tributaries of the Ohio, in the states of Virginia and Ohio.

WHEELOCK, a river of England, in Cheshire, which runs into the Dan.

WHEELTON, a to. of Lancashire. Pop. 1519.

WHELDRAKE, a pa. in E. R. Y. Pop. 691.

WHETSTONE, a pa. of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 903.

WHICHFORD, a pa. of England, in Warwickshire. Pop. 638.

WHICKHAM, a pa. in Durham. Pop. 3848. Also a to. in Durham. Pop. 873.

WHIDAH, a considerable country of Western Africa, the most important of those comprehended under the general appellation of the Slave coast of Guinea.

WHIMPLE, a pa. in Devonshire. Pop. 739.

WHIPPINGHAM, a pa. of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 2279.

WHISSENDINE, a pa. of England, in Rutlandshire. Pop. 800.

WHISSONETT, a pa. in Norfolk. Pop. 628.

WHISTON, a to. in Lancashire. Pop. 1468. —Also a pa. in W. R. Y. Pop. 927

WHITBOURNE, a pa. of England, in Herefordshire. Pop. 899.

WHITBURN, a pa. in Durham. Pop. 1001.

WHITBURN, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, in West-Lothian. Pop. 2075.

WHITBY, a seaport and m. t. of England, in the N.R.Y., at the mouth of the river Eske, which forms the harbour. The river divides it into two parts, which consist of steep and narrow streets. The town has a respectable subscription library, a commodious news-room, and several charitable and benevolent institutions. The parochial church was originally of Gothic architecture; but it has undergone many modern alterations. A spacious chapel of ease has been erected in the lower part of the town. There are, besides, places of public worship for various bodies of dissenters. Of the ancient abbey of Whitby, nothing now remains but the ruins of the church, which stands on a high cliff, on the east side of the town. In 1540 Whitby was only a fishing town. The important discovery of the alum mine at Guisborough, at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, raised it from its obscurity. Another alum work was begun in 1615, within three miles of Whitby. In consequence of this extended speculation, two great branches of trade were opened at this port, one for supplying the works with coal, and the other for conveying the alum to distant parts. About the beginning of the last century, the east pier was built, extending 200 yards westerly to the channel of the river Eske. On the west side of the river, a pier was also formed, extending more than 200 yards towards the sea, and running contiguous to the channel of the Eske. This pier was afterwards lengthened 100 yards, and it now makes a very beautiful appearance, being regularly built of squared stone, and extending nearly 620 yards, including the length of a spacious quay. It terminates in a strong rounded head, with embrasures for a battery. By these two piers, the entrance of the harbour is well secured. In spring tides, the depth of water is from 15 to 18 feet. During strong northerly gales, there is a great swell in the outer harbour. The inner harbour is, however, capacious and secure. Here are erected dock-yards, and commodious dry-docks; and the business of ship-building is carried on to a very considerable extent. Many vessels are employed in the coal and freestone trade; and the extensive alum works add greatly to the commerce of the town. By the act of 1832, Whitby enjoys the privilege of sending one member to parliament. Pop. 7765. 48

miles N.N.E. of York, and 242 N. by W. of London.

WHITBY, a township of Upper Canada, in the county of York, Home district. Pop. 8212.

WHITCHURCH, a m. t. of England, in Shropshire. Its church is a handsome building, of the Tuscan order, erected in 1722. Here is an excellent free school, with houses for the teachers. There are also various meeting-houses for dissenters, and several charitable institutions. Pop. 5902. 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury.

WHITCHURCH, a m. t. of England, county of Southampton. The church is a low building, but of some extent; and there are, besides, some meetinghouses. Pop. 1673. 24 miles N.E. of Salisbury.—The name of various parishes and hamlets of England.

WHITE, a co. of the United States, in West Tennessee.—2d, In Illinois.

WHITE BEAR LAKE, a lake of North America, said to be the most northerly of those lakes which supply the Mississippi. Lat. 46. 50. N. Long. 95. 50. W.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, or **WHITE HILLS**, a range of mountains of the United States, in New Hampshire, 20 miles long, and 10 broad.

WHITE PLAINS, a post township and vil. of the United States, in West Chester county, New York, noted for a battle between the Americans and British, in 1776. 14 miles S. of Bedford.

WHITE RIVER, a river of the United States, in Vermont. It joins the Connecticut.—2d, A river in Indiana, which runs into the Wabash.—3d, A tributary of the Mississippi, in the Missouri Territory.

WHITE SEA, called by the Russians Biele More, a great gulf of the Northern ocean, penetrating into the Russian territory 300 or 400 miles. It extends from lat. 63. 45. to 68. 25. N., and from long. 32. to 46. E.

WHITE WALTHAM, a pa. of England, in Berkshire. Pop. 902.

WHITCHURCH, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 791. Also a pa. in Glamorganshire. Pop. 1184.

WHITEHALL, formerly SKENESBOROUGH, a post township and vil. of the United States, in Washington county, New York. 170 miles N.W. of Boston.—Another in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

WHITEHAVEN, a seaport and m. t. of England, in Cumberland, situated on a creek of the Irish sea, at the entrance of the Solway Frith. The town is built on a regular plan; the streets are generally spacious and clean, and cut each other at right angles. There are three churches, and various places of worship belonging to dissenters. Institutions for educational purposes are numerous; and there are several of a benevolent and charitable nature. The harbour has seven piers extending into the sea, and is commodious

and secure. The commerce of this port is extensive. The principal articles exported are coal, iron and lead ore, grain, and lime. The coal-works extend to a considerable distance under the sea, and are the principal source of wealth to the town. Coarse linens are manufactured; and there are iron and brass foundries, and breweries. Whitehaven returns one member to parliament. Pop. 11,393; but including Preston quarter, which, though not in the township of Whitehaven forms part of the town, it is upwards of 20,000. 40 miles S.W. of Carlisle.

WHITEHILLS, a fishing vil. of Scotland, in Banffshire.

WHITESBOROUGH, a post vil. of the United States, in Oneida county, New York.

WHITEWATER, a river of the Isle of Man, which runs into the sea at Douglas.

WHITEKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Pop. 1109.

WHITFIELD, a to., Derbyshire. Pop. 1734.

WHITFORD, a pa. in Flintshire. Pop. 3333.

WHITGIFT, a pa. in W. R. Y. Pop. 2252.

WHITHORN, a pa. and small royal burgh of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, near the bay of Wigton. The only public buildings are the town-house and jail, the parish church, and three dissenting chapels. There are no manufactures in the town, but it maintains two branch banks. It belongs to the Stranraer district of burghs. Pop. of town and parish, 2415. The Isle of Whithorn, a village containing 413 inhabitants, about three miles to the south-east, is the port of the town.

WHITKIRK, a pa. in W. R. Y. Pop. 2564.

WHITLEY, the name of three townships in England, one in Northumberland, and two in W. R. Y., the Upper and the Lower.

WHITLAND BAY, a bay of Wales, in Pembrokehire, near St David's. At its entrance lie the rocks called the Bishop and his Clerks.

WHITSTAPLE, a seaport, vil., and pa. of England, in Kent. Pop. 1926.

WHITTADDER, that is White-water, a river of Scotland, in Berwickshire, which falls into the Tweed, about 5 miles above Berwick.

WHITTINGHAM, a pa. of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Pop. 715.—Also a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 710.—Also a pa. in Northumberland. Pop. 1790.—Also a to. in Northumberland. Pop. 611.

WHITTINGTON, a pa. of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 740.—Also a pa. in Lancashire. Pop. 542.—Also a to. in Lancashire. Pop. 1048.—Also a pa. in Salop. Pop. 1788. Also a pa. in Staffordshire. Pop. 773.

WHITTLE, a hamlet of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 2266.

WHITTLE-LE-WOODS, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 2015.

WHITTLESLEY, a pa. of England, in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 6019.

WHITWELL, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 1007.

WHITWICK, a pa. of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 3368.

WHIXLEY, a pa. in W. R. Y. Pop. 963.

WHORLTON, a to. in N. R. Y. Pop. 585.

WICHEM, a vil. of the Netherlands, in Guelderland. Pop. 1700.

WICK, a pa. and royal burgh of Scotland, in Caithness, at the mouth of the Wick. The harbour has been much improved, and the town has, in consequence, greatly increased. Herrings are cured and exported here to a great extent. The harbour was completed in 1831, at the cost of £40,000. Wick, with other five burghs, sends a member to parliament. Contiguous to the town are Louisburg and Pulteneytown, which are both included in the parliamentary burgh. Stationary pop., 9850; but during the fishing season, there is an influx of strangers to about the same amount. 20½ miles S. of Thurso.

WICK, a river of Scotland, in Caithness, which falls into the sea at the town of Wick.

WICKEN, a pa. in Cambridgesh. Pop. 892.

WICKFORD, a post vil. of the United States, in North Kingston, Rhode Island.

WICKHAM, a pa. of England, in Southampshire. Pop. 1106.

WICKHAM MARKET, a pa. of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 1202.

WICHAMBEOK, a pa. of England, in Suffolk. Pop. 1400.

WICKLOW, a co. of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded N. by Dublin, E. by St George's channel, S. by Wexford, and W. by Kildare and Carlow. It is about 40 miles from N. to S., and where broadest, 33 miles from E. to W., comprehending an area of 780 square miles. Great part of this county is mountainous, with a mixture of rocks and bogs, so as to be ill adapted for cultivation. The hills, however, on the east and west sides, especially along the coast, being many of them well wooded, and intermixed with profitable and smiling valleys, form a delightful and varied scenery. There is a great number of gentlemen's seats; and several romantic spots are visited by parties from Dublin. The chief rivers are the Liffey, the Slaney, and the Ovoco, of which latter the vale is much celebrated. The chief towns are Wicklow, Arklow, Bray, Rathdrum, and Carnew. The county returns two members to the imperial parliament. Pop. 121,557.

WICKLOW, a seaport of Ireland, in the county of that name, on a small harbour in the Irish sea, boldly situated on the declivity of a lofty mountain. The Black Castle is a huge rock, rising perpendicularly from the sea, on whose platform a castle seems to have been constructed. The church is pleasantly situated on a lofty eminence, and has a high square steeple. The jail, the court-house, and the market-house, are modern edifices. About a mile from the town are erected two light-houses. Wicklow is the assize town of the county of its name, and owes most of its support to the assizes and sessions. Pop. 2472.

WICKWARE, a m. t. of England, Gloucestershire.

The church is a spacious building. Pop. 972. 17 miles N.E. of Bristol.

WIDCOMB, a river of the United States, which rises in Delaware, and falls into Fishing bay, lat. 38. 16. N. and long. 75. 57. W. —Also a river of Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake, lat. 37. 55. N.

WIDCOMB-IN-THE-MOOR, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 959.

WIED, a to. of Prussia, duchy of the Lower Rhine, in a county or district of the same name, 9 miles N.N.W. of Coblenz.

WIELICZKA, a to. of the Austrian kingdom of Galicia, celebrated for its salt mines, 7 miles S.E. of Cracow. In these inexhaustible mines are several chapels excavated in the salt, in which mass is said on certain days of the year. The immense size of the different excavations, with the spacious passages or galleries, the chapels above-mentioned, and a few sheds built for the horses, which are foddered below, is thought by some to have given rise to the exaggerated accounts of travellers, that these mines contain several villages, inhabited by colonies of miners who never see the light. There is certainly room for such purposes, the mines being of a vast depth and extent, and without the least damp or moisture. There is also a small spring of fresh water, which runs through the mine; but not over a bed of salt, as has been reported. Many of the miners have no subterranean dwellings, and do not remain below more than eight hours at a time, when they are relieved by others. Before the partition of Poland, in 1772, the mines furnished a considerable part of the revenue of the king, who drew from them an average profit of about 3,500,000 Polish florins, or £97,222 4s. 6d. sterling. Pop. 3700.

WIELUN, a to. of Poland, with a good castle, 16 miles S. of Siradia.

WIERINGEN, an island in the Zuyder Zee, 6 miles long, and 2 broad. Pop. 1500.

WIESBADEN, the capital city of the duchy of Nassau, in the west of Germany, 8 miles N.W. of Mentz. The old part is ill built, but the new town is an elegant mass of buildings. The warm baths of Wiesbaden are of great reputation; and as the city has many other attractions, it is a very favourite watering-place, inasmuch that during the summer months the number of temporary visitors is greater than the permanent population, which amounts to 8970.

WIESELBURG, or MOSONY, the chief to. of a county of Hungary, on the Danube, 21 miles S.S.E. of Presburg. Pop. 2500.

WIESEN, CIRCLE OF THE, a district of the grand duchy of Baden, of which it forms the south-west corner. Pop. 117,000.

WIGAN, an ancient bo. and m. t. of England, county of Lancaster, near the small river Douglas. The town has a neat though irregular appearance, and has been lately much improved and enlarged. The church is a

stately edifice, consisting of a nave, a chancel, and two side aisles, with a tower. There are, besides, chapels of ease and several dissenting places of worship. Wigan has been long celebrated for its manufactures of checks and other linens: of late, the cotton trade has extended to it and is flourishing. It returns two members to parliament. Pop., within the town 20,774; but of the whole parish, which comprehends thirteen townships and chapelries, the pop. is 44,780. 39 miles S. of Lancaster.

WIGGINTON, a to. of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 737.

WIGHT, ISLE OF, an island of England, lying on the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a channel varying in breadth from two to six miles. From the eastern to the western angle it measures nearly 23 miles, and from the northern to the southern about 13. Area, 105,000 acres, of which about 75,000 are arable, and 20,000 are in pasture. Through the middle of it, in the longest direction, extends a range of high hills, affording excellent pasturage for sheep, and commanding views over every part of the isle, with the ocean on the south side, and on the north the beautiful coast of Hampshire. The face of the country is very diversified: bold hills of various elevations, intersected by rich and highly cultivated vales, the swelling promontory, and the lowly glen, appear in quick succession, to animate and give interest to the prospects. The land around the coast is in some parts very high, particularly on the south, or back of the island, as it is termed, exceeding at St Catharine's 700 feet above the sea. These cliffs are frequented by immense numbers of marine birds. The sorts of grain chiefly cultivated, are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas: turnips, clover, trefoil, vetches, rye-grass, and potatoes, are also grown here. All the higher parts are composed of an immense mass of calcareous matter, of a chalky nature, incumbent on schistus. The limestone is burnt for manure. A stratum of coal has been discovered, but never worked. Freestones of several descriptions are found, but none of superior quality; also, red and yellow ochres. Native alum is found in large quantities in Alum bay. Here also, and at Freshwater, are immense beds of micaceous or silvery sand, great quantities of which are annually shipped off for the glass and china manufactories of London, Bristol, and Worcester. Small masses of native sulphur are frequently picked up on different parts of the shore, as well as copperas stones. Argilla apyca, or pipe-clay, is likewise very plentiful. Several chalybeate springs have been found. The principal rivers are the Medina, the Yar, and the Wooten. The chief imports are coals, timber, deals, iron, wine, hemp, and fruits; exports, wheat, flour, barley, malt, and salt. This island sends one member to parliament. Pop. 35,431.

WIGSTON MAGNA, a to. of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 2174.

WIGTON, a co. in the south-west corner of Scotland, bounded E. by Kirkcudbrightshire, S. and W. by the Irish channel, and N. by Ayrshire. It is of an irregular form, deeply indented with bays, and is 23, 25, and 29 miles from north to south, and about 32 from east to west. Area, 451 square miles. It may be divided, according to the situation of its principal towns, into the three districts of Wigton, Whithorn, and Stranraer. Wigton, the eastern division, is watered by the river Cree, and several small streams, which descend from the mountains of Carrick. Whithorn, the south-east division, is of a triangular form, bounded by the bays of Wigton and Glenluce; towards the south it terminates in a promontory called Burrowhead, near which lies the small island of Whithorn. Stranraer, also called the Rhinns of Galloway, extends 29 miles from north to south, and is nearly separated from the rest of the county by Glenluce bay and Loch Ryan. The Mull of Galloway is the south, and Corsewall the north extremity of the peninsula. The surface of the county is diversified by numerous hills, none of which are supposed to rise more than 1000 or 1100 feet above the level of the sea. The richest lands lie near the coast, and also on the banks of the rivers. The rising grounds in the east, and the Rhinns, are chiefly arable. The hills along the whole of this peninsula rise to a considerable height, and form a strong barrier against the westerly winds. The northern territory, called the moors, is bleak and hilly, extending over three-fourths of the county, and containing only a few detached spots of arable land. Wigtonshire sends one member to parliament. Pop. 36,258.

WIGTON, a pa. and ancient royal burgh of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, of which it is the capital, near the mouth of the river Bladenoch. The town has a respectable appearance; but cannot boast of either trade or manufacture. Pop. of burgh, 1837; of burgh and parish, 2337. Along with Whithorn, Stranraer, and New Galloway, it sends a member to parliament. 105 miles S.W. of Edinburgh.

WIGTON, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Cumberland, situated on the river Wize. Wigton has greatly increased, owing to the manufactories of cottons, gingham, checks, calicoes, &c., and the enclosure of extensive common lands. There are some well built houses in the place. Pop. 4885. 12 miles from Carlisle.

WIGTON BAY, a fine safe bay in Scotland, running northward from the Solway Frith into the interior of Galloway. It possesses several good harbours.

WIKE, a to. of England (Birstall pa.) W. R. Y. Pop. 1913.

WILCOT, a pa. of England, in Wiltshire. Pop. 677.

WILDERVANK, a to. of the Netherlands, in Groningen. Pop. 2700.

WILKES, a co. of the United States, in North Carolina.—Another in Georgia.

WILKESBARRE, a to. of the United States, Lucerne county, Pennsylvania. 115 miles N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

WILKINSON, a co. of the United States, in Mississippi State.—Another in Georgia.

WILKINSONVILLE, a to. of the United States, Johnson county, Illinois, on the Ohio.

WILLIAM, FORT, a fortress of Scotland, situated at the eastern extremity of Loch Linnhe, where it receives the river Lochy. It received its name in honour of King William III. 74 miles N. of Inverary.

WILLIAM HENRY. See Sorel.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a to. of the United States, capital of Greenville county, N. Carolina.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post to. of the United States, Ohio, 30 miles E.N.E. of Cincinnati.—2. A borough, in James county, Virginia. 21 miles W. of Yorktown.—3. A to. and capital of Williamsburgh district, 72 miles N.N.E. of Charleston.—4. A vil. of Jackson county, Tennessee.

WILLIAMSBURGH, a township of Upper Canada, in the county of Dundas, eastern district on the left bank of the St Laurence. Pop. 1586.

WILLIAMSON, a co. of the United States, in West Tennessee.

WILLIAMSTADT, a strong seaport of Holland, with a good harbour, on that part of the Meuse called Buttervliet, 15 miles W.N.W. of Breda. Lat. 51. 30. N. Long. 4. 30. E.

WILLIAMSTON, a post to. in Martin county, N. Carolina, on the Roanoke. 24 miles W. of Plymouth. Pop. 300.—2d. A township of Vermont, 60 miles N. of Norwich.—3d. A town of Massachusetts, 132 miles W.N.W. of Boston.

WILLINGHAM and **WILLINGTON**, the names of several parishes and hamlets of England.

WILLIS'S ISLAND, a rocky island in the S. Atlantic, near the N.W. end of S. Georgia, discovered by Captain Cook. Lat. 54. S. Long. 38. 30. E.

WILLISAU, a to. and bailiwick of Switzerland, canton of Lucern, 16 miles W.N.W. of Lucern.

WILLOUGHBY, a vil. and pa. of England, Warwickshire, on the Grand Junction Canal, 14 miles S.E. of Coventry.

WILLOUGHBY ON THE WOLDS, a vil. and pa. of England, in Nottinghamshire.

WILLOWBECK, a small river of England, in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale.

WILLY, a river of England, in Wiltshire, which runs into the Upper Avon.

WILMINGTON, a pa. in Kent. Pop. 724.

WILMINGTON, a borough of the United States, and port of entry, in Newcastle county, Delaware. 28 miles S.W. of Philadelphia.—2. A post t. and port of entry, in New Hanover county, North Carolina.

WILMOT, a township of Nova Scotia, in the county of Annapolis, between the river Annapolis and the Bay of Fundy. Pop. 2294.

WILMSLOW, a pa. in Cheshire. Pop. 4296.

WILNA, an extensive province or government of the north-west of European Russia, containing the north part of Lithuania. Area, 23,782 square miles. Pop. 1,357,400.

WILNA, the chief to. of the above province or government. It is built chiefly of wood, very deficient in cleanliness, and exhibits a striking contrast, of wretchedness in some buildings and tawdry magnificence in others. The inhabitants are a mixture of Catholics, Jews, and followers of the Greek church. The trade of the place consists in the export of corn, hemp, flax, honey, wax, and other products of the surrounding country. Its university, established in 1570, was new-modeled by the Russian government in 1803. There is also a classical school, a seminary for the education of the Catholic clergy, another for those of the Greek church, and an institution for youths of good family. Pop., nearly 30,000. 400 miles S.S.W. of Petersburg and 195 E. of Konigsberg.

WILSDON, a to. in W. R. Y. Pop. 2256.

WILSHAMPSTEAD, a pa. of England, in Bedfordshire. Pop. 753.

WILSON, a co. of the United States, in West Tennessee.

WILSONTOWN, a vil. of Scotland, in the parish of Carnwath, Lanarkshire.

WILSTER, a to. of Denmark, in Holstein, near the Elbe. Pop. 1600.

WILTON, an ancient borough and m. t. of England, co. of Wilts, near the confluence of the rivers Nadder and Willy, formerly noted for its abbey, of which no part is now remaining. This place has given its name to a description of carpets first made here, the manufactory of which is still carried on,—as well as that of some woollen cloths. Wilton sends one member to Parliament. It is the county town of Wiltshire. Adjoining the town is Wilton-house, the splendid seat of the Earls of Pembroke. Population of the borough and parish, 1997. 3½ miles W. by N. of Salisbury. It is the name of several parishes and townships.

WILTON, a pa. of Scotland, in Roxburghshire. Pop. 1866.—Also a pa. of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 795.

WILTSHIRE, an inland county of England, bounded N. and N. W. by Gloucestershire; S. W. by Dorsetshire; S. and E. by Hampshire; and N.E. by Berkshire. Its form is nearly oval. Length, 50 miles; breadth, 34; area, 1379 square miles, or 882,560 acres. It is naturally divided into two portions, by an irregular range of hills, which extends transversely through the greater part of the county, in a direction inclining from N.E. to S.W. These districts are denominated South and North Wiltshire. The former presents an almost continual series of gentle eminences,

with now and then a bolder height rising above the others. North Wiltshire is nearly a perfect flat, and is so much enclosed, and so well wooded, that when viewed from any of the surrounding hills, it appears like one vast plantation of trees. If examined in detail, however, it is found also to contain many extensive tracts of rich pasture land, and is abundantly interspersed with towns and villages. The climate of this county is not characterised by any very peculiar quality, except that the air in South Wiltshire, as on all open downs, is generally cold and sharp.

With regard to agriculture, the southern district may almost be regarded as one vast sheep farm; the greater part of its extensive downs, and many portions of the vales, being devoted to the rearing of those useful animals.

In the south-west portion of Wiltshire, adjoining to Dorsetshire, a considerable number of cows are kept for the purpose of making butter. With respect to the arable cultivation of this district, the most general crops on the high white lands are wheat and barley, and on the grounds on the valleys, green crops for the winter maintenance of the sheep and cattle. Potatoes are planted in considerable quantities. The distinguishing feature of the agriculture of North Wiltshire is the pasturage or grazing system, which is conducted principally with a view to the supply of the dairy with milk for the manufacture of cheese.

The cheese of North Wiltshire has long been deservedly famed. Cattle are also fed for sale. Pigs are reared in vast numbers in different parts of the county. On the western side of the county, bordering on Somersetshire, are many freestone quarries. The principal rivers are the Thames, Upper and Lower Avon, Bourn, Willy, Nadder, and Kennet. The county is intersected by four canals. The manufactures consist of flannels and fancy woollens, cutlery, and steel goods, dowlas, and bed-ticks, broad cloths, kerseymers, and fancy cloths, cotton goods, and gloves. Wiltshire abounds in interesting remains of antiquity, the most remarkable of which are the stupendous monuments at Avenbury and Stonehenge, both commonly regarded as Druidical temples. The Romans had stations at Sorbiodunum, Old Sarum, at Verlucio near Devizes, and Cunetio near Marlborough. Six Roman roads intersected the country in different directions, traces of which are conspicuous. The monastic remains present very interesting subjects of study to the antiquary.

Wiltshire is noted for the number and style of the noblemen's and gentlemen's seats which adorn and enrich its surface. It sends four members to Parliament, two of whom are for the northern, and two for the southern division. Pop. 240,200.

WILTZ, a to. of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg. Pop. 2000.

WIMBLEDON, a vil. and pa. of England, county of Surrey, noted for the numerous ele-

gant villas and mansions which it contains. Wimbledon church is a new building, in the Grecian style. Pop. 2195.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, a neat m. t. of England, in Dorsetshire, situated between the rivers Stour and Allen, over each of which is a bridge. It has some trade in the woollen manufacture, and the knitting of hosiery. The minster, from which the name of the place is derived, is a venerable Gothic-Norman structure. In this church numerous royal and noble personages have been buried. Pop. 4009. 26 miles E.N.E. of Dorchester.

WIMESWOLD, a pa. of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 1276.

WIMPFEN, a to. of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 65 miles N. of Heilbronn. Pop. 2000.

WINANDERMERE, or WINDERMERE, a pa. of England, in the county of Westmoreland, which takes its name from the famous lake of Windermere. This lake is the most extensive in England, being about 15 miles in length from north to south, and about one mile broad at an average, although in many places it is not more than 500 yards. It is famous for its fine char, and abounds also with trout, perch, pike, and eels.

WINCANTON, a m. t. and pa. of England, in Somersetshire. It has some manufactures of ticks and dowlas, serges, and stockings. Pop. 2123. 24 miles S. of Bath.

WINCHCOMBE, a m. t. and pa. of England, Gloucestershire, on the Isbourne, which runs into the Avon. The church is a noble Gothic structure. Pop. 2514. 16 miles N.E. of Gloucester.

WINCHELSEA, a bo. and m. t. of England, county of Sussex, is a place of great antiquity, and was once populous and flourishing. It is a member of the Cinque Ports. The ancient town suffered from an inundation of the sea, about the end of the 12th century. The present town was twice pillaged, first by the French and again by the Spaniards, and to complete its misfortunes, the sea deserted its neighbourhood, and left a marsh in its place. In the middle of the town was a large square, in the centre of which stands the church, dedicated to St Thomas, which, from its remains, appears to have been a beautiful edifice, built in the form of a cross. The court house and jail are of great antiquity, as the round arches to the doors evince. The three gates which defended the approaches to the town are yet standing, though in a very ruinous condition. Near Camber Point stands Winchelsea or Camber castle, about a mile beyond which stood the ancient town of Winchelsea, its site being now washed by the sea. The inhabitants of the ancient town being obliged to fly by the inundation, took possession of the hill upon which the present town is built, which for many ages continued to prosper, and was a place of considerable trade. Pop. 772. 8 miles N.E. of Hastings.

WINCHESTER, one of the most ancient cities of England, is situated in Hampshire, on the eastern declivity of a hill sloping to the river Itchin. It is a remarkably clean place; and though many of the houses are in an antique style, it is well built. It was known in the time of the Romans, who made it one of their military stations. During the reign of Egbert it became the metropolis of the kingdom, but was soon rivalled by the growing importance of London. Its commerce was also obstructed by various adverse incidents; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it received another blow in the dissolution of the monasteries. During the succeeding reigns it continued its decline; and in the eventful reign of Charles I. the city and castle of Winchester, which remained faithful to him, were compelled, after the battle of Naseby, to surrender to Cromwell, who destroyed the works of the castle, together with the fortifications of the city, the bishop's castle of Wolvesey, and several churches and public buildings. The cathedral of Winchester is one of the most interesting buildings in England. It is an instructive example of architecture, whether of the Saxon, Norman, or English styles, but particularly of the latter. The original structure, built by the Saxon kings Kinegils and Kenewalch, is entirely destroyed; but of that built by Ethelwold, the crypt beneath the high altar is yet remaining. In the eleventh century the cathedral was rebuilt, or greatly enlarged and improved, by Bishop Wankeill, whose buildings were completed in 1093. The next improvement of the cathedral was undertaken by William de Edyngton, treasurer to Edward III., and was finished by Bishop Wickham in 1394. The west end of the cathedral was now complete in its kind; but the eastern part of it, from the tower to the low aisles of St Lucy, was far from being conformable to the rest, when it was rebuilt by that great and good prelate Fox, at the beginning of the 16th century, with all the finished elegance that the English style had at that period acquired. The length of the cathedral is 545 feet. Next to the cathedral, in interest, antiquity, and beauty, stands the college of St Mary's, founded by the munificent Wykeham in 1387, as a nursery for his new college at Oxford. The foundation provides for a warden, 10 fellows, 70 scholars, a master, 3 chaplains, besides many subordinate members. The buildings consist of two large quadrangles, a very beautiful cloister, elegant library, and a large and handsome modern school-room. The nice proportions and chaste style of the chapel are universally admired. The windows are filled with the finest stained glass; and over the altar is a good picture (by Le Moine) of the Salutation. The tower is built in the most ornamental style of the 15th century, and is remarkable for its exquisite symmetry. The refectory, or hall, is large and lofty, and its

curious oak roof has fortunately escaped all modern innovation. The ecclesiastical buildings in this city and its suburbs were formerly extremely numerous,—the churches and chapels alone amounting to about 90, and several having colleges and monasteries attached to them. Scarcely twelve of them now remain; the others having been destroyed by the effects of war, or otherwise. The mother church of Winchester is St Lawrence; it consists of one large aisle, with a lofty square tower, containing five bells. St Thomas's is an ancient structure, consisting of two aisles, divided by round pillars of the Gothic order; St Maurice's was originally a priory, and consists of two aisles, one of which is very spacious; the tower is strong. St Michael's has been recently rebuilt; it has a tower containing five bells. St Swithin's, erected over a postern called Kingsgate, and St Peter's Cheeseshill, are both neat, but plain. St John's at Hill is divided into three aisles, by round Gothic pillars. St Bartholomew adjoins the ruins of Hyde abbey, and is of very considerable antiquity; the tower, however, is modern. St Martin's Winnal was rebuilt in 1736, and consists of one aisle, having a small tower at the west end. There are several meetinghouses for dissenters. At a short distance north-east from the college are the ruins of the celebrated episcopal residence called Wolvesey Castle, destroyed by Cromwell in 1646. Winchester castle, of which scarcely any parts are now standing, was built by William the Conqueror, and occupied the commanding spot at the south-west angle of the city, where the king's house, or palace, erected by Charles II., now stands, and which during the last war was converted into a most excellent and handsome barrack. The whole area of the castle was about 850 feet in length, north and south, and 250 in breadth, east and west. The chapel belonging to the castle has been converted into a county-hall. At the east end is suspended the famous curiosity called Arthur's Round Table, which tradition has attributed to King Arthur, but modern enquiry, with more accuracy, to King Stephen, who appears to have introduced the use of the Round Table into this island, to prevent disputes for precedence among the chivalrous knights of his age. In the High-street stands the city cross, an elegant specimen of the style of the age in which it was built, that of Henry VI. Near the cathedral is the Widows' college, a charitable institution founded by Bishop Morley for the widows of clergymen. The city contains an endowed grammar-school; and there are many charitable institutions. The public infirmary is a handsome edifice. In the town-hall are the original Winchester bushel given by King Edgar, with other measures, fixed as standards by succeeding princes, and various curious memorials of antiquity. In front is a good statue of Queen Anne. There

is a new spacious county jail; also a bride-well for the city, and another for the county. The theatre was built in 1785. At the west end of the town is an obelisk, commemorative of the calamities occasioned by the plague in 941, 1348, and 1668. Two members are sent to parliament. Winchester has very little trade. An ancient wool-combing manufactory still exists in it; and of late years the silk manufacture has been introduced. There is a navigable river, or canal, to Southampton. All the public business of Hampshire is transacted here. Its cathedral and college ensure to it the residence of a number of clergy, with their families. Pop. 9212. $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.N.E. of Southampton, and 68 from London.

WINCHESTER, a post to. and bo. of the United States, and capital of Frederick county, Virginia. 70 miles W.N.W. of Washington.

WINDAW, a to. of Courland, on the Baltic. Pop. 1000. 70 miles W.N.W. of Mittau.

WINDERMERE, a pa. of England, in Westmoreland. Pop. 1632.

WINDFORD, a pa. of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 865.

WINDHAM, a co. of the United States, in the south-east of Vermont.—2d, Of Connecticut, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts. 3d, A large post township of Greene county, New York.—4th, The capital of Windham county, Connecticut, on the Thames, 63 miles S.W. of Boston.—5th, A to. of Windham county, Vermont.—6th, A post township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire.

WINDISCH, a vil. of Switzerland, at the conflux of the Aar and the Reuss, canton of Berne, in which are found the ruins of Vin-donissa, a fortress mentioned by Tacitus, which the Romans made a place of arms to stop the irruption of the Germans. 3 miles W. of Baden.

WINDISMARK, a territory of Austria, forming the east part of Carniola. Merlin is the capital.

WINDLE, a township in Lancashire, 10 miles N.E. of Liverpool. Pop. 5825.

WINDLINGEN, a to. of Wirtemberg, on the Lauter, 12 miles S.E. of Stutgard.

WINDRUSH, a river in Oxfordshire, which joins the Thames near Witney.

WINDSBACH, a to. and castle of Bavaria, on the Rednitz, 10 miles S.E. of Anspach.

WINDSHEIM, a to. of Franconia, on the Aisch. Pop. 4500. 30 miles S.E. of Wurzburg.

WINDSOR, a bo. and m. t. of England, in the county of Berks, on the river Thames, 22 miles from London. It consists of six principal streets, and several inferior ones. The guildhall is a stately fabric, supported with columns and arches of Portland stone. The room wherein the corporation meets, is adorned with the portraits of the sovereigns of England from James I. to Queen Anne.

The church is a neat building. A good organ, removed from St George's chapel, was presented to the parish by George III. There is a free school, erected in 1706. In 1805, a theatre was erected. In 1795 extensive and convenient barracks were built for infantry; which, with later additions, will contain 1000 men: and a large building has been since erected, for 400 cavalry. Windsor contains many handsome buildings; but its chief ornament is its castle, which owes its origin to William the Conqueror. Windsor castle is most beautifully situated on the summit of a hill, whose base towards the north is laved by the waters of the Thames. The prospects to the east, west, and north, are extensive and beautiful. On the south, the view is bounded by the wild and picturesque scenery of the forest. On the declivity of the hill on which the castle is built, is a terrace, faced with a rampart of free-stone, being 1870 feet long. Adjoining this walk is a gate leading into the little park, which is four miles in circumference, and surrounded by a brick wall. The Great park to the south of the town, is much more extensive, and is laid out on a plan for promoting every recreation which the most luxuriant plantations of wood, and extensive lakes of water, can afford. The castle is divided into two courts or wards, with a large round tower or keep between them, the whole occupying about 12 acres of land, and having many batteries and towers for its defence. The chapel of St George was erected by Edward III. on the site of a smaller structure, built by Henry I., and dedicated to Edward the Confessor. The origin of its magnificence, however, may be attributed to Edward IV., by whom it was very considerably enlarged, and rendered one of the most beautiful structures of that era. In the reigns of Henry VII. and his successor, it underwent several alterations; but it is indebted for the improved and highly elegant state in which it now appears, to the taste and munificence of George III., who expended nearly £20,000 in its repairs and embellishments. It may now be considered as the most complete and elegant specimen of the florid Gothic in the kingdom. Under St George's chapel are the vaults in which are deposited the remains of many of the successive monarchs of this kingdom, and of the members of their families. Edward I. constituted the town a free borough. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 7103. 20 miles E. by N. of Reading, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ W. by S. of London.

WINDSOR, one of the principal towns of Nova Scotia, is agreeably situated at the junction of the rivers, Avon and St Croix, in Hants county, 25 miles N.W. of Halifax. It contains about 130 houses, which are neatly built, and surrounded by orchards. The university, founded by royal charter in 1802, is finely seated on an eminence about a mile dis-

tant. The influx of the tide renders Windsor a port whence packets sail to various places.

WINDSOR, a to. of New South Wales, formerly called the Green hills, near the confluence of the South Creek with the river Hawkesbury, which is here navigable. It stands on a hill 100 feet above the level of the river, at low water.

WINDSOR, a co. of the United States, in the east of Vermont.—2d, A post to. and capital of that county, on the Connecticut, 112 miles N.W. of Boston.—3d, A to. of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the Connecticut, 3 miles N. of Hartford.—4th, A to. of Berkshire county, Massachusetts.—5th, Also a township in Berks county, Pennsylvania.—6th, In York county, Pennsylvania.—7th, In Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.—8th, A to. of North Carolina, 23 miles S.W. of Edenton.

WINDSOR, EAST, a to. in Middlesex county, New Jersey.—2d, In Connecticut, on the east side of the Connecticut, opposite Windsor.

WINDSOR FOREST, a tract of land in the east of Berkshire, 50 miles in circumference. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hill and dale, woods, lawns, and delightful villas.

WINDSOR, OLD, a small vil. of England, in Berkshire, on the Thames, to the south-east of the town of Windsor.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, in opposition to Leeward. These islands, in the West Indies, extend from Martinico to Tobago.

WINDWARD PASSAGE, a name given to a course from the south-east angle of the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, and extending from 160 leagues to the north side of Crooked Island, in the Bahamas.

WINEBAGO RIVER, a river of America, which runs into Green Bay, in Lake Michigan.

WINEDEN, a to. of Germany, 12 miles E.N. E. of Stutgard. Pop. 2500.

WINFARTHING, a pa. of England, county Norfolk. Pop. 703.

WINFRITH NEWBURGH, a pa. of England, in Dorsetshire. Pop. 891.

WINGFIELD, a vil. and pa. of England, in Suffolk. The church is built of various coloured flints and stones. Pop. 668.

WINGFIELD, NORTH, a pa. of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 1691.

WINGFIELD, SOUTH, a pa. of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 1091.

WINGHAM, a vil. and pa. of England, in Kent, near the Stour. Pop. 1115. 62 miles E. by S. of London.

WINKLEY, a pa. in Devonshire. Pop. 1596.

WINLATON, a to. in Durham. Pop. 3951.

WINNIKI, a vil. of Austrian Poland, to the south of Lemberg. Pop. 2300.

WINNINGE, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Lune.

WINNIPEG, a lake in Canada, N.W. of Lake Superior, 217 miles long, and 100 broad.

WINNIPEG, a river which runs into the lake of the same name.

WINNIPSEOGEE, a lake of the United States, in Strafford county, New Hampshire.—Also a river in New Hampshire, which runs into the Merrimack.

WINNOW, a pa. in Cornwall. Pop. 1048.

WINNSBOROUGH, the capital of Fairfield county, South Carolina, with a seminary called Mount Zion College, 30 miles N.W. of Columbia.

WINSCHOTTEN, a small but fortified to. of the Netherlands. Pop. 2700.

WINSCOMBE, a pa. of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 1526.

WINSEN AM DER ALLER, a to. of Hanover, on the Aller, 6 miles below Zell.

WINSEN AM DER LUNE, a to. of Hanover, on the Lune, near its influx with the Ilmenau, 15 miles W.N.W. of Lunenburg.

WINSFORD, a vil. in Cheshire, on the Weaver, 4 miles N.W. of Middlewich.

WINSHAM, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 932.

WINSLOW, a m. t. and pa. of England, county of Buckingham. The church is a large pile of building, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a square tower, embattled at the west end. Pop. 1290. 50 miles W.N.W. of London.

WINSTANLEY, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 731.

WINSTEAD, a vil. of the United States, Litchfield, county, Connecticut.

WINSTER, a m. t. of England, in Derbyshire. Pop. 962, 27 miles N.W. of Derby.

WINSTER, a river of England, in Lancashire, which runs into the Ken.

WINTERBOURN, a hamlet of England, in Berkshire.—The name of various parishes.

WINTERTHUR, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Zurich. Pop. 3300. 21 miles N.W. of Constantine.

WINTERTON, a pa. of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 1295.—Also a pa. in Norfolk. Pop. 631.

WINTHROP, a post to. of the United States, in Kennebeck county, Maine.

WINTZENHEIM, a to. of France, department of the Upper Rhine. Pop. 2200.

WINWICK, a to. in Lancashire. Pop. 603.

WIPPER, a river of the Prussian states, in Pomerania, which falls into the Baltic.

WIPPERFURT, a to. of the Prussian province of Cleves and Berg, on the Wipper, 22 miles E.N.E. of Cologne. Pop. 480.

WIRKSWORTH, a m. t. of England, Derbyshire, principally supported by working the lead mines. The church of St Mary is a Gothic structure of the 14th century. Pop. 4082. 13 miles N.N.W. of Derby.

WIRTEMBERG. See WURTEMBERG.

WISBADEN. See WIESBADEN.

WISBEACH, a m. t. of England, county of Cambridge, and Isle of Ely, among the fens on the river Ouse (or Wis) which meanders through it, and falls into the sea at the dis-

stance of eight miles. The church is a spacious fabric; and the tower is generally supposed to have been erected in the year 1111. Pop. 7253. 42 miles N.N.W. of Cambridge.

WISBOROUGH GREEN, a pa. of England, in Sussex. Pop. 1782.

WISBY, a seaport and old staple to. of Sweden, island of Gotthland. Pop. 3800.

WISCASSET, a post to. and port of entry of the United States, Lincoln county, Maine. 160 miles N.E. of Boston.

WISCHAU, a to. of Moravia, 18 miles E. by N. of Brunn. Pop. 2600.

WISCONSIN, a vast tract erected into a territory of the North American Union in the year 1836. It stretches from Lakes Michigan and Superior, to the Missouri and White Earth Rivers, and from the northern frontier of the Missouri and Illinois to the boundary between the American and British possessions. It is 580 miles from north to south, and varies from 300 to 600 in breadth, with an area of 275,000 square miles. Although there are many marshy and barren tracts, yet the rapidity with which this region has been filling with settlers, is a proof that it contains much land of a superior quality. Pop. in 1840, 30,954.

WISMAR, a seaport of Germany, grand duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Baltic. It has manufactures of woollens and linens; exports grain; and has several ships engaged in the whale fishery. Pop. 10,070. 80 miles E. of Lubeck.

WISSENBURG, an ancient and strong to. of France, department of the Lower Rhine, on the Lauter. The lines of Wissembourg were taken in 1793 by the Austrians, and retaken the same year by the French. Pop. 5700.

WISSOWITZ, a to. of Moravia, 50 miles E. of Brunn. Pop. 2500.

WISTANSTON, a pa. in Salop. Pop. 989.

WISTON, a pa., Pembrokeshire. Pop. 745.

WISTON and ROBERTON, a pa. of Scotland, in Lanarkshire. Pop. 940.

WISTOW, a pa. in W. R. Y. Pop. 665.

WISWELL, a to. in Lancashire. Pop. 724.

WITGENSTEIN, a co. in the Prussian states, adjoining the west part of the province of Upper Hesse. Area, 200 square miles. Pop. 15,000.

WITHAM, a pleasant m. t. of England, in Essex, on a branch of the Blackwater. The church, situated at Chipping Hill, about a mile from the town, is a neat Gothic structure. *Pop. 2735. 37½ miles N.E. by E. of London.

WITHAM, a considerable river of England, in the county of Lincoln. It passes the town of Grantham; and, after various windings, continues in a south-easterly direction to Boston, and falls into the sea at a place called Boston Deep.

WITHERIDGE, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1263.

WITHINGTON, a pa. of England, in Glou-

cestershire. Pop. 743. Also a pa. in Herefordshire. Pop. 723.

WITHNELL, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1251.

WYTHCOMBE RAWLEIGH, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 1063.

WYTHAM, a pa. of Sussex. Pop. 1610.

WITLEY, a vil. and pa. of England, in the county of Surrey.

WITNEY, a m. t. of England, in Oxfordshire, on the river Windrush, noted for its manufactory of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens. In the reign of Queen Anne, the blanket weavers were incorporated. They have a hall, in which they regulate all matters respecting the measure, mark, and quality of their staple commodity. The town-house is a handsome modern building of stone. It has a free school, and a charity school. Witney church is a large and handsome building. Pop. 3190. 11½ miles W.N.W. of Oxford.

WITTENBERG, a city of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg, on the Elbe, over which is a wooden bridge 1000 feet in length. It is situated on a level and sandy spot, which, since the shady walks around the town were cut down by the French for the purpose of defence, in 1813, presents little variety or interest. It has some linen manufactories. Wittenberg is endeared to the Protestants of Germany as the cradle of the reformed religion, where Luther first preached, and where he and Melancthon were buried. In 1821, a monumental colossal statue of Luther was erected in Wittenberg, with great solemnity. Pop. 6500. 69 miles N.N.W. of Dresden.

WITTENHALL, a township of England, in Staffordshire.

WITTERING, WEST, a pa. of England, in Sussex. Pop. 606.

WITTERSHAM, a pa. in Kent. Pop. 919.

WITTINGAU, a to. of Bohemia, 74 miles S. by E. of Prague. Pop. 2800.

WITTON, a to. in Lancashire. Pop. 1047.

WITTSTOCK, a to. of Prussia, on the Dosse, 56 miles N.W. of Berlin. Pop. 3800.

WITZENHAUSEN, a to. of Germany, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Pop. 2300.

WIVELISCOMBE, a m. t. of England, in Somersetshire. It was once considerable, but has nearly disappeared by the rivalry of the northern counties. Pop. 3047. 11 miles W. of Taunton.

WIVENHOE, a vil. and pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 1714.

WIX, or WICKS, a pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 832.

WIZE, a river of England, in Cumberland, which runs into the Waver at Holme.

WOAHOO, or OAHOO, one of the Sandwich islands. Pop. 60,000. Lat. of the anchoring place, 21. 43. N. Long. 202. 9. E.

WOBURN, a m. t. of England, county of Bedford. The church furnishes a whimsical

instance of capricious taste. The munificence of the Russels has been of singular benefit to this town. It has a free school, a charity school, and 12 alms-houses. The chief business of the poor is straw-hat and lace making. Pop. 1827. 14 miles S.W. by S. of Bedford. About a mile from the town is Woburn Abbey, the splendid seat of the Duke of Bedford.

WODCHESTER, a pa. of England, in Gloucestershire. Pop. 885.

WOERDEN, a to. of the Netherlands, on the Old Rhine. Pop. 2700. 15 miles S. of Amsterdam.

WOKEY, or OKY, a vil. and pa. of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 1040.

WOKING, a pa. in Surrey. Pop. 1975.

WOKINGHAM, or OAKINGHAM, a to. of England, county of Berks, in the precincts of Windsor Forest. The market-house is an ancient building. The church is a large and handsome edifice. Wokingham has a good free school, and various charity schools; also an hospital. Pop. 2692. 7 miles E.S.E. of Reading.

WOLF ISLAND, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia.—2d, An island near the east coast of Labrador.—3d, An island in the gulf of St Lawrence.

WOLF ISLAND, or GRAND ISLE, an island of North America, in Lake Ontario, which fronts the harbour of Kingston, 20 miles long, and six broad.

WOLF RIVER, a tributary of the Missouri, in the United States.—2d, A river of Mississippi, which runs south into the gulf of Mexico.

WOLFENBUTTEL, or BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTEL, an independent duchy of Germany, composed of several scattered territories in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and Westphalia. It contains 1615 square miles, and 220,000 inhabitants.

WOLFENBUTTEL, a city of Germany, and the capital of the principality of the same name, on the Oker, 37 miles E.S.E. of Hanover. It was formerly the residence of the ruling family, but the palace is converted into a manufactory. Fabrics of linen, silk, and leather, are carried on. There is a public library with more than 200,000 volumes. Pop. 8300.

WOLFHAGEN, a walled to. of Germany, in Hesse Cassel, on the Erpe. Pop. 2100.

WOLFORDISWORTHY, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 840.

WOLGA, a river of Russia, which has the longest course, and, with the exception of the Danube, the largest volume of water, of any river in Europe. It rises among the Valdai mountains, in lat. 57. N., and takes a direction in general to the eastward, but with many windings, until reaching the city of Kazan. Below Kazan it receives the Kama, and flowing southward, it approaches the Caspian, after separating into a greater number of

branches than the Nile or the Danube, and discharges itself into that sea near Astracan. Its course is computed at 2700 miles.

WOLGAST, a seaport of Pomerania, on the Peene, 4 miles from the Baltic. Pop. 4000.

WOLLASTON, a pa. of England, in North Hampshire. Pop. 973.

WOLLIN, the chief to. of an island of this name, in Pomerania, on the Diwenow, 28 miles N. of Stettin. Pop. 2300.

WOLLSTEIN, a to. of Prussian Poland, 14 miles W.S.W. of Posen. Pop. 2000.

WOLMERSTADT, a to. of Prussian Saxony, on the Ohre. Pop. 2300.

WOLSHINGHAM, a to. and pa. of England, in the co. of Durham, on the Wear. Pop. 2239.

WOLSTANTON, a to. of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 1083.

WOLSTON, a pa., Warwickshire. Pop. 968.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a m. t. of England, co. of Stafford. The chief trade of the town depends on the mines of coal and iron which are worked in the vicinity. From them are fabricated vast quantities of domestic fire-irons, tinned and japanned iron wares, heavy cast and wrought iron articles, agricultural implements, locks and keys, and various other commodities. The buildings are tolerably good, of brick and tile, but have a sombre appearance, and the streets are narrow and dirty. There are four churches. The collegiate church is a spacious cruciform structure, with a handsome tower rising from the centre. The town has a free school and two charity schools; also an hospital, a work-house, and a valuable medical dispensary. Wolverhampton is a place of great antiquity. By the Reform Act, it obtained the right of returning two members to Parliament. Two canals, the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Grand Trunk, and the Birmingham canal, pass in this immediate vicinity. Pop. 24,732. 16 miles S. of Stafford.

WOLVERLEY, a township of England, in Worcestershire. Pop. 1840.

WOLVEY, a vil. and pa. of England, in Warwickshire. Pop. 935.

WOMBODON, a vil. of England, in Somersetshire, 1½ mile from Bridgewater.

WOMBOURNE, a pa. of England, Staffordshire. Pop. 1647.

WOMBRIDGE, a pa. in Salop. Pop. 1855.

WOMBWELL, a to. in W. R. Y. Pop. 836.

WOMERSLEY, a pa. in W. R. Y. Pop. 843.

WONSEL, a vil. of North Brabant. Pop. 2200.

WONERSH, a pa. in Surrey. Pop. 1069.

WONSTON, a pa. of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 740.

WOODBURN, a pa. in Bucks. Pop. 1927.

WOOD, a co. of the United States, in the north-west part of Virginia.

WOOD CREEK, two rivers of the United States, in New York, which join, the one Lake Champlain, the other Oneida lake.

WOOD DITTON a pa. of England, in Cambridgeshire. Pop. 888.

WOODBERRY, a township of the United States, in Pennsylvania.

WOODBOROUGH, a pa. of England, in Nottinghamshire. Pop. 774.

WOODBIDGE, a m. t. of England, co. of Suffolk, on the navigable river Deben. The streets are narrow, but they contain many good houses, and are tolerably well paved. The market-place is clean and well built: in the middle of it is an ancient shire-hall; and under the court-house is the market-hall. The church, a spacious and noble structure, is conjectured to have been built in the reign of Edward III. It consists of a nave and two aisles, the roofs of which are supported by ten beautiful Gothic pillars, and four demi ones. It has a large quadrangular tower, 108 feet high, which forms a conspicuous object at sea. Here are also Independent, Baptist, Methodist, and Quakers' meetinghouses; a grammar-school, and two alms-houses. It has a considerable traffic, and a dock for building vessels, with convenient wharfs and quays; to which the river Deben brings vessels of 100 tons burden. A large corn market is held on Wednesday. Pop. 4769. $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E.N.E. of Ipswich.

WOODBIDGE, a post township and vil. of the United States, in Middlesex county, New Jersey.

WOODBURY, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1673.

WOODBURY, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 9 miles S. of Philadelphia.

WOODCHESTER, a vil. and pa. of England, Gloucestershire. It has manufactures of fine broad cloth; but the trade is on the decline. Pop. 885.

WOODCHURCH, a pa. in Cheshire. Pop. 929. Also a pa. in Kent. Pop. 1187.

WOODCOT, the name of several townships and parishes in England.

WOODFORD, the name of several parishes and townships in England.

WOODFORD, a county of the United States, in Kentucky.

WOODHAM FERRIS, a pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 826.

WOODHAVEN, a small vil. of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the Tay, opposite to Dundee.

WOODHAY, EAST, a pa. of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 1269.

WOODHORN, a pa. of England, in Northumberland. Pop. 1416.

WOODNESBOROUGH, a pa., Kent. Pop. 822.

WOODS, LAKE OF, the most northerly lake in the territory of the United States.

WOODSIDE QUARTER, a to. of England, in Cumberland. Pop. 750.

WOODSTOCK, a borough and m. t. of England, in Oxfordshire. The town-hall is a handsome stone building. The church is a handsome structure. It has a grammar-school, and several alms-houses. Woodstock

has two manufactures, those of polished steel and gloves; the former much decayed. It returns one member to Parliament. Pop. 1380. 8 miles N.N.W. of Oxford.

WOODSTOCK, a post town of the United States, Windsor county, Vermont. Pop. in 1830, 3044.

WOODVILLE, a post vil. of the United States, in Warren county, Tennessee.—2d, A post vil. of Hanover county, Virginia.—3d, A post to. and capital of Wilkinson county, Mississippi.

WOOKEY, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 1100.

WOOLASTONE, a pa. of England, Gloucestershire. Pop. 880.

WOOLDALE, a to. in W. R. Y. Pop. 3993.

WOOLER, a m. t. of England, in Northumberland, on Wooler water, near the Cheviot hills. It has a parish church, and chapels for the Presbyterians, Relief, Burghers, Baptists, and Catholics. Here are the ruins of a very old tower or castle. Pop. 1926. 45 miles N.N.W. of Newcastle.

WOOLHOPE, a pa. of England, in Herefordshire. Pop. 880.

WOOLLAS WITH NEWPORT, a to. of England, in Monmouthshire. Pop. 7062.

WOOLPIT, a vil. and pa. of England, in Suffolk, 79 miles N.E. of London. Pop. 880.

WOOLSTHORPE, a pa. of England, in Lincolnshire. Pop. 650.

WOOLTON, LITTLE, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 734.

WOOLTON, MUCH, a pa. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1344.

WOOLWICH, a m. t. of England, county of Kent, situated on the southern bank of the river Thames, 8 miles E. of London. This place, like Deptford, was originally only a small village, inhabited by fishermen; and, like that also, owes its consequence to the establishment of a royal dock, in the reign of Henry VIII. Since that era, it has gradually attained to its present size; but its progress has been more particularly rapid during the past century, in consequence of the establishment of the arsenal, and the augmentation of the royal artillery, who have their headquarters here. The church is a spacious building of brick, and consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a plain square tower. The dockyard includes about five furlongs in length by one in breadth; within which space there are two dry docks, five slips, three mast-ponds, a mould-loft, store-houses of various descriptions, mast-houses, sheds for timber, dwellings for the various officers, and a very complete smithery. Between the dockyard and the royal arsenal is an extensive building, about 400 yards in length, including a ropewalk. The military and civil branches of the office of ordnance, have been established at Woolwich since the accession of George I. The original foundery which government possessed for brass ordnance, was in Upper Moorfields, London; but an accident having happened on recasting some of the guns taken

by Marlborough, of which a Swiss of the name of Schalek gave warning beforehand, he was offered a commission to make choice of any spot within 12 miles of London, for the erection of a new foundry, and also to be superintendent of the whole concern. He fixed on the Warren at Woolwich, as the most eligible situation. This arsenal is the great national depot for every species of ordnance, both military and naval; and the immense quantity of guns which it contains presents an imposing and interesting spectacle. In other parts of this vast depot are extensive stores of gun carriages, military waggons, and every thing which appertains to the department of the ordnance. The arsenal includes nearly 60 acres, and contains various piles of brick building, amongst the oldest of which are the foundry, and the late military academy. In the former are three furnaces, and a machine for boring cannon; the largest furnace will melt about 17 tons of metal at one time. In another quadrangular range of building, at a short distance from the foundry, are two other boring machines, and various workshops, where the ordnance, after being proved, are properly finished for service. Nearly adjoining to the foundry is the laboratory, where fire-works and cartridges, for the use of the navy and army, are made up; and bombs, carcasses, grenades, &c. charged. The other structures in the arsenal consist of storehouses and offices of various descriptions, together with numerous workshops, and a separate establishment for the making of Congreve's rockets. On Woolwich common is situated the royal military academy, which was instituted about the year 1719, but not finally arranged till 1741. The building is in the castellated form, and consists, in front, of a centre and two wings, united by corridors, with a range of building behind, containing the hall, servants' offices, &c. At Woolwich there are spacious barracks for the accommodation of the officers and privates of the regiment of artillery, which, during the last war, consisted of nearly 17,000 men, including the horse brigade, but is now reduced to about 7000. On the east side of the barracks, on the descent leading to the arsenal, is the ordnance hospital, which is an extensive edifice, calculated to accommodate about 700 men. Several detached buildings for the use of the artillery, have also been raised on different parts of the common. On the west side of the town there are also barracks, and a handsome hospital, erected for the fourth division of marines, who have their head-quarters here. Pop. 17,661.

WOOSTER, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Wayne county, Ohio, on the Killbuck. 45 miles S. of Lake Erie.

WOOTON, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire. Pop. 804.

WOOTON, a pa. of England, in Oxfordshire,

Pop. 1060.—Also a pa. in Bedfordshire, Pop. 1051.

WOOTON, a to. of England, in North Hampshire. Pop. 643.

WOOTON-BASSET, an ancient bo. and m. t. of England, in Wiltshire. It sends two representatives to parliament. Pop. 1896. 89 miles W. of London.

WOOTON-UNDER-EDGE, an ancient m. t. in Gloucestershire, inhabited principally by clothiers. It is delightfully situated at the foot of the western branch of the Cotswold hills, at the distance of 20 miles S.S.W. of Gloucester, 19 N.E. of Bristol, and 108 W.N.W. of London. Pop. 5482.

WOOTON, ST LAWRENCE, a pa. of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 847.

WOOTON WAVEN, a pa. of England, in Warwickshire. Pop. 2271.

WORCESTER, a county of England, nearly in the centre of the kingdom. It is bounded N. by Staffordshire and Shropshire, S. by Gloucestershire, and E. by Warwickshire. Its figure is very irregular. It may be stated as about 30 miles in length and 24 in breadth, and to be 723 square miles in extent. The general aspect of the country is rich and beautiful, and the air is pure and mild. The soil consists chiefly of rich loamy sand, in those districts immediately north of Worcester, mixed with a small proportion of gravel; there is also some very light sand, with a few spots of clay, and some of peat earth, towards the north-west. In the eastern district, indeed, the soil is in general a strong clay; but the waste land, which at one time was very considerable, was principally of deep, black, peat earth. In other parts the soil is red marl, and partly strong clay, with some sandy loam. The sandy loam consists of limestone. As to the mineralogy of this county, little can be said. There is no scarcity of clay fit for brick, nor of limestone in the hills. Some coal is raised in the north-western district. Freestone fit for building is found in different parts. In Cleve Prior parish are quarries of very good stone, fit for barn floors and other uses; some of it bears a fine polish like Derbyshire marble, and not inferior to it. At Droitwich there are most productive salt-pits, which are worked to a great extent. There are mineral wells at Malvern; also several useful chalybeates in Kidderminster parish. The canals in this county are, 1st, The Trent and Severn, or, as it is more commonly called, the Stourport canal; 2d, The Droitwich canal; 3d, The Worcester and Birmingham canal; 4th, The Dudley Extension Canal; 5th, The Leominster canal, near Tenbury. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Avon, Stour, and Teme. The commerce and manufactures are very considerable. It exports great quantities of hops, fruit, cider, and perry. It also exports a considerable surplus of its own manufactures, in the article of Kidderminster goods, Wor-

cester gloves, in china and glass-ware, and in nails, and the smaller articles of iron-work, as well as barred and sheet-iron, for the northern parts. The county is represented in parliament by four members, two being for the southern division, and two for the western. Pop. 211,356.

WORCESTER, the capital of the above county, and one of the most ancient cities in England, agreeably situated in a beautiful vale on the eastern banks of the Severn. Being an ancient fortified place, this city had a very strong wall, of which some remains may yet be seen. The streets are in general broad, so as to admit a free circulation of air. The cathedral is a noble specimen of Gothic simplicity; the outside is extremely plain, and devoid of all laboured ornaments. Its beauty consists in its height, space, and the lightness of its architecture. The cathedral was first erected by Ethelred, king of Mercia, in 680, when it was a convent of secular priests. Having been several times burned down, it was, in the presence of Henry III. and of many bishops, abbots, and nobles, solemnly consecrated in 1218. After this, a general repair took place, and a complete new front was given to it. It suffered considerable damage during the civil war in the seventeenth century. It is still, however, an object of great interest to the man of taste. Its form is that usual one of a double cross, displaying the grand features of the Gothic style, which consist in extent and strength, and to which we may add the solemnity of the high pointed arch, and the beauty of diminutive ornament. The proportions of the exterior are on a grand scale; it is in length 410 feet; in breadth 78; and in height 68; and the tower, which rises from the centre of the cross aisle to the altitude of 200 feet, is ornamented at the corners by four lofty pinnacles, and with elegant battlements of light open work. The bishop's palace occupies a commanding situation, on the banks of the Severn. Of the castle which once stood in this vicinity, there are scarcely any remains. This city suffered much during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; but the most remarkable event here was the battle between the English army, under Cromwell, and the Scotch in the cause of Charles II. in 1651. Of the parish churches, there are nine within the walls, and two without. St Andrew's church is remarkable on account of its lofty spire considered as one of the most perfect in form and construction of any in the kingdom. All Saints church, rebuilt in 1742, is a handsome edifice, in the modern style. St Martin's church is a modern brick building, with a stone foundation. St Nicholas church is neat and commodious in the inside; and its style of architecture, executed in stone, very pleasing. St Clement's church stood on the eastern side of the Severn, until 1823, when from its ruinous condition it was

taken down, and a neat church erected and consecrated, on the west side of the river, more convenient to the parishioners. Of the other public buildings, the guildhall is a handsome structure, finished in 1723. The county jail, was erected in 1814, on the Howard plan, consisting of a central house for the jailer, with four wings spreading from the centre, yet detached and airy. The county hall is a fine structure. The city jail, an ancient building, situated in Friar Street, was taken down in 1824 and a new one erected on its site. A house of industry was erected on the eastern side of the city in 1794. Here are an infirmary, and various hospitals, charity schools, and alms-houses. Worcester has a hop market, the most considerable in the kingdom. In past times this city had some trade in making woollen cloths and carpets; but that business has departed, and now the chief manufacturing employment is the making of leather gloves. The city sends two members to parliament. Pop. 18,610. 112 miles N. by W. of London.

WORCESTER, a co. of the United States, in Massachusetts.—2d, In Maryland.—3d, The capital of Worcester county, Massachusetts. 40 miles W. by S. of Boston.

WORFIELD, a pa. in Salop. Pop. 1676.

WORKINGTON, a seaport and m. t. of England, in Cumberland, near where the Derwent falls into the ocean. Many of the streets are narrow and irregular; but some are elegant and neat. The coal trade to Ireland is its chief support. A few vessels are, however, employed in the Baltic trade. There are some works for refining salt, and a considerable salmon fishery. The parish church is a handsome structure, with a tower or steeple in the Gothic style. Here is a small but neat assembly-room, and a playhouse. A little above Workington are those large works called Seaton iron-works. Pop. 7196. 34 miles S.W. by W. of Carlisle.

WORKSOP, a m. t. of England, in Nottinghamshire. It had formerly a priory, of which the ancient church is still in existence. Pop. 5566. 26½ miles N. of Nottingham.

WORLE, a pa., Somersetshire. Pop. 770.

WORLINGWORTH, a pa., Suffolk. Pop. 729.

WORMDIT, or ORMETA, a to. of East Prussia, on the Drevenz. Pop. 2300.

WORMHOUT, a to. of French Flanders. Pop. 3600. 45 miles N.W. of Douay.

WORMS, an ancient city of Germany, upon the Rhine, in the principality of Hesse Darmstadt. The streets are dark and narrow. The cathedral is a ponderous Gothic building, with dismantled walls. The public buildings are the mint, the town house, in which Luther appeared before the diet in 1521, and the new church. Pop. 8100. 25 miles S. of Mentz.

WORPLESDON, a pa., Surrey. Pop. 1360.

WORRINGTON, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 661.

WORSLEY, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 7839.

WORSTEAD, a to. of England, county of Norfolk. Pop. 830.

WORSTHORN, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 798.

WORTH, a pa. in Sussex. Pop. 1859.

WORTHAM, a pa. in Suffolk. Pop. 1016.

WORTHEN, a pa. in Salop. Pop. 2668.

WORTHENBURY, a pa., Flint. Pop. 623.

WORTHING, a to. of England, in Sussex. It stands on the sea-shore, in the parish of Broadwater, and having been much frequented for sea-bathing, since the beginning of this century, has risen from the condition of a fishing hamlet, to that of an elegant well built town. Pop. 4576. 59 miles from London.

WORTLEY, a hamlet of England, in Gloucestershire.—2d, A township of Yorkshire, 3 miles S.W. of Leeds. Pop. 5944.

WORTON, a hamlet of England, in the parish of Isleworth, Middlesex.

WOTTON, a pa. in Surrey. Pop. 651.

Wow, a fortified to. of Hindostan, province of Gujerat. It contained in 1809, 5000 houses; in 1820, from the incessant ravages to which it had been exposed, only 500. Lat. 24. 11. N. Long. 71. 23. E.

WRAGBY, a m. t. of England, in Lincolnshire, 11 miles E. of Lincoln. Pop. 601.

WRAGBY, a pa. in W. R. Y. Pop. 756.

WRANGLE, a pa., Lincolnshire. Pop. 1030.

WRATH, CAPE, the north-west corner of the mainland of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. A lighthouse, 50 feet high, was erected in 1828, on this cape. Lat. 58. 40. N. Long. 4. 58. W.

WRAXHALL, a pa. in England, Somersetshire. Pop. 802.

WRAY, a to., Lancashire. Pop. 586.

WREKIN, a river of England, in Lancashire, which falls into the Stour.

WRENBURY, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 903.

WRENTHAM, a post township of the United States, Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

WREXHAM, a m. t. of Wales, in Denbighshire, finely situated on a rising ground. The streets, crossing each other at right angles, are spacious, and the buildings in general good. The church surpasses many of the cathedrals of the kingdom in elegance and beauty. Wrexham has a neat town hall, and a well endowed free school. Flannels are made here; and in the vicinity are considerable iron works. Pop. 5484.

WREXHAM, a pa. of Wales, in Denbighshire. Pop. 11,515.

WRIEZEN, a to. of Prussia, on the Oder, 37 miles E. by N. of Berlin. Pop. 3200.

WRIGHT, a to. of Canada, on the left bank of the Ottawa, immediately opposite to the Rideau Canal.

WRIGHT, a to. of Virginia, 44 miles W. of Richmond.

WRIGHT'S TOWN, a to. of Pennsylvania, 24 miles N. of Easton.

WRIGHTINGTON, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 1601.

WRINGTON, a m. t. of England, county of Somerset, among the Mendip hills. The streets are irregularly built, and most of the houses are thatched. The church is a stately building; and its tower, 140 feet high, is one of the finest in the kingdom. Here is a free school, for six boys and as many girls. Pop. 1540. 12 miles S. of Bristol.

WRITTLE, a pa. in Essex. Pop. 2348.

WROCKWARDINE, a pa. in Shropshire. Pop. 2528.

WROTHAM, a to. in Kent, with a market on Tuesday. The church is spacious and well built. 11 miles W.N.W. of Maidstone. Pop. of parish, 2469.

WROUGHTON, a pa. in Wilts. Pop. 1545.

WROXETER, a vil. in Salop, at the union of the Torn and Severn, by Antoninus called Uriconium, by Ptolemy Viriconium, by the Welsh and Britons Caer Vruagh, and by the Saxons Wrekenceaster. Traces of an ancient bridge over the Severn are yet visible. Many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found here. 5 miles S.E. of Shrewsbury. Pop. of parish 636.

WROXTON, a pa., Oxfordshire. Pop. 780.

WUERDALE and WARDLE, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 6754.

WULFRATH, a to. of Prussian Westphalia. Pop., with its parish, 4800.

WUNNEBERG, a to. of Westphalia, 14 miles S. of Paderborn.

WUNSCHELBURG, a to. of Silesia, 10 miles W.N.W. of Glatz.

WUNSIEDEL, a to. of Bavaria, on the Roß-lau. Near it are mines of copper and iron, and quarries of marble. 34 miles E. of Bay-reuth.

WURM, the name of three rivers in Germany, which join the Ammer, the Neckar, and the Roer.

WURTEMBERG, a state in the south-west of Germany, between lat. 45. 36. and 49. 45. N., and long. 8. 9. and 10. 30. E., which, since 1806, has born the title of kingdom. It forms part of the old circle of Suabia, having Bavaria on the E., and the long narrow territory of Baden on the W. Area, 7628 square miles. Its territorial division is into the four circles of the Jaxt, the Neckar, the Black Forest, and the Danube. These are further divided into 12 small counties, each of which is subdivided in bailiwicks. The capital is Stutgard. It is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there are many mountains and woods. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of wine. There are extensive iron mines at five different places, and some valuable mineral springs; also saline springs, from whence large quantities of culinary salt are produced. The chief manufactory of Wurtemberg is that of linen; and its chief commerce consists in the exchange of its commodities with the adjoining states. The principal rivers are the Danube and Neckar; the

Enz, Muhr, Kocker, Jaxt, and Tauber. The king of Wurtemberg is a member of the Germanic confederation, and holds the sixth place in the diet. The executive power, by the new constitution agreed on in 1819, is vested in the monarch, controlled by a representative body. The prevailing religion is the Protestant, the Lutherans and Calvinists being united under the name of the Evangelical Church. There are many Roman Catholics and sectaries. All Christian sects enjoy the same rights. As respects education, no state in Germany has, for its population, more means of acquiring learning. The revenue of the kingdom is £806,000; and the debt £200,000. The pop. in the end of 1835 was 1,611,799; and is now (1842) probably about two millions.

WURZACH, a to. of Bavaria, on the Aitlach, 28 miles S.W. of Ulm.

WURZBURG, a city of Bavaria, situated on the Maine, by which it is divided into two parts, joined by an elegant bridge. The Maine is here a large and noble stream, presenting with its boats and barges, an animated picture. On the left bank is a hill, with a castle, formerly the episcopal residence, now a citadel. The town itself is still surrounded with a mound and moat. It is indifferently built, having no regular streets, and hardly any stone buildings, except the ducal palace and the churches. The public walks are on the open space formerly the mound or rampart. The building called the palace was formerly an episcopal, and is now a royal residence. It is of an oblong form, on the plan of the palace at Versailles, and of great extent. Next ranks the hospital, a large and regular structure. The cathedral is also large, but in an indifferent style of architecture. The churches are numerous, but none remarkable. There is a university which possesses an extensive library. Pop. 22,674. 130 miles N.N.W. of Munich.

WURZEN, a to. of Saxony, on the Mulda, 14 miles E. of Leipsic. Pop. 2400.

WUSTERHAUSEN, a to. of Prussia, 18 miles S.S.E. of Berlin. Pop. 2100.

WYAONDA, a river of the United States, in Louisiana, which joins the Mississippi.

WYBORG, a to. of European Russia. Pop. 3500. 98 miles N.W. of Petersburg.

WYBORG, a to. of Denmark, in North Jutland. Pop. 2400. 120 miles N. of Sleswick.

WYBURNBY, a pa., Cheshire. Pop. 4193.

WYCOMBE, CHIPPING or HIGH, a bo. and m. t. of England, in Buckinghamshire, pleasantly situated on a brook which falls into

the Thames. The town hall is a large brick building, supported on 34 stone pillars. The church is a handsome structure of stone. It returns two members to parliament. Pop. 6299. 31 miles S.S.E. of Buckingham.

WYCOMBE, WEST, a vil. and pa. of England, in Buckinghamshire. The village is seated under a steep eminence, partly covered with wood, whence the mausoleum, and the small tower of its beautiful but singular church, rebuilt in 1763, seem to emerge. Pop. 1901. 2½ miles N.W. by W. from High Wycombe.

WYE, a pa. and to. of England, in Kent, near the Stour, over which is a bridge. Pop. 1639.

WYE, a river of South Wales, which falls into the mouth of the Severn below Chepstow.

WYE, a river of England, in Derbyshire, which falls into the Derwent below Bakewell.

WYERSDALE, NETHER, a to. of England, in Lancashire. Pop. 770.

WYKE, REGIS, a vil. and pa. of England, in Dorsetshire. Pop. 1127.

WYKHAM, a pa. of England, in W.R.Y. Pop. 605.

WYLLAM, a township of England, in Northumberland. Pop. 887.

WYMERING, a pa. of England, in South Hampshire. Pop. 578.

WYMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a m. t. of England, in Norfolk. The town arose from the erection of a monastery here, in the year 1130. The present church consists of a nave with aisles, a large western tower, and another at the intersection of the nave with the transepts. The inhabitants are employed in various branches of weaving; in making spindles, tops, and other articles of wooden ware. Pop. 5485. 9 miles S.W. of Norwich.

WYMONDHAM, a pa. of England, in Leicestershire. Pop. 746.

WYNE GUNGA RIVER, a river of Hindostan, in Nagpoor, which falls into the Godavery.

WYOMING, a general name formerly given to a tract of country in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah, with a fort, two miles above Wilkesbarre. In 1778, this fort was taken by the British and Indians; and the greatest barbarities were practised on the garrison.

WYRARDISBURY, or WRAYSBURY, a pa. of England, in Bucks. Pop. 682.

WYRLEY, GREAT, a pa. of England, in Staffordshire. Pop. 591.

WYSAUKEN CREEK, a river of the United States, which joins the Susquehannah.

WYTHE, a co. of the United States, in the south-west part of Virginia.

X.

XABEA, a seaport to. of Spain, in Valencia, 38 miles N.E. of Alicant. Lat. 38. 40. N. Long. 0. 25. E.

XACCA, or **SACCA**, a seaport of Sicily, Val di Mazzara, with an old castle. 20 miles S.E. of Mazzara. Lat. 37. 41. N. Long. 13. 2. E.

XADRAQUE, a small to. of Spain, in Guadaluara, 60 miles E.N.E. of Madrid.

XAGUA, a seaport on the S. coast of Cuba, on a bay 5 leagues in circumference. 84 miles S.E. of Havannah. Lat. 22. 10. N. Long. 80. 45. W.

XAINTES SANTOS, three small islands to the south-east of Guadeloupe.

XALAPA, a considerable to. of Mexico, in the intendency of Vera Cruz. It stands on the southern skirts of a mountain, in a cool, beautiful climate, about half way up the table-land, being 4264 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. 13,000. 50 miles N.W. of Vera Cruz, and 80 E. of Mexico.

XALON, a considerable river of Spain. It falls into the Ebro above Saragossa.

XARAMA, or **JARAMA**, a river in the interior of Spain, which falls into the Tagus.

XATIVA, a to. of Spain, in Valencia, now more commonly called Felipe—which *see*.

XAUXA, a large and abundant river of Peru, which enters the Apurimac.

XENIA, a post to. of the United States, in Green county, Ohio. Pop. 600.

XERES DE BADAJOS, or **XERES DE LOS CABALEROS**, a to. of Spain, in Estremadura. It has manufactures of linen and leather. Pop. 8700. 90 miles N.N.W. of Seville.

XERES DE GUADIANA, a to. of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadiana, 28 miles N.E. of Ayamonte.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a to. in the south-west of Spain, in Andalusia, 16 miles N.N.E. of Cadiz. It is agreeably situated on the banks of the small river Guadalette. The

interior is neater than that of most Spanish towns. The town is surrounded with a wall, and contains a large square, a neat council-house, and four churches. The convent of the Carthusians is a magnificent building, two miles from Xeres, containing a number of beautiful paintings. Xeres is a place of great antiquity, having been known to the Romans. Here was fought, in 714, the great battle between the Moors and the Goths, by which the former were conquerors of the whole peninsula. The chief produce of this place is the white wine, known by the name of Sherry. The quantity annually produced is about 30,000 butts, of 120 gallons each, rather more than two-thirds of which are sent to Britain. Pop. 50,000.

XERICA, or **ZERICA**, a walled to. of Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 2300.

XERTIGNY, a vil. of France, department of the Vosges. Pop. 2600.

XICOCO, or **SIKOKF**, an island, the smallest of the three which compose the empire of Japan, 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth.

XIMO, or **KIUSIU**, an island of Japan, 209 miles in length, and about 150 in breadth.

XIMONSEQUI, a seaport of the south-west coast of Nippon, in Japan.

XINONA, an inland to. on the east of Spain, in Valencia, among the mountains. Pop. 5000. 15 miles in N.N.W. of Alicant.

XOCHIMILCO, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico, 6½ square leagues in extent.

XUCAR, a large river of Spain, which discharges itself into the Mediterranean.

XULI, a to. of Peru, near the west coast of Lake Titicaca, 100 miles N.N.W. La Paz.

XULLA ISLANDS, in the Eastern Seas, to the south-east of the Molucca passage.

XUXUY, or **JUJUY**, **SAN SALVADOR DE**, a city of South America, in the province of Tucuman. Pop. 3000. Lat. 23. 19. S.

Y.

Y, an arm or inlet of the Zuyder Zee, on the shore of which stands Amsterdam.

YAKOUTSK, a district of Asiatic Russia, forming one of the four into which the government of Irkoutsk is divided. The Lena traverses it through its whole extent from north to south. Supposed Pop. 100,000.

YAKOUTSK, capital of the province of the same name, on the Lena. It contains 500 or 600 houses, and 3000 inhabitants. It forms the emporium of all the furs collected in the extensive regions to the north; also of the Russian trade with Kamschatka and the west-

ern coast of America. The cold is excessive. Lat. 60. 2. N. Long. 140. 8. E.

YALDING, a pa. in Kent. Pop. 2460.

YALLAH'S BAY, a bay of the island of Jamaica, on the south coast.

YALLAH'S POINT, a cape on the coast of Jamaica, 12 miles S.E. of Kingston.

YALLAH'S RIVER, a river of Jamaica, which runs into the sea near Yallah's Point.

YALME, a river of England, in Devonshire, which enters the sea, near Plymouth.

YAMASKA, a co. of Canada, in the district of Three Rivers, on the right side of the St

Lawrence.—Also a river in the same county.

YAMYCHEFSKAIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Tomsk, and district of Biisk, to the right of the Irtysh. 200 well built houses are attached to it. Lat. 60. 12. N. Long 77. 50. E.

YANG-TSE-KIANG, a river of China, the largest in that empire, and one of the greatest in the world. It traverses the central provinces of China from west to east, and falls into the gulf of Tsongming, in the Eastern Sea.

YARACUY, a river of South America, in Venezuela. It enters the sea in the Bay of Burburata.

YARCOMBE, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 804.

YARDLEY, a vil. and pa. in Worcestershire, 7 miles S.E. of Birmingham. Pop. 2488.

YARDLEY GOBION, a hamlet of England, in Northamptonshire. Pop. 594.

YARDLEY HASTINGS, a pa. of England, in North Hampshire. Pop. 1051.

YARE, a river of England, in Norfolk, which enters the German Ocean below Yarmouth.

YARKUND, a city of Cashgar, in that part of Chinese Tartary which goes commonly by the name of Little Bucharia, on the great range of the Himalaya mountains. It has become a kind of emporium for the inland trade of Asia.—A river of the same name passes by.

YARM, or **YAURM**, a m. t. of England, in the N.R.Y. It consists of one long wide street, and stands on the river Tees, over which is a handsome bridge. It ships much corn and lead to London. The parish church is a neat modern structure. Pop. 1636. 45 miles N.N.W. of York.

YARMOUTH, a seaport and borough of England, in the county of Norfolk, at the mouth of the river Yare. The old town stands on the eastern bank of the river, and is connected with the new town, by means of a bridge. The church of St Nicholas, erected in 1123, and greatly enlarged in 1250, consists of a nave, two aisles, a transept, and had a spire 136 feet high, which was taken down in 1803, and repaired two years after. In 1716, a handsome chapel was erected. The quay of Yarmouth is considered the finest in the kingdom, having in the centre a noble promenade, planted on each side with trees. Its length, from the south gate to the bridge, is 1014 yards, beyond which it extends, for smaller vessels, 1016 yards, making a continuation of one mile and 270 yards. In many places it is 150 yards broad: and the southern part of the line is decorated with a range of handsome buildings. Yarmouth has long been much frequented as a watering-place, and furnishes every accommodation for the health, comfort, and amusement of its visitors. A neat theatre was erected in 1778. It has a commodious bathing-house on the sands. There are various other public buildings,

namely, the fisherman's hospital, of a quadrangular form, and containing 20 rooms, each intended for an old fisherman and his wife; the hospital school, for maintaining and educating 30 boys and 20 girls; also a charity school. The town hall is a handsome building, with a portico of the Tuscan order in front. The plan of the new harbour was executed under the direction of Joas Johnson, a Dutchman, who was brought from Holland to conduct the work. The extent of the haven, between the north and south piers, is 1111 yards. During the late wars, the importance of Yarmouth was greatly increased, owing to its being a grand station for the British navy; the roads affording safe anchorage for a numerous fleet. The harbour is perfectly secure against every danger. The coast is the most dangerous in Britain, and has been often the scene of melancholy shipwrecks. This place is advantageously situated for commerce, particularly to the north of Europe. Besides fishing smacks, upwards of 300 vessels belong to this port. Yarmouth was early distinguished, and still remains unrivaled, in the herring and mackarel fisheries. Grain and malt are exported to a considerable extent; and an extensive timber trade with the Baltic is carried on. A manufactory of crapes and other silk goods gives employment to 500 persons, principally women. Yarmouth Roads form the principal rendezvous for the collier trade. Yarmouth is defended by three forts; and there is also an armoury. It returns two members to Parliament. Pop. 21,448. 22 miles E. by S. of Norwich.

YARMOUTH, a small seaport of England, on the north-western part of the Isle of Wight. It has a quay, where small vessels may unload. Pop. 586. 99 miles S.W. of London.

YARMOUTH, a seaport of the United States, 20 miles S.E. of Boston.

YARMOUTH, a to. on the west coast of Nova Scotia, 35 miles W. of Shelburn.

YARPOLE, a pa., Herefordshire. Pop. 651.

YARROW, a celebrated pastoral stream of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, which joins its waters to the Ettrick, two miles above Selkirk.

YARROW, a pa., Selkirkshire. Pop. 1221.

YATE, a pa., Gloucestershire. Pop. 824.

YATELY, a pa., S. Hampshire. Pop. 1814.

YATTON, EAST and WEST, a pa. of England, in Somersetshire. Pop. 1865.

YAXLEY, a small but neat to. of England, in Huntingdonshire, near the river Nen. It has a handsome Gothic church, with a lofty spire. Barracks were erected here for French prisoners. Pop. 1140. 2 miles N.E. of Stilton.

YAYNANGHEOUM, a to. in the Burmese dominions, on the Irawaddy. Near this place are celebrated petroleum wells. Lat. 20. 28. N. Long. 94. 35. E.

YAZOO, a river in Georgia, West Territory, which enters the Mississippi.

YEADON, a to. in W.R.Y. Pop. 2761.

YEALMPTON, a pa., Devonshire. Pop. 1262.

YEARSLEY, a township of England, in Yorkshire, 6 miles S.S.W. of Helmsley.

YECLA, a to. of Spain, in Murcia, with 2200 inhabitants.

YELDHAM, GREAT, a pa. of England, in Essex. Pop. 673.

YELL, or **ZELL**, one of the most northerly of the Shetland Isles. It forms two parishes, N. and S. Yell. Pop. 3492.

YELLOW BREECHES CREEK, a tributary of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania.

YELLOW CREEK, GREAT and LITTLE, two tributary streams of the Ohio, in the United States.

YELLOW RIVER, a river of Ireland, King's county. It joins the Boyne.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER, a large river of North America, which falls into the Missouri.

YELTES, a river of Spain, in the province of Salamanca, which falls into the Douro.

YEMEN, a country of Arabia, forming the south-eastern division of that part of Asia, situated partly upon the Red Sea, and partly on the Indian Ocean. It was celebrated by the ancients, under the flattering title of the Happy Arabia. It is, however, by no means exempted from that curse of aridity under which Arabia generally suffers. The plain of the Tehama, which forms a broad belt along the whole of the coast, consists almost entirely of a waste of unproductive sand. The Djebel, or mountainous district in the interior, presents in many parts a more agreeable aspect. Its lower declivities are covered with trees and aromatic shrubs: and the mountain chains are divided by fine valleys, which being watered by numerous streams, can be advantageously cultivated. The grains chiefly raised are barley, millet, and dhourra. The coffee of Yemen has always possessed a flavour which that of no other part of the world can rival. The balm of Mecca, and the tree bearing incense, are also products of this country. The principal cities are, in the interior, Sana, the capital, and Taas; on the coast, Mocha, and Aden. Yemen is subject to a sovereign, who assumes the modest title of *imam*, or doctor, but exercises over his subjects an authority nearly absolute.

YENDON, a river of England, in Staffordshire, which falls into the Churnet.

YENESEI, or **ENESSEI**, a river of Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, Lat. 72. 20. N. Long. 82. 14. E.

YENESEISK, or **ENESEISK**, a large fortified town of Siberia, on the Yenesei. Lat. 58. 16. N. Long. 91. 50. E.

YENI GOUL, (the New Lake,) a lake of Natolia, anciently called Modra, 8 hours from Bursa, and the same distance from Isnik.

YENI-SU, the ancient Gallus, a river of Natolia, which passes through the lake of Yeni Goul.

YEN-KIANG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li, 52 miles N.N.W. of Pekin.

YENNE, a to. of Savoy, near the Rhone, supposed to be the ancient Eparma, 14 miles N.W. of Chambéry.

YEN-NGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chan-si, on the Yen, 390 miles S.W. of Pekin. Lat. 36. 44. N. Long. 108. 49. E.

YEN-PING, a city of China of the first rank, in Fokien, 820 miles S. of Pekin. Lat. 26. 40. N. Long. 117. 54. E.

YEN-TCHOU, a city of the first rank, in Shang-tung, 270 miles S. of Pekin.—Also, a city of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper, and trees that yield an excellent varnish, which, when once dry, never melts again, and will bear boiling water. 650 miles S.S.E. of Pekin. Lat. 29. 38. N. Long. 119. 14. E.

YEN-TCHING, a to. of China, in Shan-tung, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate, that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air. 45 miles S.E. of Tsi-nan.

YEOVERIN HILLS, a steep and lofty mountain range in Northumberland, W. of Wooler. On its summits and sides are several druidical remains.

YEOVERIN, a small vil. of England, Northumberland, near Wooler.

YEOVIL, a m. t. of England, in Somersetshire, on the river Yeo, or Ivel. The church is a handsome old building, of the lighter Gothic order, and consists of a nave, a chancel, north and south side aisles, and a transept. There is a well endowed free school. The market-house is an extensive open building, supported by two rows of stone pillars. The town was formerly noted for its manufacture of woollen cloth; but these have been superseded by the making of gloves, which now forms the chief occupation. Pop. 5921. 122 miles W.S.W. of London.

YESTER, or **GIFFORD**, a pa. of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Pop. 1019.

YERMA, the ancient Germa, a vil. of Natolia, with several antiquities, 26 miles S.E. of Sevrhissar.

YESCOKING CREEK, a river of N. Carolina, which enters Pamlico Sound, Lat. 35. 29. N.

YETHOLM, a vil. and pa. of Scotland, Roxburghshire, on the Bowmont water. In this parish the largest colony of gipsies in Scotland is to be found; their number being about 100. Pop. of parish, 1289.

YETMINSTER, a pa., Dorsetshire. Pop. 1099.

YEZO, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak, on the frontier of Seistan. It is a great emporium of the trade between Hindostan, Bukharia, and Persia, and is supposed to contain 24,000 houses. The chief manufacture of the place consists in silk stuffs.

YISSER, a river of Algiers, anciently called Serbetis, which enters the sea at Jinnett.

Y-LIN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, 617 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

YLO, or **HILO**, a to. of Peru, in Los Charcos, inhabited by Indians. Lat. 17. 36. S. Long. 71. 13. W.

YNG, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-si. Lat. 39. 40. N. Long. 112. 49. E.

YN-YUEI, a city of the second rank, in Yun-nan. Lat. 25. 58. N. Long. 98. 25. E.

Yochin, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, tributary of the Nith.

YOCOM CREEK, a river of Virginia, which joins the Potomac.

YONG-NIM-KIEN HOTUN, a to. of Chinese Tartary, on the E. coast of the gulf of Leao-tong, 263 miles E. of Pekin.

YONG-NGAN, a city of China, of the second rank, in Quang-si. Lat. 24. N. Long. 110. E.

YONG-NING, a city of the first rank, in Yun-nan, on the borders of Thibet. 1095 miles S.W. of Pekin. Lat. 27. 50. N. Long. 100. 24. E.—2d. A city of the second rank, in Quang-si, 977 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.—3d. A city of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou. Lat. 25. 55. N. Long. 104. 57. E.

YONG-PE, a city of the first rank, in Yun-nan. Lat. 26. 42. N. Long. 100. 34. E.

YONG-PING, a city of the first rank, in Petcheli, on a river which runs into the gulf of Leao-tong. Not far from the city is a fort named Chunhai, which is the key of the province of Leao-tong. This fort is near the beginning of the great wall, which is built, for a league together, in a boggy marsh, from the bulwark in the sea. 115 miles E. of Pekin. Lat. 39. 55. N. Long. 118. 34. E.

YONG-TCHANG, a city of China of the first rank, in Yun-nan, 270 miles S.W. of Pekin.

YONG-TCHEOU, a city of China of the first rank, in Hou-quang. 882 miles S.S.W. of Pekin.

YONGE, a township of Upper Canada, in the co. of Leeds, Johnstown district, on the left bank of the St Lawrence. Pop. 2894.

YONNE, a department in the interior of France, in the western part of Burgundy and Champagne, situated nearly halfway between Paris and the frontier of Switzerland. Its extent, equal to two of our larger counties, is about 2900 square miles. The principal river is the Yonne. The climate is temperate, and of sufficient warmth for the vine; the quantity of wine made annually exceeding 100,000 hogsheads. Its quality is in general good. Pop. 355,237.

YONNE, a considerable river of France, which has its source in the mountains of Morvan, and after a course of nearly 200 miles, falls into the Seine.

YORK, a maritime co. of England, by far the largest in the kingdom. It extends 100 miles in length from east to west, 75 in breadth from north to south, and 380 in circumference. It is bounded E. by the German Ocean; S. by the river Humber, which separates it from Lincolnshire, and by the counties of Nottingham and Derby; W. by Lancashire and Westmoreland, and a small part of Cheshire; and N. by Westmoreland and Durham. Area 5836 square miles, or 3,698,380.

acres. Pop. 1,371,359. This county is divided into three portions called ridings, designated from their positions as the East, the North, and the West, each of which returns two members to parliament. As the three ridings are distinguished by various topographical peculiarities, they are entitled to a distinct description.

The North Riding, extending in length from east to west 83 miles, and 38 in breadth from north to south, is bounded N. by the river Tees, which separates it from Durham; N.E. and E. by the German Ocean; S.E. and S. by the East Riding, the Ainsty, and the West Riding; and W. by the county of Westmoreland. It contains 1,311,187 acres, of which about one-third remain uncultivated, and the rest are distributed into enclosed lands, open fields, woods, and roads. The face of the country from Scarborough northward, is bold and hilly, the cliff being generally from 60 to 150 feet high. At Stoupe or Stow Brow, about 14 miles north of that place, it is stated to rise to the height of 893 feet. Inland is the elevated and dreary tract of the Eastern Moorlands, occupying a space of about 30 miles from east to west, by 15 from north to south, and penetrated occasionally by romantic and fertile dales. The vale of York slopes southward from the Tees, as far as York, where it sinks into a nearly perfect flat. Within 10 miles of York, it expands into a wider breadth, extending eastward as far as the Wolds in the East Riding, and to the Humber on the south. The western moorlands form a part of the long range of mountains stretching northward from Staffordshire to Scotland. These being chiefly calcareous, surpass in fertility those in the eastern part of the riding; and various rich and romantic valleys are found among the mountains. The alum-rock on the east edge of the eastern moorlands, and the lead to the west of Richmond, are the chief minerals. Iron is produced near Whitby and Scarborough. A mine of fine copper was formerly worked. Several parts of these moorlands appear also to contain large quantities of ironstone, limestone, and freestone. The climate is mild and temperate, except near the moors, and on the high grounds, where the influence of the winds is sometimes severely felt. The principal rivers of the North Riding are the Swale, the Tees, and the Derwent. Pop. 190,756.

The East Riding is bounded on the north and west by the little river Hartford and the Derwent, which separate it from the North Riding, as far as the vicinity of Stamford bridge. An irregular line from the Derwent to the Ouse, commencing about a mile from that place, and joining the latter river a little below York, forms the remaining limit between these two ridings. From that point it is bounded on the west and south-west by the Ouse, which divides it from the West Riding;

on the south by the Humber; and on the east by the German Ocean. This division of Yorkshire, though far less conspicuously marked by the bolder features of nature than the other parts of the county, contains scenes of great extent and magnificence, especially where the sea or the Humber enter into the view. It may be considered as consisting of three different districts; the Wolds, a range of chalky hills, extending from north to south, through nearly the whole of the riding; and the two level tracts which lie to the east and west of them. In few parts of England has agriculture been conducted on a larger scale, or brought to a higher degree of perfection, than in the East Riding of Yorkshire, particularly upon the Wolds. It furnishes wool in large quantities to the West Riding clothiers; and great numbers of horses are purchased at the York and Howden fairs, by the London dealers. Hull is its grand emporium of foreign trade. The chief manufacture of the riding is established at Wansford, near Driffield, for carpets and spinning cotton. Pop. 168,891.

The West Riding far exceeds the two other divisions of the county in extent, population, wealth, and activity. It contains 1,568,000 statute acres, and is bounded N. by the North Riding, E. by the East Riding and Lincolnshire, S.W. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and W. by Cheshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. It may be divided into three districts, varying from a level and marshy, to a rough and mountainous region. The level part, of unequal breadth, extends westward from its eastern side, along the banks of the Ouse, to within three or four miles of an imaginary line drawn from Doncaster to Sherbourn. Its middle district rises gradually into hills, and is beautifully variegated; after which, proceeding still further westward, we find the surface in the third division extremely rugged and barren. Beyond Sheffield, black moors, running to the north-west, unite with the lofty hills of Blackstone Edge, on the borders of Lancashire; while the western part of Craven presents a confused heap of rocks and mountains; among which, Pennigart, Ingleborough, and Wharfedale, stand eminently conspicuous, being estimated at the heights of 3930, 3987, and 4052 feet respectively. Amidst these dreary regions, however, occur many romantic valleys presenting the most picturesque and beautiful scenery; the greatest part of them being enclosed, well wooded, and thickly studded with flourishing and almost contiguous villages. The climate of this riding is as various as its surface. Towards the banks of the Ouse, it resembles that of the East Riding on the opposite side of the river; and damps and fogs frequently prevail; in the middle district the air becomes clearer and more healthful; and on its western margin rains and storms are predominant. In the middle and western divisions of the West

Riding are found great quantities of coal, ironstone, and lead, with vast quarries of limestone. The soil includes almost every variety, from the deep strong clay and rich loam, to the most barren species of peat earth. Wheat is the general produce; oats are cultivated to a considerable extent; the turnip husbandry is practised; and in the eastern part potatoes form a great object of attention; and flax is also extensively cultivated in the same neighbourhood. This division of Yorkshire is one of the greatest manufacturing districts in the world. On every side the raw materials abound; and coals, an article of indispensable necessity, are plentiful and cheap. The manufactures, carried on principally at Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and the adjoining country, comprise broad and narrow cloths of all qualities, shalloons, calimancoes, and flannels, with every kind of woollen goods. From Sheffield, cutlery and plated goods are exported to all parts of the globe. The West Riding is likewise distinguished for its valuable rivers; the Ouse, the Don, the Calder, the Aire, and the Wharfe. Pop. 976,350.

YORK, the capital of Yorkshire is pleasantly situated on the rivers Foss and Ouse, and, in point of rank, classes as the second city in the kingdom; but it is far surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns. It is of great antiquity. The Romans, who called it Eboracum, had here one of their greatest stations with a regular government within its walls; and here the Emperor Severus died in the year of our Lord 207. In after ages it was the scene of many a deadly conflict, Britons, Saxons, and Danes struggling for dominion till the time of William the Conqueror. In the subsequent national troubles York had her share, and was particularly conspicuous during the civil wars of Charles I. The walls and gates are to a considerable degree still remaining, which are invested with much interest. But York is chiefly remarkable for its minster, or cathedral, which is unquestionably the finest Gothic building of the kind in Europe. Its principal dimensions are as follow:—The whole length from east to west is 524½ feet; breadth of the eastern end, 105; breadth of the western end, 109; length of the cross aisles, from north to south, 222; height of the grand lantern tower, 213; height of the two western towers, 196; height of the nave, or body of the church, 99; height of the eastern window, 75; breadth of the eastern window, 32. Of this magnificent structure, the western front is particularly superb. The eastern end, being of somewhat later date, displays a more florid style of architecture, crowned with elegant niches, and airy pinnacles. Over its incomparable window is seen the venerable founder of the choir, Archbishop Thoresby, who laid its first stone, July 19, 1361. This window is

unrivalled in magnitude and in beauty, upwards of 200 compartments being filled with representations of the Supreme Being, of monarchs, mitred priests and saints, and of most of the principal events recorded in Scripture. The great tower, or lantern steeple, supported within by four massive columns, is finished in a style very different from that of the western towers. With the splendid exterior its interior perfectly corresponds. The cross aisle exhibits a superb specimen of the style of architecture which prevailed in the later years of the reign of Henry III. The screen which separates the nave from the choir, is a very curious piece of workmanship; but its history is unknown. The chapter-house is a magnificent structure, and singular in its kind. Its form is an octagon of 63 feet in diameter, and nearly 68 in height, estimated to the centre knot in the roof. The vestry contains several antiquities, viz. silver chalices, found in the graves of archbishops; a wooden head, supposed to be part of the effigy of Archbishop Rotherham, who died of the plague in 1500; several ancient rings; a pastoral staff of silver, given by Catharine, queen dowager of England, to her confessor, on his nomination to the see in 1687, and wrested from him by the Earl of Derby, on his way to the cathedral; a chair, in which several Saxon kings were crowned, &c. But the most important relic is a large horn, made of an elephant's tooth, by which the church of York holds several lands of great value, bestowed about A.D. 1036. On 2d February 1829, the choir of the cathedral was set on fire by Jonathan Martin, a maniac, and suffered material damage, which was repaired by subscription. In May 1840, a fire accidentally broke out in the south tower of the western front, and left that tower and the roof of the nave a complete wreck. A subscription was again commenced, and the work of restoration is rapidly advancing. The chapter of York, in addition to the archbishop, includes a dean, four archdeacons, a precentor, a chancellor, a subdean, 29 prebendaries, a succentor, 5 vicars choral, &c. In addition to the cathedral, York contains 20 parish churches within the walls, and 3 in the suburbs, besides many meetinghouses for dissenters. The church of All Saints, in North Street, divided by pillars into two spacious aisles, has some well preserved painted glass in the windows, and a fine spire. St Mary's is chiefly distinguished by its lofty spire. All Saints, in the Pavement, is an ancient rectory; and its tower is esteemed an exquisite piece of Gothic architecture. St Deny's is principally remarkable for a large blue marble, bearing two effigies, with a brass inscription, now totally defaced. The church of St Margaret is celebrated for its singular Saxon porch. Of the ruined abbey of St Mary, there now remains only a small part of the abbey church or cloister, of which the

divisions appear, from an accurate measurement, to have been 371 feet in length, and 60 in breadth. The castle of York is of great antiquity. The present site was selected, according to some writers, in the time of William the Conqueror; but the fabric of that date falling to decay, it was repaired or rebuilt under Richard III. It was wholly taken down, and the existing structure erected in 1701. The prison for debtors is scarcely any where equaled. The Basilica, or new county-hall, is of the Ionic order, one hundred and fifty feet in length, and forty-five feet in breadth. The other buildings are the mansion-house; the guild-hall, erected in 1446, and regarded as one of the finest Gothic halls in the kingdom; the theatre, the assembly-rooms, and the splendid railway stations, which are connected with the north, the west, and the south. Among other objects of interest, we may specify the Yorkshire Museum and Gardens, and the public Cemetery. There are various charitable institutions. Although the foreign commerce of York is annihilated, it still retains a considerable river trade; and vessels of 120 tons burden come up to the Ouse as high as the bridge, near which there is a convenient quay. Some business is also transacted in gloves, linens, livery-lace, glass, and drugs; and printing and bookselling are conducted on a large scale. This city derives its principal support, however, from its fairs, assizes, and races, and the winter residence of many of the provincial gentry, by whom it is regarded as a kind of northern metropolis. Pop. 35,362. 198 miles N. by W. of London.

YORK, the former name of a city in Canada, now called TORONTO, which See.

YORK, a county in the home district of Canada, comprising the territory along the north-west of Lake Ontario, and thence to the southern shore of Lake Simcoe.—Also a county of New Brunswick, occupying the higher banks of the St John for fifty miles.

YORK, a co. of the United States, in Maine.—2d, On the south side of Pennsylvania.—3d, On the east side of Virginia.

YORK, a seaport of the United States, and capital of York county, Maine. 67 miles N. N.E. of Boston.—2d, A borough, and capital of York county, Pennsylvania, on Condor creek. 48 miles N. of Baltimore.—3d, A post to. and capital of South Carolina.

YORK, a short and navigable river of the United States. It flows into the Chesapeake.

YORK CAPE, a remarkable bluff headland, which forms the N.E. point of the entrance into Prince Regent's Inlet, discovered by Captain Parry, in 1819.—2d, The E. point of the entrance to Admiralty Inlet, in Lancaster's Sound, discovered by Captain Parry, in 1820.—3d, The N.E. promontory of New Holland, consisting of a double point, one of which is situated in Long. 141. 36. E. Lat. 10. 37. S.; the other in Lat. 10. 42. S.

YORK FORT, a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, on the West side of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Nelson or York river. Lat. 57. 15. N. Long. 88. 44. W.

YORKTOWN, or **YORK**, a to. of the United States, and capital of York county, on York river, in Virginia. This place is famous for the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army to the Americans, on the 19th of October 1781. 21 miles E.S.E. of Williamsburg.

YO-TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse-kiang, and on the lake Tong-ting, which is more than 70 leagues in circuit. The great number of barks and merchandise that are brought hither, render it one of the richest cities in the empire. 700 miles S.W. of Peking. Lat. 29. 23. N. Long. 112. 35. E.

YOUGHALL, a seaport to. of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, near the mouth of the Pay, on the south side of the Blackwater river. It consists of a very large street, and suburbs. The custom-house is large and convenient. The collegiate church is a very ancient Gothic structure; and there were many other religious structures, of which there are now few remains. Youghall sends one member to Parliament. Pop. about 9600. 154 miles S.S.wt. of Dublin.

YOULGRAVE, a pa., Derbyshire. Pop. 3681.

YOUNG'S ISLAND, a low sandy island in the Polar Sea, near Lowther Island, discovered by Captain Parry, in 1819.

YOXFORD, a pa. of Suffolk. Pop. 1149.

YOXHALL, a pa., Staffordshire. Pop. 1582.

YPRES, a considerable to. of the Netherlands, in West Flanders, on the Yperle. It has the advantage of water communication, being connected by a canal with Bruges, Ostend, and Nieuport. It is fortified and well built. The chief structures are a magnificent town house, an elegant cathedral, and other churches, which contain, as usual in Belgium, good paintings. The other buildings are the exchange, the chamber of commerce, and the college or public school. Its chief manufactures are of linen. Pop. 16,500. 20 miles S. of Ostend.

YRIEX, St, a to. of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, on the Loue. It has five churches, an hospital, and manufactures of linen, druggets, flannel, hats, and leather. Pop. 6400. 20 miles S. by W. of Limoges.

YSENDYK, a strong to. of France, in the isle of Cadsand, 8 miles E. of Sluys.

YSER, a river of France, department of the Pas de Calais, which enters the Low Countries, and falls into the North Sea at Nieuport.

YEGAR, a to. of Spain, 30 miles N.N.W. of Segovia. Pop. 8000.

YSCEIFOG, a pa., Flintshire. Pop. 1860.

YSSELSTEIN. See Isselstein.

YSSELMONDE. See Isselmonde.

YSSEL. See Issel.

YSSENGEAUX, a to. of France, in Auvergne, department of the Upper Loire, 286 miles N.E. of Paris. Pop. 6300.

YSTADT, a to. of Sweden, province of Schonon, on the Baltic, 46 miles S.S.W. of Christianstadt. Pop. 2700.

YSTRAD-DEVODWG, a pa. of Wales, in Glamorganshire. Pop. 1047.

YSTRAVELLTEY, a pa. of Wales, in Brecon. Pop. 747.

YTHAN, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which falls into the sea at Newburgh.

YU, a city of China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li, 87 miles W. of Peking.—Also, a city of the second rank, in Ho-nan, 442 miles S.W. of Peking.

YUCATAN, a peninsular portion of Mexico, surrounded on the north-west by the waters of the Mexican gulf, and by the bay or gulf of Honduras, on the south-east; while the province of Vera Cruz bounds it on the south-west, and Vera Paz in Guatimala on the south. The soil is very fertile, and produces large crops of corn, maize, and indigo. The state of Yucatan lately separated itself from the Mexican confederation, and having declared itself independent, established a constitution on the most liberal principles. The English have settlements extending a short distance along the east coast of Yucatan, opposite Ambergris Key. The chief towns are Campeachy, or St Francisco de Campeche, Merida de Yucatan, and Valladolid. Pop., including the Indians, about 500,000.

YUEN-YANG, a city of China, of the first rank, in Houquang, on the river Han, 517 miles S.S.W. of Peking. Lat. 32. 50. N. Long. 110. 29. E.

YUNA, a large river of Hayti, which enters the sea in the bay of Samana.

YUNAN, or **YUN-NAN**, a province of China, 300 miles long, and 250 broad, bounded N. by Thibet and Se-tcheuen, E. by Koeitcheou and Quangsi, S. by Tun-quin and Laos, and W. by Pegu and Birmah. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation.

YUNAN, or **YUN-NAN**, the capital of the above province, was once celebrated for its extent, and the beauty of its public edifices, all of which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions; and the city at present contains nothing remarkable. 1260 miles S.S.W. of Peking. Lat. 25. 6. N. Long. 102. 28. E.

YUN-HING, a city of China, of the first rank, in Honan, watered by a river called Yuhou.

YUPURA, a river of Peru, which joins the Amazons in Lat. 4. S.

YUTHIA, a to. of the kingdom of Siam, and formerly the capital. Lat. 14. 5. N. Long. 100. 25. E.

YVERDUN, a neatly built to. of the Swiss canton of Vaud. Pop. 2500. 48 miles N.N. E. of Geneva.

YVETOT, an ancient to. of France, department of the Lower Seine. It has a consider-

able trade in grain; also manufactures of linen, velvet, and cotton. Pop. 9400.

YVOIX LE PRE, a to. of France, department of the Cher. Pop. 2500.

YVRY. See *Ivry*.

Z.

ZAAE, a district of Algiers, consisting of a narrow tract of land under the Atlas ridge, immediately S. of the province of Constantina, between Lat. 34. 30. and 35. N. It was anciently a part of Mauritania Sitifensis. The inhabitants are free, and pay no tribute: but they are poor and indigent. They carry on some commerce in slaves and ostrich feathers. They are all dog-eaters. The villages are small, and only remarkable for their dirtiness and poverty. The chief place is Biscara.

ZAAE-HATEUR, the modern name given to the plain of Zabulon. Of the ancient city no traces are to be found.

ZAANDAM, or **SAARDAM**, a to. of the Netherlands, in North Holland, on the Zaan, near its junction with the Y. It consists properly of two large villages, called East and West Zaandam, containing together 10,700 inhabitants. The houses are chiefly built of wood, and are curiously painted on the outside. The town has manufactures of ropes, tobacco, and paper; but the most important branch of its industry is ship-building. 5 miles N. by W. of Amsterdam.

ZAB, **GREAT**, the **ZABATUS** of Xenophon, and **LYCUS** of Ptolemy, a river of Kurdistan, pashalic of Bagdad, which joins the Tigris.

ZAB, **LITTLE**, the **ZABUS MINOR**, and **CAPRUS** of the Macedonians, a river of Kurdistan, which, joining with the Altun-su, 150 miles north of Bagdad, their united stream falls into the Tigris.

ZABBAR, a to. of Malta, finely situated between Cottonera and Zeitun.

ZABERN, a to. of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles west of Philippsburg.

ZACATECAS, an intendancy of Mexico, bounded N. by Durango, E. by San Luis Potosi, S. by Guanajuato, and W. by Guadalupe, 85 leagues long, and 51 broad. It is a mountainous and arid tract, with a rigorous climate. Pop. 153,000.

ZACATECAS, the capital of the above intendancy, 240 miles N.W. of Mexico. It is, after Guanajuato, the most celebrated mining place in Mexico. Pop. 33,000.

ZACKEN, a river of Prussian Silesia, which joins the Bober.

ZADAON, or **CADAON**, a river of Portugal, which falls into the ocean at St Ubes.

ZADORA, a river of Spain, in the province of Alava, which flows past Vittoria.

ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Turkey in

Europe, in Livadia, on the gulf of Corinth, near Mount Parnassus, and almost always covered with snow. It is the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain Hippocrene.

ZAFARA, a to. of Spain, in Estremadura, on an eminence. It has only one church, but contains seven monasteries. Pop. 6000.

ZAGHAVA, a kingdom of Central Africa, described by the Arabian writers as situated on the eastern part of the course of the Niger.

ZAGRAB, or **AGRAM**, a city of the Austrian states, the capital of Croatia, and the chief town of the county of Agram. It contains the cathedral, the Episcopal residence, and two inferior churches. Pop. 17,000. 144 miles S. of Vienna.

ZAGYVA, a large river in the interior of Hungary, which joins the Theiss at Szolnok.

ZAHARA, a small to. of Spain, in the province of Seville, near the source of the river Guadalet. 40 miles S.E. Seville.

ZAHARA, or the Desert. See *Sahara*.

ZAHLE, a large and pleasant town of Syria, among the mountains, and chiefly inhabited by Christians. It furnishes 700 men fit for war. Near it is a long structure, (apparently part of an aqueduct,) called The Tomb of Noah, 60 feet long, being the stature of Noah according to oriental tradition.

ZANA, a to. of Saxony, 6 miles N.E. of Wittenberg.

ZAINA, a to. of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, supposed, from some considerable ruins, to have been the ancient city of Zama. 46 miles S.W. of Constantina.

ZAINE, a river of Barbary, which separates Algiers and Tunis, and enters the Mediterranean at the island of Tabarca.

ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which rises in the co. of Matamba about Lat. 10. S., and takes a northerly course to Lat. 3. in the kingdom of Congo, after which it turns south-west, and enters the Atlantic, in Lat. 6. S. Long. 12. 20. E.

ZAIZAN, **NOR**, a large lake of Tartary, among the Altai mountains.

ZALAMEA, a to. of Spain, 38 miles W.N.W. of Seville.

ZALAMEA DE LA SERENA, a to. of Spain, in Estremadura, anciently called Ilipa. Many vestiges remain of its former splendour. 27 miles N.E. of Llerena.

ZALATHNA, a to. of Transylvania, in the county of Lower Wiessenburg. Pop. 4000.

ZALESZCZYKI, a to. of Austrian Poland, on the Dniester, frontiers of Moldavia. Pop. 5500.

ZAMBESE, or **CUAMA**, a large river of Eastern Africa, which falls into the Indian Ocean, in Lat. 19. S. Long. 37. E.

ZAMORA, a to. of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, near the Douro. It has some manufactures of serge and linen, and a school for engineers. Pop. 9000. 33 miles N. of Salamanca.

ZAMORA, a well built to. of Mexico, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. Pop. 300 families of Spaniards, Mustees, and Mulattoes. 155 miles W.N.W. of Mexico.

ZAMORA, a to. of Quito, on the river Zamora. 234 miles S. of Quito. The river falls into a tributary of the Amazons.

ZAMOSKI, a to. of the south-east of Poland, 47 miles S.S.E. Lublin. It has long been considered a military station of importance. It has a stately cathedral, several churches, a lyceum and a classical school. Pop. 6600. Lat. 50. 43. N. Long. 23. 15. E.

ZAMPALA, **CHEMPOALLA**, **ZEMPOALA**, a city of Mexico. When Cortez landed in the year 1519, it was a large city, and its inhabitants amounted to 20,000 or 30,000. 90 miles E. of Puebla de los Angeles.

ZANESVILLE, a post to. of the United States, and capital of Muskingum county, Ohio, on the Muskingum. It has a court-house, banks, printing-offices, a woollen manufactory, and glass manufactories. There is a copperas mine near the town. 70 miles N.E. of Chillicothe.

ZANFARA, a kingdom of Negroland, to the S. of Zegzeg, between Cassina and Bornou. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. The capital, of the same name, stands on a river that forms a lake N. of Ghana, and then flows into the Niger. 230 miles N.E. of Ghana, and 450 W.S.W. of Bornou. Lat. 18. 30. N. Long. 16. E.

ZANGUEBAR, (the country of the Blacks,) a region of Africa, lying on the eastern coast between 3 degrees of N. lat. and 18 S. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have various settlements, where they trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The inhabitants are all blacks, with curled woolly hair; and, except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mahometans or idolaters, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Jubo, Melinda, Mombaza, and Quiloa.

ZANKARADA, a village of European Turkey, in Greece, province of Magnesia. Houses, 400.

ZANTE, the ancient Zacynthus, an island of the Ionian republic, a short distance to the south of Cephalonia, and to the west of the ancient Elis, in the Morea. Its form is irregular; length 15 miles; breadth above 8; circumference more than 30; area, 160 square miles. In its aspect it is the finest of the

Ionian islands, presenting, when viewed from the fort above the town of Zante, a prospect of vales and eminences richly cultivated, and covered with hamlets or villages, embosomed in olive plantations. The climate, though extremely hot in summer, is not unwholesome. It is subject to frequent shocks of earthquakes. The chief products are currants, olives, and other fruits of a warm latitude. (38. N.) Cotton and silk are cultivated to a small extent. Pasturage is very scanty, in consequence of the droughts of summer. Goats are the only live stock. The island fell into the hands of the British, in October 1809. It sends seven deputies to the Ionian parliament. Pop. 40,000, of whom nearly a half reside in the town of Zante, the rest in villages, hamlets, and scattered habitations, many of which are pleasantly situated along the coast.

ZANTE, the capital of the foregoing island, on the eastern coast, about 12 miles nearly west of Cape Tornese, in the Morea. It is pleasantly situated at the bottom of a small bay, and in its appearance it resembles an Italian town. The principal street is broad and handsome, and is bordered with well built houses and churches, some supported by colonnades, others provided with piazzas, which, in a sultry climate like this, are of incalculable benefit. The market-place, situated near the sea, is spacious and well laid out. The houses are constructed partly of brick, partly of wood; and, on account of the frequency of earthquakes, seldom exceed one or two stories in height. Of the churches, several are well built, but none particularly striking. The harbour is capacious. The environs are extremely pleasant and picturesque. Pop. 18,000.

ZANZIBAR, an island in the Indian ocean near the coast of Africa, about 45 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

ZARA, the capital of Austrian Dalmatia, on the shore of the Adriatic, 90 miles S.S.E. of Fiume. It stands on a point of land which runs out into the sea, and forms an excellent harbour. Zara has several good edifices, in particular the cathedral and its five churches. Pop. 8000.

ZARCO, a to. of European Turkey, in Thessaly. Pop. 5000.

ZAREVO-KOKSCHAISK, a to. of European Russia. Pop. 5500.

ZAREVO-SANTSCHURSK, a to. of European Russia, government of Viatka, on the Koks-chaga. Pop. 3500.

ZARISZYN, a to. of European Russia, government of Saratov. Pop. 2500.

ZARKI, a to. of Poland, 43 miles N.N.W. of Cracow. Pop. 2500.

ZARUMA, a to. of Quito, in the province of Loxa, 30 miles N.W. of Loxa. Pop. 6000.

ZDUNY, a to. of Prussian Poland, on the borders of Silesia, 39 miles N.N.E. of Breslau. Pop. 3500.

ZEAL MONASTHORIUM, a pa. of England, in Devonshire. Pop. 747.

ZEALAND, a province of the kingdom of Holland, which comprises the ancient county of Zealand and Dutch Flanders, and is bounded W. by the sea, N. by Goree and Overflakke, and E. and S. by Brabant and Flanders. The chief part of this province consists of islands at the mouth of the Scheldt, viz. Schouwen, Duiveland, Tholen, Walcheren, North and South Beveland, and Wolfersdyk; the continental part being merely a strip of land lying along the south bank of the Hond or West Scheldt. Area of the whole, 667 square miles. The surface is level throughout, and lies so low, that it is necessary to protect the country from storms by artificial walls from 14 to 16 feet high, which run along the coast and the sides of the rivers, and are kept up at great labour and expense. Different parts of this province have been at times exposed to heavy calamities, from the sea breaking over the dykes in storms at high tides, particularly in 1302, 1309, 1522, 1532, and 1548. In these catastrophes whole towns and districts were overflowed and abandoned. The soil of Zealand is a rich black mould, excellent for pasturage, and the cultivation of such crops as madder, flax, and cole seed. The wheat, especially in South Beveland, is considered the best in the kingdom. Rye, barley, beans, and peas are extensively cultivated. This province carries on a very considerable trade, and exports large quantities of corn, madder, flax, salt meat, linen yarn, rape seed, and oil. Pop. in 1837, 145,542.

ZEALAND, the largest of the Danish islands, is situated between the Cattegat and the Baltic, and is separated from Sweden by the Sound, and from Funen by the arm of the sea called the Great Belt. It extends from 55. 2. to 56. 8. N. lat.; has an area of 2790 square miles, and contains the Danish capital, Copenhagen.

ZEALAND, New, two islands in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1642. It was Cook who, in 1769 and 1770, ascertained that they were two islands, having sailed completely round both. The northernmost of these islands is called by the natives Eaheinomauwe, and the southernmost Tavai Poenammoo. Upon referring to the map it will be seen that Eaheinomauwe, or the northern island, running from the North Cape, which is in Lat. 44. 20. S. to Cape Palliser, in 41. 36. S., contains 436 miles in length; and taking the medium breadth, which varies from five miles at Sandy bay to 180 at the East Cape, at about 60 miles, this extent will include 26,160 square miles, or 16,742,400 square acres; while Tavai Poenammoo, the southern island, extending from 41. 30. to 47. 25. S., stretches 360 miles in length, and estimating its medium breadth at 100 miles, contains not less than 36,000 square miles, or 23,040,000 square acres. The general face of

the country is undulating; and the hills rise with a varied ascent, from inconsiderable eminences to lofty mountains. The whole of the northern island, if we except a few spots on the western side, appears admirably well adapted for the purposes of cultivation; but the southern island is described by Captain Cook as mountainous, and apparently barren. Even here, however, the astonishing height of the trees, as well as their great abundance, seem to indicate a fertile soil. The animal kingdom in New Zealand includes but few species, and quadrupeds in particular are very scarce, amounting only to five, a rat, a small bat, the sea-bear, or ursine seal, the animal called by Lord Anson the sea-lion, and the guana or lizard. The birds, though not so numerous as in some other parts, possess, some of them, both a melodious voice and a beautiful appearance. Around the coast there is the most remarkable abundance of fish; nor is the profusion more remarkable than the variety. About the year 1814, the northern part of the northern island began to be the resort of ships engaged in the whale-fishery, and men would occasionally desert from the ships and take up their residence among the natives. About the same time some British missionary settlers were established, for the double purpose of civilizing the natives and instructing them in the Christian religion. The islanders are naturally of savage manners and warlike habits; but the exertions of the missionaries, and the humanizing effects of commerce, have wrought a great improvement on their condition, softening down their ferocious disposition, and inducing a steady march in civilization. Till the year 1839, escaped convicts from the penal settlements, runaway sailors, needy and vicious adventurers, with a small admixture of worthy and energetic men, formed the bulk of the European population of New Zealand. In that year these islands became the theatre of an extraordinary movement in colonization. Persons of intelligence and respectability, and possessed of capital, then began to emigrate to them from Great Britain, and this emigration has since continued under most favourable auspices. In 1840 a governor was appointed, and the islands were formally declared to belong to the British crown. Whether we consider their geographical position; their soil and climate, alike favourable to industry, and their coasts formed for commerce, it is impossible not to recognise in the islands of New Zealand a valuable addition to our colonial empire. Before half a century has passed away, New Zealand will have acquired a high degree of importance. It will be to the innumerable islands of the Pacific ocean what ancient Rhodes was to the isles of the Ægean, the centre of life; the main-spring of commercial activity; the source of arts, industry, and civilization. In Mr Jameson's work on New Zealand, publish-

ed in 1842, the aggregate native population is stated to be between 60,000 and 70,000.

ZEBBEY, a to. of the island of Malta, said to contain 4000 inhabitants.

ZEBEN, a to. of Hungary, on the river Tarza. Pop. 2100.

ZEBID, a city of Arabia, once the capital of Yemen, and the seat of a most extensive trade. 52 miles N. of Mocha.

ZEBU ISLE, one of the Philippine islands, situated about Long. 123. and 124. E. It is 108 miles in length, by 24 in breadth.

ZEIDEN, a to. of Transylvania, north-west of Cronstadt. Pop. 3200.

ZEILA, a seaport, capital of the kingdom of Adel, situated to the south of Abyssinia.

ZEITUN, **SEITUN**, or **ISDIN**, a to. of Greece. It contains 4000 inhabitants, who export silk, cotton, and corn. 48 miles S. by E. of Larissa.

ZEITUN, a to. of Malta. Pop. 3900.

ZEITZ, an ancient to. of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster, 67 miles W. of Dresden. It has manufactures of woollens, and is celebrated for the productions of its gardens and nurseries. Pop. 8920.

ZELHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in Guelderland. Pop. 2200.

ZELL, a city of Germany, in Hanover, at the confluence of the rivers Fuhse and Aller, surrounded with walls and ditches. It has several charitable institutions, an orphan-house, a lunatic hospital, a poor-house; also a school of surgery, and a society of agriculture. Zell is the seat of the supreme court of law, and of the Lutheran Superintendent-General. Pop. 10,300. 65 miles S. of Hamburg.

ZELL, a to. of Bavaria, 10 miles W. of Bamberg.—Also of Bavaria, 12 miles S.S.W. of Hof.

ZELL AM HAMMERSBACH, a to. of Baden, in the vale of Hammersbach, 26 miles N.W. of Rothweil.

ZELL IN HAM, a to. of Prussia, on the Moselle, 25 miles N.E. of Treves.

ZELL IN THE PIZGOD, a to. of Bavaria, on the Zeller Zee, 30 miles W. of Radstadt.

ZELL IN ZILLERTHAL, a to. of Bavaria, on the Ziller, 24 miles E. of Innspruck.

ZELLERFELD, a to. of Hanover, with a mine office, and a mint, in the Hartz forest, 9 miles S.S.W. of Goslar. Pop. 3200.

ZEMINO, a to. of Austrian Illyria, in Istria. Pop. 2600.

ZEMORGET, or **ZERMOGETE**, a small island in the Red sea, 3 miles from the coast of Egypt. It was called by the ancients Ophiodes, from the abundance of serpents; and the Island of Topazes, from the number of those precious stones found there. Lat. 23. 25. N. Long. 53. 5. E.

ZEMPLIN, a circle in the N.E. of Hungary, bordering on Galicia, and between the circles of Saros and Ungvár. Area, 2300 square miles. Pop. 233,604.

ZENDEROOD, a river of Persia, which rises

in a mountain east of Ispahan, and passes through that city.

ZENGAN, a to. of Persia, province of Irac, 30 miles N.N.E. of Amadan.

ZENGGE, a to. of Austrian Croatia, 42 miles S.E. of Fiume. Pop. 2800.

ZENGUIA, a to. of the pashalic of Aleppo, on the Euphrates, 55 miles N.N.E. of Aleppo.

ZENNOR, a pa. in Cornwall. Pop. 811.

ZENTA, a to. of Hungary, on the Theyss, memorable for a signal victory gained, in 1697, by Prince Eugene over the Turks, 52 miles N. of Belgrade.

ZERBST, a to. of Germany, duchy of Anhalt Dessau, on the river Ruthe. Pop. 8440. 63 miles W.S.W. of Berlin.

ZEREA, a to. and fortress of Persia, province of Farsistan, 18 miles N.N.E. of Shiras.

ZERIA, the ancient Inachus, a river of the Morea, which passes by Argos.

ZERNOWITZ, a to. of Hungary, on the river Gran. Pop. 4000.

ZERUMA, a village of New Granada, province of Guayaquil. Pop. 6000.

ZETLAND. See Shetland.

ZETLEN, a to. of Bavarian Franconia, on the Rosach, 21 miles N.E. of Bamberg.

ZEULENRÖDE, a to. of Saxony, in Vogtland, 14 miles N.W. of Plauen. Pop. 3600.

ZIA, or **ZEIA**, one of the Cyclades, anciently called Ceos and Hydrassa, to the N. of Thermania, S.W. of Negroponte, and 10 miles from Cape Colonna. It is 15 miles long and 8 broad. It is fertile and well cultivated; and produces abundant barley, wine, and a great deal of silk. They have also a very fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called velani, or valonia, is the best trading commodity of the island. Pop. 6000. The principal town, of the same name, resembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houses. Lat. 37. 30. N. Long. 24. 24. E.

ZICKAR, a mountain of Algiers, anciently called Garaphi, 18 miles S. of Shershehi.

ZIEGENHALS, a to. of Silesia, on the Biela, 10 miles S. of Neisse.

ZIEGENHAGEN, a fortified to. of Lower Hesse, with a fine castle, and an arsenal. The suburb called Weinhausen is a handsome place, and more extensive than the town. 28 miles S.S.E. of Cassel.

ZIEGENRUCK, a to. of Saxony, on the Saal, 10 miles S. of Neustadt.

ZIEGESER, or **ZIESAR**, a to. and castle of Brandenburg, 18 miles W.S.W. of Brandenburg.

ZIEHL, or **THIELLE**, a river of the west of Switzerland, which joins the Aar.

ZIELENZIG, a to. of Brandenburg, with manufactures of cloth, 20 miles E.S.E. of Custrin. Pop. 3100.

ZIERENBERG, a to. of Hesse Cassel, 8 miles W.N.W. of Cassel.

ZIERIK-SEE, a to. of Holland, province of Zealand, on the island of Schouwen. Its public buildings are the town hall and the

principal church. Pop. 6500. 30 miles S.W. of Rotterdam.

ZIGETH, a strong to. of Hungary, on the Alma, which surrounds it, 48 miles S.E. of Canischa. Lat. 46. 8. N. Long. 18. 16. E.

ZIMITI, a to. of Columbia, province of Carthagera, 190 miles S.S.E. of Carthagera.

ZIMMER, an island of the Red Sea, without inhabitants, and without water; though by the cisterns that now remain, which are sixty yards square, hewn out of the solid rock, there is reason to imagine it was once a place of consequence. Lat. 16. 7. N.

ZIPS, a palatinate in the north of Hungary, bordering on Poland. Pop. 165,000.

ZIS, a river of Africa, which rises in the Atlas, and loses itself in the sands of Tafilet.

ZITARA, a village of New Granada, and capital of a district to which it gives its name, in the province of Choco, 120 miles S.W. of Santa Fe de Antioquia. Lat. 6. N. Long. 76. 30. W.

ZITTAU, a to. of Germany, in Saxony, on the river Mandau. It contains a theatre, and several institutions for education. Pop. 8508. 47 miles E. by S. of Dresden.

ZITZA, a village and convent not far from Joannina. In the valley below, the river Kalamas, (the ancient Acheron) flows, and not far from Zitza forms a fine cataract. "The situation," says Lord Byron, (notes to Childe Harold,) "is perhaps the finest in Greece."

ZLIN, a to. of Moravia, 13 miles N.N.E. of Hradisch. Pop. 1900.

ZLOCKZOW, a circle of Austrian Galicia, on the borders of Poland, E. of the circles of Lemberg and Zolkiew. Area, 2024 square miles. Pop. 208,950.—Also, the capital, with a large public school. It has a manufacture of canvass. Pop. 6440.

ZNAYM, a circle of Austria, containing the S. of Moravia, between the circles of Iglau and Hradisch. Area, 1320 square miles. Pop. 137,980.—Also, the capital, near the Theya. Pop. 5430.

ZOAR, a to. of Arabia, province of Hedsjas, on the S. coast of the Dead Sea. 30 miles N. of Karac.

ZOAR, a fortified to. of Barbary, with a good harbour, 16 miles W. of Tripoli. Lat. 32. 45. N. Long. 11. 55. E.

ZOBIER, supposed by some to be the ancient Basra, a to. of Persia, pachalic of Bagdad, 10 miles W. of Bassora, on the dry canal of the Djurre Zade, supposed to be the former bed of the Euphrates.

ZOBLITZ, a to. of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 17 miles S. of Freyberg.

ZOBTEN, a to. of Silesia, 16 miles S.S.W. of Breslau.

ZOETERWOUDE, a vil. of the Netherlands, 3 miles S. of Leyden. Pop. 2000.

ZOFFINGEN, an ancient and handsome to. of Switzerland, canton of Bern, on the Wigger, 3 miles from Arburg. Pop. 1400.

ZOLKIEW, a circle of Austrian Galicia, between the kingdom of Poland and the circle of Lemberg. Area, 1800 square miles. Pop. 200,000.—The capital, of the same name, is 10 miles N. of Lemberg. Pop. 2200.

ZOLNOCK, a to. of Upper Hungary, 62 miles E. of Buda.

ZOMBAR, a to. of Hungary, the capital of a circle of the same name, in the province of the lower Danube. It carries on an extensive trade in corn and cattle. Pop. 15,106.

ZONS, a to. of Prussia, with a castle, on the Rhine, 13 miles N.N.W. of Cologne.

ZORBIG, a to. of Prussian Saxony, government of Merseburg. Pop. 1700.

ZORDORF, a village of Prussia, province of Brandenburg, 6 miles N. by E. of Custrin; noted for the defeat of the Russians by the King of Prussia, in 1758.

ZORRICA, a to. of Malta. Pop. 3500.

ZOSSEN, a to. and castle of Brandenburg, on the Notte, 19 miles S. of Berlin.

ZOUT-PAN, a curious salt lake, in the country of the Hottentots, a few miles north of Point Padron, in a plain, much above the level of the sea, and between 3 and 4 miles in circumference. At some seasons of the year it is formed into an entire mass of fine white salt, with a hard crust resembling ice.

ZOW-WAN, a small but flourishing town of Tunis, 36 miles S.W. of Tunis.

ZOWAMORE, or **ZIMBRA**, an island near the N.E. coast of Tunis, called by the ancients *Ægimurus*. Lat. 36. 50. N. Long. 11. 8. E.

ZUBIENNA, a to. of Italy, in the Piedmontese, province of Biella, on the Arcol. Pop. 5000.

ZUCKMANTEL, a to. of Silesia, 17 miles N.W. of Jagerndorf. Pop. 3000.

ZUELA, a to. of Fezzan, in a district of remarkable fertility. The remains of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories for corn, exhibit wonderful vestiges of its ancient splendour. 60 miles E.N.E. of Mourzouk. Lat. 27. 59. N. Long. 16. 34. E.

ZUEROS, a to. of Spain, in Cordova, 27 miles S.E. of Cordova. Pop. 2000.

ZUFFERABAD, a to. of Hindostan, province of Allahabad. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 25. 49. N. Long. 82. 40. E.

ZUG, the smallest of the Swiss cantons, in the interior of the country, surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Schwytz, Lucerne, and Argau. The face of the country is Alpine. The inhabitants are of the German race, and speak that language. They belong to the Romish church. Area, 110 square miles. Pop. 15,000. Its lakes are those of Zug and Egeri.

ZUG, capital of the preceding canton, on Lake Zug, 29 miles S. of Zurich. Pop. 2800.

ZULLA, a to. of Abyssinia, at the head of Annesley bay. Considerable ruins are situated in its vicinity, which, according to

every appearance, are those of Aduli, anciently the great emporium of Abyssinia. 30 miles S.E. of Massuah.

ZULLICHAU, an inland to. of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 43 miles E.S.E. of Frankfort on the Oder. Here, of late years, many large and cheap editions of the most popular books in the English language, have been correctly printed. Pop. 5900.

ZULZ, a to. of Austrian Silesia, 20 miles S.S.W. of Oppeln. Pop. 2300.—Also a to. of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Inn, 26 miles S.E. of Coire.

ZUMAILA, or CUMAILA, a to. of Spain, in Guipuscoa, 14 miles W. of St Sebastian.

ZUMAMPA, a to. of the United Provinces of South America, government of Tucuman, on the Rio Dolce, 90 miles S. of St Jago del Estero.

ZUMPANGO, one of the five lakes in the valley of Mexico, about 10 miles from that city.

ZUNG-GAR, a to. of Tunis, anciently called Zuchara. Here are the ruins of a temple, and an aqueduct erected for the purpose of conveying water to Carthage. 48 miles S.W. of Tunis.

ZURICH, a canton in the north of Switzerland, having that of Thurgau to the east, that of Aargau to the west. It is fertile and well cultivated, and ranks among the best peopled tracts of the continent of Europe. The most prominent feature in the canton is the lake of the same name, which forms a separate article. The canton is purely of German origin, using only that language. The inhabitants belong to the Protestant reformed church, except about 2000 Catholics. Area, 640 square miles, including the lakes. Pop. in 1837, 231,576.

ZURICH, the capital of the above canton, stands on the river Limmat, at the northern extremity of the lake of Zurich, in a narrow valley between hills. The town-hall is large and well situated, but inelegant; and of the four churches none are entitled to notice. On the other hand, the beauty of the scenery is striking, and there are a number of promenades around the town. Zurich has long been a place of manufacture and trade. Its silk-works, for which it was noted, have been lately replaced by cotton-works, which are carried on to a considerable extent. It contains extensive collections of books, manuscripts, paintings, and antiques, and has a university founded in 1823. Pop. 14,500. 60 miles E.N.E. of Bern.

ZURICH, a lake of Switzerland, extending in the form of a crescent, chiefly through the canton of Zurich, but partly also between those of Schwytz and St Gall. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, by the strait at Ripperschwyl, which, the breadth being little more than a quarter of a mile, is crossed by a long wooden bridge. In other places the breadth varies to the extent of nearly five miles. The length is about 30. It is surrounded by a populous and well cultivated

country, and the prospect on its banks is richly varied. It abounds in fish.

ZURITA, a to. of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, on the Tagus, 38 miles E. of Madrid.

ZURZ, a to. of Switzerland, canton of Grisons, on the Inn, 20 miles N.N.W. of Bormio.

ZURZACH, a to. of Switzerland, on the Rhine, just above the influx of the Aar, 9 miles N. of Baden.

ZURZONZA, a to. of Mexico, province of Mechoacan, on an island in a lake, 25 miles W.S.W. of Mechoacan.

ZUTPHEN, a to. of Holland, in the province of Guelderland, on the Issel, where it is joined by the Berckel. Zutphen is fortified, and strong by its situation, which is in the midst of drained fens. The manufactures are inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of cotton-weaving, the making of glue, and brewing. Pop. 10,200. 10 miles S. of Deventer.

ZUYDER ZEE, (the South Sea,) a gulf or bay of the German ocean, surrounded chiefly by the Dutch provinces of Holland, Overijssel, and Friesland. Its length from N. to S. is about 80 miles; its breadth varies from 15 to 30. The trade of Amsterdam is carried on along the Zuyder Zee, the entrance of which is at the Texel.

ZUYST, a vil. of Holland, 5 miles from Utrecht. It abounds in plantations and shady walks, and is much resorted to as a country residence.

ZVENIGOROD, a to. of Russia, on the Moskva, 28 miles W. of Moscow.

ZVORNIK, a to. of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Drino. Pop. 14,000. 78 miles W. by S. of Belgrade.

ZWALUWE, a village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, with 2100 inhabitants.

ZWARKEOPS RIVER, a small river in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, which forms a bay of the same name, called sometimes Algoa bay.

ZWELLENDAAN, a district in the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, extending eastward from Cape Town, and bounded north by the Zwarte Berg, or Black Mountains. The length is about 380 miles, and its breadth 60.

ZWENITZ, a town of Saxony, 46 miles W.S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 1200.

ZWENKAU, a to. and castle of Upper Saxony, on the Elster, 6 miles S. of Leipsic.

ZWELT, a to. of Austria, at the conflux of the Zwetl with the Kemp, 26 miles W.N.W. of Krems.

ZWICKAU, a to. of Saxony, on the Mulda, 62 miles W.S.W. of Dresden. It is a well built place, with manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, leather, and hardware; and a college, containing a library of 16,000 volumes. Pop. 6000.—Also a m. t. of Bohemia, 4 miles W. of Gabel. Pop. 1700.

ZWINGENBERG, a to. of Hesse Darmstadt, 8 miles S. of Darmstadt.

ZWITTAU, a walled to. of Moravia, 37 miles W.N.W. of Olmutz. Pop. 2600.

ZWOLL, a to. of Holland, the chief place of the province of Overysse, on the river Aa. It is intersected by two canals, and strongly fortified. It is well built, and contains eight churches and a workhouse; but the only remarkable structure is the Church of St Michael. Outside of the wall are three suburbs. It has a pretty active trade. The principal business is refining of sugar. Pop. 15,640. 48 miles E. by N. of Amsterdam.

ZWONIGRAD, a to. of Dalmatia, 36 miles S. of Bihać.

ZWONITZ, a to. of Saxony, 47 miles S.W. of Dresden. Pop. 1200.

ZWORNICK, a to. of Bosnia, 68 miles S.W. of Belgrade.

ZYGHUR, a seaport of Hindostan, province of Bejapoor, 123 miles S. by E. from Bombay. Lat. 17. 14. N. Long. 73. 23. E.

ZYPE, a to. of Holland, 18 miles W.N.W. of Hoorn. Pop. 2500.

ZYRIA, a mountain of Greece, the Cyllene of the ancients, a mountain said to be the highest in the Morea, near Phonia.

ZYTOMIERS, a to. of European Russia, the capital of the province of Volhynia, on the Teteriv. It has some traffic in woollen, silk, linen, cotton, and wines. Pop. 6000. 210 miles S. by E. of Minsk.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1841.

ENGLAND.		WALES—continued.	
Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Bedford,	107,937	Cardigan,	68,380
Berks,	160,226	Carmarthen,	106,482
Buckingham,	155,989	Carnarvon,	81,068
Cambridge,	164,509	Denbigh,	89,291
Chester,	395,300	Flint,	66,547
Cornwall,	341,269	Glamorgan,	173,462
Cumberland,	177,912	Merioneth,	39,238
Derby,	272,202	Montgomery,	69,220
Devon,	533,731	Pembroke,	88,262
Dorset,	174,743	Radnor,	25,186
Durham,	324,277		
Essex,	344,995	Total,	911,321
Gloucester,	431,307		
Hereford,	114,438		
Hertford,	157,237		
Huntingdon,	58,699		
Kent,	548,161		
Lancaster,	1,667,064		
Leicester,	215,855		
Lincoln,	362,717		
Middlesex,	1,576,616		
Monmouth,	134,349		
Norfolk,	412,621		
Northampton,	199,061		
Northumberland,	250,268		
Nottingham,	249,773		
Oxford,	161,573		
Rutland,	21,340		
Salop,	239,014		
Somerset,	436,002		
Southampton, (Hants,)	354,940		
Stafford,	510,206		
Suffolk,	315,129		
Surrey,	582,613		
Sussex,	299,770		
Warwick,	402,121		
Westmoreland,	56,469		
Wilts,	260,007		
Worcester,	233,484		
York, (East Riding)	193,676		
City of York and Ainstey,	38,322		
York, (North Riding)	264,662		
York (West Riding)	1,154,924		
Total,	14,995,508		
WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Anglesey	50,890	Aberdeen,	192,283
Brecon,	53,295	Argyle,	97,140
		Ayr,	164,522
		Banff,	50,076
		Berwick,	34,427
		Bute,	15,695
		Caithness,	36,197
		Clackmannan,	19,116
		Dumbarton,	44,295
		Dumfries,	72,825
		Edinburgh,	225,623
		Elgin (Moray),	34,994
		Fife,	140,310
		Forfar,	170,400
		Haddington,	35,781
		Inverness,	97,615
		Kincairdine,	33,052
		Kinross,	8,763
		Kirkcudbright, Stewartry of,	41,099
		Lanark,	427,113
		Linlithgow,	26,848
		Nairn,	9,218
		Orkney and Shetland,	60,796
		Peebles,	10,520
		Perth,	138,151
		Renfrew,	154,755
		Ross and Cromarty,	78,980
		Roxburgh,	46,003
		Selkirk,	7,989
		Stirling,	82,179
		Sutherland,	24,666
		Wigtown,	39,179
		Total,	2,620,610

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

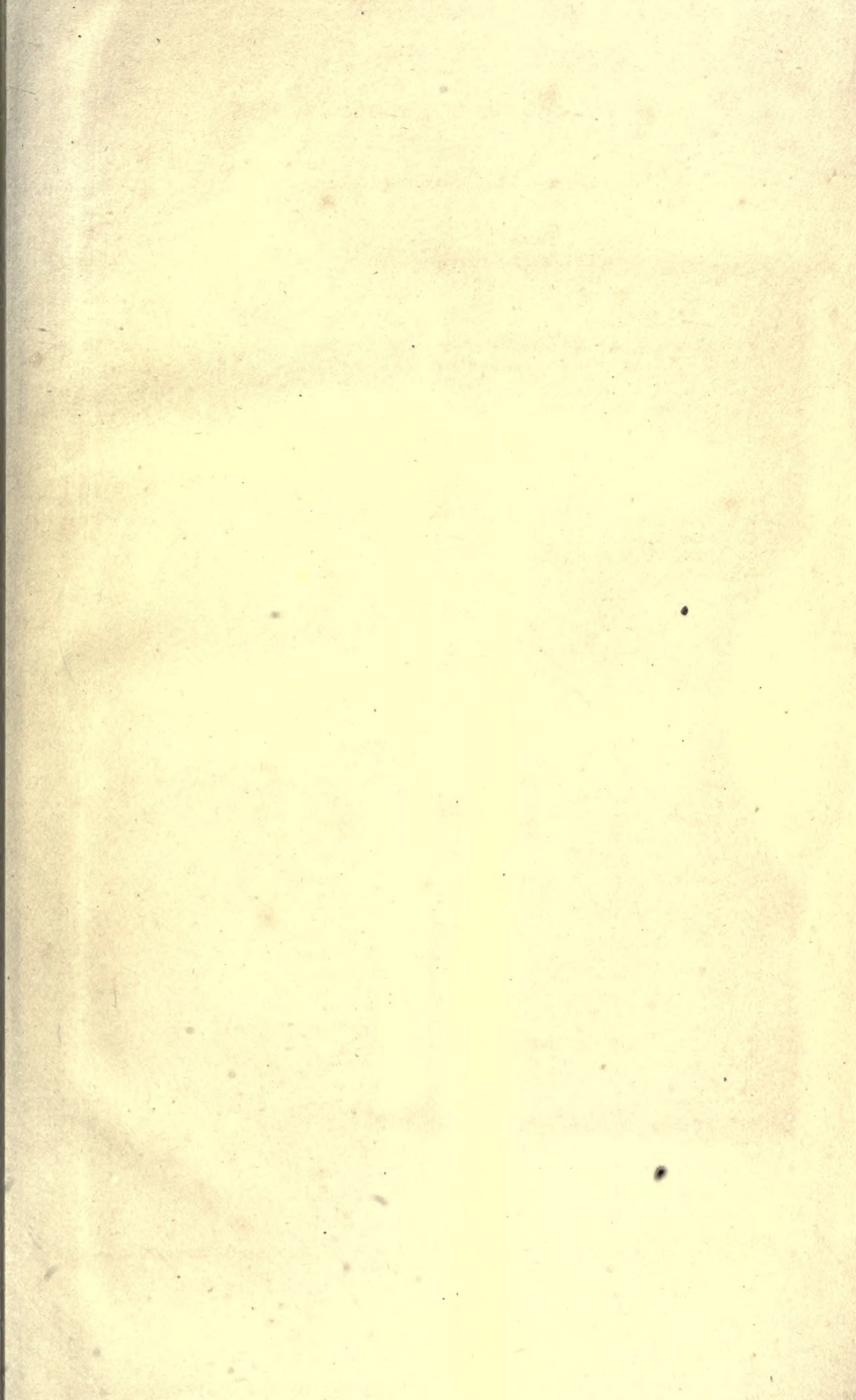
Names.	Population.
Jersey,	47,556
Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, and Jethou,	28,538
Man,	47,985
Total,	124,079

POPULATION within the Royalty of each City and Royal Burgh of SCOTLAND, in 1841,
as nearly as can be ascertained.

Notes.—Those Burghs which have a Parliamentary Representation, but are not Royal Burghs, will be found in the subsequent Account marked with an asterisk (*).

Names.	Population.	Names.	Population.
Aberdeen,	47,155	Inverury,	1,619
Annan,	4,406	Irvine,	4,594
Anstruther, Easter,	1,014	Jedburgh,	2,697
Anstruther, Wester,	339	Kilrenny,	1,652
Aberbrothwick or Arbroath,	8,025	Kinghorn,	1,388
Auchtermuchty,	1,320	Kintore,	464
Ayr,	7,035	Kirkcaldy,	4,771
Banff,	3,198	Kirkcudbright,	2,693
Brechin,	4,651	Kirkwall,	2,193
Burntisland,	1,565	Lanark,	4,818
Campbeltown,	6,787	Lauder,	1,148
Crail,	1,227	Lindlithgow,	3,872
Cullen,	2,649	Lochmaben,	1,328
Culross,	602	Montrose,	13,552
Cupar (Fife),	4,242	Nairn,	2,687
Dingwall,	1,726	Newburgh,	2,491
Dornoch,	451	New Galloway,	403
Dumbarton,	3,729	North-Berwick,	599
Dumfries,	10,064	Peebles,	1,908
Dunbar,	3,014	Perth,	12,610
Dundee,	59,135	Pittenweem,	1,309
Dunfermline,	7,893	Queensferry,	721
Dysart,	1,479	Renfrew,	2,027
Earlsferry,	496	Rothsay,	5,789
Edinburgh,	56,336	Rutherglen,	5,622
Elgin,	3,844	St Andrew's,	3,975
Falkland,	1,312	Sanquhar,	1,619
Forfar,	7,948	Selkirk,	2,593
Forres,	2,837	Stirling,	8,029
Fortrose,	1,072	Stranraer,	3,454
Glasgow, (including 2697 absentees,)*	122,898	Tain,	2,281
Haddington,	2,786	Whithorn,	1,513
Inverary,	1,233	Wick,	5,522
Inverbervie or Bervie,	864	Wigtown,	1,972
Inverkeithing,	1,674		
Inverness,	8,665	Total,	506,354

* This is the population given in the Amended Account; in the Account first published, it was erroneously said to be 121,668.



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